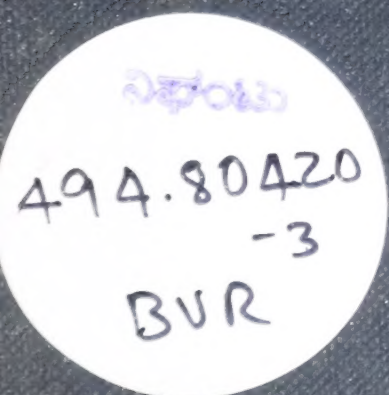
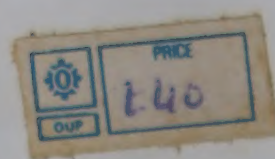


A DRAVIDIAN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

BY
T. BURROW
AND
M. B. EMENEAU

SECOND EDITION





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ಪ್ರೊ|| ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯ

ನಿವೃತ್ತ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪ್ರಾಧಾಪಕರು,
ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ, ಅರವಿಂದ, ಮನೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಬೀದಿ,
ಗವಿಪುರಂ ವಿ. ಕಣ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು - 560006.

ನಿಘಂಟು

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ ಸೀತಾರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ
ಗೃಹಭವನ



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SECOND EDITION

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To
the memory of
Sir Ralph Turner
with gratitude
for the fresh perspectives
that his Indo-Aryan
work has opened
in
general Indian linguistics

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PREFACE

The preface to *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (1961; *DED*) opened with an historical sketch of the recognition of the Dravidian family of languages and the gradual discovery and identification of the two dozen (more or less) languages of the family. This need not be repeated in this preface to its revision (*DEDR*). We content ourselves with repeating, as an act of piety, that in 1816, only thirty years after Sir William Jones's adumbration of the Indo-European language family, Francis Whyte Ellis made a similar assertion of 'the family of languages which may be appropriately called the dialects of Southern India', to include 'the high and low Tamil; the Telugu, grammatical and vulgar; Carn'at'aca or Cannad'i, ancient and modern; Malayálma or Malayálam', 'the Tuluva', 'Cod'ugu', and 'the language of the moutaineers of Rájmahâl' (i.e. our Malto).¹

We pointed out that work on the comparative grammar of the family had proceeded 'under the handicap of [concerned scholars] having to make each his own collection of etymologies — for the first step in comparative grammar is to find the etymologies'. This was our warrant for our work, beginning in 1949, which resulted in the publication of *DED* in 1961, of *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary: Supplement* in 1968 (*DEDS*), of 'Dravidian etymological notes', *JAOS* 92.397-418, 475-91, in 1972 (*DEN*); and of *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (*UCPL* 26) in 1962 (*DBIA*). That we profitably filled a gap in scholarly resources was stated by Bh. Krishnamurti in 1969: 'it has already given a thrust to research in Dravidian, judging from the fact that there has hardly been an article or publication since 1961 which has not liberally drawn on the materials collected and organized in this work'.² What was true then, is, we think, still true fifteen years later.

The stimulus for our supplementary publications (*DEDS* 1968, *DEN* 1972) was two-fold: (1) discovery and description of new languages and reworking of those already known: (2) the many changes, whether slight or substantial, which our growing knowledge of the field or the comments of our colleagues led us to make in our original statements. Such stimuli have continued unceasingly, and by 1975 we had accumulated more material that we wished to present to concerned scholars. The earlier publications were by then on the verge of becoming unobtainable. They were moreover becoming difficult for scholars to use because much collation was needed between the different publications. The decision was then made for a complete consolidation and revision of our old and new material. The Clarendon Press agreed to provide its backing and expertise (for which we express our gratitude), and the result is this revised edition (*DEDR*).

¹ 'Note to the Introduction' (separately paginated) of A. D. Campbell, *A Grammar of the Teloogoo Language* (Madras, 1816). This was brought to the attention of modern scholars by N. Venkata Rao in *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras*, 12.1-35 (1954-55).

² *Current Trends in Linguistics*, Vol. 5, *Linguistics in South Asia* (Mouton, 1969), p. 321.

Emeneau expresses his gratitude to the Committee on Research of the University of California, Berkeley, for yearly grants which have covered, among other things, the heavy expenses of trans-Atlantic exchange of materials and have allowed Dr. Wayne Surdam to help in the preparation of the indexes. Our thanks are due to the Board of Management of the Boden Fund, Oxford, for a subvention towards the cost of publication.

Our colleagues have put us in their debt by reviews, correspondence, and many suggestions which have bettered our work over the years since we first started it. The late Professor Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya should first be named, for his long collaboration with Burrow in the field and the study, and for his many contributions of material. In *DEDS* and *DEN* we expressed gratitude, which we wish to repeat here, to numerous scholars, including B. Ramachandra Rao, N. Kumaraswami Raja, K. S. Kamaleswaran, K. S. R. Sharma, the late M. Kandappa Chetty, Michael Garman, and Martin Pfeiffer. In more recent years we have benefitted by correspondence with K. Paramasivam, S. G. Rudin, Dieter B. Kapp, and Kamil Zvelebil; Paul Hockings must be singled out for his Badaga contributions and for his suggestion that the dictionary would be more easily used if the language sigilla in the numbered paragraphs were printed in italics. Professor P. S. Subrahmanyam has contributed much both in reviews and by correspondence (PSS occurs often in the dictionary entries). Several scholars in recent years have generously sent us vocabulary material before publication; we are grateful to Dieter B. Kapp and Kamil Zvelebil for their contributions, and to Peri Bhaskara Rao for his Gadba vocabulary and M. Israel for that of Kuwi. Finally, our long-time colleague, Professor Bh. Krishnamurti (very often appearing as K.), has contributed more than we can say both in stimulus and in data and etymological connections; we can only regret that his latest suggestion, consolidation of nos. 1584 and 2582 (CDr. borrowings from pre-Telugu *cili < *kili), arrived much too late to be accommodated in the printing.

As we set forth in §9 of the introduction, we have used much more extensively than in our earlier publications the epoch-making work of (Sir) R. L. Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*. It is with the greatest gratitude and admiration that we dedicate to his memory our present work, which we had hoped that we might present to him in his 95th year.

CONTENTS

PREFACE	vii
---------	-----

INTRODUCTION	xi
--------------	----

Plan of the dictionary (§§1-10)	xi
Sources of the dictionary (§11)	xix
Bibliography and list of sources (§§12-44)	xxi
Arrangement of the dictionary (§§45-51)	xxxiv
Abbreviations (§§52-54)	xxxviii
Notes on transcription (§55)	xl

DICTIONARY

A (1-331)	1	C, J (2264-2900)	201
Ā (332-409)	31	Ñ (2901-2937)	251
I (410-532)	38	Ṭ, Ḍ (2938-2994)	256
Ī (533-556)	53	T, D (2995-3567)	259
U (557-727)	54	N (3568-3800)	314
Ū (728-763)	71	P, B (3801-4614)	340
E (764-869)	75	M (4615-5148)	407
Ē (870-919)	85	Y (5149-5161)	465
AI (920-922)	88	R, Ṛ, Ṛ̣ (5162-5184)	469
O (923-1025)	89	L, Ḷ (5185-5201)	470
Ō (1026-1074)	98	V (5202-5557)	470
K, G (1075-2263)	101	Appendix (1-61)	509

INDEXES

Dravidian		Dravidian (<i>continued</i>)	
Tamil	516	Kolami	683
Malayalam	550	Naikṛi	688
Iruḷa	574	Naiki of Chanda	691
Pālu Kuṟumba	574	Parji	693
Ālu Kuṟumba	574	Gadba	699
Beṭṭa Kuruba	575	Gondi	704
Kota	575	Konḍa	717
Toda	584	Pengo	723
Kannaḍa	593	Maṇḍa	727
Badaga	625	Kui	729
Koḍagu	625	Kuwi	737
Tulu	632	Kuṟux	746
Belari	654	Malto	751
Koraga	654	Brahui	756
Telugu	656		

INDEXES (*continued*)

Indo-Aryan

Sanskrit	759
Jaina Sanskrit	763
Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit	763
Pali	763
Prakrit	764
Apabhramśa	765
'Dravidian Prakrit'	765
Marathi	766
Old Marathi	767
Hindi-Urdu	767
Nepali	768

Munda

Santali	771
Mundari	771
Gutob	771
Savara	771

Other languages

Nahali	771
Baluchi	771
Pashto	771
Persian	771
Arabic	771
Greek	771
Hobson-Jobson	771

INDEX OF ENGLISH-MEANINGS

773

INDEX OF FLORA

Latin	817
English and Anglo-Indian	821

CONCORDANCE OF THE GROUP NUMBERS OF THE EARLIER PUBLICATIONS

DED = DEDR	825
DEDS = DEDR	848
DEN = DEDR	852
New groups	853

Indo-Aryan (*continued*)

Bengali	768
Assamese	768
Oriya	768
Maithili	768
Halbi	768
Panjabi-Lahnda	768
Gujarati	768
Sindhi	768
Singhalese	768
Bashkarik	768
References to Turner, <i>CDIAL</i>	768

INTRODUCTION*

PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 1. This dictionary is one of groups of etyma which have been excerpted with their meanings from various sources on the Dravidian languages. Even though it is realized that some such groups have been missed, it is thought that they are few in comparison with those groups that have been found and included. It is hoped that this is true also of individual items within the groups, although it is realized that many of the unplaced words in the central and northern languages might well have found a place if our knowledge of the phonetic correspondences for those languages had been more exact.

§ 2. The dictionary does not contain proto-Dravidian (PDr) reconstructions. This would have been useful, but it was not thought that the considerable extra expenditure of time that would have been necessary to prepare them was warranted in the present stage of Dravidian studies. Many of the PDr phonemes may easily be reconstructed, i.e. many of the phonetic correspondences are known satisfactorily and might be represented by asterisked symbols. Many, on the other hand, especially for the vowels are not certain, and a degree of certainty sufficient to warrant the use of asterisked symbols could have been attained only by long and intensive study. The object of the dictionary is to provide material for such studies, not to record results which at the moment could be little more than superficial and non-definitive judgements. It is obvious, however, that the grouping of etyma could be accomplished only with the aid of a preliminary set of statements of phonetic correspondences, i.e. by doing much tacit reconstruction. The framework within which the operations took place is given in the table. It may not be overstressing the obvious to point out that this set of phonetic correspondences implies that reliance on phonetic similarities has been eschewed in favour of a search for systematic phonological correspondences.

§ 3. The table contains only the correspondences that it is thought represent direct descent from PDr. In numerous places in the table several alternative correspondences are given. These in some instances represent conditioned alternatives, the conditioning contexts of which are already known; e.g. **k-* is represented by *k-* in Tamil, Malayalam, and Telugu, except when a palatalizing vowel (*ĩ*, *ẽ*) follows, when it is represented by *c-* (this is a partial statement).¹ Other alternatives given are suspected to be conditioned variants, but complete and accurate statement of the conditioning is not yet possible; e.g. the Toda representatives given for **ɽ* are of this nature.² Since, however, a summary table of this kind is not the place in which to give an exhaustive comparative phonology, not all the known or suspected conditioned variants are presented in it.

*As much as possible of the introduction of *DED* has been retained unchanged or with minimal changes.

¹ Burrow, 'Dravidian Studies III', *BSOAS* 11.22-39 (1943).

² Emeneau, 'Toda, a Dravidian Language', *TPS* 1957, 51-57.

TABLE I

Phonetic correspondences (\emptyset = zero, i.e. deletion)

(Blanks mean that the correspondences have not yet been found)

	Ta.	Ma.	Ko.	To. ²	Ka.	Koḍ.	Tu.	Te.	Kol.	Nk. (Ch.)
*a ¹	a	a	a	o, a	a	a	a	a	a	a
*ā	ā	ā	a'	o', a'	ā	a'	ā	ā	a'	ā
*i	i	i	i	i, i	i	i, i, u	i	i	i	i
*ī	ī	ī	i'	ī	ī	i', i', u'	ī	ī	i'	ī
*u	u	u	u, j	u, wa, wī, i, ū	u	u, i	u	u	u	u
*ū	ū	ū	u', i'	u'	ū	u'	ū	ū	u'	ū
*e	e	e	e	ō, e, i, i	e	e, ē, o	e	e	e	e
*ē	ē	ē	e'	ō', e'	ē	e', ē', o'	ē	ē	e'	ē
*o	o	o	o, e	wa, wī, o, i	o	o	o	o	o	o
*ō	ō	ō	o', e'	wa', wī', i'	ō	o'	ō	ō	o'	ō
*k-	k, c	k, c	k	k	k	k	k	k, c	k	k
*-k-	k	k	g	x	g	g	g	g	g	g
*kk	kk	kk	k	k	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	kk, k	k	k
*ñk	ñk	ññ	g, ŋg	g, x	g, ŋg	ŋg	ŋg	ŋg	ŋg	ŋg, ŋ
*c ⁴	c	c	c	t	s, c	c	c, s, ś, t, h	c	s	s
*-c-	c, y	c, y	c	s	s	j	j	c, s	s	s
*cc	cc	cc	c	c [= ts]	cc, s	cc	cc	cc, c	cc, c	cc
*ñc	ñc	ññ	nj	z [= dz]	j, ñj	ñj	ñj	nj	nj	nj
*-t-	t	t	t	t	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ (Nk. t)	t
*tt	tt	tt	t	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
*ñt	ñt	ñt	ḍ, nḍ	ḍ	ḍ, nḍ	nḍ	nḍ	nḍ	nḍ	nḍ
*-t-	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
*-t-	t	t	d	ḍ	d	d	d	d	d	d
*tt	tt	tt	t	t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t
*nd	nt	nn	d, nd	d, ḍ	d, nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd
*p-	p	p	p	p	p > h	p	p	p	p	p
*pp	pp	pp	p	p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	p	p
*mp	mp	mp	b, mb	b	v, mb	mb	mb	m, mm, mb	m, mb	m, mb
*-f-	f	f	r	r	r	r	d, j, r	r	d, r	d, r
*ff	ff	ff	f	f	tt, t	tt, t	tt	tt, t	tt, t	tt, t
*ḍf	ḍf	ḍḍ	ḍ, nḍ	ḍ	r, nd	nd	ñj, j	nḍ	nd	nd
*m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
*ñ, ḍ ⁵	n, ḍ	n, ḍ	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
*ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ	ḍ, n	n	n	n
*y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y	y
*r	r	r	r	r, ś, ṣ, l, ḍ	r	r	r	r	r	r
*l	l	l	l	l	l	l	l, r	l	l	l
*ll	ll	ll	l	l	ll	ll	ll	ll	ll, l	l, ll
*v-	v	v	v	p	b	b	b	v	v	v
*-v-	v	v	v	f	v	v	v, b	v	v	v
*ḷ	ḷ	ḷ	l, r, g, y	ḍ, r, ś, ṣ, w, ḍ	ḷ (> l [V, r [C])	ḷ, ḍ	r, l'	ḷ (> ḍ, C)r	r	ḷ, y
*j	j	j	j	j, ḷ	j	j	l, j	j	j	j
*jj	jj	jj	j	j, ḷ	jj	jj	jj	jj	jj	jj

¹ The vowel section of the table contains no indications of the various dissimilations and assimilations that are found; e.g. *e > Ta. i before the vowel a in the next syllable; *e > Ka. i before i or u in the next syllable; *i, *e > Koḍ. a before *a or *ay in the next syllable when a retroflex intervenes.

² For the To. vowels, see Su. 1976 and P. S. Subrahmanyam, *Indian Linguistics* 40.243-5 (1979).

³ For Te. ~ P (i.e. voiced and voiceless stop) in all positions of articulation, see especially N. Kumaraswami Raja, *Post-Nasal Voiceless Plosives in Dravidian* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 18; Annamalainagar, 1969).

<i>Pa.</i>	<i>Ga. (Oll.)</i>	<i>Go.</i>	<i>Konḡa</i>	<i>Pe.</i>	<i>Manḡ.</i>	<i>Kui</i>	<i>Kuwi</i>	<i>Kur.</i>	<i>Malt.</i>	<i>Br.</i>
e, a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
ē, ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā	ā
i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i
ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī	ī
u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u	u
ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ū	ú	ū
e, a	e	e, a	e	e	e	e	e	e	e	a, i
ē, ā	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	ē	é	ē
o	o	o, a	o	o	u	o	o	o	o	a, u, ō
ō	ō	ō	ō	ō	ū	ō	ō	ō	ó	ō
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	x, k	q, k	x, k
g, v, y	g	y	g	g	g	g	y	x	g	x
k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k	k, (k) kh	q, k	kk
ṅg, ṅ	ṅg, ṅ	ṅg	ṅ	ṅ(g)	ṅ(g)	ṅg	ṅg	ṅx, ṅg	nq, ṅg	ṅg
c	s, c	s, h, Ø	s	h	h	s	h	c	c	c
y	y	s	z	z	h	s, h	h	s	s	s
cc	cc	s	s	c	c	s	cc, c	cc, c	c	s
ñ, ñj	ñ, ñj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	nj	ñj	nj	
ḍ	r	r, r̥, r̥r	r	z	y	j, g	y, r	r	r	r, rr, r̥
ṭt, ṭ	ṭt, ṭ	ṭt, ṭ	ṭt, ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭ	ṭt, ṭ	ṭt, ṭ	ṭ	ṭ
ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ, ḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ	ṇḍ
t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t	t
d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	d	th	d
ṭt, t	t	tt	t	t	t	t	tt, t	tt, t	t	t, tt
nd, d	nd, d	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	nd	
p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
pp, p	p	p	p	p	p	pp, p	pp, p	pp, p	p	p
m, mb, b	m, mb	m	mb, m	m	m, mb	mb	m, mb	mb	mb	mb
d (NE ḍ), r	y	r, r̥, r̥r	r	z	y	j, g, C]r	y, r	r, rr, s	r, s	r, rr, Ø
ṭt, t	ṭt, ṭ	ṭt, ṭ	R	c, s	c	s	c	tt, t	t	
nd (NE ṇḍ)	ṇḍ	nd	nr	nj	nj	nj	nj	nd	nd	s
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m, b- ⁶
n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	n, d- ⁶
n	n, n	n	n	n, n	n	n, n	n	n	n	n
y	y	y	y	y	y	j	y	y	y	
r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r, rr, Ø
l	l	l	l	l	l	ḍ, l	l	l	l	l, lb
ll, l	ll	ll, l	l	l	l	ḍ, l	ll, l	ll, l	l	ll
v	v	v, w	v	v	v	v	v	b	b	b
v	v	v, w	v	v	v	v	v	b, v	w	f, v
ṛ	ṛ, ḍ	ṛ, r	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ	ṛ ⁸	Ø, r, y, l	Ø, r, y, l	r, rr, r̥, 1/lb, Ø
l	l	ṛ	ṛ, l	ṛ	ṛ	ḍ, l	ṛ ⁸	l	l	l, lb
ll	ll	ll, l	l	ṛ	l	ḍ, l	l	ll	l	ll

⁴ *c frequently > zero in the languages from Ta. to Te.

⁵ Ta. and Ma. seem to have evidence for two phonemes (or possibly merely allophones) in PDr. There are many instances of loss of initial *n*-; Kol. and (even more) Nk. (Ch.) seem to carry this tendency furthest (e.g. 3582, 3682, 3690, 3693).

⁶ **n*- > *d*-, **m*- > *b*- before front vowels.

⁷ *l* in the brahman dialect.

⁸ F. *r* = *r*; S. *l*-, C] *l*-, *ḍ*- = *r*.

There are very numerous instances in which the stated phonetic correspondences do not hold in the etymological groupings. Many of these failures of regularity are already explainable in some detail within the limits of our knowledge, and might have been explained in the dictionary entries, except that in our judgement it would have swollen an already large work over-much and our object has been, as is said above, only to provide material for further study.

§ 4. (I) One easy explanation of failures of regularity is provided by the historical phonetic changes within those languages that have a long literary history. These changes have been set out in the table only in part (e.g. **p*- in Kannada). An example of those omitted is the development seen in Telugu for PDr **r*. This symbol represents a correspondence in which Te. shows *r*. This, however, holds only for old and literary Te. and for our primary dictionary source for this language (i.e. Sankaranarayana's dictionary, but not Brown's). In the modern colloquial old *r* has merged with old *r* in all positions. It is uncertain when and in what dialect of Te. the change began. What is clear is that there are examples of the merger even in the oldest records and that the oldest grammarians warn that the two phonemes should not be confused in writing. A good example is Te. *cerugu* 'to winnow' in contrast with Ma. *cēruka*, To. *kō-r*-, Ka. *kēru*, Kol. Nk. (Ch.) *ke-d*-, Pa. *kēd*-, (NE) *kēd*-, Ga. *kēy*-, Pe. *jēc*-, Kur. *kēśnā*, Malt. *kése* (group 2019); all these latter languages quoted have a contrastive representative of PDr **r* rather than **r*. The Te. word is not recorded in the literature before the Daśakumāracaritramu of the thirteenth century, and apparently there was at that period no literary tradition or dialect evidence used by authors which would have informed them that the form was originally **cerugu*; reconstruction of older forms by comparison with other languages was, of course, impossible for the grammarians and *littérateurs* since they did not have recourse to the methods of comparative linguistics. Attention is generally not drawn to such matters in the entries; they are generally clear to scholars in the field. The requisite philological information, moreover, is not always easily at hand, and in many instances is lacking from the records.

§ 5. (2) At times it is either suspected or certain that two slightly different PDr phonological reconstructions are involved in one entry. In other words, already in PDr there were either dialectal phonological differences, or in some instances, what might seem to be phonological differences can be attributed to morphological differences, e.g. different allomorphs of the same root conditioned by different phonological contexts such as are provided by different derivative suffixes.

An example of the first type is group 3067. Te. *tanḍri*, inscriptional *tanṛi*, Konḍa *tanṛi*, and Kui-Kuwi *tanji* look to PDr **tanṛ*-. Pa. *tend* and Ka. *tande* are compatible with this, but could as well look to **tant*-; Ta. *antai* and Ma. *tanta* can only be referred to **tant*-. It is possible that PDr already had two forms **tant*- and **tanṛ*-. The remainder of the Ta. evidence (*entai*, *nantai*, etc.) makes it at least possible that a stem **tay* is involved, preceded by possessive pronominal forms (perhaps **em*-, **nam*-, **tam*-, etc.); the two internal consonant

clusters *-nt-* and *-nr-* would then be two different assimilatory resultants. This explanation of the PDr difference is not, however, quite straightforwardly cogent, since the Te., Konḍa, and Kui-Kuwi forms require the end of the word to be reconstructed as **-i*, which is not reconcilable with the **-ay* required by Ta.-Ma. and Ka. (Pa. has lost whatever PDr had in this position).³

An example of a morphologically conditioned phonological difference is seen in such collocations as Te. *ādu* and *ārcu*, respectively intransitive and transitive of the same verb in group 347 (cf. also groups 1041, 1882, 1942, and 3852, the latter two of which give evidence for an alternation of **ṛ* and **r̥* in these sets); the exact statement and explanation within PDr is still uncertain. Another morphologically conditioned phonological difference that has been clearly defined and explained concerns differences in vowel quantities. Many verbal roots have two allomorphs, one with a long vowel which occurs when no derivative suffix with an initial vowel follows, the other with a short vowel which occurs when a derivative suffix with an initial vowel follows.⁴ An example is found in § 4: Te. *cer-ugu* contrasting with Ma. *cēr-*, To. *kō-r-*, Ka. *kēr-*, Kol. Nk. *ke-d-*, etc.; the suffix *-ug-* in Te. conditions the short vowel in the preceding syllable, and none of the other forms has a derivative suffix. Another example is group 4020: Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *pār-*, To. *por-*, Koḍ. Tu. *pār-* contrasting with Ta. *par-a-*, *par-i-*, Ko. *parn-* (<**par-a-*), Ka. *par-isu*, Te. *par-acu*, *par-apu*, Go. *par-i-*.

It has been impossible to include notes on any of these problems; many problems would have required much too extended a treatment for a dictionary of this plan. Many of the forms related in these ways have been put together in the groups. Many others have been separated in groups with cross-references, on the principle that the difference already existed in PDr and that our groups on the whole represent forms that can be connected under one PDr reconstruction. We have not achieved consistency in this matter and have been inclined to conservatism in what has been included within the same group.

§ 6. (3) The Dravidian linguistic area is one in which there has been much borrowing between related languages. This frequently brings it about that, to take the simplest case, a language has two forms that descend from the same PDr reconstruction, and consequently shows two correspondences for the same PDr phoneme. Often enough it is possible to decide that one of these correspondences represents direct descent from PDr, and that the other represents borrowing. For example, Te. *celāgu* 'to sound' and *kelayu* 'to rage' (group 1574) are both cognates of Ta. *cilai* 'to sound, roar, rage', Ko. *kilc-* 'to utter a shrill cry of joy', To. *kiṣ-* 'to crow', Ka. *kele* 'to cry or shout with energy or for joy, vociferate abusively', etc. The first Te. form has *c-*, the Te. palatalized representative of PDr **k-* before a front vowel. The other form with *k-* is borrowed from Ka., where palatalization does not occur.⁵

³ On this set, see Emeneau, 'Dravidian Kinship Terms', *Language* 29. 339-53, esp. 350 f. (1953).

⁴ Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, 'The History of Vowel-length in Telugu Verbal Bases', *JAOS* 75. 237-52 (1955); also his *Telugu Verbal Bases*, 121-23.

⁵ See n. 1. For the method involved in identifying borrowings, see Emeneau, *Kolami, a Dravidian Language*, 145 f.

Only the correspondences that it is thought represent direct descent from PDr are in the table. The many forms that show other correspondences have generally been tacitly included in the etymological groups with which they belong, and it is only in exceptional cases that a note has been made of our judgement (or perhaps that of the *Tamil Lexicon*) that borrowing is involved. To have recorded, and in many instances argued, the borrowing would have swollen the size of the dictionary: separate monographic treatment is required.

§ 7. (4) Many groups include forms whose phonology is in part at least inexplicable on any basis now known. It has however seemed, because of similarities of meaning, that all forms should be included on the chance that they are genetically related and that this can be proved later by intensive study. Examples include groups 360, 4358, and many others.

§ 8. The semantic problem has been handled conservatively. It is clear that in each language independently, items not originally homophones have merged because of the language's phonological changes. These have been on the whole easy to assign to their proper places; e.g. Te. *cēru* is a merger of two PDr verbs, one with **k-* and one with **c-*, and the separation has been made in groups 2012 and 2814. On the other hand, it often seems that there were homophones in PDr, since it seems impossible to find anything but an *ad hoc*, or even at times improbable, connexion between the series of meanings for the two groups of etyma. Here there is much room for difference of opinion as to what semantic developments are probable or plausible, but we have thought it wise to be conservative even when it involves abandoning the groupings of the *Tamil Lexicon* or Kittel or other dictionaries. A pertinent example is furnished by groups 2684 and 2687, where separation of the groups based respectively on meanings 'to be rolled up, coiled, curled, to revolve' and 'to shrink, contract, shrivel, grow lean' requires recognition that several of the languages have homophones (e.g. Ta. *curul*, Ta. *curi*, Ka. *surku*, To. *tu-l-*). This is probably an extreme case, but even with some misgivings we felt forced to recognize the *ad hoc* nature of the connexions made by the dictionaries.

At times there has been separation, but cross-references have been supplied between groups which are certainly or almost certainly related. For example, group 5514 **verr-* 'to speak, tell' is almost certainly related to group 5516 **ven-* 'to hear' as a 'transitive/causative' (so P. S. Subrahmanyam: Su. 1973, p. 146), but we have kept the two groups separate in *DEDR*, as we did in *DED*, for visual convenience. Other such related groups have been arranged as (a) and (b) under the same number; e.g., group 5496(a) consists of **vel-* 'white, bright' and its many derivatives and some compounds; group 5496(b) consists of words for 'butter', originally a compound of **vel* and **nev* 'ghee' (in *DED* the 'butter' words were given as a separately numbered group with cross-reference). Complete consistency has not been sought for in such instances.

On the other hand, cross-references at times mean nothing more than that there are no insuperable phonological objections to connection between the

groups, but that the semantic relationship is nothing more than an act of faith.⁶ An example is group 5328, which contains forms that are phonologically easy to relate with the forms in group 5276, but which present a semantic difficulty since in fact no occurrences of the meaning development 'anger, malice, grudge' are found in group 5276. Similarly for group 4876, words meaning 'to flash, emit lightning; star', and group 5396, words meaning 'sky'; note that it has been judged that the 'fish' words in group 4885, which have often been connected with the 'flash' words, can only be so connected by an act of faith, and the semantic development ('that which flashes or glitters' > 'fish') is very much *ad hoc* and has not convinced us. A group of words for 'aerial root, as of the banyan', group 5431, may well be related with the verb root meaning 'to fall, descend', group 5430, but we have decided to emphasize the *ad hoc* nature of the connection (and the unusual phonological connections within the 'aerial root' group – *virutu: uri: ūḍe*) by keeping the two groups separate and supplying a cross-reference. The exact degree of doubt or lack of doubt intended by inclusion, separation, and cross-reference has evaded indication.

One semantic problem of a special nature should be mentioned. This concerns the many items which are names of plants, trees, etc. We give botanical identifications in Latin terminology when it is thus given in our sources. Since these sources derive their identifications from many different botanists of different chronological periods, many uncertainties of identification and inconsistencies in terminology result. We have attempted to resolve these as much as possible by quoting synonymies from J. D. Hooker's *The Flora of British India*. This work was done in the last quarter of the 19th century. We have supplemented it with Lushington's rather unsatisfactory work published in 1915. Although Hooker is now somewhat antiquated, he has not yet been superseded as a whole, and we have not attempted to use any later Latin nomenclature. Botanical synonymies are given at the end of numbered groups (e.g. App. no. 28). The index of flora does not contain any statements of equivalence of terms.

§ 9. Many of the groups contain at the end notes on Indo-Aryan (IA); these always follow the sign /. We have avoided inclusion in the dictionary of words that were certainly borrowed by Dravidian languages from IA languages, whether Sanskrit, Middle Indo-Aryan, or the modern IA vernaculars. At times these borrowings show interesting features, either of geographical extension, of phonological development, or of semantic development. However, it was decided, while *DED* was being prepared, that such items should be presented elsewhere; *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (1962) resulted. During the preparation of *DEDR* more such items were identified in our older publications; these have been relegated to an appendix of 61 numbered groups. A very few items of this kind have been retained, when e.g. it seemed possible that the words were really Dravidian (e.g. group 5339), or when, as in the case of the words for 'king',

⁶ It was Jules Bloch who with Gallic clarity said of etymologies: 'either they are self-evident, or they are a matter of probability and to a certain extent, of faith' (*BSOS* 5. 743 (1928-30)). He was speaking of borrowings from Dravidian into IA, but the dictum is true (though perhaps over-simple) for all etymologies.

group 201, the borrowing from Sanskrit is so old and so thoroughly naturalized that the words seem tantalizingly Dravidian-like.

On the other hand, it has seemed useful to include all items which involve a possibility or probability that similarities between Dravidian and IA material indicate borrowing from Dravidian into IA. Much of this material had already been published by Burrow, but new items have appeared, especially of the kind that show Marathi alone on the IA side presenting a similarity with Dravidian material; e.g. group 5342. In presenting similarities which may indicate borrowing by IA from Dravidian, we have tended to refrain from making judgements as to certain, probable, or possible borrowings. It has seemed preferable to present the material and to allow judgements to be presented elsewhere.

Already in *DEDS* we had begun to use (Sir) R. L. Turner's *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages (CDIAL)*, the first volume of which (the dictionary proper) was completed in 1966. In *DEDR* we have used and quoted from this epoch-making work much more extensively. Of particular value to us have been such Old Indo-Aryan reconstructions as we are now able to quote from *CDIAL* in, e.g., App. 3 and App. 5.

§ 10. The many changes which have been introduced into the dictionary by our growing knowledge of the field or by comments of our colleagues should be exemplified.

Simplest are combinations of groups that were separated in *DED*, etc.; recognition that phonologically or semantically the groups belonged together resulted in combination.

An easy example involving meaning is group 3755, a combination of *DED* 3114 and 3115 (already combined in *DEDS*), since, as several Indian scholars pointed out to us, the fruits of two plant species originally separated have the same taste effect. The combination in group 3103 of *DED(S)* 2529, 'head' words, and *DED* 2530, 'honeycomb' words, was already made in *DEDS*, because of the parallel use in Pengo of an unconnected word with both meanings. Less obvious, but still plausible, are the meaning connections involved in the formation of group 3610 by combining *DED* 2986, *DED* 2989, and several items meaning 'pleasure' from *DED(S)* 2988.

Examples involving phonology are usually more complicated. Group 3122, containing words for 'dig, scratch', combines *DED(S, N)* 2547, *DED* 2805, and *DEDS(N)* 837, following upon the suggestion by P. S. Subrahmanyam (Su. 1973, p. 141) that CDr. forms like Pe. *ṛav-*, Kui *ṛaj-*, *ṛab-* are derived by aphaeresis from PDr. **tar-* (**tar-* > **tra-* > *ṛa-*); Ka. *tekku* 'to lick the itch' of *DED* 2805 is lost from the dictionary, its meaning in any case being against its inclusion. The two groups 4135 **pic-* and 4183 **pīr-*, with meanings hardly distinguishable, have been formed with *DED* 3404 and *DED* 3440 respectively as nuclei; some items have been shifted from *DED* 3440 to *DEDR* 4145, *DED(S)* 3458 has been split between the two new groups, and *DED* 3437 has been added to *DEDR* 4183; all these changes were made on phonological grounds. The various groups meaning 'dust, powder, earth', *DED(S)* 2776, 2778, *DEDS* 525, 555, have been united as *DEDR* 3283, the phonological basis being **tūk-*: **tuk V-*: **tū-*; contamination

with Skt. *dhūli-* (probably of Indoeuropean origin) has yielded many disturbing forms.

On the other hand, old groups have at times been split. On semantic grounds, *DED(S, N)* 3296 has been split into *DEDR* 3999 and 4000; this was already suggested in *DEN*. Similarly, it was thought that *DED(S, N)* 426 should be split into *DEDR* 501 (**ira-*), 502 (**iri-*), and 503 (**iruk/kk-*), since semantically a fairly certain differentiation is possible. *DED(S, N)* 3255 appears as *DEDR* 3949; *DEDR* 4536 'to sell' has been separated from it both on phonological and semantic grounds (Krishnamurti 1980).

An example in which on the evidence at hand it is not possible to decide whether a group should be split or not, is provided by 1827(a) and (b), where a note, based on correspondence with Bh. Krishnamurti, sets forth the problem.

There have been some rather complicated reassignments of items. E.g., *DED(S, N)* 1496, *DED(S, N)* 1538, *DED* 1765 have been rearranged and supplemented by new material to form *DEDR* 1796 (**kur-*), 1852 (**kur-*), 2122 (**kor-*), of which the meanings are not distinguishable; but the last word has probably not been said on these groups. Some shifts of items, however, are simple; e.g. the shift of Ka. *diṅku* 'jump' from *DED(S)* 2728 (*DEDR* 3326) to *DED(S)* 2803 (*DEDR* 2971) is justified by the vowel *i* (this was already suggested in *DEDS*).

SOURCES OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 11. The sources used for the dictionary have been of very various natures.

The lexicons of the four literary languages are voluminous, especially the *Tamil Lexicon*, which astonishes by the enormous range of vocabulary contained in the literary record of approximately two-millennia duration. On the other hand, not even the *Tamil Lexicon* is complete and usable as a philological record of the language. Even when it is supplemented by the recently published word-indexes of the oldest Tamil texts, it is impossible to be sure of the earliest occurrence of words, of those that are now only literary, of those that are only lexical, and of dialect forms. Kittel on Kannada and Gundert on Malayalam are much less satisfactory than the *Tamil Lexicon* philologically, and for Telugu there is so far nothing of this sort available in Telugu-English form, except for indications contained in Krishnamurti's *Telugu Verbal Bases*. Kittel is probably not as full a representative of the vocabulary of Kannada as the *Tamil Lexicon* is of Tamil, even when supplemented by recent dialect work; Gundert is clearly not so full for Malayalam, though his work has begun to be supplemented by recent lexical publication. Krishnamurti's work on the Telugu verb has made us realize and regret the more the lack of an exhaustive Telugu-English lexicon; the three recent works on inscriptional Telugu are of extreme value as supplements.

The Tulu dictionary of Männer is unsatisfactory in that it presents material from several phonologically divergent dialects without indications of the dialect source of any form. We could not be expected (as some reviewers apparently did expect us) to sort out these dialect forms, as well as some material that is

probably not genuine Tulu. What has been published recently has not filled the gap in our resources, though it has yielded new material for *DEDR*. The Tulu Lexicon Project (ed. U. P. Upadhyaya) has announced (1979) an ambitious program for a 'comprehensive and exhaustive' lexicon, with great emphasis on identification of dialect forms. We eagerly await this important work.

Emeneau's fieldnotes provided the Kota, Toda, and Koḍagu data in *DED*; these have not been published elsewhere, except that much of the Toda material is included in his forthcoming *Toda Grammar and Texts*. Sakthivel's 1976 *Phonology of Toda with Vocabulary* contained very few items that were not in *DED* and *DEDS*, and presented them in Emeneau's transcription (with one variation only). Some new Koḍagu material was published in S. V. Shanmugam, *Dravidian Nouns* (1971), and is included in *DEDR*. The recent exploratory work for 'new languages' in the south has yielded material on Iruḷa and several of the Kuṟumba speeches (Ālu and Pālu); not much of the latter became available in time for inclusion in *DEDR*. Three southern claimants for 'new language' status, Beṭṭa Kuruba, Belari, and Koraga, were already reported in *DEN*; the material on Koraga has been enlarged in *DEDR* from D. N. Shankara Bhat's 1971 publication.

For the Kolami-Naiki of Chanda-Parji-Gadba subgroup, the new Kolami material in *Patterns in Clause, Sentence, and Discourse* . . . (1973; *Pat.*) supplements considerably that in Emeneau's 1955 *Kolami*. The problem of Naiki of Chanda and the Naikṛi dialect of Kolami (*DED*'s Nk.) was treated by S. Bhattacharya in his 1961 paper, which supplied the Nk. (Ch.) material in *DEDS*; no more material is at hand. There is no new material to add to the Parji data from Burrow and Bhattacharya's 1953 publication, which was used for *DED*. The Gadba data in *DED*, gathered from several sources, was supplemented in *DEDS* from the results of Burrow and Bhattacharya's 1962 paper; long fieldwork and study by Peri Bhaskara Rao added something in *DEN* and then much in *DEDR*, thanks to his kindness in making his Ph.D. dissertation available to us before publication.

The older material on the Central Dravidian languages has been considerably supplemented in recent years. We wrote slightly in *DED* about the available material on the Gondi dialects. In *DEDS* the situation had already changed because of the extensive field observations by Burrow and Bhattacharya and their analysis and publication in 'A comparative vocabulary of the Gondi dialects' in 1960 (*Voc.*). Excerpts were included in *DEDS*; we have added much more Gondi material from this source in *DEDR*. Other new fieldwork by P. S. Subrahmanyam and Tyler had already made contributions to *DEN*. A small amount of Konḍa data was included in *DED* from Bhattacharya's 1956 publication of his discovery of the language; Bh. Krishnamurti's much more extensive material was used for *DEDS* through his kindness in making the vocabulary available to us before publication; *DEN* used his 1969 publication, and *DEDR* has further combed this publication and supplemented it from Burrow and Bhattacharya's old fieldnotes. Pengo and Maṇḍa were reported in *DEDS* and *DEN* from Burrow and Bhattacharya's fieldnotes and the 1970 Pengo work; a few items have been added in *DEDR*, but for Maṇḍa we still await publication of B. Ramakrishna Reddy's

extensive fieldwork. No new Kui material has appeared since Burrow and Bhattacharya's paper of 1961 (used in *DEDS*), which supplemented Winfield's admirable works of 1928-9 used in *DED*. The early works on Kuwi by Schulze and Fitzgerald, difficult to use as they were, were all that were available for *DED*; Burrow and Bhattacharya's fieldnotes and their 1963 paper yielded much for *DEDS*; much has been added to *DEDR* from the 1979 work by Israel, to which there was access before publication thanks to his kindness.

Of the northern languages, for Kurux we still depend chiefly on the old works by Hahn and (especially) Grignard. The works by Bleses and Tiiga have contributed a few items, as has Pfeiffer's 1972 reworking of the old data. For Malto we still depend on Droese's 1884 work, since two recent publications on the language have added no vocabulary items. No new fieldwork has been published on Brahui since Bray, but intensive study of the material has added a few etymologies to *DEDS*, *DEN*, and *DEDR*.

That not all the Dravidian 'languages' have been discovered or accurately placed is clear. The southern work of discovery is not yet complete. Nor is that in central India, since B. Ramakrishna Reddy has reported (but not yet published) Indi and Awe from the Koraput-Kalahandi districts of Orissa; the vocabularies which he kindly furnished to us became available too late for inclusion in *DEDR*.

Our treatment of the published sources should be set forth explicitly.

Whatever our guesses, perhaps to be dignified by the term 'informed guesses', may have been as to phonetic inaccuracies contained in any of the published transcriptions and whatever corrections we may have been tempted to make, we have confined ourselves in general to excerpting what is in the records. Very exceptionally it has seemed profitable to add a note on possible corrections. This procedure is better than to edit out peculiarities of a language which later fieldwork may show to be correct. Very occasional harmless changes are introduced in the transcriptions; these have been noted in § 55 on transcription. Even such changes have been sparingly introduced since especially in the records of the central and northern languages we seldom feel sure enough of our interpretation to record it.

The same remarks apply to the meanings that have been found in the printed sources. We have reproduced them with all their peculiarities of English and at times their unintelligibilities. Occasional checking of, for example, the text extracts in the *Tamil Lexicon* has made it evident that the meanings even of this generally accurate work are at times approximate or inexact. We have not, however, been able to undertake the task of correcting this aspect of such a voluminous work. The dictionaries have at times been so verbose or have given so many synonyms for the same word that in the interest of economy some pruning has been necessary. It is thought that nothing essential has been lost by this practice, or by an arrangement of items that allowed identical meanings to be represented by 'id.'.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LIST OF SOURCES

§ 12. The bibliography and list of sources, as in the earlier volumes, are

highly selective. On the whole, only works are included that were much used; works referred to only once or several times are specified when referred to and are not in this list.

The chief authority for each language appears first in the lists for the various languages and is marked with an asterisk (*). In the entries in the main body of the work, items from these chief authorities have no indication of source. Sigilla are provided for other authorities, and each item from such an authority is marked with the appropriate sigillum, which in general refers only to the one item to which it is prefixed except for very occasional strings of derivatives following such a marked item. Occasionally after or in combination with an item marked with a sigillum as from a secondary source, it is necessary to use a sigillum for the chief authority, and sigilla are provided for this purpose (this situation arises especially for Telugu). Authorities not provided with sigilla are generally identified by the author's name.

A notation of the form '(K also)' means that the other sources and K have the forms or meanings preceding the notation and that K alone has the forms or meanings following the notation.

§ 13. Tamil (Ta.).

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- TOBIAS ZACHARIAS, *A Malayalam-English School Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1921.
- , *Anglo-Malayalam Dictionary*, 2nd. ed. revised by Oliver F. E. Zacharias, Mangalore, 1933.
- Kauṭ. = *Bhāṣā Kauṭaliyam*, *Adhikaraṇas* 4-7 (ed. K. N. Ezhuttachan; Madras University Malayalam Series, No. 15), Madras, 1960. Word List in Appendix C, separately paginated, 20 pp.
- L. J. FROHNMEYER, *A Progressive Grammar of the Malayalam Language*, 2nd ed., Mangalore, 1913.
- K. M. NARAYANA MENON, *Historical Grammar of Early Old Malayalam* (thesis, ? 1965).
- Tiyya = C. J. ROY, *The Tiyya Dialect*, Trivandrum, 1969 (Ph.D. thesis).
- L. V. RAMASWAMI AYYAR, *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology*, Ernakulam, 1936.
- ANANTARAMAYYAR CHANDRA SEKHAR, *Evolution of Malayalam* (Deccan College Dissertation Series, 10), Poona, 1953.

§ 15. Irula (Ir.).

- Z. = *KAMIL V. ZVELEBIL, *The Irula Language*, Wiesbaden, 1973. *The Irula (Ērḷa) Language*, part II, Wiesbaden, 1979. The vocabularies of these two form a combined whole.
- Zvelebil 1980 = *id.*, 'A plea for Nilgiri areal studies', *IJDL* 9.1-22 (1980).

§ 16. Pālu Kuṛumba (PālKu.), Ālu Kuṛumba (ĀlKu.).

PālKu. = Dieter B. KAPP, 'Pālu Kuṛumba riddles', *BSOAS* 41.512-22 (1978).

AlKu. = *id.*, 'Childbirth and name-giving among the Ālu Kuṛumbas of South India', *Aspects of Tribal Life in South India 1: Strategy and Survival* (Studia Ethnologica Bernensia 1, 1978), 167-80.

Z. = items available in Kapp's contributions in the glossaries in Zvelebil's Iruḷa publications.

A few items were communicated by Kapp. [His book, *Ālu-Kuṛumbaru Nāyaⁿ: Die Sprache der Ālu-Kuṛumbas*, Wiesbaden, 1982, was not yet available during the preparation of *DEDR*.]

§ 17. Beṭṭa Kuruba (Kurub.).

U. P. UPADHYAYA, 'The Kuruba language', *LSB* 1.7-12 (1968).

§ 18. Kota (Ko.).

*Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.

M. B. EMENEAU, *Kota Texts* (UCPL, vols. 2 and 3), Berkeley, 1944-6.

§ 19. Toda (To.).

*Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.

M. B. EMENEAU, 'Toda, a Dravidian language', *TPS* 1957, 15-66.

TS = *id.*, *Toda Songs*, Oxford 1971.

MBE 1974b = *id.*, *Ritual Structure and Language Structure of the Todas* (Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 64, part 6), Philadelphia, 1974.

TGT = *id.*, *Toda Grammar and Texts* (forthcoming in 1983).

Sak. = S. SAKTHIVEL, *Phonology of Toda with Vocabulary* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 41), Annamalainagar, 1976.

Su. 1976 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'The Toda developments of Proto-Dravidian *a, *a:, *1 and *1', *Dravidian Linguistics-V* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 47), 87-120.

Su. 1977 = *id.*, 'Proto-Dravidian *r in Toda', *Indian Linguistics* 38.1-5 (1977).

MBE 1979 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Toda vowels in non-initial syllables', *BSOAS* 42.225-34 (1979).

§ 20. Kannada (Ka.).

Kitt. = *F. KITTEL, *A Kannada-English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1894.

K.² = *id.*, revised and enlarged by M. Mariappa Bhat, Madras, 1968-71.

F. ZIEGLER, *A School-Dictionary English and Canarese*, 2nd ed., Mangalore, 1889.

F. KITTEL, *A Grammar of the Kannada Language*, Mangalore, 1903.

HAROLD SPENCER, *A Kanarese Grammar*, Mysore, 1914; 2nd ed. revised by W. Perston, Mysore, 1950.

A. N. NARASIMHIA, *A Grammar of the Oldest Kanarese Inscriptions* (University of Mysore Studies in Dravidian Philology, No. 1), Mysore, 1941.

GOVIND SWAMIRAO GAI, *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada* (based entirely on the Kannada inscriptions of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries A.D.)

- (Deccan College Dissertation Series, No. 1), Poona, 1946.
- PBh. = R. RAMACHANDRA RAO, *A Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bharata*, Mysore, 1972.
- UNR = ULLAL NARASINGA RAO, *A Kisamwār Glossary of Kanarese Words*, Mangalore, 1891.
- U.P.U. = U. P. UPADHYAYA, *A Comparative Study of Kannada Dialects*, Mysore, 1976. A selection of items from the Bellary, Gulbarga, Kumta, and Nanjangud dialects.
- D. N. S. BHAT, 'A survey of the Mysore District', *LSB* 1.1-6 (1968).
- Hav. = D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, *An Outline Grammar of Havyaka* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 5), Poona, 1971.
- HavS. = K. G. SHASTRI, *The Havyaka Dialect of North Kanara*, Dharwar, 1971.
- M. M. BHAT, 'Cognates for Konḍa vocabulary', *Annals of Oriental Research, University of Madras*, 15 (1958-9), 11 pp. A number of Havyaka items.
- Hal. = A. SRIRAMANA ACHARYA, *Halakki Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 1), Poona, 1967.
- Gul. = R. MAHADEVAN, *Gulbarga Kannada (Brahmin Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 3), Poona, 1968.
- Nanj. = U. PADMANABHA UPADHYAYA, *Nanjangud Kannada (Vakkaliga Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 2), Poona, 1968.
- Gowda = K. KUSHALAPPA GOWDA, 'Gowda Kannada and standard Kannada', *Dr. Ling.* 85-105; *id.*, *Gowda Kannada* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 20), Annamalai Nagar, 1970.
- Bark. = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Barkur Kannada', *LSB* 11.1-8 (1969); *id.*, *Barkur Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 6), Poona, 1971.
- Tipt. = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Tiptur Kannada', *LSB* 17.17-22 (1969); 18.11-16 (1969); *id.*, *Tiptur Kannada* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 8), Poona, 1971.
- Coorg = U. P. UPADHYAYA, 'The Jenu Kuruba dialect of Kannada', *LSB* 4.7-12 (1968); *id.*, *Coorg Kannada (Jenu Kuruba Dialect)* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 9), Poona, 1971.
- Rabakavi = A. S. ACHARYA, 'Rabakavi Kannada', *LSB* 5.14-19 (1968).
- Sholiga = K. S. GURUBASAVE GOWDA, 'The Sholiga dialect of Kannada', *LSB* 6.13-18 (1968).
- Kurumba dialect, fieldnotes collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1959.
- Badaga, selected items from fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau; Hock. = items communicated by Paul Hockings.

§ 21. Koḍagu (Coorg; Koḍ.).

*Fieldnotes collected by M. B. Emeneau.

Kar. = MICHAEL GARMAN, *Coorg Verbal Base Structure* (Dravlingpex, vol. 1, no. 7), 1969. This material was collected from informants from Karaḍa (near Virājpēt); apart from generation differences between this material and Emeneau's, there may be local differences.

Shanmugam = S. V. SHANMUGAM, *Dravidian Nouns (a comparative study)* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 25),

Annamalainagar, 1971; pp. 389-98 have additions to DED and DEDS, mainly Koḍagu items.

- R. A. COLE, *An Elementary Grammar of the Coorg Language*, Bangalore, 1867.
 MBE 1970 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Koḍagu vowels', *JAOS* 90.145-58 (1970).
 MBE 1971 = *id.*, 'Koḍagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian *r',
IJJ 13.176-98 (1971).

§ 22. Tulu (Tu.).

- *A. MÄNNER, *Tulu-English Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1886.
 —, *English-Tulu Dictionary*, Mangalore, 1888.
 B-K. = M. MARIAPPA BHAT and A. SHANKER KEDILAYA, *Tulu-English Dictionary* (Madras University Kannada Series, 15), Madras, 1967.
 J. BRIGEL, *A Grammar of the Tulu Language*, Mangalore, 1872.
 L. V. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, 'Materials for a sketch of Tulu phonology', *Indian Linguistics* 6.385-439 (1936).
 W. BRIGHT and A. K. RAMANUJAN, 'Sociolinguistic variation and language change', *Proc. 9th International Congress of Linguists, Cambridge, Mass., 1962*, 1107-14.
 D. N. S. BHAT = D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, 'Studies in Tulu', *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute, Silver Jubilee Volume* [25], 11-31 (1966).
 Bhattacharya = fieldnotes collected by S. Bhattacharya in 1958.
 BRR = items, chiefly of the brahmin dialect, communicated by B. Ramachandra Rao, Department of Kannada, Osmania University.

§ 23. Belari (Bel.).

- D. N. S. BHAT, 'The Belari language', *LSB* 2.1-6 (1968).

§ 24. Koraga (Kor.).

- D. N. SHANKARA BHAT, *The Koraga Language* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 7), Poona, 1971. Earlier vocabularies and accounts were published in *Studies in Indian Linguistics* [Professor M. B. Emeneau *Śaṣṭipūrti Volume*] (Poona-Annamalainagar, 1968), 290-5, and *LSB* 7.9-18 (1968), 8.5-14 (1968), 9.3-15 (1968), 10.9-17 (1968), 12.1-9 (1969). Dialects reported are: O(nti), T(appu), M(udu).

§ 25. Telugu (Te.).

- Śaṅk. = *P. SANKARANARAYANA, *A Telugu-English Dictionary*, Madras, 1927.
 B. = CHARLES PHILIP BROWN, *A Dictionary, Telugu and English*, Madras, 1852; *A Telugu-English Dictionary*, 2nd ed. revised by M. Venkata Ratnam, W. H. Campbell, and K. Veeresalingam Pantulu Garu, Madras, 1907.
 P. SANKARANARAYANA, *An English-Telugu Dictionary*, 2nd ed., Madras, 1907.
 SAN = *Sūryarāy-āndhra-nighaṇṭavu*, Bezvada, 1936-.
 VN = *Vāviḷḷa Nighaṇṭu*, Madras, 1949-.
 A. H. ARDEN, *A Progressive Grammar of the Telugu Language*, 4th ed., Madras, 1927.
 K. = BHADRIRAJU KRISHNAMURTI, *Telugu Verbal Bases: A Comparative and Descriptive Study* (UCPL, vol. 24), Berkeley, 1961. K. also indicates other

items communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti.

inscr. = KORADA MAHADEVA SASTRI, *Historical Grammar of Telugu* (with special reference to Old Telugu, c. 200 B.C.-1000 A.D.), Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh), 1969.

Inscr. = KUNDURI ISWARA DUTT, *Inscriptional Glossary of Andhra Pradesh*, Hyderabad, 1967.

Inscr.² = BUDARAJU RADHA KRISHNA, *Early Telugu Inscriptions* (up to 1100 A.D.), with texts, glossary and brief linguistic history, Hyderabad, 1971.

VPK = BHADRIRAJU KRISHNAMURTI, *Māṇḍalika Vṛttipadakōśam* (A Telugu Dialect Dictionary of Occupational Vocabularies), Vol. I. Agriculture, Hyderabad, 1962. Most of the items from this source were provided by the author.

Merolu = D. B. POLKAM, *Merolu Telugu* (Linguistic Survey of India Series, 4), Poona, 1971.

KR = K. RAMAKRISHNAIYA, *Dravidian Cognates* (Madras University Telugu Series, No. 11), Madras, 1944.

§ 26. Kolami (Kol.).

W. = *M. B. EMENEAU, *Kolami, a Dravidian Language* (UCPL, vol. 12), Berkeley, 1955 (reprinted, Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 2, Annamalainagar, 1961). Wardha dialect.

Kin. = Fieldnotes from Kinwat collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya and included in W.

P. = Fieldnotes from Pāṇḍharkavṛa collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya and included in W.

Wagh. = Fieldnotes from Waghpur (Yeotmal) collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1957.

SR = P. SETUMADHAVIA RAO, *A Grammar of the Kolami Language*, [Hyderabad], 1950. Included in W.

STEPHEN HISLOP, *Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces*, ed. by R. Temple, [Nagpur], 1866. Included in W.

WOLSELEY HAIG, 'A comparative vocabulary of the Gōṇḍī and Kōlāmī languages', *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 66.1.185-91 (1897). Included in W.

Br. = WILLIAM BRIGHT, review of W., *Language* 32.390-5; contains a few words from Sungapuram, Asifabad taluq of Adilabad.

SSTW = SYED KHAJA MAHBOOB HUSAIN, *Social Service and Tribal Welfare in Hyderabad*, Hyderabad, 1949. Pp. 75-88 have vocabulary.

Pat. = *Patterns in Clause, Sentence, and Discourse in Selected Languages of India and Nepal*, Part IV, Word Lists (ed. Ronald L. Trail), Norman, Oklahoma (Summer Institute of Linguistics) and Kathmandu (Tribhuvan University), 1973. From Wani and Yeotmal taluqs, Maharashtra.

§ 27. Naikṛi (Nk.), a dialect of Kolami (= LSI, Bhili of Basim).

*Fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1950 and 1957. In DED this was wrongly called Naiki (see the bibliographical item referred to for Naiki of Chanda).

§ 28. Naiki of Chanda (Nk. (Ch.)).

*S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Naiki of Chanda', *IJJ* 5.85-117 (1961). C. = dialect of Chandli Buzruk.

§ 29. Parji (Pa.).

*T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, *The Parji Language*, Hertford, 1953.

§ 30. Gadba (Ga.).

Oll. = SUDHIBHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA, *Ollari, a Dravidian Speech* (Department of Anthropology, Government of India, memoir no. 3), Delhi, 1957.

Salur dialect (formerly wrongly called Poya)

S. = Fieldnotes collected by Bh. Krishnamurti and by S. Bhattacharya (1951).

S.² = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Gadba supplement', *IJJ* 6.45-51 (1962); fieldnotes collected in 1957. Also P. = dialect of Pottangi in Koraput district.

S.³ = PERI BHASKARA RAO, 'A sketch of Kondekor Gadaba phonology', *LSB* 20.1-6 (1970); *id.*, *Kondekor Gadaba: a Dravidian Language* (Deccan College Ph.D. dissertation, 1972; this was generously made available to us by the author). [His book, *Kondekor Gadaba: a Dravidian Language*, Pune, 1980, was not yet available during the preparation of *DEDR*.]

§ 31. Gondi (Go.).

**Voc.* = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'A comparative vocabulary of the Gondi dialects', *JAS* 2.73-251 (1960). The sigilla of the dialects as given in *Voc.* are used, but a few are given here as they were used in *DED*, etc., as well as those of sources later than *Voc.*

Tr. = C. G. CHENEVIX TRENCH, *Grammar of Gondi as spoken in the Betul District, Central Provinces, India*, vol. 1—*Grammar*, vol. II—*Vocabulary, Folk-tales, etc.*, Madras, 1919-21.

W. = H. D. WILLIAMSON, *Gondi Grammar and Vocabulary*, London, [1890]. Mandla dialect.

L. = ABRAHAM A. LIND, *A Manual of the Mardia Language*, Kedgaon, 1913. Maria dialect.

M. = A. N. MITCHELL, *A Grammar of Maria Gondi as spoken by the Bison Horn or Dandami Marias of Bastar State*, Jagdalpur, 1942.

Pat. = S. B. PATWARDHAN, *First Gondi Manual*, London, [1935]. Chanda dialect.

SR. = P. SETUMADHAVA RAO, *A Grammar of the Gondi Language*, [Hyderabad, 1954]. Adilabad dialect.

A = Fieldnotes collected in Adilabad by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1951.

DGG = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, *A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 16), Annamalainagar, 1968. Two dialects: ASu. = Adilabad, Koya Su. = Koya.

Koya T. = STEPHEN A. TYLER, *Koya: an Outline Grammar (Gommu Dialect)* (*UCPL*, vol. 54), Berkeley, 1969.

PSS 1970 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, review of *Voc.* in *Indian Linguistics* 31.61-7

(1970). Nearly all the useful suggestions of this review were anticipated in *DEDS*.

LuS. = C. B. LUCIE SMITH, *Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Chanda District*, Nagpore, 1870. Contains a vocabulary of some 600 Marja words; those that have been entered are not indexed, since the Anglicizing transcription cannot be easily matched with the transcription of *Voc.* or of most of the other sources.

§ 32. Konḍa.

*BH. KRISHNAMURTI, *Konḍa or Kūbi, a Dravidian Language (Texts, Grammar, and Vocabulary)*, Hyderabad, 1969. This work was already made available to us through the author's kindness before publication, and was used in *DEDS*.

B. = SUDHIBHUSHAN BHATTACHARYA, 'Konḍa language (Grammar and vocabulary)', *Bulletin of the Department of Anthropology* [Government of India, Calcutta], 2.1.17-48 (Jan. 1953, published 1956).

BB. = fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1957-8.

BB, 1972 = previously unrecorded items from the 1957-8 fieldnotes, reported by T. Burrow in review of Krishnamurti's volume, in *IJJ* 14.141-4 (1972).

§ 33. Pengo (Pe.).

*T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, *The Pengo Language, Grammar, Texts, and Vocabulary*, Oxford, 1970. B. = dialect of Boriguma.

§ 34. Maṇḍa (Maṇḍ.).

*Fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1964 and 1965-6.

Burrow 1976 = T. BURROW, 'A sketch of Manda grammar in comparison with Pengo', *Dravidian Linguistics-V* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 47), 39-56.

§ 35. Kui.

*W. W. WINFIELD, *A Grammar of the Kui Language* (Bibliotheca Indica, work 245), Calcutta, 1928.

*—, *A Vocabulary of the Kui Language (Kui-English)* (Bibliotheca Indica, work 252), Calcutta, 1929.

J. E. FRIEND-PEREIRA, *A Grammar of the Kui Language*, Calcutta, 1909.

LINGUM LETCHMAJEE, *An Introduction to the Grammar of the Kui or Kandh Language*, 2nd ed., Calcutta, 1902.

K. = T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Some notes on the Kui dialect as spoken by the Kuṭṭia Kandhs of North-east Koraput', *IJJ* 5.118-35 (1961).

Mah. = the book noted as Kuwi (Mah.), which often quotes Kui (Kondh) parallel words; these are recorded here when not found in Winfield or elsewhere.

§ 36. Kuwi.

F. = A. G. FITZGERALD, *Kuviṅḡa Bassa. The Kondh Language as spoken by the Parjas of the Madras Presidency*, Calcutta, 1913.

S. = F. V. P. SCHULZE, *Vocabulary of Kuvi-Kond Language*, Madras, 1913; *A Grammar of the Kuvi Language*, Madras, 1911.

- T. BURROW and S. BHATTACHARYA, 'Notes on Kuvi with a short vocabulary', *IJL* 6.231-89 (1963). Su. = dialect of Sunkarametta; P. = dialect of the Parja Kondhs of Bisamkatak; Kar. = dialect of Karaveli.
- Ṭ. = fieldnotes on Ṭēkriya Kondh (Navrangpur district), collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1964.
- P.² = fieldnotes on the dialect of the Parja Kondhs of Bisamkatak, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- D. = fieldnotes on the dialect of the Dongriya Kondhs, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- Kasipur = fieldnotes on the dialect of a Kondh from Kasipur, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1966.
- Mah. = GŌPĪNĀTH MAHĀNTI [G. N. Mohanty], *Kūbhi Kandha Bhāṣā Tattva*, Wardha and Cuttack, 1956. Written in Oriya; a dialect which seems to be called Kūbi, since Mah. invented a special character for w and did not use it for this name.
- Isr. = M. ISRAEL, *A Grammar of the Kuvi Language (with Texts and Vocabulary)*, Trivandrum, 1979.

§ 37. Kuṛux (Oraon, Kurukh; Kur.).

- *A. GRIGNARD, *An Oraon-English Dictionary*, Calcutta and Vienna, 1924.
- , *A Grammar of the Oraon Language*, Calcutta, 1924.
- FERD. HAHN, *Kurukh (Orāō)-English Dictionary*, Part I, Calcutta, 1903.
- , *Kurukh Grammar*, Calcutta, 1900.
- C. BLESES, *An English-Uraon Dictionary*, Ranchi, 1956. Based on Grignard and of little independent use.
- Tiga = Kh. M. TIIGA, *An Uraon to Hindi English Dictionary*, Ranchi, 1958.
- BB. = fieldnotes on the Mirdha dialect, collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1958.
- Pfeiffer 1972 = MARTIN PFEIFFER, *Elements of Kuṛux Historical Phonology*, Leiden, 1972.

§ 38. Malto (Malt.).

- *ERNEST DROESE, *Introduction to the Malto Language*, Agra, 1884.
- Das = A. SISIR KUMAR DAS, *Structure of Malto* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 32), Annamalai Nagar, 1973.
- BB. = fieldnotes collected by T. Burrow and S. Bhattacharya in 1958.

§ 39. Brahui (Br.).

- *DENYS DES. BRAY, *The Brahui Language*, Part I—*Introduction and Grammar*, Calcutta, 1909.
- *SIR DENYS BRAY, *The Brāhūi Language*, Part II—*The Brāhūi Problem*; Part III—*Etymological Vocabulary*, Delhi, 1934.
- MBE 1961a = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Brahui demonstrative pronouns', *JAS* 3.1-5 (1961).
- MBE 1961b = *id.*, 'North Dravidian velar stops', *Te. Po. Mī. Maṇivirā Malar* (T. P. Meenakshisundaram volume), 371-88.

- MBE 1962 = *id.*, 'New Brahui etymologies', *Indological Studies in Honor of W. Norman Brown* (1962), 59-69.
- BDCG = *id.*, *Brahui and Dravidian Comparative Grammar* (UCPL, vol. 27), Berkeley, 1962.
- MBE 1971 = *id.*, 'Kodagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian *r', *IJL* 13.176-98 (1971).
- MBE 1980a = *id.*, 'Brahui laterals from Proto-Dravidian *r', *JAOS* 100.311-2 (1980); also *Suniti Kumar Chatterji Commemoration Volume* (ed. Bhakti P. Mallik; University of Burdwan, 1981), 101-5.
- Krishnamurti 1969 = BH. KRISHNAMURTI, 'Dravidian nasals in Brahui', *Dr. Ling.*, 65-74.

§ 40. Works on general Dravidian linguistics.

- ROBERT CALDWELL, *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian Family of Languages*, 1st ed., London, 1856; 2nd ed., London, 1875; 3rd ed. revised by J. L. Wyatt and T. Ramakrishna Pillai, London, 1913.
- LSI = G. A. GRIERSON, *Linguistic Survey of India*, vol. IV, *Munḍā and Dravidian Languages* [by Sten Konow], Calcutta, 1906.
- DCV = *Dravidian Comparative Vocabulary*, vol. 1, Madras, 1959.
- DED = T. BURROW and M. B. EMENEAU, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, Oxford, 1961.
- DEDS = *id.*, *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary : Supplement*, Oxford, 1968.
- DEN = *id.*, 'Dravidian etymological notes', *JAOS* 92.397-418, 475-91 (1972).
- DBIA = M. B. EMENEAU and T. BURROW, *Dravidian Borrowings from Indo-Aryan* (UCPL, vol. 26), Berkeley, 1962.
- Su. 1973 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'Notes on "Dravidian etymological notes"', *Indian Linguistics* 34.138-46 (1973).
- Annamalai = E. ANNAMALAI, review of *DEDS*, *Journal of Asian Studies* 28.875-6 (1969). Includes also some items from the Ramnad dialect of Tamil.
- CDP = KAMIL ZVELEBIL, *Comparative Dravidian Phonology*, The Hague, 1970.
- Su. 1971 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, *Dravidian Verb Morphology (a Comparative Study)* (Annamalai University Department of Linguistics, Publication No. 24), Annamalainagar, 1971.
- Zvelebil 1973 = KAMIL ZVELEBIL, 'Problèmes fondamentaux de phonologie et morphologie des langues dravidiennes', *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient* 60.1-48 (1973).
- Zvelebil 1977 = *id.*, *A Sketch of Comparative Dravidian Morphology, Part One* (Janua Linguarum, Series Practica 180), The Hague, 1977.
- Burrow 1968 = T. BURROW, 'The treatment of Primitive Dravidian -x- in Kurukh and Malto', *Studies in Indian Linguistics [Professor M. B. Emeneau Śaṣṭipūrṭi Volume]* (Poona-Annamalainagar, 1968), 62-9.
- Burrow 1969 = *id.*, 'Dravidian and the decipherment of the Indus script', *Antiquity* 43.274-8 (1969).
- Burrow 1972 = *id.*, 'The Primitive Dravidian word for the horse', *IJDL* 1.18-25 (1972).

- MBE 1971 = M. B. EMENEAU, 'Koḍagu and Brahui developments of Proto-Dravidian *r', *IJJ* 13.176-98 (1971).
- MBE 1974a = *id.*, 'The Indian linguistic area revisited', *IJDL* 3.92-134 (1974).
- MBE 1975 = *id.*, 'Studies in Dravidian verb stem formation', *JAOS* 95.1-24 (1975).
- Su. 1969 = P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, 'The Central Dravidian languages', *JAOS* 89.739-50 (1969).
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ARRANGEMENT OF THE DICTIONARY

§ 45. The overall alphabetic arrangement of groups is that of the Tamil alphabet: *a, ā, i, ī, u, ū, e, ē, ai, o, ō, au, ḳ, k, ṇ, c, ṇ̄, ṭ, ṇ̄, t, n, p, m, y, r, l, v, ṛ, ḷ, ṛ, ṇ̄*. In the few instances when a place had to be found for an *h* which was uninterpretable in terms of any of the other (PDr) phonemes, it was put in the end position of Devanagari *h*. Since many of the languages, unlike Tamil, have voiced stop phonemes in contrast with voiceless stop phonemes, but since these are generally relatable in reconstruction to the phonemes written with voiceless stop symbols, we have thrown together *g* and *k*, *j* and *c*, *ḍ* and *ṭ*, *d*

and *t*, *b* and *p*; the clusters *gg*, *jj*, *dd*, *dd*, *bb*, however, follow all examples of *kk*, *cc*, *tt*, *tt*, *pp* respectively. It is to be noted that we have seen no reason to follow the *Tamil Lexicon*'s idiosyncratic non-alphabetic ordering of *kk* before *k* followed by vowel, and the like; our order is strictly alphabetic.

Although we use the order of the Tamil alphabet, we do not thereby commit ourselves to placing groups in the order of the Tamil items that they may contain. The order of the groups is essentially that of the PDr phonemes in the reconstructed PDr roots or stems involved, with the order of the Tamil alphabet applied to these phonemes. This is possible since the inventory of Tamil phonemes probably corresponds very closely to that of the PDr phonemes – though it does not follow that all, or even most, Tamil forms will serve as PDr reconstructions. For example, PDr **k*- is palatalized in Tamil before front vowels (an approximate statement); Tamil, therefore, in many forms has the initial phoneme *c*- when the reconstructed PDr form would have *k*-. All such items that are recognizable are placed in the alphabetic position of *k*-. Similarly, when in our judgement a PDr form would have begun with an *n*- which is lost in Tamil, the entry is alphabetized under *n*-, and when Tamil shows in the initial syllable *i* or *u* as a dissimilation product of *e* or *o* before the low vowel *a* in the next syllable, we have followed what evidence there may be for *e* or *o* and placed the entry in this alphabetic position. And so for much else.

For the alphabetic orders used in the indexes by language, see the introduction to the indexes.

§ 46. Within each group of etyma the language appear in the following order.

Tamil (Ta.)	Kolami (Kol.)
Malayalam (Ma.)	Naikṛi (Nk.)
Iṛuḷa (Ir.)	Naiki of Chanda (Nk. (Ch.))
Pālu Kuṛumba (PāKu.)	Parji (Pa.)
Ālu Kuṛumba (ĀlKu.)	Gadba (Ga.)
Beṭṭa Kuruba (Kurub.)	Gondi (Go.)
Kota (Ko.)	Konḍa
Toda (To.)	Pengo (Pe.)
Kannaḍa (Ka.)	Manḍa (Manḍ.)
Koḍagu (Koḍ.)	Kui
Tulu (Tu.)	Kuwi
Belari (Bel.)	Kuṛux (Kur.)
Koraga (Kor.)	Malto (Malt.)
Telugu (Te.)	Brahui (Br.)

The sigilla given in parentheses are those used in the groups of etyma. The order is essentially a geographical one, working from south to north. It reflects, however, some of the subgroupings that are already possible: Ta.-Ma., Ko.-To., Kol.-Nk. (Ch.)-Pa.-Ga., Go.-Konḍa, Pe.-Manḍ., Kui-Kuwi, Kur.-Malt. On the bases of subgrouping, Koḍ. should precede Ka., but it would have been inconvenient to make the change while producing printer's copy. The head position of Tamil is in some sense justified, since the great richness of the *Tamil Lexicon*

often provides the semantic links that are needed to rationalize the inclusion of seemingly dissimilar items within the same group of etyma.

The order of the languages as just given is broken only for the reason stated in §48.

§ 47. Within the group of forms drawn from any one language into an entry, the ordering depends largely on various factors of convenience — derivation, alphabetical order, the need for economizing on space, etc. One overall factor often appears, viz. to give a verb before its homophonous or derived noun or nouns; even this, however, is often overridden for various reasons. And in sum, there is at times very little consistency in this matter, since nothing seemed to depend on it and it would have added greatly to our labours to achieve perfection in this comparatively unessential matter.

Alternative forms were frequently combined by the use of parentheses enclosing a phoneme; e.g. in group 1822 Te. *k(r)ullu* denotes the two forms *krullu* and *kullu*, the second being a historical development of the first. Alternative occurrences of long and short vowels are often indicated by the combined makron and breve; e.g. in group 168 Ka. *amakĩre* denotes *amakire* and *amakire*.

§ 48. Frequently it has seemed useful to include within a group of etyma items which doubtfully belong there. These are preceded by a question mark (?). This sign belongs only to the item immediately following it. If a language is represented by only one item or several items of this character, the question mark precedes the sigillum for the language. If it should happen that the first language sigillum in a group of etyma would be preceded by a question mark, this item is put at the end of the group; this is the only reason for varying the order of languages as set forth in §46.

Frequently it is uncertain, for phonological reasons or semantic reasons or both, with which of two (or more) groups of etyma an item belongs. It is entered in both (or all) with cross-references (usually of the form 'or with group . . .').

§ 49. Certain features of morphology are useful for comparative purposes and have been indicated in as short a form as possible. For some nouns in certain languages, especially Kota and Toda but also others, oblique stems have been given because of the occurrence in them of special suffixes or special morphophonemics; the style used to indicate these is '(obl. . .)'. For Ta., Ko., To., Koḍ., and Kol. every verb stem is accompanied in parentheses by its past-tense stem; for the so-called 'strong verbs' of Ta. and the corresponding class in Koḍ. the past-tense stem is preceded by the future stem. In all the other languages for which evidence is available (it is lacking for Tulu and scanty for some of the central languages), past-tense stems are given when they show morphophonemic peculiarities. Since other verb forms than these often are irregular or peculiar, they also are given, usually with an indication of their place in the paradigmatic system; the past-tense stem usually follows any others.

§ 50. Each numbered group of etyma ends, unless it is an entirely new group, with an indication of where the material was entered in the earlier publications. The indication is basically of the form *DED* 000. This would indicate that all

the material derives from a numbered group in *DED*. That additional items were added to the group in *DEDS* and/or *DEN* is indicated by the formulas: *DED(S)* for a group derived from *DED* and *DEDS*, *DED(N)* for a group derived from *DED* and *DEN*, and *DED(S, N)* for a group derived from *DED*, *DEDS*, and *DEN*. When the group originated as a supplementary one in *DEDS* (entered there as S000), the indication is *DEDS* 000; if something was added to such a group in *DEN*, the formula used is *DEDS(N)*. For supplementary groups originating in *DEN* and entered there as S²00, the indication is *DEN* 00. That a group contains some items only of an earlier group is indicated by a formula of the type: 'from *DED* 000'. Some indications of the earlier sources are quite complex; e.g. *DEDR* 4997 ends: *DED(S, N)* 4100, and from *DED(N)* 4007. Even so, it has not always been practicable to indicate that a single item or a small number of items has been shifted from one of the old numbered groups to another, or that a group contains items that are newly entered, not having been found at all in the earlier publications. When a group is entirely new, there is no reference at all to the earlier publications.

The system of indication described in the preceding paragraph makes it generally possible to refer from this publication to the earlier ones. The reverse process, i.e. reference from earlier publication to this, is made possible by the provision of a concordance at the end of the work, after the indexes. In the first part of the concordance the serial group numbers of *DED* are accompanied by the corresponding group numbers of *DEDR*. Again, there may be some complexity when an old group has been split; e.g. the material in *DED* 4355(*a*) now appears in *DEDR* 5215, 5320, 5342, 5513, and so the concordance indicates. After the *DED* concordance there is provided a concordance for the supplementary groups indicated by *DEDS*, and a concordance for the supplementary groups indicated by *DEN*. There is provided also a list of the numbered groups which are entirely new.

Since this double system fails to indicate shifts of single items or small groups of items, users interested in the origin or the fate of such items must be referred to the language indexes of the present work and the earlier works. No item, we hope, has failed to find its place in the indexes.

§ 51. The groups of etyma are numbered from 1 to 5557. There are not, however, exactly 5557 groups, since after the numbering had been completed and as the concordance (*DED* = *DEDR*, etc.) was being prepared, it was discovered that several groups had been left unnumbered and that several others had been accidentally omitted from their proper places. All these had to be provided with the number of the previous group followed by A (viz. 583A, 854A, 1273A, 1634A, 1693A, 3160A, 3326A, 3431A, 3621A, 4145A, 4265A, 5400A, 5410A). These were 13 in all. Moreover, the group numbered 4054 was discovered to be of non-Dravidian origin and had to be left blank (it appears as App. 46). The correct number of groups is then 5569. In addition, the Appendix contains 61 groups consisting of items of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin; these had originally (with the three exceptions App. 37, App. 40, App. 59) been contained in *DED* or *DEDS*.

ABBREVIATIONS

§52. LANGUAGES

Abbreviations for language names are here given alphabetically, with references to the paragraphs of the bibliography.

DRAVIDIAN

ĀlKu.	= Ālu Kuṛumba (§ 16)
Bel.	= Belari (§ 23)
Br.	= Brahui (§ 39)
Dr.	= Dravidian
Ga.	= Gadba (§ 30)
Go.	= Gondi (§ 31)
Ir.	= Iruḷa (§ 15)
Ka.	= Kannaḍa (§ 20)
Ko.	= Kota (§ 18)
Koḍ.	= Koḍagu (Coorg) (§ 21)
Kol.	= Kolami (§ 26)
Kor.	= Koraga (§ 24)
Kur.	= Kuṛux (Kurukh) (§ 37)
Kurub.	= Beṭṭa Kuruba (§ 17)
Ma.	= Malayalam (§ 14)
Malt.	= Malto (§ 38)
Mand.	= Maṇḍa (§ 34)
Nk.	= Naikṛi (§ 27)
Nk. (Ch.)	= Naiki of Chanda (§ 28)
Pa.	= Parji (§ 29)
PālKu.	= Pālu Kuṛumba (§ 16)
PDr.	= proto-Dravidian
Pe.	= Pengo (§ 33)
Ta.	= Tamil (§ 13)
Te.	= Telugu (§ 25)
To.	= Toda (§ 19)
Tu.	= Tulu (§ 22)

INDO-ARYAN

Ass.	= Assamese
Beng.	= Bengali
BHS	= Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit (§ 41)
Guj.	= Gujarati
H.	= Hindi (§ 41)
IA	= Indo-Aryan
Konk.	= Konkani
Kum.	= Kumaon
Mar.	= Marathi (§ 41)

Nep.	= Nepali
OMar.	= Old Marathi (§41)
Or.	= Oriya
Pali	= Pali (§ 41)
Panj.	= Panjabi
Pkt.	= Prakrit (§ 41)
Sgh.	= Sin(g)halese
Si.	= Sindhi
Skt.	= Sanskrit (§ 41)

Other languages

Ar.	= Arabic
Bal.	= Baluchi
Pers.	= Persian

§ 53. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

<i>BSO(A)S</i>	= <i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental (and African) Studies</i>
<i>IA</i>	= <i>Indian Antiquary</i>
<i>IJJ</i>	= <i>Indo-Iranian Journal</i>
<i>IJDL</i>	= <i>International Journal of Dravidian Linguistics</i>
<i>JAOS</i>	= <i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
<i>JAS</i>	= <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society</i> (Bengal)
<i>JRAS</i>	= <i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
<i>TPS</i>	= <i>Transactions of the Philological Society</i>
<i>UCPL</i>	= <i>University of California Publications in Linguistics</i>

§ 54. GRAMMATICAL TERMS

adj.	= adjective
adv.	= adverb
caus.	= causative
coll.	= colloquial
cpd.	= compound
excl.	= exclamation
fem.	= feminine (gender), female
hon.	= honorific
imper.	= imperative
impf.	= imperfect
inscr.	= inscriptional, in inscriptions
interj.	= interjection
intr.	= intransitive
lex.	= lexical
loc.	= locative; local (usage)
masc.	= masculine (gender)
n.	= noun
neg.	= negative
neut.	= neuter (gender)

n. pr.	= <i>nomen proprium</i> (proper name)
obl.	= oblique stem
onom. (expr.)	= onomatopoeic (expression)
pass.	= passive
pl.	= plural
pl. action	= plural action
refl.	= reflexive
tr.	= transitive
vb.	= verb
vb.n.	= verbal noun
v. i.	= intransitive verb

NOTES ON TRANSCRIPTION

§ 55. For those languages that have the contrast, viz. Ta., Ma., To., Ka., Te., Konḍa, *r* is the post-dental one-flap and *ɽ* the alveolar trill; for Gondi, see below. Similarly, other alveolar phonemes are printed with an underline (*t*, *ḍ*, *ṇ*) in contrast with the dentals; the languages are Ko. and To. for *t* and *ḍ*, Ta. for *ṇ*.

Retroflexes are indicated by an underline dot, as is usually done. In citing the newly published Kol. material (*Pat.*), *ṭ* and *ḍ̣* have been substituted for *T* and *D*. It must be noted that *ɽ* has various phonetic values. In Ko. it is a retroflex one-flap tremulant, in To. a retroflex trill. In modern IA it is in general a retroflex or post-alveolar one-flap, and this is probably the value in Kol. (SR and Kin.) and Nk. That this is the value of *ɽ* in the Gondi records is indicated in *Voc.*, pp. 74 f., where some account is given of its complicated distribution in the Gondi dialects. For this or a very similar value in Konḍa, Pengo, and Kuwi, see the most recent accounts of these languages. In Parji *ɽ* is of somewhat uncertain phonetic character, but corresponds to southern and PDr. **ɽ*. Our use of *ɽ* for the retracted (or retroflex) fricative (transcribed variously as *ɭ*, *ɽ*, *ʐ*, *ʑ*, etc.) of Ta., Ma., Ka., and inscriptional Te., has been defended recently by Harold Schiffman in a distinctive-feature analysis for Tamil ('The Tamil liquids', *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society*, pp. 100-110 [1980]).

Some of the phonetic characteristics of Toda were given in *TPS* 1957, pp. 18-26; they are treated in much more detail in the forthcoming *Toda Grammar and Texts* by Emeneau. Here it may be noted that *c* = [ts], *č* = [tʃ], *z* = [dz], *j* = [dʒ]; *ɭ* and *ɭ̣* are voiceless laterals, respectively alveolar and retroflex; *ʃ* is an apico-alveolar sibilant with flattened body of tongue contrasting with *s* (post-dental), *ʃ̣* (apico-alveolar palatalized), and *ʂ* (retroflex sibilant); *i* is a high back unrounded vowel, *ö* is central rounded.

Koḍ. has *i*, a high back unrounded vowel, and *ë*, a mid-back unrounded vowel.

In the northern languages *kh* of the Kur. and Br. sources represents a voiceless velar fricative [x], and *x* has now been substituted for *kh* in the material from these languages; *g* in the Malto record and *gh* in Br. represent the corresponding voiced fricative [ɣ], but the original transcription has been retained. It is now

clear that q in the Malto record represents a voiceless uvular stop, in contrast with the velar stop k. Not all the problems of Droese's transcription of Malto have been solved; it is still uncertain exactly what his ŋ is intended to represent. In Brahui h, especially as an initial, apparently represents h, a glottal stop, or zero, depending on the dialect; see Emeneau, *BSOS* 8.931-3 (1935-7); *id.*, *Indological studies in honor of W. Norman Brown*, pp. 61-63 (1962); *id.*, *Indo-Iranica, Melanges présentés à Georg Morgenstierne* . . . , pp. 73-77 (1964); J. Elfenbein, *TPS* 1982, p. 84.

The transcriptions of the central languages are now much clearer than they were when *DED* was prepared. When the Gondi dialects were investigated (see *Voc.*), many problems were solved. The transcription -rr- in many of the sources represents the alveolar trill (r̄). Corresponding to this, the Hill-Maria dialect (Ma.) has a voiced velar fricative which is transcribed r̄ in *Voc.*; its voiceless allophone, appearing before a voiceless stop, is transcribed h̄.

Some of the problems posed by the old recordings of Kuwi have yielded to modern fieldwork; BB 1963 and Israel's grammar must be referred to. In quoting Schulze we have now substituted c for his z, j for z, y for j, kk for ck; Fitzgerald's n̄g has been replaced by ŋ. It is clear that Fitzgerald used r for r̄ and r̄ for r; we have not changed his transcription in this matter, for fear of introducing further error into an already difficult and sometimes faulty transcription.

In the Konda material R represents a voiceless apico-alveolar trill, with r̄ the corresponding voiced sound.

In some of the sources *ch* is used for the palatal stop or affricate (like English *ch*). We have always transcribed this as *c*, reserving *ch* for the corresponding aspirated stop as in the IA languages.

In Emeneau's field and published material length of vowel is indicated by [·] rather than by the macron (or acute accent) of the other sources. This has been retained, particularly in the case of Toda since the substitution of the macron would have introduced typographical complexities which are better avoided for a language in which the typographical situation is already complex enough.



A

1 *Ta.* a demonstr. base expr. the remoter person or thing; pref. to nouns, expr. remoteness [a before consonant, avv before vowel]; *avan/avvōṇ*, *aval*, *avar/avarkaḷ*, *atu* (before consonant)/*aḷtu* (before vowel), *av/avai* that man, that woman, those persons/that person (*hon.*), that thing, those things; *adj.* *anta*, *aṇai*, *āṇa*; *akkaṭa*, *āṇkaṇ*, *āṇkaṇ*, *aṇkiṭṭu*, *aṇku*, *aṇkē*, *atōḷ*, *atōḷi*, *antālē*, *antil*, *ampar*, *āṇ* there; *aṇkuttai*, *āṇṭu*, *āṇṭai* that place; *aṇkōṭ-iṇkōṭu* here and there; *aṇṇaṇ*, *aṇṇaṇam*, *avan* there; in that manner; *atō* behold!; *attanai* so many, of such size or measure; *antaṇṭai* in that place, beyond; *antanta* each, taken severally; *antu*, *appaṭi*, *avvatu*, *aṇṇaṇam*, *āṇka*, *āṇkaṇam*, *āṇṇaṇam*, in that way, thus; *a-ppāl*, *a-ppuṇam* that side; *adv.* further, beyond, afterwards; *a-ppogutu*, *a-ppōṭtu*, *a-ppōtu*, *āyul* at that time, then; *ammai* future birth, heaven; *aṇṇu* that day, then, any time but the present; *aṇṇai* that day; *aṇṇaṇṇu*, *aṇṇāṭu*, *aṇṇaikk-aṇṇu* daily; *aṇṇai* on that day; *adj.* of that day, daily; *aṇṇa* such or similar things; *aṇṇaṇ*, *aṇṇāṇ* such a man; *aṇaittu* so much, so far; that which is of such a nature; *aṇaittum* all; *aṇaiya* such, the same; *aṇaiyaṇ*, *āyavan* such a one; *aṇaivarum* all (persons); *aṇku* there, then, thus; *āyiṭṭu* therefore. *Ma.* *a*, *ā* that, yonder; *avan*, *aval*, *avar*, *atu*, *ava* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *atatu* each, several; *aṇṇu*, *aṇṇunnu* there, thither; *aṇṇane*, *aṇṇine* that way, thus; *aṇṇiṭam*, *aṇṇōṭu* there; *aṇṇiṭ-iṇṇiṭam* here and there; *atā* behold!; *anaivar*, *anaittum* so many, all; *annu* that day, then; *annannu* day by day; *a-ppuṇam* that side, beyond; *a-ppogutu*, *a-ppōḷ* that time; *appaṭi*, *attaram* thus. *Ko.* a-distant from the speaker in time, space, or contextual relationship; *avn*, *avḷ*, *avr*, *ad* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things; *adj.* *a* (before consonant), *ay* (before vowel); *ay* that place, there; *ayk* to that place; *aytr* from that place; *ayo-n*, *ayo-l*, *ayo-r*, *ayd* that man, woman, etc.; *ajn* thence; *aṭ* that direction; *aṭa-k* a little in that direction; *aṭltr* from that direction; *aṭe* go! (*pl* *aṭe-m*); *atervi* in that neighbourhood; *adejn* from that time on; *al* that time; *alk* at that time; *alo-n*, *alo-l*, *alo-r*, *ald* that previous man, woman, etc.; *ali-k* to that previous place; *ala* lo there!; *anm* (*obl.* *ant-*) like that, that fashion, that amount; *antk* to that extent; *ana-n/ano-n*, *ano-l*, *ano-r*, and such an important man, woman, etc. as that; *ana*, *anana* *adj.* such and such (as that); *anta* *adj.* so great; *a-pa-ṭy* so big as that; *antal* so many

as that; *anmu-r* like that; sexual organs; *anmu-ro-n* man like that, etc.; *aṇ gey-* to have intercourse with; *and* that day; *amne-r* two days before yesterday (cf. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *To.* *a-* (same meaning as *Ko.*); *aṭ* (*obl.* *an-*) that person or thing; *pl.* *aṭa-m*; *adj.* *a* (before consonant), *ay* (before vowel); *aṭid* because of that, therefore; *aṭ* in that direction; *aṭik* a little in that direction; *al* in that place, there; *aṭṣn*, *aṣn* from that direction; *aḍ* on that day; *atfok* then; *at* that many; that much; *atton* just/only that much, in that same way (-ton, cf. 3196 *Ta. tāṇ*); *atk* that much; *atkṣ* at that distance; *atatk* only so much as that; *ato-f* such as that; *a(g)* *gis* in that manner; *aṣ in-* to say like that; *a-nk* to that place; *a-na-r* towards there, by that road; *a-toṭ* that bank (is this to be divided to yield 101 oṭ cliff or 3040 *toṭ side?); *a mun* that side, the other side; *a mun no-r* the world of the dead (cf. 3638 *Ta. nāṭu*). *Ka.* *a-* remote demonstrative base; *ava/āta*, *aval/āke*, *avar/avargaḷ*, *adu/atu/attu*, *avu* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* *ā*; *ako*, *agō*, *adē*, *adō* behold!; *añce* on that side, beyond; *āce id.*, afterwards; *aṭa*, *aṭu*, *aṭṭu*, *aṣṭu*, *asa*, *anitu*, *anittu*, *ay(i)su*, *āṭu*, *āsu* that much, that many; *anitum*, *antu* the whole; *anibar* so many persons; *atta*, *attal* on that side, in that direction, to that side, afterwards; *antā*, *anthā*, *ana*, *anna*, *anaha* such; *antu* thus; *andu*, *anna*, *anne*, *āga*, *āgaḍu*, *āgal*, *āgaḷ*, *āgge*, *āgye* at that time, then; *al* that place, that direction, that state or condition, then; *alke* when; *alli* in that place, there, to that place; *ahage*, *ahaṇge*, *hāge*, *hāṇge* in that manner, thus. *Koḍ.* *avēn*, *ava*, *avu/aenga*, *aḍi* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing/those things; *adj.* *a-*; *alli* there; *alliṇji* from there; *atti*, *attaṭṭi* to that side; *attiṇji* from that direction; *appara* that side, to that side, further (cf. 3984 *To. par par*); *a-le* by that way; *akka* then; *akkatiṇji* since then; *akka-kape* up to then; *akkale*, *akkanne* just then; *andī* that day; *accē*, *accakī* that many; *annatē*, *antē* of that kind; *annane*, *a-tarati* in that manner; *annata-ṇgi* for that purpose; *a-nangunḍi* on account of that; *a-li* among those. *Tu.* *āye*, *āḷu*, *āṇ/ākuḷu*, *avu* (*obl.* *ay-*), *aykuḷu* that man, that woman, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* *ā*; *āṭu* so much; *avulu*, *baulu*, *alpa*, *āmbē* there; *ālta* of that place; *āṭu* thence; *aḍe*, *aḍegu*, *añci* thither; *āpe* yonder, opposite; *āni*, *āpaga* then; *āpolē* just then; *añca* thus; *añcadē*, *añcane*, *añcene* just so; *añcitti* such as that; *antuga* total. *Te.* *vāḍu* (*obl.* *vāni-*)/*ātanu/ātagaḍu/ātaḍu/āyana*, *vāru* (*obl.* *vāri-*)/*vāṇḍu*,

adi (*obl. dāni-*)/addi/āyadi/ayyadi, avi (*obl. vāṭi-*)/avvi/āyavi/ayyavi that man, those persons, that woman or thing, those things; *adj. ā*; ābiḍa, ābiḍe, āviḍa, āviḍe, āme, āpe, āke, āyama that woman; akkaḍa, acaḍu, acoḍu, accaḍa, accaḍu, accōḍu, āḍa that place, there; akkaḍi of that place; appuḍu, apuḍu that time, then; appaṭi of that time; andu there; andali which is there; anta so much, all, whole; that time, then, afterwards; antagā much, very; antaṭa afterwards, then; antu whole, total; antē only so much; andaru, andoru so many persons; anni, ani all (things), so many; aṭu, aṭula, aṭulu, aṭṭulu, aṭlu thus; aṭṭi such; aṭṭiḍu, aṭṭiḍu such a man; aṭṭidi such a woman or thing; aṭṭē in that manner only; adigō, adē, allade, alladigo look there!; ala, alla that, that well-known or celebrated; avvala that side; afterwards, beyond, on the other side; aṭa there, then, afterwards. *Kol.* am/amd, avr, ad, adav that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj. (rarely used) a-*; anan in that way; andar, andav, anin that many males, females, things; anṭon, anṭor, anṭod, anṭov man, men, woman or thing, women or things like that; angedna all; appuḍ, a-puḍ then; attan, attar, attad man, men, woman of that place; attin there; attat from there; atte that much; (SR) ālād thence; ālāpasād beyond, on that side; (SR) ane, anāy thus. *Nk.* avnd, avr, ad, adav that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj. ā*; andhar so many males; andharna all (men); aniḡna all (things); anḡel so much; anḡelna all; aphur then; attin there; ade thither; addand in that direction; anṭhad like that; attin thither; attat from there; attek that much; attekna all; aphund then; abhal on that side. *Nk. (Ch.)* ōn, ōr, ad, anda that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; anḡote(y), anḡoṭel, anḡonay, atey all; accir day before yesterday (cf. 2553 *Kol. sid*); atan there; atte that much; adaṭin therefrom; ammanin then; aye that direction; asen like that (person). *Pa.* ōd (*obl. ōn-*; NE ōḍ), ōr, ad, av that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj. ā*; anḡoṭ that much, so much; apoṭ that time; at in that direction; atni so, in that way; adugi therefore; adoḍ in that direction; ana, ani there; anat-le from there; āta like that (inflected: ān āteni I am like that, etc.); āte, āten so, in that way. *Ga. (Oll.)* ōnd, ōr, ad, av that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj. ā, āy*; apar like that; aparī in that way; āl there; (S) ōnd he; ōr they; (S.²) ācin that day, day before yesterday (cf. 2553 *Kol. sid*). *Go. (Tr.)* ōr/ōl (*obl. ōn-*), *pl.* ōr/ōrk he, that man, those men; (W. Ph.) ōr, *pl.* -k id.; (Ch.) ōl he, that man; (Ma.) ōr, *pl.* ōr, (Ko.) ōndu id. (*Voc.* 441); (Tr.) ad, *pl.* au that woman or thing, those women or things; (W. Ph.) ad, au, (G. Mu. Ma.) ad, av, (SR.) ad/had, av/hav id. (*Voc.* 46); (Tr. W.) aggā, (Ph.) haggā, haggā, (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) aga there (*Voc.* 11); (Tr.) acnal (*masc.*; *pl.* accōṭ), accō (*neut.*) as much

as, as big as that; (Mu.) acke, ackon that much, so much (*Voc.* 19); (Mu.) accon then; accohok at that time (*Voc.* 20); (Tr.) anṭi, (Mu.) annē that day; (Ko.) aniṭi day before yesterday (*Voc.* 55, 60); (Tr.) anī time which is long past, then (*Voc.* 56); (Mu.) ante in that direction (*Voc.* 58); (Tr.) appōṭ then (past time) (*Voc.* 62); (Tr. ASu.) askē, (Mu.) aske then (*Voc.* 108); (Tr.) ātōl (*masc.*; *pl.* ātōr), ātal (*neut.*), (Ph.) ātōr (*masc.*), ātal (*neut.*) of that sort (*Voc.* 126); (ASu.) ātōr, ātal id.; (Tr.) āhun, āhon, (SR.) āhān, āhānē, (W.) āhun, (Y.) āhan thus (*Voc.* 147); (Tr.) adrā on that day; (ASu.) handāl from that side; hāpē with that; ? (Ph.) ānai much (? that much; *Voc.* 130). *Konda vānru* (*obl. vani-*), vār(u) (*obl. vari-*), adi (*obl. dāni-*), avi (*obl. vanka-*) that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; akan, akar, akad, akeṇ id.; atal (*obl. ataR-*) that side; ataR(i) of that side; ataRaṇḍ from that side; abe/bān (*obl. abeṇ-/bān-*) there; abeṇi/bāni of that place, belonging to that place; abekan man belonging there; āR(u) in that way, so, thus; aya *adj.* that; ayakan that man, etc.; (Sova dialect) aniga there; ako distant; distance; (Sova dialect) akonḍ distant; nani that sort of; nanikan such a man, etc.; nanu one (woman or thing) like that; naso that much, that big; nasonḍar that many men; nasor/nasonḍ that many women or things; nasok id., such big ones. *Pe.* avan/aven/havan, avar, adel/hadel, avek, adi/adaṇ, avaṇ that man, those men, that woman, those women, that thing, those things; *adj. ā, āy, anda*; andel that woman; andaṇ that thing; andaliṇ for that, for that reason; acaka, ace, acek that big, so big; anṭaṇ, anṭin in that direction; anṭiṇtan/anṭiṇdan from that direction; ani over there; aneṇ thus, in that way; abe, habe, ambe there; aleṇ thus, in that way; ? anay much (? that much). *Kui* a- that over there (contrast 764 e- that nearer and 923 o- that farthest); aanju, aaru, āri, āvi that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj. ā*; āmba, (Letchmajee) amba there; āmbangi thither; āmbaṭai thence; āne that direction; ase (so *Gramm.*; *Voc.* āse) so large, so much; āsoṭi, āsoli, āsoni so many. *Kuwi* (F.) ā *adj.* that most remote (contrast 557 u that intermediate); āsasi, āsari, ādi, āti that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; atala yonder [presumably there are other adverbials and adjectives not given by F.]; [S. has no ā-forms, but instead ē-forms, which correspond to Kui e-forms]; (P.) amba there. *Kur.* a- that most remote (contrast 557 hu- that intermediate); ās, ār/abrār, ād, abrā that man, those persons, that woman or thing, those things; *adj. ā*; ābīrī then, at that moment; adā, ahāy there!; aigō in that direction, on that spot; annē such; *adv.* so; annū, ānū by that way; anti then, after this, so; aḡgē, aḡṅgē therefore; asan, hasan there, thither; attrā, hattrā that side, in that direction; ayyā, hayyā there, in that place. *Malt.* āh, ār, āth that man, those

persons, that woman or thing/those things; *adj.* *ā*; *āw āwe* those objects or circumstances previously mentioned; *athi, ahān* look there!; *ande* then, thus; *andeke* in that manner; *aṇhaṇ* yonder; *ani* then, therefore; *ānko* thus, then, therefore; *ano* there; *anond* that much; *anopan* so large; *āny* thus; *āṭi* that place or spot; *nā* that one here (used when the party referred to is present; <Santali *na*- the nearest in the remote zone; MBE 1980b). *Br.* *dā, dād* this; *pl.* *dāfk*; *dahun, daun, duhun* in this manner; *dākā(n)* hence; *dāxa* this much, so many; *dāng* in this direction; *dāṛē(k)* here; *dāsā* now; *dāskā(n)* up to now; *dāvadi* this day; [*d-* in *dā*, etc. is a borrowing from Pashto *dā*, *obl.* *dē*, this, undifferentiated for gender or number (Krishnamurti 1969.67, Penzl 1955.90, §80.2); the *Br.* declensional and derivational forms are similar to those of the other *Br.* demonstrative pronouns, based on PDr. **ā*. The suggestion in MBE 1961a is to be ignored.]. For forms with initial *h-* in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S, N) 1, DEN 4.

2 *Ka.* *agacu, agucu, agusu* to press firmly, confine, hold firmly; *agacāṭ(a)lu, agacāṭ(a)le, agacāṭu* affliction, trouble. *Te.* *agacāṭlu* troubles, difficulties, affliction. DED 3.

3 *Ka.* *agase* common flax, *Linum usitatissimum* Lin. *Tu.* *agase-nāru* id. *Te.* *agise, agisiya, avise, avisiya* id. DED 4.

4 *Ta.* *akaṭu* wickedness. *Ka.* *agaḍu* viciousness, savageness, meanness. *Te.* *agaḍu* blame, exposure, fault. DED 5.

5 *Ta.* *akatti, accam, acci* West Indian pea-tree, *Sesbania grandiflora*. *Ma.* *akatti* *S. grandiflora* Rh. *Ka.* *akace, agace, agase, agise* tree with large scarlet flowers, *S.* (or *Aeschynomene*) *grandiflora* Poir. *Tu.* *agase-mara Agati grandiflora*. *Te.* (B) *agise, agisa, avise-ṇṇu* a leguminous tree, *Coronilla grandiflora* or *Aeschynomene grandiflora*. / Cf. Skt. *agasti Agasti grandiflora*. [*Sesbania* = *Aeschynomene* = *Agati/Agasti* = *Coronilla*.] DED 6.

6 *Ta.* *akappai, āppai* ladle, large spoon with long handle, usually of coco-nut shell. *Ma.* *akappa, akappān, āppa* ladle. *Ka.* *agape, āpe, hāpe* scoop or ladle, made of a coco-nut shell or of wood. *Te.* *agapa, abaka* ladle, spoon, scoop made of coco-nut shell. DED 7.

7 *Ta.* *akam* inside, house, place, agricultural tract, breast, mind; *akattān* one who is in, householder; *ōr-akatti, ōr-akattāṭ* husband's brother's wife [i.e. she who is in one and the same house with oneself]; *akakkāṛ, akaṇkāṛ* heart of a tree; *akaṇkai, aṇkai* palm of the hand; *aka-ppaṭu* to be included, be obtained; *akaṭu* interior, belly, middle, impartiality; *akapi* inside, interior, agricultural tract; *akappu* depth (or with 11 *Ta.* *akar*); *akampu* inside; *akal* inner part of town or village; *akavai* inside, age within a certain limit: a locative ending; *akalam* breast; *ākam* body, breast, mind, heart; *āyam* secret. *Ma.* *akam*

inside, abode, house, room; *akattu* within, in the house; *akattān* master of the house; *akattāṭ* mistress of the house; *akattōn* indoor servant; *fem.* *akattōḷ*; *akaṇkai* palm of hand; *akaṇkāṭ* sole of foot; *akā, akāyi* inside of house, room; *akaṭu, akiṭu* udder; *aka-ppetuka, āppetuka* to get into, be caught, befall; *aka-ppetukka* to catch. *Ka.* *anga-l* instep. *To.* *o-poṛ- (o-poṛ-)* to be caught, be got; *o-poṛc- (o-poṛč-)* to catch, get; *wirxity* husband's brother's wife. *Ka.* *ōragitti, vāragitti* id.; *aṇ-gāl* sole of the foot; *aṇ-gey* palm of the hand; *āge, āga* in, into; *āya* the inside, privacy, secret, private parts, a vital part of the body, particulars, details, a part of the body, the breast. *Koḍ.* *angay* palm of hand; *anga-li* sole of foot. *Tu.* *aṇḡaru* sole of the foot; *aṇgai* palm of the hand. *Te.* *agapaḍu* to appear, be observed, perceived; *akku* the breast or chest; *āyamu* a vital part of the body, private parts. *Kol.* *opaḍ- (opaṭ-)* to be found, met, (fish) are caught; *opariṭ- (opaript-)* to find. *Nk.* *ōbaṛ- (ōbaṭ-)* to be got. ?Go. (Mu.) *akna (pl. -ṇ)* room of a house (*Voc.* 8). DED (N) 8, 888.

8 *Ta.* *akal (akalv-, akaṇṛ-)* to spread, widen, extend, depart, go away; *akalam*, (Tinn.) *avalam* width, extent, expanse, greatness, earth, sky; *akali (-pp-, -tt-)* to broaden out, enlarge (*intr.*); *akaluḷ* width, expanse, greatness, earth, town, village, country; *akalvu* extent, expanse; *akarci* breadth, separation, ascetic life; *akarṛu (akarri-)* to widen (*tr.*), broaden, extend, remove, expel, banish; *akaral* extension; *akavu (akavi-)* to become long, lengthen out; *ālam* breadth; *ārru (ārri-)* to remove, put away; *āṇra* wide; *āṇral* extension, width. *Ma.* *akaluka* to become extended, distant, part, retire; *akalca* separation, distance; *akarṛuka* to extend (*tr.*), open, remove, put away; *akattuka* to distend; *akalam* breadth, distance; *ālam* breadth; *akala, akalē* far off, aside. *Ko.* *agalm (obl. agalt-)* width; *a-n- (a-ḍ-)* to open (mouth) wide; (mouth) is open wide (PSS). *To.* *ox* in-be broad; *ox eṭ- (ox eṭy-)* to make broad (for *eṭ-*, cf. 859). *Ka.* *agal (agald-)* to be spacious, extensive, separate from, go away; *agala* space, width, extension; *agalike* separation from; *agalcu* to spread out, remove; *agundale* extensiveness, greatness (= *Ta.* *akaṇṇalai*, Kuṇṇṇ° 124, etc.); (PBh.) *agunti* greatness, vastness. *Tu.* *agapuni* to depart; to separate (*tr.*), extend; *agapāvuni* to send away, cause to depart; *agela* breadth; (B-K.) *agelu* to go apart, widen. *Te.* (K.) *agalu* to leave, depart, be gone (of strength in war, liveliness, etc.) ?*Malt.* *agare* to spread, increase, become public; *agatre* to spread, distribute. DED(S, N) 9, DED 325.

9 *Ta.* *akal* small earthen pot having a wide mouth, hollow earthen lamp, a measure of capacity; *akalam* jar, large earthen pot, bucket, body of the lute as shaped like a bowl; *āl* earthen vessel. *Ma.* *akal* small earthen lamp or pot having a wide mouth. *Ka.* *agal* a metal plate used for eating; (Hav.) *aguḷi* a

kind of flat vessel. *Tu.* agoli, agoli a large vessel. *Ga.* (Oll.) agle pot. DED 10.

10 *Ta.* akavu (akavi-) to utter a sound as a peacock, sing, dance as a peacock, call, summon; akavar bards who arouse the king in the morning; akaval calling, addressing, screech of a peacock, high tone, n. of a metre; akavalaṅ bard of the Pāṇar caste; akavunar dancers, singers. *Ma.* akaval screech of a peacock, name of a metre in Tamil; akaruka, akiruka to roar, bellow, children to cry; akaral, akiral, akircca roaring, bellowing. DED 11.

11 *Ta.* akar (-v-, -nt-) to excavate, dig out, pluck out (as eye), uproot; n. moat, tank, reservoir; akari moat; akarāṇ, akar eli field rat; āṛ (-v-, -nt-) to dig; āṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to dig deep. *Ma.* akaruka, akiruka to dig out, excavate; akir, akari moat, ditch, trench; akil, akil moat, earth wall. *Ko.* av- (avd-) to dig hole with tool. *To.* ad- (adθ-) to dig. *Ka.* agar (agard-), agur (agurd-) to dig; agar what has been dug; agarte digging, pit, ditch; agarata, agarate digging, ditch, moat; agalte ditch, moat; agi, age to dig, burrow, make a hole in the ground. *Tu.* agaru, agalu ditch, trench, moat; (B-K.) agate overturning the soil by spade. *Te.* agadta ditch, moat, trench. *Kol.* agul- (agult-) to dig. *Nk.* (Ch.) agul-/agl- id.; agulmur digging. *Ga.* (S.) aḍg-, (P.) arg- to dig. ?*Kur.* arxnā id. ?*Malt.* arge id. DED(S, N) 12.

12 *Ka.* agi to tremble, fear; agurvu, agurvu amazement, terror; a terrible form; agurvisu to be terrifying or formidable; terrify. *Tu.* aguruni to totter, stagger. *Te.* (KR) agurvu fear, terror; (VN) agurpu, agurvu 'bhayaṅ-karamu'. DEDS 1.

13 *Ta.* akil (in cpds. akir-) eagle-wood, *Aquilaria agallocha*; the drug agar obtained from the tree; akku eagle-wood. *Ma.* akil aloe wood, *A. agallocha*. *Ka.* agil the balsam tree which yields bdellium, *Amyris agallocha*; the dark species of *Agallochum*; fragrance. *Tu.* agily a kind of tree; kari agily *Agallochum*. /Cf. Skt. aguru-, agaru-; Pali akalū, akalū, agaru, agalu, agalu; Turner, CDIAL, no. 49. DED 14.

14 *Ta.* avir (-v-, -nt-) to become loose, untied; (-pp-, -tt-) to loosen, untie, unpack. *Ka.* agal to become loose; agulu to become loose as a peg. *Te.* agulu to be unfastened, loosened, separated. DED 15.

15 *Ta.* akai (-v-, -nt-) to flourish, sprout; (-pp-, -tt-) to sprout, rise; to raise; akaippu rising, elevation. *Ma.* aka germ, bud, shoot; akekka to bud; ava bud, esp. the fruit-like sprout of *Artocarpus*; avekka to sprout. *Ka.* age seedling, shoot from the root of a plant or tree, sprout. *Koḍ.* age paddy seedling. *Tu.* agge the shoot of a branch. *Kur.* akhuā seed-bud, sprout, shoot; akrānā to germinate, shoot, sprout. Cf. 335 *Ka.* āku. DED(S) 16.

16 *Ta.* akai (-v-, -nt-) to be broken, crumpled, suffer; (-pp-, -tt-) to break, cut in pieces, beat, trouble, oppress. *Te.* agalu to break or go to pieces, burst; agalincu, agul(u)cu to break (tr.), burst. *Ga.* (S.³) ag- to be torn; akp- to tear. DED 17.

17 *Kur.* axnā (axcas, akkhas) to know, realize, experience, mistake for; axkā, akkhā knowledge, experience. *Malt.* āge (aqqa) to know, understand; āgre to get accustomed to. DED 18.

18 *Kur.* axrnā to warm oneself (by the fire, in the sun). *Malt.* awge to expose to the heat of the sun or fire; awgre to bask in the sun, warm oneself at a fire. DEDS 4.

19 *Ta.* akkakkāy asunder. *Tu.* akkakka, akkoḷu n. part; adv. asunder. DED 19.

20 *Ka.* akkaja, arkaja wonder, surprise; a wonderful thing. *Te.* akkajamu wonder, surprise, astonishment; akkaja paḍu to wonder. *Kui* akajaka āva to be dumbfounded, confounded, confused through fear and awe. DED 20.

21 *Ta.* akkaṛai, akkarai concern, interest, need, necessity. *Ka.* akkaṛe want, necessity, need. *Te.* akkaṛa necessity, want, need, interest. DED 23.

22 *Ka.* akkale cockroach. *Tu.* ekkale, ekkalu id. *Kor.* (M.T.) hakkaḷa id. DEDS(N) 2.

23 *Ta.* akkā, akkai, akkan, akkāttai, akkāḷ, akkacci, akkaicci elder sister. *Ma.* akka id., wife of an elder brother, elderly maternal or paternal cousin, a term of endearment denoting an elderly woman. *Ko.* akn elder sister or female parallel cousin. *To.* okn, okok id. *Ka.* akka (nom. sg. akkam, i.e. akkan, nom. pl. akkaṅgal/akkandir) elder sister; a woman older than oneself is usually termed akka, endearingly girls are also so called by their elders. *Koḍ.* akkē elder sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* akka, akkē elder sister. *Te.* akka id. *Kol.* (SR.) akkābāi id. *Go.* (L.) akkā, (Ma.) akkal(i) (pl. akkasku), (S.) akkal (pl. akkahku) id.; (Mu.) akka husband's elder sister (Voc. 3a); (Tr.) takkā (pl. -hk), (Ph.) takkā, takkār (pl. takkāhk), (W.) takkā elder sister (Voc. 1640); (ASu.) takkā (pl. -k) id. (used only with reference to 2nd and 3rd person). *Kuwi* (Isr.) aka/akey voc. used to younger girls. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) akkā- mother, Pkt. (DNM) akkā- sister. DED(S) 24.

24 *Pa.* akka mother's father. *Go.* (Tr.) akkō id. (said by granddaughter); (W.) akko great-grandfather; (Mu.) akko daughter's son or daughter, grandson's wife (Voc. 6, 7); (LuS.) ukko (i.e. akko) maternal grandfather. *Pe.* ako (pl. -r) id. *Kui* ake grandfather, ancestor; akenja grandfather. *Kuwi* (S. Gramm. 63) akku id. DED(S) 25.

25 *Ta.* akkili-pikkili confusion, confusion of mind (loc.). *Ka.* akkuḷisu to fear, flinch, withdraw. *Te.* akkilipaḍu to be confused, bewildered. DEDS 3.

26 *Ta.* akki herpes. *Ma.* akki inflamed pimples. *Te.* akki erysipelas. / ? < Skt. agni- (Gt., *Ta.* *Lex.*). DED 26.

27 *Ka.* aṅga way, manner, mode. *Te.* aṅgu, (K., coll.) haṅgu manner, way. DED 29.

28 *Ta.* aṅkaṇam space between two pillars. *Ka.* aṅkaṇa space either between any two posts or pillars in a wall that supports the roof, or between any two beams. *Tu.* aṅkaṇa space between two crossbeams or pillars supporting a roof. *Te.* aṅkaṇamu space between any two beams or pillars. / ? Skt. DED 30.

29 *Ta.* aṅkam battle, fight. *Ma.* aṅkam fight, battle, duel, challenge. *Ka.* aṅka fight, war. *Tu.* aṅka fight, war, cock-fight. *Te.* aṅkakāḍu a quarrelsome man. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) aṅka- fight, mimic war or conflict. DED 31.

30 *Ta.* aṅkam symmetry, beauty. *Te.* aṅgu beauty. DED 32.

31 *Ta.* aṅkalāy (-pp-, -tt-) to lament, grieve, sorrow, be envious, covet; aṅkalāyppu disquiet, mental worry. *Ma.* aṅkalāykkā to lament, grieve; aṅkalāppu anxiety, worry, disquiet. *Ko.* aṅgla-pm desire, liking. *Ka.* aṅgal to grieve, be afflicted; aṅgalārcu, aṅgalācu to cry from grief, grieve, sorrow; aṅgalāpu lamentation, grief. *Tu.* aṅgalappu, aṅgalāpa covetousness; aṅgu greed; aṅgidpini to be greedy, covetous; aṅgipuni to wish, be greedy of; aṅgele a greedy person, glutton; aṅṇaṇyuni to be greedy of, covet. *Te.* aṅgalārucu to grieve, lament, cry out from fear, grief, or pain; aṅgada misfortune, trouble; mental agony, anxiety. *Kur.* aṅglā, aṅgla'ānā to weep loudly. DED(S) 33.

32 *Ta.* aṅkavaṭi, aṅkapaṭi stirrup. *Ma.* aṅkavaṭi, aṅkapaṭi id. *Ka.* aṅgavaḍi, aṅkōṇi (PBh.) aṅkavaṇi id. *Tu.* aṅkōle id. *Te.* aṅkavanne, aṅkavanniya, aṅkemu id. DED 34.

33 *Ka.* aṅgaḷa, aṅgaḷu, aṅguḷa, aṅguḷi, aṅguḷe palate; (UNR) aṅgilu, naṅgilu uvula. *Te.* aṅgili palate. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) aṅgul, aṅguṟ(u) tongue. *Malt.* naṅqu uvula. DED(S) 35.

34 *Ta.* aṅkā (-pp- -tt-) to open the mouth; *n.* opening the mouth; aṅkāppu opening the mouth, thirsting. *Ko.* aṅga-v- (aṅga-t) to look upwards. *Ka.* (Bark.) aṅgāta having the face turned upwards. *Tu.* aṅgāvuni to yawn, gape, open the mouth; aṅguni to open the mouth, be seized with a fit of yawning. *Kol.* aṅgasi a yawn. *Nk.* aṅgāsi id. *Pa.* aṅalp- (aṅalt-) to gape, open the mouth wide. *Go.* (G.) aṅil-/aṅl- to open mouth; (Ma.) aṅgal gaping, yawning; (M.) aṅglānā to yawn; (Mu.) aṅgh-/aṅgih- (*Voc.* 14). *Mand.* aṅlā- to open mouth. *Kui* aṅgalanga with mouth agape, with foolish appearance, foolishly, crazily; aṅgali āva/giva to open the mouth wide, gape. *Kuwi* (F) aṅgalacali to gape; (Su.) aṅgala'- (aṅgalat-) to gape, open. *Kur.* aṅgal aṅgal with one's mouth open (in surprise); aṅglā, aṅgla'ānā to gape, open the

mouth wide, be open. *Malt.* aṅge to gape; aṅgo open-mouthed. DED(S) 36.

35 *Ta.* aṅkāṭi bazaar, bazaar street. *Ma.* aṅṇāṭi shop, bazaar. *Ko.* aṅga-dy id. *To.* ogoḍy bazaar (? < Badaga). *Ka.* aṅgaḍi shop, stall. *Koḍ.* aṅgaḍi id. *Tu.* aṅgaḍi id. *Te.* aṅgaḍi id. *Kol.* aṅgaḍi bazaar. *Nk.* aṅgāri id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) aṅgār market. *Pa.* aṅgoḍ courtyard, compound. / ? Cf. Skt. aṅgaṇa- courtyard. DED(S) 37.

36 *Ma.* ayavu washing; ayavukāran, ayakan washerman. *To.* osx washing place in stream. *Ka.* asaga, agasa, agasiga washerman. DED 38.

37 *Ta.* acaṅku (acaṅki-) to stir, move, shake; acakku (acakki-), ayakku (ayakki-) to shake (*tr.*); acai (-v-, -nt-) to move, stir, go away; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake (*tr.*), move, agitate; *n.* cud, sling for carrying or preserving ōla books; acaivu shaking, moving about, swinging; ayar (-v-, -nt-) to drive, as a chariot. *Ma.* ayakka, ayekka to send, let go, leave, slacken, loosen; ayaccal being loose, untied; ayappu sending, slackening; ayappikka to make to send, get oneself dismissed, take leave; ayayuka to slacken; aya, ayavu rumination; ayavu elasticity; ayaruka to chew the cud. *Ka.* asi to move, shake, tremble, dangle, pendulate; to throw away, scatter, disperse; asavasa haste, speed; asimisi without deliberation; asu quickness, haste; asumbu to cause to move about, shake, agitate. *Koḍ.* ay- (ayp-, ayc-) to send. *Te.* asiy-āḍu to move, tremble, hang as a pendulum. *Kur.* asrnā to tremble. Cf. 137 *Ta.* atir. DED(S) 39.

38 *Ta.* acaṭu stupidity, fool; acaṭaṇ foolish man, low person; acaṭi silly woman. *Ma.* aṣaṭu meanness. *Ka.* asaḍu stupidity, stubbornness; asaḍa stupid man; *fem.* asaḍi. DED 40.

39 *Ta.* acar (-v-, -nt-) to become faint, drowsy; acarttu (acartti-) to cause to be drowsy or sluggish; acati drowsiness; acappu inattentiveness, absence of mind; acāvu (acāvi-) to droop, languish, grow slack; acā languor, faintness; acai (-v-, -nt-) to be weary, exhausted, grow feeble, walk or ride slowly; acaivu weariness, exhaustion; aṅar (-v-, -nt-) to be lazy, slothful; *n.* mental distress, disease; ayar (-v-, -nt-) to lose consciousness (as in fainting, sleep, drunkenness), become weary, forget; (-pp-, -tt-) to forget; ayarcci, ayarti languor, faintness, forgetfulness; ayarppu, ayarvu forgetfulness; ayā languor, faintness; ayāvu (ayāvi-) to be distressed; aṅcal laziness, sloth. *Ma.* aṣati drowsiness, forgetfulness; aṣattu pōka to forget oneself; ayarkka to swoon, feel estranged, disagree; ayarcca fatigue, distress, affliction, forgetfulness; ayarti, ayarppu swoon, forgetfulness, discord. *Ka.* asur to feel disgusted, have an aversion or a dislike, be impatient; *n.* fatigue, faintness; asurusuru exhaustion; ayil, aylu bewilderment, madness; āsar to be weary; *n.* weariness, fatigue, languor. *Tu.* ajakē

idleness; ? *asaru* thirst, that which slakes thirst. *Te.* *asurusuru* an onom. word to express weariness; *anjali-gunjali* fatigued, tired. DED(S) 41.

40 *Ta.* *acal* mosquito; *acaval* gnat; *acaru* minute insect that sticks on leaves and injures plants; *acukuni* small insect breeding and feeding on plants; *acuvuni* a destructive insect; *añal*, *añalam* sp. of gnat. *Ma.* *accu* a little snail. DED(S) 42.

41 *Ta.* *acaru* mud, mire; *acumpu* soft mud, miry place; *ayam* mud, mire. *Ma.* *ayam* id.; *ayaru* manure. *Te.* *asalu* mud, mire. DEDS 6.

42 *Ta.* *acaru* dandruff, scurf; scab in sheep and goats; *ayaru* excrescence resulting from a sore; *akir* a kind of scurf. *Ka.* *agaru*, *hagaru*, *adaru*, *aduru* dandruff. DEDS 5.

43 *Ta.* *acai* (-pp-, -tt-) to join with (*tr.*), tie, bind. *Ka.* *asa* fitness, propriety. *Konda* as-(-t-) to stick to, remain stable (in a village). *Kuwi* (F.) *assali* to fit (cf. *assali* to catch, s.v. 51 *Go.* as-). *Kur.* *assnā* to adhere, stick, hold to or together, attach oneself to, fit, (tongue) to be unable to utter distinctly; *assagta'anā* to glue, paste or make otherwise adhere. *Malt.* *asge* to stick; *asgre* to adhere; *asge* to paste on, make of two things one. Cf. 52 *Kur.* *assglārā*. DED(S) 43(a).

44 *Ka.* *ajara-nīli*, *ajura-nīli* a low under-shrub, perhaps *Indigo[fera] aspalathoides* Vahl. [*Lush. I. tinctoria* Linn.]. ? *Tu.* *ajara* a kind of moss. DEDS 9.

45 *Kur.* *acc* thorn. *Malt.* *acu* id.; *ac-acro* prickly. DEDS 8.

46 *Go.* *accānā* (Tr.) to be cut (of one's foot on a stump, or one's hand with a pen-knife), (Ph.) to cut off (hand, foot, etc.); (Mu.) *acc-* to split, saw; (Tr. W.) *askānā* to cut up, divide meat; (A. Ch. Mu. Ma.) *ask-* to cut (meat), carve (*ask-* is *pl. action* of *acc-*; *Voc.* 17). *Malt.* *asye* to chisel. ? *Ka.* *haccu*, *heccu* to cut in pieces; (Tipt.) *accu* to cut into pieces as vegetables; (Gowda) *hacci* to divide (vegetables and fruits). DEDS 7.

47 *Ta.* *accu* mould, type. *Ma.* *accu* id. *Ko.* *ac* mould for casting iron. *Ka.* *accu* mould, impression, sign, type, stamp. *Koḍ.* *acci* cake of jaggery sugar with hollow in middle (formed in a mould). *Tu.* *acci* form, model. *Te.* *accu* stamp, impression, print, mould. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13096, *Skt.* *sañcaka*-, *Panj.* *sañcā*, *saccā* mould; Burrow 1967.41. DED(S, N) 44.

48 *Ta.* *accu* weaver's reed instrument for pressing down the threads of the woof; comb-like frame in a loom through which the warp threads are passed and by which they are pressed or battened together. *Ma.* *accu* weaver's reed or stay. *Ka.* *accu* weaver's reed. *Tu.* *acci* id. *Te.* *accu* id. DED 45.

49 *Ta.* *accu* ridge in a field; *accu-kkaṭṭu* (-kkaṭṭi-) to form a ridge around a field;

accukkaṭṭu field with ridges, land divided into beds to admit and retain water for the cultivation of paddy. *Te.* (inscr.) *accu kkaṭṭu* *seyu* to make a ridge along the boundary. DEN 1.

50 *Ta.* *accan* father; *acci* Nāyar woman (< Ma.); *acciyar* women ascetics; *accō* excl. of pity or of wonder. *Ma.* *accan* father, lord; *acca* mother; *acci* id., Nāyar woman; *accō* interj. of surprise or pain. *Ko.* *aj ayn* very old man; *aj av* very old woman. *Ka.* *acci* mother, a Malayāla woman; *ajja* grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. *Koḍ.* *ajjē* grandfather; *mutt-ajjē* great-grandfather. *Tu.* *ajje* grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. *Nk.* *ājak-jaran* grandfather. *Manḍ.* *aji* father's mother. *Kur.* *ajjos* (*voc.* *ajjō*) paternal grandfather; *ajji* grandmother. / Probably < 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1347, *Skt.* *ārya*-, *Pkt.* *ajja*-. *Kur.* has probably borrowed independently. DED(S) 46.

51 *Go.* (W.) *assinā*, (Mu. S. K. M.) *as-* to buy; (Ma.) *as-* to take, buy (*Voc.* 103). *Konda* as-(-t-) to catch, hold, grasp. *Pe.* *ah*-(ast-) to seize, take hold of. *Manḍ.* *ah*-(t-) to seize, catch. *Kui* *ahpa* (aht-) to hold, seize, take, accept, capture, contain; *n.* grasp, acceptance, capture, seizure. *Kuwi* (F.) *assali* to hold, catch (cf. *assali* to fit. s.v. 43 *Ta.* *acai*); (S.) *ah'nai* to seize, hold; (Su. P.) *ah*-(ast-) to seize, take hold of. DED(S) 48.

52 *Kur.* *assglārā* a caterpillar found on the *sāl*-tree leaves (its contact causes swelling and fever). *Malt.* *asgalo* a caterpillar the touch of whose hair causes painful irritation. Cf. 43 *Ta.* *acai*. DED 49.

53 *Ka.* *ajja* time or circumstance favourable for the purpose, opportunity. *Te.* *ajja* opportunity. DED 275.

54 *Ta.* *añcal* relay, resting place on a journey, letter post; *añci* letter post. *Ma.* *añcal* id. *Ka.* *añce* a postal road, stage, relay, the post. *Tu.* *añcal* the post; *añcidāye* postman. *Te.* *ance*, *anciya* post, a relay of horses, palanquin-bearers, letter-carriers, etc. DED 50.

55 *Ta.* *añcu* (*añci*-) to fear, dread; *n.* fear, terror; *añcikkai* (*coll.*) fear; *añci* fear; *accu* id.; *accam* id., dread, terror. *Ma.* *añcuka* to fear, despair; *añcal*, *accam* awe, fear. *Ko.* *anj-* (*anj-*) to fear; *anjalk* fear; *anjrc-* (*anjrc-*) to terrify. *To.* *oḷ-* (*oj-*) to fear; *oḷk*, *ojky* fear; *ojurt-* (*ojurty-*) to terrify (**urt-* to cause to be, cf. 710 *Ta.* *uruttu*). *Ka.* *añju* to fear, be afraid; *añjike* fear; *añjisu* to frighten. *Tu.* *añjuni*, *añjiyuni* to fear; *añjikē*, *añjigē* fear, alarm, fright. *Te.* *anju* to fear, be alarmed; *anjika* fear, apprehension. *Kui* *aja* (*aji-*) to fear; *n.* fear, dread; *aska* (*aski-*) *pl. action*; *aji* fear, terror; *ajanjāpa*, *ajansāpa* danger, peril, terror; *aspa* (ast-) to cause to fear. *Kuwi* (F.) *ajjali* to fear; *ajji* fear; (S.) *ajinai* to fear. Br. *hījing*, *hījēnging* to be scared, startled. DED 51.

56 *Ga.* (S.) *anj-* to climb. *Go.* (D. G. Mu.) *anj-* id., (Mu. also) to ride on shoulder; (Mu.)

anjih- to take on the shoulder (*Voc.* 23). DEDS 10.

57 *Ta.* aṇsu selvage, edge of a cloth (< *Te.*). *To.* oc edge, bank of river, border of thicket. *Ka.* aṇcu edge, brim, boundary, bank, shore, selvage, border, skirt. *Te.* ancu skirt, border or selvage of cloth, edge (of sword, etc.), shore, brim. /Cf. *Skt.* aṇcala- edge or border of a garment. DED 52.

58 *Ta.* aṇṇai mother; aṇṇai, taṇṇai mother, elder sister; emm-aṇai our mother; tamm-aṇai mother. *Ma.* anna id. *Pa.* aṇṇa father's sister. /Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM* 1.51) aṇṇi- father's sister. DED(S) 53.

59 *Ta.* aṭaku greens, edible leaves; aṭai leaf, betel leaf, greens. *Ma.* aṭa leaf, betel. *Kur.* aṭā any leguminous plant or eatable greens; aṭā-cēxel the vegetable kingdom, plants in general (for cēxel, see 2789). /Cf. *Pkt.* dāga-, dāya- edible green vegetables (*A. Master, P. K. Gode Commemorative Volume* 262). DED(S, N) 54.

60 *Ka.* aḍagu, aḍabala flesh, meat. *Malt.* aṭage curry made of meat, fish, or vegetable. DEDS 12.

61 *Tu.* aḍakuni to throw, cast out, discharge (as a gun). *Te.* aḍarincu, aḍarucu to discharge, shoot (as an arrow or other missile). DEDS 13.

62 *Ma.* aṭakkā-maṇiyan *Sphaeranthus indicus* (maṇiyan a kind of paddy). *Ka.* aḍike-kasa a low annual plant growing in ricefields. *S. indicus* Lin. (kasa weed); aḍika-bāre-giḍa a climbing herb, *Cucumis pubescens* Willd. *Tu.* aḍake-bāre *C. pubescens*. DED 55.

63 *Ta.* aṭaṅku (aṭaṅki-) to submit, be subdued, be compressed, cease, disappear, be comprised, settle, subside, sleep; aṭakku (aṭakki-) to control, repress, hide, conceal, bury; aṭakkam submission, patience, repose, etc. *Ma.* aṭaṅhuka to be pressed down, enclosed, contained, submit, yield, be allayed, calmed; aṭakkuka to press down, subdue, swallow, allay, quiet; aṭakkam being contained; all, whole; self-control, modesty, secrecy. *Ko.* aṭg- (aṭgy-) to stop, be obedient; aṭk- (aṭky-) to cause to stop; aṭkaṭm obedience; aṭkm (*obl.* aṭkt-) act of making submit, burial. *To.* oḍg- (oḍgy-) to be quiet, find sleeping accommodation in a crowded place; oṭk- (oṭky-) to subdue, give sleeping accommodation in a crowded place; oḍkm (*obl.* oḍkt-) submission, burial. *Ka.* aḍaṅgu, aḍagu to hide, be concealed, disappear, cease, be quenched, be appeased, be humbled, crouch, be contained in; aḍaku to press, press into narrower compass, pack, subdue, control; aḍacu to press down, pack, stuff in, be humble, silence, shut as the mouth; aḍaka pressing into narrow compass, contracting, shrinking, hiding oneself, hiding place, being comprehended or contained in, abridgement; akku to subdue, bring under control; tāguḍi an ambush, lurking or hiding place. *Koḍ.*

aḍak- (aḍaki-) to hold in closed hands; aḍaka act of bringing within a compass, thriftiness, restrictions at festivals. *Tu.* aḍēvuni, aḍēyuni to be concealed, hide; deṅguni to be hidden, concealed, lie in ambush; (B-K) aḍēṅgu, deṅgu to hide; aḍeka small, narrow. *Te.* aḍāgu, aḍagu to yield, submit, be humbled; aḍācu, aḍacu to suppress, humble, subject; aḍākuva humility, modesty, submissiveness; dāgu, dāgu, dāgu to lie hidden; dācu, dācu, dācu to hide, conceal; dāgurincu to conceal, deceive; dāgurinta concealment, deceit; dāpana hiding, concealment; dāparamu stealing; dāparincu to steal; dāpariḍu thief. *Kol.* dāṅg- (dāṅkt-) to hide (*intr.*); dāp- (dāpt-), dāṅgip- (dāṅgipt-) to hide (*tr.*). *Nk.* dāṅg- to hide (*intr.*), be hidden; *caus.* dāṅgip-; dāp- to cover, hide. *Koṇḍa* dāṅ- (-it-) to lie hidden, hide oneself; dāp- to hide, save (money). *Kui* dāpa (dāt-) to lie in wait for; āpa (āṭt-), āpa (āṭt-) to hide (*tr.*), conceal. *Kur.* aṭknā to knead, shampoo by squeezing from place to place. *Malt.* aṭge, aṭgesse to press down, close an opening by pressing a heavy object against; aṭke to thrust or wedge in. ? Cf. 83 *Ta.* aṭai. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 5574 *dhaṅk-, *dhaṅk-, 5579 *dhapp-, *dhamp- to cover. DED(S, N) 56(a).

64 *Ta.* aṭappam, aṭaippam betel pouch, barber's razor case. *Ma.* aṭappam, aṭappan betel purse, chunam pouch, barber's dressing case. *Ka.* aḍapa, haḍapa a small bag, used as a pouch for areca nut and betel leaves, and by barbers as a dressing case. *Tu.* aḍapa, haḍapa barber's dressing case. *Te.* aḍapamu, haḍapamu pouch for betel leaves and nuts, a barber's case for keeping razors, etc. ? Cf. *Ta.* aṭai-ppai, s.v. 88 *Ta.* aṭaikkāy. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1,948, *Pkt.* haḍapp(h)a- small case for holding ornaments, betel, or money, *OMar.* (Master) haḍapu preparation of betel; attendant. DED 57.

65 *Ta.* aṭampu, aṭappaṇ-koṭi, aṭumpu hare-leaf, *Ipomoea biloba*. *Ma.* aṭampu, aṭumpu *Convolvulus pes caprae*. *Ka.* aḍumbu-baḷli a creeping plant, *I. biloba* Forsk. *Tu.* aḍumbu the creeper *I. maritima*. [*I. biloba*/maritima = *C. pes caprae* Linn.]. DED 59.

66 *Ma.* aṭaruka to burst, crack, slit off, fly open; aṭar a splinter; aṭarcca splitting, a crack; aṭarttuka, aṭattuka to split, tear off, open (an oyster). *Tu.* aḍaruni to crack (*intr.*). DED 60.

67 *Ka.* (Hav.) aḍaru twig; (Bark.) aḍiri small and thin branch of a tree; (Gowda) aḍari small branches. *Tu.* aḍaru twig.

68 *Ta.* aṭal a kind of fish; aṭalai a marine fish. *Ma.* aṭava a kind of marine fish. *Tu.* aḍamiṇu a kind of fish; (B-K.) aḍavu id. DEDS 14.

69 *Pe.* aṭavari chin. *Manḍ.* aṭavari id. DEDS 15.

70 *Ta.* aṭā excl. addressed familiarly to an inferior or a child and in contempt to an

enemy; *aṭi* excl. used in addressing women in a familiar manner; *aṭē* excl. of calling. *Ma. aṭanna*, *fem. aṭi*, *hon. aṭō* interj. calling persons of lower rank. *Ka. aḍa aḍā* = *Ta. aṭā, aṭē*. Cf. 156(b) *Ta. appappa*. DED 61.

71 *Ta. aṭāpiṭi* violence (*coll.*); *aṭāvaṭi* outrage, violence; *aṭipīṭi* broil, fray, scuffle (*loc.*). *Ma. aṭāpiṭi* violence, outrage, quarrel, uproar; *aṭipīṭi* quarrel, scuffle, affray. *Ka. aḍāvudī* alarm, confusion, quarrel, riot, fright. *Te. (B) aḍāvadi, aḍāvudi* confusion, uproar, fright. DED 62.

72 *Ta. aṭi* foot, footprint, base, bottom, source, origin; *aṭimai* slavery, servitude, slave, servant, devotee; *aṭitti, aṭicci* maid-servant; *aṭiyavan, aṭiyān, aṭiyōn* slave, devotee. *Ma. aṭi* sole of foot, footstep, measure of foot, bottom, base; *aṭima* slavery, slave, feudal dependency; *aṭiyān* slave, servant; *fem. aṭiyātti*. *Ko. aṭy* foot (measure); *ac* place below; *acgaṭ* place beneath an object, position after the first in a row; *ac mog* younger son. *To. oṭy* foot. *Ka. aḍi* foot, measure of foot, step, pace, base, bottom, under; *aḍime* slavery; *aḍiya* slave. *Koḍ. aḍi* place below, down. *Tu. aḍi* bottom, base; *kār aḍi* footsole, footstep; *aḍi kai* palm of the hand. *Te. aḍugu* foot, footstep, footprint, step, pace, measure of a foot, bottom, basis; *aḍime* slavery, slave, bondman; *aḍiyāḍu* slave, servant; *aḍi-gaṭṭa* sandal, wooden shoe. *Ga. (S.²) aḍugu* footstep (< *Te.*). *Go. (G.) aḍi* beneath; (*Mu.*) *aḍit* below; *aḍita* lower; *aṭke* below; (*Ma.*) *aḍita, aḍna* lower; (*M.*) *aḍ(ḍ)i* below, low; (*L.*) *aḍi* down; (*Ko.*) *aṭi* underneath; *aṭita* lower (*Voc. 33*). *Koṇḍa aḍi* below, underneath; *aḍiR(i)* that which is underneath; *aḍiRaṇḍ* from below, from the bottom. DED(S) 63.

73 *Ma. aṭi* sweeping the house; *aṭikka* to sweep the ground; *aṭippu* sweeping. *Tu. aḍipuni* to sweep; *aḍipu* sweeping. DED 64.

74 *Ta. aṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to flap, twitch, move spasmodically, blow (as the wind); *aṭuppu* fear. *Ka. aḍalu* to be shaken, tremble, be afraid; *n.* tremor, whirling confusion of mind, fear. *Te. aḍalu* to be afraid, (*K* also) tremble, shake; *n.* fear, alarm; *aḍalincu* to terrify, frighten; *aḍici-paḍu* to be in a hurry; *aḍici-pāṭu* impatience, hurry, haste. *Koḷ. aḍg(aḍakt-)* (pulse, *na-ḍi*) throbs. DED(S) 65.

75 *Ka. (Gowda) aḍigera* a pot. *Tu. aḍḍyara* earthen jar or pot. *Te. aṭika* a small earthen pot with a large mouth. *Nk. (Ch.) aṭka* earthen pot. *Go. (Tr.) aṭkā* earthen pot used for cooking; (*G. Mu. Ma. S.*) *aṭka* cooking pot; (*Pat.*) *aḍka* [i.e. *aṭka*] id. (*Voc. 25*). *Kur. aṭi* earthen waterpot. Cf. 76 *Ta. aṭu*. DEDS 16.

76 *Ta. aṭu* (*aṭuv-*, *aṭṭ-*) to cook, roast, fry, boil, melt (*tr.*); *aṭukkalaṭi* kitchen; *aṭicil, aṭucil* boiled rice; *aṭuppu* oven, fireplace for cooking, fire in the oven; *aṭṭil* kitchen, place for performing sacrificial ceremonies; *aṭṭu* a cake of coarse sugar; *aṭṭ-uppu* salt

produced by evaporation; *aṭu* cooking, boiling, distillation. *Ma. aṭuka* to cook; *aṭukkalaṭi* kitchen; *aṭuppu* fireplace, hearth, oven. *Ko. aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) to cook by boiling, bake (pots). *To. oṭ-* (*oṭ-*) to cook. *Ka. aḍu* (*aṭṭ-*) to cook, boil, dress, prepare a meal, mature (*tr.*); *n.* cooking; *aḍi, aḍe* cooking; *aḍike, aṭke, aḍige, aḍuge* cooking, boiling, etc.; *aṭṭu* to evaporate; dry up; *n.* the state of being free from moisture; *aṭṭisu* to cause to evaporate by boiling; *aṭṭ-uppu* salt produced by evaporation; *aṭṭarisu* to evaporate, as water by boiling; (*Hav.*) *aṭṭumbalaṭi* kitchen. *Koḍ. aḍigeka-rē* cook; *fem. aḍigekarati*. *Tu. aḍupini* to cook; *aḍi* cooked, dressed, prepared; *aḍigulu* a cook; *aḍigē* cooking, distilling; *aḍkala* cooking shed, oven; *aṭṭilu* cooking, meal. *Te. aḍugaṇṭu* to dry up, become exhausted; *aṭṭ-uppu* a kind of salt; *aṭṭu* a flat thin cake roasted or baked on an iron pan; *aḍasālaṭi* kitchen, cook-room; *aṭṭamu* food, fuel. *Nk. (Ch.) aṭay-aṭil-* to be dried up; *aṭap-* to dry up (water); *aṭ* bread. *Go. (Tr.) aṭṭānā* to cook by boiling; (*W.*) *aṭānā* to cook, boil; (*A. Y. G. Mu. Ma.*) *aṭṭ-*, (*M. S. Ko.*) *aṭ-* to cook (*Voc. 26*); (*Tr.*) *aṭyār* boiling water (*Voc. 27*); (*S-R.*) *aṭvāl* cooking-pot; (*L.*) *aṭuval* a cook (*Voc. 28*). *Koṇḍa aṭk(-t-)* to burn (heaps of hacked forest-wood, before starting *pōru* cultivation), set fire to. *Kui aṭa* (*aṭi-*) to heat or boil a liquid; *pl. action aṭka* (*aṭki-*). *Kuwi* (*Su. P.*) *aṭ-* to catch fire; *aṭi ki-* to set fire to. Cf. 75 *Ka. aḍigera*. /Cf. *Skt. aṭṭa-* dried, dry; *Pkt. aṭṭai* becomes dry; *Mar. aṭṭē* to dry up. DED(S) 66.

77 *Ta. aṭu* (*aṭuv-*, *aṭṭ-*) to pound (as rice), kill, destroy, conquer; *aṭu* killing, ruining, victory; *aṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat, strike, dash against, strike, defeat, overcome, slay, punish; *n.* blow, stroke; *aṭar* (-v-, -nt-) to beat, strike, mould by beating; (-pp-, -tt-) to attack, kill, destroy; *n.* troubling, oppressing; thin flat plate of metal, esp. gold; *aṭal* killing, murdering; *aṭalai* battle, trouble, distress; (*PR*) *aṭarppu* attack. *Ma. aṭi* blow, stroke; *aṭikka* to beat, strike; *aṭippu* printing, stamping, coining; *aṭiccal* beating; *aṭal* a fight; *aṭalār* enemies; *aṭar* war; *aṭanta* a mode of beating time in music. *Ko. aṭṭ-* (*aṭc-*) to strike (ball in game); *aṭḍary* act of quarrelling with blows; *aṭymury* gey- (*gec-*) to win over someone (*acc.*) in a fight (for *mury*, see 4922 *Ta. muṭi*). *Ka. aḍacu* to rap, cuff; *aḍar* to pounce upon, rush at (as dogs, etc., do); *aḍaru* an attack; *aḍi* beating, a blow; *aḍe* to strike or throw with finger; *aṭe* to strike, push, drive; to strike or propel with the fingers. *Koḍ. aḍi-* (*aḍip-*, *aḍic-*) (lightning) strikes (song word). *Tu. aḍikai* defeated, vanquished; *aṭepuni* to push, strike against; *darpuṇi* to thrash, beat, strike, break; *darteḷe, darpeḷe* a striker, breaker; *darteḷy* breakage, what is broken. *Te. aḍucu* to beat, strike, break, destroy; *aḍupu* a stroke, blow; *aḍaru* (*Tikkana*; comm. by Velcheru Narayana Rao and George L. Hart III) to fight, do battle,

kill; *āṭu* a blow; *dancu*, (K. also) *ḍancu* to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar; *daṅgu*, (K. also) *ḍaṅgu* to be pounded or cleaned (as rice, etc.); *dampu* to pound, beat, clean grain in a mortar; *n.* (also *dampuḍu*) pounding, etc.; *aḍukulu*, *aṭukulu* (*pl.*) rice wetted, parched and flattened, beaten rice. *Pa.* *aṭṭ-* to strike; *māva aṭṭ-* to harrow; *poṭkul aṭṭ-* to clap hands, snap fingers. *Ga.* (Oll.) *aṭ-* to strike, (rain) comes in torrents, (finger) to snap; (S.) *aṭṭ-* to strike, beat. *Konḍa aṭ-* (-*t*-) to hit, as an arrow; *ḍak-* (-*t*-) to beat, strike, beat (as a drum); *ḍaṅ-* (-*it*-) to be beaten (as a drum); to beat a drum; *ḍas-* (-*t*-) to pound (as paddy or any raw grain). *Kui ḍāmba* (*ḍāmbi-*) to pound, crush by pounding; *n.* pounding, crushing. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ḍamb-* (-*it*-) to be broken; *ḍap-* (-*h*-) to break. DED (S, N) 67.

78 *Ta.* *aṭu* (-*pp-*, -*tt-*) to be fit, becoming, deserving; *aṭaivu* fitness, propriety, order, manner, course; *aṇṭu* (*aṇṭi-*) to fit, be appropriate to. *Ma.* *aṭukka* to beseem, become [i.e. be becoming to], be proportionate to; *aṭavu* regular custom, dexterity, perfection; *aṭavi* dexterity, cleverness. *Ka.* *aḍagu* the state of being fit, agreeableness, beauty; *aḍavu* suitability, properness, proper way, the state of being sufficient; *aṭṭu* fitting, being becoming or proper; ? (Hav.) *eḍi* to be able to do. *Te.* *aḍaru* to be fit or proper. *Konḍa aṭ-* (-*t*-) to be able. *Pe.* *aḍ-* (*aṭ-*) id. *Maṇḍ.* *aḍ-* id. *Kui āḍa* (*āḍi-*) to be suitable, fitting, proper, convenient, excellent, good, handsome; to suit, fit, agree; *pl. action* *āṭka* (*āṭki-*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *aḍ-* (-*it*-), (F.) *ardali*, (S.) *āḍ-*, (Isr.) *āḍ-* (-*it*-) to be able. *Malt.* *aṭye* to be fit, be enough. DED 68, DEDS 11.

79 *Ta.* *aṭu* (-*pp-*, -*tt-*) to be next, near, approach, come in contact with, seek protection; to join (*tr.*), join together; to happen, occur; *aṭai* (-*v-*, -*nt-*) to reach, arrive at, take refuge in, go to roost, sit on eggs as a hen, obtain, get, enjoy; (-*pp-*, -*tt-*) to lease, entrust, bestow; *n.* joining, delivering, conveying, resort, refuge, deposit, incubation; *aṭaiṭṭu* lease; *aṭaivu* pledge, help, aid, refuge, perching place for birds; *aṭaikkalam* refuge, shelter, deposit; *aṭaku*, *aṭaimānam* pledge, property mortgaged; *aṭaiyal* reaching; *aṭaiccu* (*aṭaicci-*) to put, place, insert (as flowers in the hair); *aṭaicu* (*aṭaici-*) to be joined, placed; *aṭṭu* (*aṭṭi-*) to put, place, put on. *Ma.* *aṭuka* (*aṭṭu*) to come into contact, come to be close upon; *aṭukka* to come nigh, approach, close; *aṭuppikka* to bring near; *aṭuppam*, *aṭuppu* nearness; *aṭakkalam* shelter; *aṭayuka* to get into, come into possession, obtain; *aṭekka* to take in, receive, collect, pay in; *aṭakkam* possession, enjoyment; *aṭa* incubation; bail, pledge; shelter, refuge; *aṭavu* money that has come to hand; *aṭamānam* a pawn, mortgage. *Ko.* *aṭ-* (*aṭ-*) (something) happens to a person. *To.* *aṭṭin* dowry (of buffaloes given by girl's father); *aṭṭit* *ir* buffaloes of the dowry; *neṣoṭ-* (*neṣoṭy-*) to put to forehead in

salutation, put forehead to something (e.g. ground) ceremonially (*neṣn* ground, 3676); *teṣoṭ-* (*teṣoṭ-*) to place cover on oneself (or someone else) for sleeping (*teṣ*, cf. 3142 *tel-* [*teṭ-*] to wrap tightly [garment]). *Ka.* *aḍar* to be united or joined with, arise, come, appear; *aḍarcu* to bring together, set in readiness, prepare; *aḍasu* to join, be joined with, unite with, be near to, associate oneself to; *aḍe* to obtain, get; *n.* trust; *aḍavu*, *aḍapu* pawn, pledge, deposit, mortgage; *aṭṭu* to be within reach, keep close to, follow, run after, pursue; to put; *n.* closeness, pursuing, putting, placing. *Koḍ.* *aḍi-* (*aḍip-*, *aḍit-*) to approach. *Tu.* *aḍavu*, *aḍāvu* mortgage, pledge; *aḍepuni*, *aḍevuni* to roost, perch; *aṭṭuni* to put. *Te.* *aḍaru* to arise, issue; *dāyu*, *dāyu*, *ḍaggaru*, *daggaru* to approach (*intr.*, *tr.*); *ḍāpu*, *dāpu*, *ḍaggarā*, *daggarā* nearness; *dāparamu* getting, obtaining, coming or lighting upon; *dāparincu* to be obtained, happen, occur, fall to one's lot. *Kui aḍa* (*aḍi-*) to be associated with, joined to, united with, associate with, accompany, aid, assist, help; *n.* association, assistance, help; *aṭka* (*aṭki-*) *pl. action*; *aṭpa* (*aṭṭ-*) to join (*tr.*), unite, associate; *aṭse*, *aṭse* together, jointly; *aṭu* near, at a short distance; *aḍi miḍi* unity, association; *aṭpa* (*aṭ-*) to mix, put together, unite (comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam); *rānja* (*rānji-*) to be married; marry; *n.* marriage; *pl. action* *rāska* (*rāska-*); *rāsapa* (*rāsapi-*) to give in marriage; *n.* giving in marriage; *rāppa* (*rāpt-*) to balance one word or phrase by another [echo-words, etc.]. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ḍagre*, (F.) *dagira*, (S.) *daggire* near. *Malt.* *aṭge*, *aṭgi* near, close; *āṭipāṭi* neighbourhood. DED (S, N) 69(a).

80 *Ta.* *aṭukku* (*aṭukki-*) to pile up one on top of another, heap up in order; *n.* pile, series, row, tier; *aṭukkam* pile, tier, range of mountains, mountain slope; *aṭukkal* series, mountain. *Ma.* *aṭukku* row, pile, layer; *aṭukkuka* to pile up; *aṭukkam* a plain, field. *Ko.* *aṭg-* (*aṭgy-*) to be piled up in order; *aṭk-* (*aṭky-*) to pile up in order; *aṭkm* (*obl.* *aṭkt-*) piling up in order. *To.* *oḍg-* (*oḍgy-*) to be piled up in order; *oṭk-* (*oṭky-*) to pile. *Ka.* *aḍaku*, *aḍuku* to pack, pile as pots, heap up; *aḍakil*, *aḍikil* piling up, a pile. *Koḍ.* *aḍang-* (*aḍangi-*) to be piled in order, filling space; *aḍak-* (*aḍaki-*) to heap in order, filling space, to arrange formally. *Te.* *aḍuku* to pile up, arrange in a set or series; *n.* a series or set of things, a compact pile of articles. ? Cf. 102 Kur. *aṭṭnā*. DED 70.

81 *Te.* *aḍugu* to ask, question, beg, solicit, request, demand. *Pa.* *aḍ-*, (S) *aḍi-* to ask, request. *Kui jāpa* (*jāt-*) to request a favour, beg, ask, borrow, pray; *n.* request, entreaty, act of begging; (for **t* : *Kui j*, see Burrow and Bhattacharya, *IJ* 5.122). ? *Ta.* *aṭavu* (*aṭavi-*) to inquire after one's health. ? *Tu.* *aṭṭuni* to beg, request, apply, beg; *caus.* *aṭṭāvuni*; *aṭṭu*, *aṭṭā* begging, beggarly; *aṭṭā*, *aṭṭāvu* a loan, lending. DED (N) 71.

82 *Ka.* aḍusu, aḍalu, aḍlu, haḍlu, aḍi, aḍe, aṭil, aṭlu mud, clay. *Te.* aḍusu mud, mire. DED 72.

83 *Ta.* aṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to shut, close, obstruct, block (as a passage), stop up, put in, pack, lock, fasten, imprison, conceal; to be obstructed (as the ear, throat); aṭaiccu (aṭaicci-) to shut, close; aṭaiṭṭu shutting, closing, fence, obstruction, plug; aṭṭam opposition, cross direction, enmity, rivalry; aṭṭi hindrance, obstacle, delay; aṭṭaṇ-kāl, aṭṭaṇaṇ-kāl, aṭṭaṇai-kkāl folded legs in sitting cross-legged. *Ma.* aṭa a lock; aṭayuka to be shut, shut up, be enclosed; aṭavu stoppage, block, obstruction; aṭekka to shut, obstruct, block up, lock; to be shut, rendered impervious; aṭeppu, aṭappu obstruction, whatever covers or closes a hole, stopper; aṭappam, aṭappan a stopper, cork; aṭeppikka to cause to lock or shut; aṭṭam what is across, transverse, thwarting. *Ko.* arv- (arḍ-) to become blocked by an obstacle, (throat) becomes choked with tears; (arṭ-) (door) shuts; to shut (door, hole), shut up (cattle); aḍ oblique, slanting, at right angles, crosswise; aḍ aḍ at full length, at right angles; aḍ voṭ rising or setting sun; aḍ mug- to bow to ground before god or godlike person (cf. 5123 *Ka.* morgu); aḍ gaṭ- to obstruct, stop. *To.* arf- (arṭ-) to shut; miṛk arf- to spoil one's voice by shouting (lit. choke to the neck); oḍ crosswise, obstructing, prostrate, contour line round a hill; oḍ oḍ foṭ- to obstruct (lit. lie crosswise); oḍ fiḍḍ- to prostrate oneself (lit. fall horizontal); oḍ xoṭ- to obstruct; oḍty limit beyond which one must not go; oḍḍ awkward, ugly. *Ka.* aḍe to be enclosed, barred, shut up, choked; to shut, lock, obstruct, close up, enclose, confine, imprison, stop the passage; aḍavu an impediment, anything to obstruct; aḍa, aḍḍa, aḍḍā, aḍḍe state of being across, transverse, or in the way, state of being broadwise or horizontal, crosswise; obstructing, an obstruction; state of being contrary or perverse; aḍḍane, aḍane across, transversely; aḍḍayisu, aḍḍagisu, aḍḍaysu, aḍḍavisu to move obliquely or obstructingly, make opposition, obstruct, impede, intervene, conceal; aḍḍayisuha obstruction, opposition; aḍḍaysuḥa going transversely, concealment; aḍḍal crossing, obstructing, obstacle, across, sideways; aḍḍi an obstacle, opposition, delay; aḍḍana, aḍḍaṇa a shield; āṭaṇka, āṭaṇka obstruction, obstacle, restraint. *Koḍ.* aḍe- (aḍev-, aḍand-) (gap) is stopped; aḍa- (aḍap-, aḍat-) to stop (gap, hole); aḍḍa crosswise; aḍḍa bu-ḷ- to prostrate oneself (lit. fall horizontal). *Tu.* aḍepuni, aḍevuni, aḍeṇguni to shut, close; aḍepu act of shutting, closing, finishing; aḍakṇ, aḍaka, aḍēke, aḍaka, aṭakāvu obstacle, hindrance; aḍḍa id., horizontal, intervening; across, athwart; rafter; aḍḍakattē a dam; aḍḍakāru the bent knee; aḍḍa boruni to prostrate, bow down; aḍḍa kaṭṭuni to dam up, shut in, hinder, prevent, screen; aḍḍi obstacle, opposition; aḍḍaṇa, aḍḍaṇē, aḍaṇa a shield; āṭaṇku, āṭaṇka hindrance, obstacle.

Te. aḍucu-konu to become obstructed or choked, be stopped, choke; aḍḍamu obstacle, hindrance, opposition, a screen, that which hides or separates; *adj.* cross, which is crosswise; aḍḍa-kaṭṭu, aḍḍagincu, aḍḍa-paḍu, aḍḍu to hinder, obstruct; aḍḍakarṇa, aḍḍaṇki, aḍḍugurra hindrance, obstruction; aḍḍakattē a dam or bank, embankment; aḍḍamugā crosswise, transversely; aḍḍu a screen, anything that affords concealment; aḍḍanamu a shield; aḍḍi hindrance, obstruction, delay; āṭaṇkamu prevention, obstacle, hindrance, obstruction, resistance, an objection, a difficulty. *Nk.* (Ch.) aḍḍam obstruction. *Pa.* aḍḍom obstacle, obstruction; aḍḍom er- to obstruct. *Go.* (Ch.) aḍḍam, (Ma.) aḍam obstruction; (SR.) aḍḍam, (Tr.) aḍḍam shelter; (S.) aḍḍam obstacle; (W.) aḍam shade; (Ch.) aḍḍam, (Dawson) aḍam veil (*Voc.* 34). *Koṇḍa* arḷ- to conceal; aḍam across; aḍi- (-t-) to stop, intercept; aḍe biḍe all over (lit. crosswise); disorganizedly. *Pe.* aḍgel in the way, intervening, obstructing. *Kuḷi* aḍa a screen, an intervening or intercepting object [said to be < Or.]; aḍa giva to screen, intervene, intercept; dākoli a hide shield. *Kuḷi* (S.) aḍḍe ānai to resist; aḍḍu ānai/kinai to obviate; aḍḍunga across (in measuring). *Kur.* aḍnā (aḍcas/aḍḍas) to furnish (a drum) with skin, cover it with leather, (birds or bees) construct a nest or honeycomb, stop stubbornly where one is (a naughty child, intrepid combatants, etc.); aḍḍe, arḷi, āṭe (? arḷe) oblique, across. *Malt.* aṭare to be hindered; aṭare to hinder, check (? < IA). *Br.* aḍ sheltered; shelter, protection; aḍ kann- to halt, stop; ar obstacle, obstruction, entanglement; arḷi obstacle, obstruction; ar shelter (? < IA). ? Cf. 63 *Ta.* aṭaṇku and 122 *Ta.* aṇai. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 187-190 (also OMar. [Master] aḍap- to be obstructed). DED(S) 73.

84 *Ta.* aṭai (-v-, -nt-) to collect, gather (as dust), become close, compact, hard (as sand by rain); aṭai-maṇai continuous rain; aṭai-maṇ silt, alluvium; aṭaicu (aṭaici-) to crowd, get close together, shower upon; aṭaical crowded condition, density; aṭar (-v-, -nt-) to be close together, thick, crowded; to press around, hem in; aṭarppam, aṭartti, (PR) aṭarcci closeness, crowdedness; aṭarvu thickness, denseness; aṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be on the increase, abound; aṭikkaṭi frequently, often; aṭacu (aṭaci-) to be crowded. *Ma.* aṭa-maṇa incessant rain; aṭal incessant (of rain); aṭikkaṭi repeatedly; aṭṭi keṭṭuka, aṭṭikku iṭuka to pile up, ram, pack close. *To.* oḍyk often. *Ka.* aḍḍa abundance (used of rain); aḍar to appear in numbers, to amass (as clouds); aṭṭu state of being crowded or thronged, pressed or squeezed; aṭṭuli a crowd, multitude, state of being squeezed; aḍe a sticky, clotty mass, a lump (as of dates, tamarind, sugar, hair, etc.). *Tu.* aṭṭi a pile, heap of rice; aṭara widespread, as the branches of a tree; aḍaru copse. *Te.* aḍaru to increase; *n.* increase, excess; aḍi-excessive, great; aḍa a lump, clot, mass; aṭṭamu excessiveness; (VPK) aṭṭaḍi, aṭṭava,

eṭṭam packs of cut or fencing branches/bushes collected and piled up on bullock carts. *Konda* (BB.) aḍar herd of cows. *Pe.* aḍer id. DED(S) 74.

85 *Ta.* aṭai (-v-, -nt-) to be preserved (as pickles); aṭai-māṅkāy mango pickles. *Ka.* aḍe to preserve, pickle, season fruits with salt. *Tu.* aḍaṅ-gāyi a kind of pickle. DED 75.

86 *Ta.* aṭai prop. slight support; aṭai-kal anvil. *Ma.* aṭa-kkallu anvil of goldsmiths. *Ko.* aṭ gal small anvil. *Ka.* aḍe, aḍa, aḍi the piece of wood on which the five artisans put the article which they happen to operate upon, a support; aḍegal, aḍagallu, aḍigallu anvil. *Tu.* aṭṭe a support, stand. *Te.* dā-kali, dā-kallu, dā-kali, dā-gali, dayi anvil. Cf. 3865 *Ta.* paṭṭaṭai. DED 76.

87 *Ta.* aṭai thin cake, wafer. *Ma.* aṭa a cake made of uṇunu [*Phaseolus radiatus*]. *Ka.* aḍe a kind of thin bread or cake of rice flour. *Tu.* aḍḍe a cake, pudding. DED 77.

88 *Ta.* aṭaikkāy areca-nut (betel-nut); aṭai-ppai betel pouch (cf. 64 *Ta.* aṭappam). *Ma.* aṭakka, aṭekka id. *Ko.* aṭky id. *To.* aḍky id. *Ka.* aḍake, aḍa, aḍike areca, areca palm, *Areca catechu* Lin., and its nut; aḍakottu, aḍagatti, aḍagartti scissors for cutting areca-nut. *Koḍ.* aḍake areca-nut. *Tu.* aḍḍa-katteri, iḍa-katteri betel-nut cracker. *Kor.* (T.) ḍakke areca nut. *Te.* aḍa-kattu, aḍa-kottu, aḍḍa-kattera, (B. also) aḍa-katti nippers for cutting betel-nuts, betel-nut cracker; aḍapa, aḍapakatte lady in waiting, who carries her mistress's betel-nut pouch; aḍapakāḍu servant who carries his master's betel-nut pouch. DED 78.

89 *Ta.* aṭaiyālam mark, symbol, emblem, seal. *Ma.* aṭayālam mark, sign. *To.* oḍyo-ḷm sign. *Ka.* aḍayāla mark, sign. *Te.* aḍiyālamu sign, token. DED 79.

90 *Ka.* aḍke-biṇuballī a woody climber, climbing and rooting on the stems of trees, *Pothos scandens* Lin. *Tu.* aḍike-būru, arke-būru a kind of creeper, *P. scandens*. DED 80.

91 *Kur.* aṭxā spleen. *Malt.* aṭgu id. DED 81.

92 *Ko.* aṭḍn marm *Meliosma Wightii*; aṭḍn vap its fruit. *To.* oḍḍn sp. tree with edible berries. DED 82.

93 *Ta.* aṭṭam terraced roof, upper story. *Ma.* aṭṭam roof used as store-room, scaffold on four poles. *Ko.* aṭṭ loft, attic. *To.* oṭm (obl. oṭt-) place for firewood made of cords tied from side rafters to roof. *Ka.* aṭṭa upper loft in a house, apartment of roof, tower, buttress (one of the tatsamas). *Koḍ.* aṭṭa loft. *Tu.* aṭṭa upper loft, garret, upper room, ceiling; aṭṭaḷu an upstairs room; aṭṭoliḷe loft supported on posts, temporary gallery; kutt-aṭṭa, kutt-aṭṭe upper loft for storing rice. *Te.* aṭṭuka loft under the roof of a house; aṭṭaḍi, aṭṭamu fortified place in front of building, room or chamber built over gate of a fort; (VPK) aṭṭuka (aṭaka, aṭuka, aḍuku), aṭṭava

(aṭava, aṭṭam) attic; aṭṭava a supporting roof (pandal) for creepers. *Pa.* aṭu attic room; aṭṭa bamboo framework for roof. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) aṭṭe (pl. -ṇ) laths laid across rafters of roof; (Tr.) aṭṭe cross-bars of wood used in building the walls of a house (*Voc.* 29). *Pe.* aṭu attic (< Or.). *Kur.* aṭṭā raised platform, scaffold, loft in house. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 180; Burrow 1969.277 for uncertainty whether IA or Dr. in origin. DED(S) 83.

94 *Ta.* aṭṭātuṭṭi, aṭṭātuṣṭi, aṭṭātuṣṭam, aṭṭātuṭṭi perversity, abusive language. *Ka.* aḍḍatiḍḍa, aḍḍatiḍḍi, aḍḍātiḍḍi, aḍḍādiḍḍi, aḍḍāduḍḍi awkwardness, perverseness, impropriety; awkwardly, etc. *Tu.* aḍḍādiḍḍi awkward, clumsy, topsy-turvy. *Te.* aḍḍādiḍḍi froward, perverse; (*K. coll.*) aḍḍādiḍḍam zigzag. Cf. *Ka.* aḍḍa crosswise, etc.; s.v. 83 *Ta.* aṭai. DEL 84.

95 *Ta.* aṭṭikai closely fitting necklace of gold wires or of precious stones (< *Ka.*); aṭṭiyal closely fitting necklace. *Ma.* aṭṭika a closely fitting necklace. *Ka.* aḍḍike, aḍḍige one of the pieces of gold of which the necklace called aḍḍike is composed, a necklace composed of aḍḍikes. *Koḍ.* aḍḍige gold necklace. *Te.* aḍḍigalu (pl.) ornament worn round the neck by women. DED 85.

96 *Ta.* aṭṭu (aṭṭi-) to join, stick, paste (*tr.*); aṭṭai thing attached, annexed as a plug to stop a hole, patch. *Ma.* aṭṭuka to join, stick, adhere. *Ka.* aṭṭu to stick, adhere to; *n.* adhesion, that adheres, an impurity, that is sticky, gum, paste, that is viscous; aṭṭaru to stick to; aṭṭe, aṭṭu act of smearing or anointing; aṭṭu state of being joined. *Tu.* aṭṭuni to adhere, stick; to paste (*tr.*), attract; aṭṭu gum, paste, adhesion; aṭṭupattu adhesive, attractive; aṭṭāvuni to paste; aṭṭaru moss, lichen, mould, green stuff on stagnant water. *Te.* aṭṭu to stick or adhere to, smear or rub over; aṭṭincu to cause to adhere, attach, paste; aṭṭa leaves stitched together so as to serve as a platter for eating on; aṭṭa-gaṭṭu to join together, tie up; aṭṭasil(lu) to touch, meet; aṭṭrinta burgrass. *Koḷ.* aṭ- (aṭt-) to stick (*intr.*), (child) attaches itself to breast; aṭip- (aṭipt-) to stick (*tr.*), put (child) to breast; (SR) aṭ- to stick. *Nk.* aṭt- to stick to; aṭip- to stick (*tr.*). *Pe.* and- (-t-) to stick to, adhere. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) aṭ- (-it-) to get stuck; (S.) aṭṭinai to inhere; aṭṭi kinai to paste. Cf. 99 *Ta.* aṭṭai and 2942 *Pe.* ḍanj-. DED(S) 86.

97 *Ta.* aṭṭu (aṭṭi-) to be discharged as pus, flow as honey; to pour (*tr.*). *Ma.* aṭiyuka (eye) suffers from excessive secretion; aṭṭuka to pour, (Kauṭ.) discharge (urine). *Ko.* aṭ- (ac-) to pour; mol aṭ- to urinate; ? naṭ- (naṭ-) (sweat) streams (dative of person). *To.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to pour. *Tu.* aṭṭuni to urinate (with object pōsra). DED(S, N) 87.

98 *Ta.* aṭṭai sole of shoe, cardboard. *Ka.* aṭṭe sole (of leather), sandal, skin, bark. *Koḍ.* aṭṭe bark of tree. *Tu.* aṭṭe sole of shoe.

Te. aṭṭa sole of shoe or slipper, hide or leather, cardboard. *Ga.* (S.³) aṭṭa cardboard. DED 88.

99 *Ta.* aṭṭai leech. *Ma.* aṭṭa id. *Ka.* aṭṭe, āḍe id. *Koḍ.* aṭṭe water leech. Cf. 96 *Ta.* aṭṭu. DED 89.

100 *Ta.* aṭṭaiy-āṭal hero's body continuing to manifest heroic deeds even after dismemberment. *Ka.* aṭṭe a headless trunk, esp. one retaining vitality. *Te.* aṭṭa a headless trunk. DED 90.

101 *Ko.* aṭ ditch, ravine; perpendicular cliff. *To.* oṭ cliff (song word; said to be < Badaga haṭṭu). DED 91.

102 *Kur.* aṭṭnā to spread out upon the ground something folded or rolled up, dispose coins on the ground in close heaps (for counting or a big payment), construct, make. *Malt.* aṭe to spread (as bedding), create; aṭpo bedding. ? Cf. 80 *Ta.* aṭukku. DED 92.

103 *Ko.* aḍeylm, aḍi-lm breadth, broad. *Tu.* addagela breadth, diameter (i.e. adda + agela, q.v. 83 *Ta.* aṭai and 8 *Ta.* akal). DED 93.

104 *Ko.* aḍm (*obl.* aḍt-) two-anna piece. *Ka.* adda two aṇas and four pays, seven duḍḍus. *Te.* adduga two-anna piece, half of a fanam. / ? < Skt. ardha-, Pali Pkt. addha-, addha- half. DED 94.

105 *Te.* adda a dry measure. *Konḍa* aḍa a unit of one seer. *Kuwi* (Isr.) aḍa a unit of measure.

106 *Te.* adda the tree *Bauhinia racemosa*. *Konḍa* aḍa id. ? Cf. 372(a) *Ta.* āṛ. DEDS 17.

107 *Pa.* aḍra bad. *Go.* (Tr.) aḍrai id.; (Mu.) aḍra very bad (*Voc.* 36). *Kui* aḍre, aḍrene useless, empty, idle; *adv.* without sense or reason, without benefit, without shelter or food, idly, in vain. ? *Kol.* aḍavu bad, mischievous; bad person. / Cf. Halbi aḍra bad. DEDS 18, and from DED 58.

108 *Kur.* aḍrnā to twist back one's limbs or bend the body inward (as under threat of a blow). *Malt.* aḍre to strut; aḍro a swaggerer. DEDS 19.

109 *Ka.* nīr-aḍike, nīr-aḍke thirst; nīr-aḍisu to be thirsty. *Te.* ḍappi, dappi, dappika thirst. *Kol.* aḍḍ- (aṭṭ-) to thirst for. *Nk.* aḍ thirst (īr aḍ vattin thirst has come). *Pa.* aḍ- to be hungry or thirsty, (food or drink) is wanting, (hunger or thirst) is felt; aḍkuḍ thirst. *Ga.* (Oll.) aḍ-, (S.³) aṇ- (aṇḍ-) (hunger or thirst) is felt; (P.) aḍkir hunger. DED(S) 95.

110 *Ta.* aṇ upper part; aṇa (-pp-, -nt-) to lift the head; aṇar (-v-, -nt-) to rise, move upwards; aṇavu (aṇavi-) to go upward, ascend; aṇṇal greatness, exaltation, superiority, great man, king, god; aṇṇam palate, roof of the mouth, uvula; aṇṇā, aṇṇakku uvula (*cpd.* with 3633 nā, nākku); aṇṇā (-pp-, -nt-) to

look upward, gape, hold the head erect; aṇṇāvi teacher, director of theatrical performances, master, one in authority. *Ma.* aṇṇa upwards, above; aṇṇal high, God, esp. Arhat; aṇṇā looking upwards; aṇṇāvi teacher, head of a company of actors; aṇṇan royal predecessor, ancestor; aṇṇam, aṇṇakku uvula. *Ka.* aṇṇe, aṇṇa, aṇa excellence, purity; aṇṇālige uvula. *Tu.* aṇāvuni, aṇṇāvuni to look up, lift up the face, gaze. ? Cf. 131 *Ta.* aṇṇaṇ. DED 96.

111 *Ka.* aṇaka mockery, derision, abuse; aṇakisu to mock, deride; aṇakisuvike mocking. *Tu.* aṇakasanaṇa quarrelling. *Te.* (SAN, VN) aḍakincu, aṇakincu to ridicule; (SAN) aṇakamu ridicule. *Malt.* aṇaṇeye to affront, mock. DEDS 20.

112 *Ta.* aṇaṇku (aṇaṇki-) to suffer, be distressed, be slain; to afflict; *n.* pain, affliction, killing; aṇuṇku (aṇuṇki-) to suffer pain, be in distress, fade, droop; aṇukku (aṇukki-) to distress, cause to suffer, ruin; aṇukkam suffering, distress, pain, weakness. *Ka.* aṇaku to press into a narrower compass, subdue, control; aṇacu to depress, humble; aṇaka closeness, compactness, firmness, state of being in good repair; aṇakuve humbleness, modesty; aṇagu to hide, disappear, be humbled, crouch; aṇuṇku to depress, humble, abate, ruin, destroy; aṇuṇgu to be depressed, etc. *Tu.* aṇaka narrowness, closeness; narrow, small. *Te.* aṇāgu to yield, submit, be humbled; aṇācu to suppress, humble, subject; aṇākuva humility, modesty, submissiveness. *Go.* (Tr.) aṇcānā to press (*Voc.* 21). DED(S) 56(b).

113 *Ta.* aṇaṇku young offspring. *Ka.* aṇuga son; aṇugi daughter. DEDS 21.

114 *Ta.* aṇal neck, side of the upper jaw, chin, throat, windpipe, beard, dewlap; aṇar, aṇari side of the upper jaw; aṇār neck. *Ma.* aṇa jaw, hinder part of jaw; aṇa-ppallu grinder, double tooth; aṇal jaw, hinder part of mouth; aṇali viper; aṇṇāṭi cheekbone; aṇṇi inside of the cheek, joint of jaws. *Ko.* aṇḡ lower cheek; aṇḡ val molar teeth. *To.* oṭ molar tooth. *Ka.* aṇal under part of the mouth, the mouth. DED(S, N) 97.

115 *Ta.* aṇāppu (aṇāppi-) to deceive; aṇāppi a deceitful woman. *Ma.* aṇappu deceit, trickery, fraud.

116 *Ta.* aṇi (-v-, -nt-) to be beautiful, be an ornament; to adorn, wear (as jewels), describe in embellished language; *n.* decoration, ornament, beauty; aṇiyal adorning, necklace; aṇivu wearing; aṇikam ornament; aṇaṇku beauty, form (or with 274 *Ta.* aṇaku). *Ma.* aṇi decoration; aṇiyuka to wear (jewels, arms), decorate oneself; aṇiyikka to dress, adorn. *Ka.* aṇi niceness, pleasantness, beauty; (Hav.) aṇi devil-dancer's headdress. *Koḍ.* aṇi- (aṇiv-, aṇiṇj-) to wear, enjoy (jewels) (song word). *Tu.* aṇi a kind of mask or appendage worn by a devil-dancer, a peacock's tail when spread. DED(S) 98.

117 *Ta.* aṇi array of an army, order, regularity, row; (-v-, -nt-) to put in array (as an army); aṇiyam array of an army. *Ma.* aṇi row, line of soldiers. *Ka.* aṇi an array, body of soldiers, detachment. *Te.* aṇi battle, war. / ? < Skt. anika-; Pkt. aṇiya-. DED(S) 99.

118 *Ta.* aṇiyam forepart of a vessel, stem, prow. *Ma.* aṇiyam ship's head, prow. *Tu.* aṇya prow of a vessel. *Te.* annemu prow (comm. by Prof. K. S. R. Sharma, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). / ? < Skt. anika-; Pkt. aṇiya-; this meaning not recorded. DED(S) 100.

119 *Ka.* aṇile, aḷale, aḷile, aḷule, aḷli, aḷle a large tree furnishing Indian myrobalans or ink nuts, *Terminalia chebula* Roxb. *Tu.* aṇile-kāyi gall-nut, ink-nut; aṇile-mara ink-nut tree, *T. chebula*; aḷde-kāyi gall-nut, *T. c.* DED(S) 101.

120 *Ta.* aṇai (-v-, -nt-) to approach, come near, touch, come in contact with, copulate with; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, put close (as earth to a tree), embrace, hold, tie, fasten (as animals), tie up in a bunch; *n.* coition; a yoke of oxen; aṇaiṇṇu embracing; area that can be ploughed by two pairs of oxen in one day; aṇmai, aṇumai, aṇimai nearness, proximity; aṇavu (aṇavi-) to go near, approach, come close to, embrace; aṇāvu (aṇāvi-) to approach; aṇa (-pp-, -nt-) to be joined, united; aṇaṇku (aṇaṇki-) id.; aṇi (-v-, -nt-) to join with (*tr.*); *adv.* near; aṇiyaṇ who is near by; aṇuku (aṇuki-) to approach; aṇukkam, aṇukku nearness, proximity; aṇukkaṇ one who is near, intimate; *fem.* aṇukki; aṇṇu (aṇṇi-) to approach, draw near, join, unite with; aṇṇimai nearness; aṇṇaṇi in close proximity; aṇṇmu (aṇṇmi-), aṇṇu (aṇṇi-) to approach; aṇṇu (aṇṇi-) to approach, take refuge in; aṇṇai nearness, vicinity. *Ma.* aṇayuka to approach, arrive; aṇavu arrival, closeness, love; aṇekka to bring into contact, embrace, hug; aṇa yoke, pair; aṇukuka to approach; aṇaccal embracing, drawing near; aṇappu embracing, an embrace; aṇayam vicinity, neighbourhood; (Kauṭ.) aṇukkan one who is near; intimate; aṇṇa nearness, proximity; aṇṇuka, aṇṇuka, aṇṇuka to approach. *Ko.* aṇṇ- (aṇṇy-) to be in same place with, approach, be in or move into place to seize prey; aṇṇc- (aṇṇc-) to set (a thing) in place. *To.* aṇc ferrule on stick or pounder. *Ka.* aṇe, aṇi to come near, come in contact, touch, embrace; aṇe approach; aṇi joining, fitness, order; aṇiyara fitness; aṇasu that holds firmly together, a ferrule; a throng; aṇugu nearness; aṇṇu to come or be in contact with, touch (*intr.*, *tr.*), embrace; *n.* menses (? < *Te.*); aṇṇisu to place in contact; aṇṇisu to go near, approach, resort to, come or go to for protection; aṇṇu going near, an approach, a resort; aṇṇe nearness, approach, side of anything. *Koḍ.* aṇṇa side. *Tu.* aṇepuni to come in contact, press; aṇepini, aṇepuni to touch, hug, embrace; aṇaṇṇu a handle, hilt.

Te. aṇagu to mix or mingle freely; aṇugu beloved, dear, desired, a friend; aṇṇu to touch; *n.* touch, uncleanness, defilement by touch, impurity, pollution; aṇṇalu (*pl.*) crowd, crowds; aṇṇincu to unite, join; aṇṇagu to be in menses, menstruate; aṇṇa nearness, support, assistance, protection, patronage. *Pa.* (S) aṇṇ- to attach string to bow. *Ga.* (P.) aṇṇal bowstring. *Kuwi* (S.) andinai to join, meet; (Isr.) aṇṇ- (-it-) to mix (*intr.*); (F.) aṇṇatasi partner; andali to aid; andivi aiyali to be friendly; (T) aṇṇ- (-it-) to join, unite with; (Mah.) aṇṇ- to agree; aṇṇu agreement; (Isr.) aṇṇ- (aṇṇh-) to mix (*tr.*); (S.) aṇṇhinai to add; (F.) aṇṇu menses. *Kur.* aṇṇnā to reach, arrive at, come, overtake, hear about; aṇṇnā to be within reach; aṇṇsta'ānā to make reach, deliver, touch (with the help of some instrument), overtake; aṇṇstārnā to be brought up to a certain place. *Malt.* aṇṇse to arrive; aṇṇstre to cause to arrive, convey. *Br.* haninging to copulate (of human beings). Cf. 3588 *Ta.* naṇṇu. DED(S, N) 69(b).

121 *Ta.* aṇai (-v-, -nt-) to be extinguished; (-pp-, -tt-) to quench, extinguish; aṇaṇku (aṇaṇki-) to die, be slain. *Ma.* aṇayuka to go out (as light); aṇaykkuka to extinguish, put out. *Ka.* aṇe to be extinguished or quenched, go out. DED 104.

122 *Ta.* aṇai embankment, dam, ridge for retaining water in a field, bank of river or sea; aṇṇai field bund, ridge of a field. *Ma.* aṇa dam; aṇṇa bund, ridge of field. *Ko.* aṇ water channel brought to village from stream; e-ṭ aṇ edge of bank or stream or tank (for e-ṭ, see 916, 5159). *To.* ony edge of swamp. *Ka.* aṇe dam, dike. *Koḍ.* aṇṇa bank or edge of river. *Te.* aṇa bank or dam. ? Cf. 83 *Ta.* aṇai. DED 102.

123 *Ta.* aṇai support, prop, protection, help; aṇṇai support. *Ma.* aṇa support, pillow. *Ko.* aṇa-r by the help of. *Ka.* aṇṇe support, prop. *Te.* aṇṇa support. DED 103.

124 *Ka.* aṇe interj. used in calling to women. *Tu.* aṇe oh! hey! DED 105.

125 *Ta.* aṇṇar, iṇṇar shepherds. *Ma.* aṇṇar id.

126 *Ta.* aṇṇi-kkoṭṭai cashew-nut. *Ma.* aṇṇi kernel, stone of mango, etc., nut, scrotum. *Koḍ.* ma-ṇge a-ṇṇi mango stone. *Tu.* aṇṇi kernel of mangoes, etc. *Kur.* aṇṇu mango stone. *Malt.* aṇṇi stone or seed of a fruit. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 955, Skt. aṇṇi- kernel, aṇṇhi- id. (*lex.*); there is possibly relationship with the *IA* forms with nasal, Pkt. aṇṇhi- (Sheth quotes Bhāsa's *Cārudatta*), H. aṇṇhi, Beng. aṇṇ(h)i, etc., but the direction of possible borrowing is uncertain. *Kur.* aṇṇu, *Malt.* aṇṇi are borrowed from *NIA*. DED 106.

127 *Ka.* aṇṇige one pannier or pack, half a bullock load. *Te.* aṇṇemu, aṇṇiyamu id.; aṇṇigamu a sort of pannier. DED(S) 107.

128 *Ka.* andipunāru-mara an evergreen

tree, *Carallia integerrima* Merr. *Tu.* aṇḍiṇāṟu, aṇḍipuṇāṟu *C. integerrima*. DED 108.

129 *Ta.* aṇṭu-tallukai prolapsus ani; (Tinn.) aṇṭi anus. *Ka.* aṇḍu a buttock, the buttocks, yoni of children, bottom of a vessel. *Tu.* aṇḍu the buttocks. DED 109.

130 *Ta.* aṇṭai squirt for festival occasions, *Ko.* aṇḍy pot into which cow is milked, bamboo pot used formerly to carry broth to workers in the field. *To.* aḍy clay pot. *Ka.* aṇḍ vessel made of a hollow bamboo, etc., generally with a handle. *Tu.* aṇḍ vessel made of hollow bamboo or nutshell, vessel of a toddy-drawer for putting toddy in. DED 110.

131 *Ta.* aṇṇan, aṇṇācci elder brother; aṇṇār id. (*hon. pl.*); aṇṇā elder brother, father; aṇṇāttai elder brother (sometimes in contempt); aṇṇāṟvi elder brother or cousin; aṇṇi elder brother's wife. *Ma.* aṇṇan, aṇṇācci elder brother. *Ko.* aṇ elder brother or male parallel cousin. *To.* oṇ, oṇoṇ id. *Ka.* aṇṇa, aṇa elder brother; respectful address to an older male, affectionate mode of addressing boys; aṇṇi affectionate mode of addressing females. *Koḍ.* aṇṇē elder brother or male parallel cousin; tammaṇē younger brother. *Tu.* aṇṇe elder brother, maternal uncle, an elderly man. *Te.* anna elder brother; termination of names of men. *Kol.* (Haig) annāk elder brother. *Go.* (Tr.) tannāl elder brother; tanhaṟāl id. (respectful); (Ph.) tannā, tannāl, tannor, (Dri.) tannāl id. (*Voc.* 1652); (Koya Su.) annāl id. *Konḍa* ana (*pl.* aneṇ/anar) id.; father's father; anasi elder brother (with reference to 3rd person). ? Cf. 110 *Ta.* aṇ. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM 1.51) aṇṇi-. DED(S, N) 112.

132 *Ka.* aṇṇu a woman. *Te.* annu id. DED 113.

133 *Ta.* atakku (atakki-) to grind, rub in the hand, press softly as fruit, cram in the mouth as betel, subdue, subject, control; atavu to kill, attack; atuṅku (atuṅki-) to be forced out or in by pressure, be stuffed in, compressed; atukku (atukki-) to press with fingers (as a ripe fruit or boil), squeeze, pinch (as the stomach in grief), bite (as one's lips), chew, stuff into the mouth; *n.* state of being pressed in (as of parts of a vessel); atukkam reduced condition (as of a boil). *Ma.* atakkuka to cram down, turn betel in the mouth; atukkuka to squeeze. *Ka.* adaku, adapu, adamu, adimu, adugu, adupu, adubu, adumu to press, compress, squeeze, cram; to be depressed, bruised (as a metal vessel); adakisu, adugisu, adumisu to cause to press, etc.; adaku a bruise in a metal vessel; adugu to be mollified by being pressed with the fingers; adugisu to mollify by pressing. *Te.* adumu to press, squeeze, (K. also) subdue, reprove; adumuḍu pressing, squeezing, pressure. *Kol.* adum- (adumt-) to press. *Nk.* adum- to press. *Nk.* (Ch.) adum- to squeeze, press. *Pa.* ayb- to press. *Ga.* (P.) adb- id. *Go.* (W.)

admáná, (Mu. Ko. S.) adm-, (M.) ādmānā id. (*Voc.* 50). DED(S) 114.

134 *Kur.* adar the waste of pounded rice, broken grains, etc. *Malt.* adru broken grain. DEDS 22.

135 *Ta.* atali noise, tumult. *Ma.* atali id. *Ka.* atala, attala tumult. *Te.* atalakutalamu disorderly confusion, disturbance; adavadalu confusion. Cf. 357 *Ta.* ātali. DED(N) 115.

136 *Ta.* ataṇam excess (< *Te.*). *Te.* adanamu exceeding, much, great, excessive, too much. ? Cf. 140 *Ta.* atai. DED 116.

137 (a) *Ta.* atir (-v-, -nt-) to shake, quake, tremble (as by an earthquake, the fall of a tree, the rolling of chariots), be startled, alarmed, resound (as thunder), reverberate, sound (as a drum), roar (as beasts); (-pp-, -tt-) to alarm by shouting, intimidate, rebuke, thunder, roar (as the sea); atircci quaking, shaking, trembling, loud noise or report, roaring; atirppu trembling, echo; atirvu shaking, trembling, tremolo. *Ma.* atiruka to fear, tremble. *Ka.* adir, adaru, aduru, adru to tremble, shake, shiver, fear; *n.* trembling, tremor; adirpu trembling, fear; adalu = adir vb.; adarisu, adalisu to make tremble, shake; adaṭu to tremble, shake. *Tu.* aduruni, adaruni, aduruni to tremble, quake; adurāvuni to shake, agitate; adurāṭa shaking, trembling; adurupaduru shaking and trembling; adarpuni to cause to tremble, admonish, rebuke; addalipuni to rebuke, frighten. *Te.* adaru to tremble, shake, quake, shiver; *n.* trembling, shaking, tremor; adalu to start, be alarmed or afraid; adalincu, adalucu, adalupu, adalpu to frighten, rebuke, reproach; adalupu, adalpu frightening, rebuke; adiri-paḍu to start, be alarmed; adiri-pāṭu a start, alarm; adv. suddenly, unexpectedly. *Ga.* (S.³) adrap- to shake (*tr.*). *Malt.* adyare to be agitated. Cf. 37 *Ta.* acaṅku.

(b) *Ta.* ataṭṭu (ataṭṭi-) to rebuke authoritatively, frighten with a vehement or sudden noise; *n.* rebuke, ranting; atampu (atampi-) to speak intemperately, rebuke; atakaṭi menace, threat, hectoring. *Ma.* ataṭṭuka to rebuke, reprimand, frighten with sudden noise. *Ka.* adaṭu to scold, reprimand, menace; adapu to speak intemperately, reprove. DED(S) 117.

138 *Ta.* atiral wild jasmine, kāṭṭumallikai (= *Jasminum angustifolium*). *Tu.* edroḷi the creeper *J. angustifolium*. DED 119.

139 *Ka.* aduhu to be perplexed, suffer doubt, become suspicious. *Kui* adangi surprise, astonishment, wonder, fear; *adj.* surprising, wonderful; a. āva to be surprised, astonished, wonder at, fear; adlangi bewildered. *Kuwi* (F.) addajakka aiyali to be surprised; a. kiall to surprise. DEDS 23.

140 *Ta.* atai (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, be puffed up, grow arrogant, become proud; ataippu swelling. *Ma.* ataykkuka to swell up, tumefy. *Ka.* adaṭu self-will, boldness, pride, heroism; adaṭatana state of being heroic; adaṭa a very

firm man, a mighty, powerful, or heroic man. *Te.* adaṭu pride, arrogance, presumption. Cf. 136 *Ta.* ataṇam. / Cf. *Mar.* adaṭ very brave. DED(S) 120.

141 *Kur.* atxā (so Hahn, Tiga, Bleses; Grignard's aṭxā is mistaken) leaf, blade, (Grignard also) plate made of sewn-up leaves. *Malt.* átge leaf, palm of the hand; átgen ére to divinè by looking at a leaf; átgo a diviner. ? Cf. 335 *Ka.* āku. DEN 2 (from DED 54).

142 *Ta.* attañ father, elder, person of rank or eminence; attai, attaicār father's sister, mother-in-law, woman of rank or eminence; attāñ elder sister's husband; father's sister's son, maternal uncle's son when elder, wife's brother when elder; attācci elder brother's wife, husband's sister; attimpēr elder sister's husband; father's sister's husband; atti elder sister; attō excl. of wonder; tattai elder sister. *Ma.* atta mother, mother's sister; attan father. *Ka.* atte, atti mother-in-law; sōdar-atte, sōdar-atti father's sister, mother's brother's wife; attike elder sister; attige elder brother's wife. *Tu.* attè mother-in-law, aunt; attigè elder brother's wife. *Te.* atta mother-in-law, father's sister, maternal uncle's wife. *Nk.* (Ch.) atiak (pl. -ev) father's sister. *Nk.* (Ch.) ato bāy id. *Ga.* (Oll.) āta, (S.³) atta id. *Go.* āti father's sister (*Voc.* 127). *Kui* ata, atali grandmother. *Kuwi* (S) atta aunt; (Isr.) atu grandmother. / Cf. *Skt.* attā- mother, mother's sister, elder sister (*lex.*); atti(kā)-, anti(kā)-, artikā- elder sister (*lex.*); *Pkt.* attā- mother, mother-in-law; father's sister's husband; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 221, 222. DED(S) 121.

143 *Ta.* attālam supper; attāram evening. *Ma.* attāram supper. Cf. 4958 *Ta.* muttālam. DED 122.

144 *Ta.* atti country fig, *Ficus glomerata*; ata, atam, atavam, atavu id. *Ma.* atti *F. racemosa*; attinhā, accinhā green figs or plantains (cf. 1459 *Ta.* kāy). *Ko.* aty *F. religiosa*. *To.* oty sp. fig. *Ka.* atti *F. racemosa*. *Koḍ.* atti sp. fig. *Tu.* arti *F. racemosa*; attasa *F. religiosa*. *Te.* atti *F. glomerata*. / Cf. *Sgh.* aṭṭikkā, attikkā. [*F. glomerata* Roxb. = *F. racemosa* Wall.] DED(S) 123.

145 *Ta.* attu (atti-) to unite (as two or more parts), make to fit in with one another, apply (as medicine); *n.* sewing. *Ka.* atuku, atiku, aduku to be joined, united, or soldered, cling together, agree with, be fit; to join, unite to, solder, cement. *Te.* attu to be attached or joined; atuku, aduku to join, unite, solder; to suit, be fitting; *n.* junction, union, joint, patch; atikincu to join, unite, cement, solder. *Ga.* (S.³) atkap- to mend, join; atku a joint. *Go.* (Ko.) adk- to tie (knot, etc.) (*Voc.* 48). *Konḍa* atki- (-t-) to attach, join (any broken part); to be joined, attached; atku a joint, patch. *Kur.* atnā to clothe or dress oneself in, put on. *Malt.* ate to wear, put on. Cf. 149 *Ta.* attu. DED(S) 43 (b).

146 *Ta.* attu bark of common Cadamba, bark of sage-leaved Alangium, astringents, redness. ? *Ma.* attu Mimosa inga used in bathing. DED 124.

147 *Ta.* attam mirror (< *Te.*). *Te.* addamu mirror, pane of glass. *Ga.* (S.³) addam mirror. *Go.* (Ko.) addam id. (*Voc.* 49). *Konḍa* adam id. *Kuwi* (F.) ademi id. / Cf. *Pkt.* addāa- mirror. DED(S) 125.

148 *Ta.* antañ brahman; antapmai, antaṇamai, antañattuvam brahmanhood. *Ma.* antañ brahman. DED 126.

149 *Ta.* attu (atti-) to reach. *Ka.* andu to meet with or suffer, reach, get at, obtain, be within reach. *Te.* andu to reach at, take with the hand, obtain, gain, suffer, feel, be within reach; (K) to hand in, hand over. *Konḍa* and- (andit-/ant-) to reach, be within reach. Cf. 145 *Ta.* attu. DED(S) 127.

150 *Ta.* antu a small grey-winged insect found in stored paddy. *Ka.* andi, andihuṇa a small grey and winged insect that infests grain, *Tinea oryzella* Kl. DED 128.

151 *Ka.* andugu clearing nut plant, *Strychnos potatorum*. *Te.* andugu, indugu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) andg sāl tree; (W.) a•nduk (pl. a•ndugul) id. (the recording uncertain). DED(S) 129.

152 *Ta.* aparāñci refined gold. *Ka.* aparāñji id. *Te.* aparāñji fine gold. DED 130.

153 *Pe.* apka only. *Kuwi* (Isr.) apka id.

154 *Ta.* appa-kkoṭi a common weed, *Ageratum conyzoides* (koṭi creeper). *Ma.* appa a common weed, *Ageratum*; *Ceanothus caerulea* Rh. DED 131.

155 *Ta.* appam, āppam round cake of rice flour and sugar fried in ghee, thin cake, wafer, bread; appacci sweetmeat (nursery). *Ma.* appam, āppam fried cake, wafer, bread. *Ko.* ap gal clay plate with 7 to 9 pits, about 3 inches across, for frying cake called piṭa-ṛ (made of wheat flour and solution of jaggery, and apparently the *Ko.* equivalent of *Ta.* appam) (for gal/kal, see 1305 *Ta.* kalam). *Ka.* appa rice cake; appacci a cake (term used by children). *Tu.* appa a kind of cake fried or baked. *Te.* appamu a kind of sweet cake; appaci, appacci a cake. ? *Br.* appā children's food. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 491, *Skt.* apūpā-. DED(S) 132.

156 (a) *Ta.* appan, appu father; term of endearment used to little children or inferiors; appacci father; appāttai elder sister; appi mistress of house; elder sister. *Ma.* appan father; appu affectionate appellation of boys. *Ka.* appa father; frequently added to the proper names of men as a term of common respect; used endearingly to children by their elders; apa father; appu affectionate appellation of boys. *Koḍ.* appè father. *Tu.* appa, appè affix of respect added to proper names of men; appè mother; appa a mode of calling a mother. *Te.* appa father; mother; elder

sister; frequently added to names of men as a term of common respect. *Kol.* appa father's sister. *Nk.* appo/appok (*pl.* appokul) wife's younger brother. *Go.* (Tr.) āpōṛā father (*Voc.* 133); maipō my father; mi-āpō thy father; (*Ma.*) tape, (*Ko.*) tappe, (*L.*) tāpe father (*Voc.* 1656); (*Koya Su.*) tappe (his, her) father. *Konda* aposi father (with reference to 3rd person). *Kui* āpo (*pl.* āporu) boy, son; āpi girl, wife. *Kuwi* (S.) appa grandmother.

(b) *Ta.* appappa, appappā excl. of pity or surprise; appā excl. of surprise, grief, or pain; appātā excl. of surprise or relief. *Ma.* appā, appappā, appatā interj. of pain or surprise. *Ka.* apa, appā, appappā interj. denoting surprise, pain, or grief; appāda interj. of pain or surprise. *Tu.* appa interj. of surprise; appappā interj. of surprise or sorrow. *Te.* appa interj. expressing pain, grief, or admiration; appappa interj. of grief or pain. Cf. 70 *Ta.* aṭā. DED(S, N) 133.

157 *Ta.* appu (appi-) to stick with the hand (as sandal paste), plaster with a trowel (as mortar), apply repeatedly (as a fomentation), press against (as in wrestling), thrust in the mouth; appali (-pp-, -tt-) to remove unevenness in the wall by placing pieces of brick or tile with chunam when plastering. *Ma.* appi, appu plaster; appuka to stick to, attach to, press against (as plaster), press in. *Ko.* ap- (apy-) to throw (clay) into crevice to stop it, beat strongly with hand. *Ka.* appige, apige, appade, appuge act of joining, cementing, soldering, etc.; a patch; appaliṣu to strike against, stroke, flap, slap; apparisu to stroke. *Tu.* appaliṣuni to strike anything with the open hand, squash. *Te.* appaliṇcu to slap, touch, tap, strike gently with the open hand, smear, apply; appaliṇta slapping, etc.; appalamu clapping, flapping, striking. Cf. 2335 *Ta.* cappāṇi. DED 1928(b).

158 *Ka.* appu, arpu to embrace; appu, alpu, alke, appuge an embrace; appay(i)ṣu to embrace, seize eagerly. *Tu.* appiyuni to embrace, clasp; appukai, appai folding the arms on the breast. DED(S) 134.

159 *Ta.* amañci, amiñci forced labour, unpaid labour. *Te.* (B) amanji, aminji, amiji unpaid labour, drudgery. DED 135.

160 *Ta.* amaṭṭu (amaṭṭi-) to hector, bully, intimidate; *n.* threat, menace. *Ma.* amaṭṭuka to repress, threaten; amaṭṭu a threat. *Ka.* amarisu to reprove. DED(S) 136.

161 *Ta.* amar (-v-, -nt-) to abide, remain, become tranquil, rest, be deposited (as a sediment), become close and hard (as sand by rain), be engaged (as a house), become established (as in a work); amarttu (amartti-) to make quiet, restrain, engage (as a house, servant), establish (as one in life); amarvu abode; amarikkai quietness, tranquillity; amai (-v-, -nt-) become still, quiet, subside, be satisfied, acquiesce, be settled, fixed up, abide, remain; (-pp-, -tt-) cause to be still, patient, control; amaiti calmness, humility;

amaivaṇ a sage; amaivu rest. *Ma.* amaruka to subside, settle, be seated, rest on, be allayed, calmed, quiet; amaral abating of wind or fire, peace; amarcca calmness, self-government; ameyuka to be subject, agree; amekka to subject, join, rule. *Tu.* amaruni to become quiet, calm; settle; amapuni to quiet. ? Cf. 169 *Ta.* amuṅku. DED 137.

162 *Ta.* amar (-v-, -nt-) to get close to, resemble, be suitable, wish, desire, do, perform; amai (-v-, -nt-) to crowd together, be close, be attached, connected, joined, suffice, prepare (oneself), be suitable, appropriate, be complete, prepare; (-pp-, -tt-) to effect, accomplish, create, appoint, institute, bring together, prepare, get ready; *n.* fitness, beauty; amaiti being attached, joined, nature of a thing, abundance, occasion, opportunity, deed, action; amaippu structure, constitution, destiny, fate; amaivu being acceptable, suitable, fitting. *To.* teṣamf- (teṣamt-) to perform ceremony of cutting child's hair and giving name (*talay head, hair [3103] + *amay- to prepare). *Ka.* amar (amard-) to be closely united, gather in a mass, be connected with, be produced, arise, appear, be fit or agreeable, be nice or becoming, be known or famous, fit, agree with, seize firmly, embrace; amarike, amarke fitness, agreeing with (as a ring with the size of the finger), state of being closely joined; amarisu, amarcu to cause (a person) to join or stick by, prepare, do fitly, make ready. *Tu.* amarige heap; amariyuni, amaryuni to cleave to; amaruni to seize, touch, hold; amāruni to suit, fit, embrace, hold, a plant to twine. *Te.* amayu to be useful or serviceable; amaraṅgā, amara(n) properly, fitly, duly, agreeably; amarika fitness, suitability, appropriateness; amaru to suit, be fit, suitable, or agreeable, be prepared or ready; amarincu, amar(u)cu to prepare, make ready, adjust, arrange, provide. *Kuwi* (S.) ambrinai to suit. Cf. 2342 *Ta.* camai. DED(S) 1934(b).

163 *Ta.* amaram stern of a vessel, oar used to steer a boat. *Ma.* amaram stern of a vessel, elephant's hind part, abaft. *Te.* amaramu stern of a boat (comm. by Prof. K. S. R. Sharma, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie). / ? < Skt. apara-. DED(S) 138.

164 *Ta.* amal (amalv-, amaṅr-) to be close, thickly grown; *n.* fulness; amalai abundance, denseness; amai (-v-, -nt-) to crowd together, be close. *Ma.* amal fullness; amali Lakṣmī, abundance; amalikka to abound, remain in store. DEDS 24.

165 *Ta.* amaḷi bed, mattress. *Ma.* amaḷi bed. DED 139.

166 *Ta.* amaḷi tumult, uproar, bustle, press of business; amalai noise, din. *Ma.* amaḷi tumult, affray, cry, wail; amalikka to be troubled; aḷiḷi tumult. *Ka.* amakkaḷa tumult. DED(S) 140.

167 *Ta.* amiḡ (-v-, -nt-) to be immersed, plunged, sink; amiḡttu (amiḡtti-) to cause to

sink, immerse, engulf, drown, press down, cover (as eyelids the eyes); *amiṅtu* (amiṅti-) to sink. *Ma.* *amiguka* to sink; *amigttuka*, *amugttuka* to fix, set. *Ka.* *aguṅ* to sink in water, be immersed, dive; *aguṅcu* to cause to sink in water, immerse. ? Cf. 169 *Ta.* *amuṅku*. DED 141.

168 *Ta.* *amukkirā*, *amukkiri* Indian winter cherry, *Withania somnifera*. *Ma.* *amukkiram* a medicinal root, *Physalis flexuosa*. *Ka.* *amakkīre*, *amaṅgura* a medicinal shrub [*P. flexuosa* Lin. = *W. somnifera* Dunal.]. DED 142.

169 *Ta.* *amuṅku* (*amuṅki*-) to sink, be pressed down, crushed (as by a weight), mashed (as ripe fruit); *amukku* (*amukki*-) to crush, press, squeeze (as a fruit, a boil), press down, press in or under (as a vessel into water) overcome, repress; *n.* pressure (as in a nightmare), thing that compresses, incumbent weight; *amukkan*, *amukki* nightmare. *Ma.* *amuṅṅuka* to sink, settle, be squeezed (as hand in hand); *amukkuka*, *amakkuka* to press down, squeeze, knead, turn food in mouth; *amaṅṅuka* to be pressed down; *amukkam*, *amukkal*, *amukku*, *amakku* the act of pressing down, squeezing, compressing; *amarkka* to press down, subdue; *amarttu piṭikka* to grasp tightly; *amarecca* subjection, severity; *ampi-kkuka* to press down; *ammuka* to be pressed, subside. *Ko.* *amg-* (*amgy*-) to be pressed hard; *amk-* (*amky*-) to press hard, make to keep quiet; *amk* act of pressing; *amc-* (*amc*-) to press, throw (woman) on ground to rape. *To.* *omx-* (*omxy*-), *omg-* (*omgy*-) to be pressed down; *omk-* (*omky*-) to press down. *Ka.* *amar* to seize firmly, embrace; *amugu*, *avugu* to yield to pressure (as the surface of a ripe fruit or tumour); *amuku*, *amiku*, *avuku*, *avuṅku* to press or hold firmly, squeeze, trouble; *avuṅku* pressing or holding firmly; *amucu*, *avacu*, *avucu* to press, hold firmly, confine, embrace. *Tu.* *amapuni* to press down; *amaruni* to seize, hold; *amarāvuni* to hold fast; *amāruni* to embrace, hold, plant to twine; *amepuni*, *amatupattuni* to press, hold in the arms, hug; *avuṅkuni*, *auṅkuni* to press down; *avumpuni* to press. *Te.* (*K.*) *ancu* to oppress, afflict; (*K.*) *avukku* to yield to pressure; *adj.* weak (of wall or soil). *Ga.* (*P.*) *avs-* to knead. ? Cf. 161 *Ta.* *amar* and 167 *Ta.* *amig*. DED(S) 143.

170 *Ta.* *amai* bamboo, solid bamboo; *āmal* spiny bamboo; *āmpal* bamboo. *Ma.* *ama* a reed, *Saccharum sara*; a bamboo. ? *Ka.* (*Bark.*) *teme* a kind of bamboo. *Kor.* (*M.*) *came* tender bamboo. / ? Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) *āmupa-* the cane *Bambusa spinosa*. DED(S) 144.

171 *Ka.* (*Gowda*) *amE* purification after childbirth. *Tu.* *amē* ceremonial impurity or defilement in case of birth. *Kur.* *emsnā* to allow (oneself or one's food) to be defiled by someone of a different caste; *emsrnā* to touch, come in contact with, defile (by touch, unlawful relations, etc.). DEDS 25.

172 *Ma.* *amparakka* to be confounded, perplexed; *amparappu* perplexity. *Ka.* (*Hav.*) *amberpu* hurry. *Tu.* *ambarappu* hurry, confusion, perplexity. DEDS 26.

173 *Ta.* *ampalam* open space for the use of the public, village assembly for transacting village affairs. *Ma.* *ampalam* place devoted for public use, assemblies, etc., a temple. *Ka.* *ambala* an open shed or hall where public affairs are discussed. *Koḍ.* *ambila* house on village green for meetings. *Tu.* *ambila*, *ambela* the place around or in front of a temple. DED 145.

174 *Ta.* *ampali* porridge, esp. of *rāgi* (< *Te.*); *amalai* boiled rice. *To.* obely watery mess of rice, *rāgi*, etc. *Ka.* *ambali*, *ambakaḷa*, *ambila*, *ambuli*, *amli* pap or porridge made of *jōla*, rice, or *rāgi*, with buttermilk (also tamarind) generally added. *Tu.* *ambuli* pap or gruel of *rāgi* or rice. *Te.* *ambali*, *ambakaḷamu* porridge, pap. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) *amba* cooked rice; (*Haig*) *āmbāl* food; (*SR*) *vallambā* rice (*val* rice). *Nk.* *ambal* boiled rice. *Go.* (*Y.*) *ambil* gruel, *pēj* (*Voc.* 65). *Koṇḍa* *ambeli* porridge prepared with *ḍēra* (*Eleusina coracana*). *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *ambeli* porridge prepared with *rāgi* flour. *Kur.* *amī*, *amḍi*, *ambī* water in which rice has been cooked. / Cf. *Mar.* *ābīl* gruel. DED(S) 146.

175 *Ka.* *ambā*, *ambē*, *ambyā*, *amhā* the cry of cow or calf. *Tu.* *amba*, *ambā*, *ambē*, *ambo* bellowing, lowing, a cry, noise. *Te.* *ambē* onom. word to represent the lowing of cows and calves; *ambha* the lowing of a cow. ? *Ma.* *amaṅuka* to low. / Cf. *Skt.* *hambhā-* lowing or bellowing of cattle. DED 147.

176 *Ka.* *ambāre* a kind of insect existing in dry wood; *ambār-unṇi* a tick infesting cattle; *abukāra* a kind of troublesome insect in the dust, esp. where people and cattle used to halt. *Te.* (*B*) *ambāra-piṇuju* a tick which infests animals. DED(S) 148.

177 *Ta.* *ampi* small boat, raft, float, ship, suspended water-shovel. *Ma.* *ampa-ppāṭtu* rower's song. *Ka.* *ambi* boat; *ambiga*, *ambaga*, *ambuga*, *ambigāra* man who rows a boat, boatman. *Tu.* *ambigāre* boatman. / Cf. *Mar.* *ambī*, *ambekarī* a boatman (about Kolhapur and in Carnatic). DED 149.

178 *Ta.* *ampu* arrow; *appu-kkaṭtu* a sheaf of arrows. *Ma.* *ampu* arrow, porcupine quill. *Ko.* *amb*, *am* arrow, flensing knife. *To.* ob id. *Ka.* *ambu* arrow. *Koḍ.* *ambi* id. *Tu.* *ambu* id.; *ambige* hunter. *Te.* *ambu*, *ambakamu*, *ammu*, *ampa-* (in cpds.) arrow; *ampaṛa* (*pl.*) arrows; *ampakāḍu* archer. *Pa.* *amb* arrow. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) *amb* id. *Koṇḍa* *am* id. *Pe.* *am* (*pl.* *apku*) id. *Maṇḍ.* *amb* (*pl.* *apke*) id. *Kui* *āmbu* (*pl.* *āpka*) id., arrowhead; (*Friend-Pereira*) *ambu* (short a) arrow. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *ambū* (*pl.* *apka*) arrow-head; (*Su. Isr.*) *ambu* (*pl.* *apka*) arrow; (*S.*) *ambu* bow (*sic*). DED(S) 150.

179 *Ta.* *ampuli* moon; *āmpal* id. (*lex.*). *Ma.* *ampilī* id. ? *Te.* *jābīl(l)i* id. DED(S, N) 151.

180 *Ka.* ambegālu, ambagālu, ambugālu the hands and knees placed on the ground for crawling; (Coorg) ambālu to crawl. *Tu.* ambekāru crawling on hands and feet. *Te.* (Merolu) ambādu to crawl. Cf. *Kur.* umbā-xārnā to walk on hands and knees. DEDS 27

181 *Ta.* ammam woman's breast, food of babies. *Ma.* ammiññi nipple. *Ka.* ammi the mother's breast (in the language of small children); ammañni nipple, teat, breast. *Tu.* amañi, amani, umani nipple. Cf. 183 *Ta.* amma. / Cf. *Mar.* amā the mother's breast (poetry and nursery). DED 152.

182 *Ta.* ammañai, ammañai girls' game of keeping a number of balls in the air, some rising while others are falling; balls used in the game. *Ma.* ammaña, ammañam game of throwing and catching handballs. *Ka.* ammañe game of throwing handballs or stones in the air and catching them in the hand. *Te.* ammanalu, ammanamulu game in which a number of balls are thrown in the air, one being caught in the hand descending whilst others are rising. DED 153.

183 *Ta.* amma, amma mother, matron, lady; (also amma, ammamma) excl. of pity, surprise, joy; ammai mother, name of various goddesses, grandmother; ammañai mother, lady; ammañ goddess; ammañe excl. of surprise; ammañci, ammañci maternal grandmother; ammañ maternal uncle, wife's father, husband of father's sister; ammañmi maternal uncle's wife, husband's mother; ammañti maternal uncle's wife; ammañci son of a maternal uncle, fool; ammañkār, ammañkāl daughter of a maternal uncle, wife of a Vaiṣṇava priest; ammañi term of respect used in referring to or calling a woman. *Ma.* amma mother, goddess (esp. Kālī); interj. (also amme, ammamma); ammamma mother's mother; ammañ, ammañvan, ammañman, ammañon, ammañoman maternal uncle; ammañyi, ammañvi maternal aunt, uncle's wife, mother-in-law; ammañi affectionate appellation esp. of infants, sometimes of mother and wife. *Ir.* amme father. *Ko.* amn, amno-r, amna-c mother goddess of the Kota trinity. *Ka.* amma, ama mother, respectable woman, grandmother, village goddess; interj. denoting pain or weariness, grief, surprise (also amama, ammamma); amba, ambe mother. *Koḍ.* amme Amma Coorg (a brahminized subcaste of Coorgs, said to be descended from a Coorg man and a Brahman girl [their amma or mother] whose customs they observe); fem. ammati. *Tu.* amma mother, lady; amme father; ammayya interj. of sorrow or pain; tammañ maternal uncle, father-in-law. *Te.* amma, ama mother, matron; hon. title of woman; interj. expr. surprise; ammañyi, ammi girl. *Kol.* amma (pl. ammanev) mother; avre ta-k ammaner their parents (ta-k father). *Nk.* amma mother; amma ta-k parents. *Nk.* (Ch.) amṇo elder brother's wife. *Ga.* (S.²) ammi younger sister. *Go.* (S.) ammal (pl. ammahku) mother's mother; (Ma.) ammal

(pl. -or), (M.) amma father (*Voc.* 67, 68). *Koṇḍa* ama (pl. amek) grandmother; used in addressing wife in a folktale. *Pe.* ama father's sister. *Manḍ.* ama id. *Kui* ama, amali, amadi father's sister, maternal uncle's wife, lady. *Kuwi* (F.) amma paternal aunt; (S.) amma aunt, mother-in-law. *Br.* amma mother, grandmother; respectful term of address to any woman. Cf. 181 *Ta.* ammam. / Cf. *Skt.* ambā- (VS; *Voc.* amba RV), ambāḍā, ambālā, ambālīkā-, ambi-, ambikā-, ambayā- mother; amba interj. Pkt. ammo, ammahe interj. of surprise (dramas). Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 574. DED(S) 154.

184 *Ta.* ammi horizontal stone for macerating spices for curry, grinding fine mortar, etc. *Ma.* ammi grinding stone. *Ka.* ammi a stone to grind or bruise things upon. DED(S) 155.

185 *Ta.* ammu (ammi-) to dissemble, act with reserve and duplicity; ammu-kkallañ thievish person, dissembling rogue; amukkañ, amukkuṇi dissembler. *Ma.* amma-kkallañ sagacity and roguery; amma-kkallañ deep fellow; amukkan a deep rogue. DED 156.

186 *Te.* ammu to sell, vend; ammakamu, ammuḍu sale, selling. *Go.* (Tr.) mammañā, (Pat.) amāna, mamāna, (W) mamitānā, (L) momanā, (M) bamānā, (A. Y.) omm-, (SR.) vomme-, (Ma. Ko.) vamm- to sell (*Voc.* 413). DES(S) 157.

187 *Ta.* am, ām water; amm-eṇal onom. expr. of filling or overflowing, as of water. *Kur.* emnā to take a bath (all over the body), be covered all over (with sweat, blood); emta'ānā to help one to bathe, bathe (a child, corpse); amm water, urine, dropsy. *Malt.* amu water; am-amre to water (as the mouth); amso waterish; amye to bathe (oneself); amte to bathe (another). / ? Cf. *Skt.* ambu-. DED(S) 158.

188 *Ta.* ayam water, spring, tank, pond. *Ma.* ayam pool, tank.

189 *Ta.* ayal, acal neighbourhood, adjacent place, being foreign or alien; acalar neighbours, strangers. *Ma.* ayal neighbourhood. DED(S) 159.

190 *Ta.* ayir (-pp-, -tt-) to suspect; n. doubt, suspicion; ayirppu doubt, suspicion; aiyam doubt, uncertainty, scepticism. *Ma.* ayyam doubt. *Ka.* (Gul.) əyb id., suspicion; ? (Kitt.) naccu, nasa doubt. ? *Malt.* asr-asr āne to hesitate. Cf. 898 *Ta.* emam. DED(S, N) 778.

191 *Ta.* ayirai, acarai, acalai loach, sandy colour, *Cobitis thermalis*; ayilai a kind of fish. *Ma.* ayala a fish, mackerel, scomber; aila, ayila a fish; ayira a kind of small fish, loach. DED(S) 160.

192 *Ta.* ayil iron. *Ma.* ayir, ayiram any ore. *Ka.* aduru native metal. *Tu.* ajirda karba very hard iron. DED(S) 161.

193 *Ta.* ayil javelin, lance, surgical knife,

lancet. *Ma.* ayil javelin, lance; ayiri surgical knife, lancet.

194 *Kol.* ayk- (ayakt-) to sweep away; ayak (obl. ayk-) rubbish. *Nk.* ayk- to sweep. *Nk.* (Ch.) ay- id. *Pa.* ayp- (ayt-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) ays-, (S.) ayk- (ayt-) id.; (S.³) ayp- to clean, wipe. DED(S) 162.

195 *Pa.* (S.) ayk a kind of grain called in Halbi kang [i.e. *Panicum italicum*; cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 2605]. *Ga.* (S.²) aykil a kind of millet called in Te. korralu [i.e. *Setaria italica*]. [*Setaria italica* Beauv. = *Panicum italicum* Linn.] DEDS 28.

196 (a) *Ta.* ayyaṇ, aiaṇ father, sage, priest, teacher, brahman, superior person, master, king; ayyā father, respectable man; aiyar men worthy of respect, sages, brahmans, title of smārta brahmans, etc.; tam-aiaṇ elder brother or parallel male cousin; numaiyaṇ your elder brother; ai lord, master, husband, king, guru, priest, teacher, father. *Ma.* ayyan father, lord; tamayan elder brother. *Ko.* ayn father, father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband. *To.* in, eyi- (voc. eya-) id. *Ka.* ayya, aya father, grandfather, master, lord, teacher. *Koḍ.* ayyē father's brother or parallel male cousin, mother's sister's husband; tammayya-n younger brother (voc.). *Tu.* ayye priest, minister, teacher, master; tammaiya an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother. *Te.* ayya, aya father. *Kol.* (SR) ayyā mother's father; ayyāk god. *Go.* (Koya Su.) ēyāl father. Cf. 920 *Ta.* aiyam. / ? Cf. Skt. ārya-; Pali ayya-. DED(N) 163.

(b) *Ta.* aiya excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; aiyakō excl. of pity, sorrow; ai wonder, astonishment; aiy-eṇal uttering ai expressive of wonder, of distress or mental suffering, of assent; aiyaiyō excl. of pity or grief; aiyō excl. of wonder; excl. of pity, concern; excl. of poignant grief. *Ma.* ayyā interj. of derision; ayyō, ayyayyō interj. of pain, grief. *Ko.* aya- excl. of surprise or grief; aya-ava- excl. of grief. *To.* eya- excl. of surprise. *Ka.* ayyō, ayyayyō, ayyayyē interj. expr. grief; interj. expr. astonishment; interj. expr. compassion. *Tu.* ayyō, ayyayyō interj. of grief, annoyance, pain. *Te.* ayyo, ayyō, ayyayō, ayyayyō, ayayō interj. denoting sorrow, lamentation, pity, pain, etc. *Kui* āige, āigo, āigōna, āike, āiko, āikōna interj. indicating annoyance, impatience, or disgust. *Kuwi* (S.) iyaliyō, iyalesa alas! *Kur.* ayō, ayō ge excl. of pain or surprise. *Malt.* aya, ayyi, ayyu O my! (wonder, joy, woe); ay(y)oke, ay(y)okabokeye alas! Cf. 364 *Ta.* āy. / Cf. Skt. aye excl. of surprise, recollection, fear (esp. used in dramas). DED 780.

197 *Go.* (Koya Su.) ērg- to lay eggs (as a hen). *Koṇḍa* ar- (-t-) id. *Pe.* ar- (-t-) id. *Manḍ.* er- (-t-) id. DEDS(N) 29.

198 *Ta.* araka a plough with bullocks, etc. complete. *Malt.* are a plough. DEDS 30.

199 *Ta.* arakku lac, sealing-wax, shellac, or resin melted with turpentine; arakkam shellac. *Ma.* arakku gumlac, sealing-wax. *Ka.* aragu id. *Tu.* arakū, aragū id. / Cf. Skt. lākṣā- (Mbh.); rākṣā- (lex.) lac. Cf. also Skt. alakta(ka)-. DED 164.

200 *Kol.* aragdi, (Pat., p. 27) ārgli chest of body. *Nk.* aragli id. *Nk.* (Ch.) argil id. *Ga.* (Oll.) argil id. *Go.* (M.) arayul, (A.) aril, (G.) arūli, (Ma. Ko.) ariyul id.; (Tr. W.) aṛil udder (Voc. 76). DED(S) 165.

201 *Ta.* aracaṇ, araicaṇ, araiyaṇ king, sovereign, prince; araci queen; aracu, araicu kingliness, king, kingdom, government; arai politics; ara-maṇai king's palace (also araṇ-maṇai royal place, mansion, with araṇ defence, fortress, castle, < Skt. śaraṇa-). *Ma.* aracan, araśan, arayan king; aracam, aracu royalty, constitution; ara-mana king's house, palace, court. *Ko.* arc official of Mohammedan government of Mysore; arman palace. *To.* ars king; European man; arman palace. *Ka.* arasa (in cpds. ara-), arasu king, lord; arasi, arasati queen; ara-mane royal dwelling, palace, court, government. *Koḍ.* aramane palace. *Tu.* arasu, arase king, monarch; aramane, arantadē palace, royal residence. *Te.* arusu king. / < Skt. rājan-. A form in an unknown, but presumably SDr., language is arahanaśa, gen. sg. of arahana- (cf. *Ta.* aracaṇ), in a 'Dravidian Prakrit' legend on a Śātavāhana coin (2nd cent. A.D.); D. C. Sircar, *Epigraphia Indica* 35.247-52 (1961). DED 167.

202 *Ta.* aracu, araca-maram pipal, *Ficus religiosa*; arai a tree, prob. pipal (Tolk.). *Ma.* arayāl, aracu, araśāl, araśu *F. religiosa*. *Ka.* arase, arise, arali, arale, alali, alle id.; rāvi id. (< Te.). *Koḍ.* arali-mara id. *Te.* rāvi, rāgi id. *Kol.* ra-vi id. *Koṇḍa* rāyi maran id. DED(N) 168.

203 *Ka.* araṇa a nuptial present. *Te.* araṇamu a gift of money to a daughter and son-in-law at the time of marriage. ? Cf. 227 *Ta.* arul (Kitt.). DED 169.

204 *Ta.* araṇai typical lizard, Lacertidae; smooth streaked lizard, *Lacerta interpunctula*. *Ma.* araṇa green house lizard, *L. interpunctula*. *Ka.* araṇe, rāṇe, rāṇi greenish kind of lizard which is said to poison by licking, *L. interpunctula*. *Tu.* araṇe id. DED 170.

205 *Te.* araṇṭi, arāṇṭi, (coll.) araṇṭi, (K.) anapṭi, anāṇṭi, aṇṭi plaintain tree, banana tree. *Go.* (S.) arti, (Pat.) arti [i.e. aṇṭi] banana (Voc. 80; < Te.). DEDS(N) 31.

206 *Ta.* arattai galangal, *Alpinia*. *Ma.* aratta *Alpinia galanga*. DEDS 32.

207 *Ta.* aril interlacing as of bamboo stalks growing together, low jungle, thicket, dense bush, bamboo. *Te.* aralu (K.), allu to spread (as a creeper), creep. *Ga.* (S.) all- to spread as a creeper. DED(S) 171.

208 *Ta.* (DCV) arāntal tender wild jack [i.e. tree or fruit]. *Ma.* (DCV) ārantal id. DEDS 33.

209 *Ta.* aralai stone broken for roads; ari pebbles or gems or pieces of metal put into women's anklets to make them tinkle; aril gravel, small sharp pebble. *To.* arl jackstraws, pebbles used for counters. Cf. 3959 *Ta.* paral. DED(S) 172.

210 *Ta.* arali, alari, (PPTI) aralai oleander, *Nerium odorum*; arali fetid tree, *Sterculia foetida*. *Ma.* arali, alari *Nerium odorum*; *Plumeria acuminata*. DED 173.

211 *Ta.* arai trunk of tree. *Ka.* arale post, pillar, statue. *Te.* rādu post, pillar. *Kol.* (SR.) rād, rāl peg (Kamaleswaran). *Go.* (Ma.) rāyi post (*Voc.* 3026); (LuS.) rayee wooden post. DED(S, N) 174.

212 *Ta.* ari (-v-, -nt-) to cut off, nip off; (-pp-, -tt-) to gnaw as white ants; *n.* cutting; ari vāl billhook, sickle, garden knife; arivi reaped corn, handful of reaped grain; aruvi stubble of Indian millet; arakku (arakki-) to clip off, prune, cut, sever. *Ma.* ariyuka to reap corn, cut grass, cut very small, hack to pieces; ari vāl sickle, reaping hook; arikka to gnaw as vermin; arakkuka to cut, chop off, sever; arañhuka to cut or chop off (the branches of trees or plants). *Ko.* ayr small heap of grain stalks made of one handful in reaping. *To.* ark- (arky-) to chip, cut square (end of plank or post). *Ka.* ari (arid-) to cut or lop off; *n.* cutting off, gnawing as vermin, a handful or more of corn cut at one stroke; arisu to cause to cut off; arivāl, aruvāl sickle. *Kol.* ark- (arakt-) to harvest (or with 315 *Ta.* aru). *Nk.* ark- to cut, reap (as for *Kol.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) ark- to cut paddy, harvest; arup-/arp- to cut. *Pe.* raz- (rast-) to cut (e.g. with saw). *Kui* raspa (rast-) to cut across, cut crosswise; *n.* a cross cut. *Kuwi* (Su.) rat- (-h-) to cut; (S.; BB 1963, p. 269) ratpinai to haggle (i.e. to hack; *pl. action*). DED(S) 175.

213 *Ta.* ari- (-pp-, -tt-) to sift, separate larger from smaller bodies, separate by washing; *n.* sifting, separating; arippu sifting, separating; arippaṇ sifter, one who sifts. *Ma.* arikka to sift, cleanse rice by washing, filter; arippu sifting, gold wash. *Ka.* ari to clear of dregs and impurities, settle (*tr.*) as turbid water; araka the act of cleansing rice from dust and stones by washing; (Bark.) arpi- to filter; arppe a kind of filter. *Koḍ.* ari- (ariv, ariñj-) (liquid) is strained; (Kar. also) (toddy) seeps from tree; (arip-, aric-) to strain (liquid). *Tu.* aripuni to sift, strain, filter; aripe sieve, colander, strainer. Cf. 219 *Ta.* ari. DED(N) 176.

214 *Ta.* ari (-pp-, -tt-) to have an acute itching sensation; arippu itching. *Ma.* arikka to itch. *Ko.* ayr- (arc-) (mouth) burns; ? arl fever (or with 276 *Ta.* agal). *To.* ary- (arc-) (woman) desires sexual intercourse. DED 177.

215 *Ta.* ari rice, paddy, ear of paddy; arici rice without husk, any husked grain. *Ma.* ari grain of rice freed from chaff, seed, grain; (Kauṭ.) arici rice. *Ko.* aky grain of any grain food when husked. *To.* ašky rice; nešišky id. (cf. s.v. 3753 *Ta.* nel). *Ka.* akki rice deprived of its husk, grain that resembles rice. *Koḍ.* akki husked rice. *Tu.* ari rice freed from husk, any small grain; akki rice, corn (only in cpds.). *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) argi rice. ? *Te.* (B, K) arise a sweetmeat made of rice, flour, and jaggery. Cf. 3829 *Ko.* pace-k, *To.* počišky. DED(S, N) 178.

216 *Ta.* ari tax, duty; appu loan, debt (< *Te.*). *Ka.* accu to pay unjustly, as rent for land on which the crop has failed; make a payment which is not properly due and on account of which one suffers loss; accike paying unjustly. *Te.* ari tax, tribute; aruvu to pay as taxes; *n.* a loan of grain, etc., purchase or sale on credit; accu to be in debt, owe, incur or suffer loss; accu-konu to pay, pay what one is not bound to pay; accu-dala debt; accika deficiency, want, defect; appu loan. *Kuwi* (F.) arvū, (S.) aruvu loan (< *Te.*). Cf. 223 *Ta.* arukku. DED(S) 179.

217 *Ta.* ari beauty; arivai woman between the age of 20 and 25, woman, lady. *Ma.* aruva fine woman. ? *Tu.* aragiṇi a neat or tidy woman. DED 180.

218 *Ta.* ari lines in the white of the eye; ? alari id. *Ka.* ari a disease of the eye. DED 181.

219 *Ta.* ari fermented liquor, toddy; ariyal, arutti, aruppam toddy. *Ma.* ariyuka to tap a toddy palm. Cf. 213 *Ta.* ari. DED 182.

220 *Ta.* aricaṇam turmeric. *Ko.* arcn saffron (i.e. turmeric). *To.* arsn saffron, yellow. *Ka.* arisina, arisiṇa, arasina, arasina, arsiṇa turmeric, *Curcuma longa* Lin. DED 183.

221 *Ta.* aru (arum, ār) rare, difficult, etc.; aritu that which is difficult, rare, precious; ariya difficult; arumai rareness, smallness; difficulty; arumanta rare, precious; aruku (aruki-) to become scarce, diminished, be reduced, happen rarely, disappear; arukku (arukki-) to make scarce, reduce, put a stop to, destroy; regard as precious; *n.* scarceness; arukkam smallness, brevity; arukkāṇi rareness, preciousness; aruṅku, aruntal, aruvam rareness; aruppam difficulty, fort; (PPTI) aruppu the natural protection of a forest; arakku (arakki-) to cause to diminish; āri difficulty; āriya little, delicate. *Ma.* aru rare, unusual, impossible; ariya rare, uncommon; aruma, arima superiority, importance; difficulty; arippam difficulty; arutu what ought not to be, impossibility; arukuka to diminish. *Ko.* arg- (argy-) to be reduced (water by evaporation), (swelling) goes down, become reformed in character, be depressed (because of poverty); ark- (arky-) to use up extravagantly. *To.* arx- (arxy-) to be subdued; ark- (arky-) to subdue; arkm state of being subdued. *Ka.*

aradu, aridu, arudu that is impossible, wonderful, great or important. *Tu.* arkuni to become less, be humbled, depressed. *Te.* arudu rare, scarce, excellent; *n.* rarity, marvel, surprise; arudandu, arudu-paḍu to wonder; aridi rare, uncommon, difficult, impossible, wonder, surprise, astonishment. DED(S) 184.

222 *Ta.* aruku (aruki-) to approach; *n.* nearness, vicinity, neighbourhood, place, border, edge; arukar, arukal nearness; aruvu (aruvi-) to approach. *Ma.* aru, aruvu brim, edge, margin; ariku border, edge, brink, neighbourhood, side, adjacent place; arikattu, arikē, arikil near; arika-vaṛi way close by. *Ka.* aragu, arigu, arugu vicinity, border, edge, margin. *Tu.* aru, arugu brim, edge, margin, border. *Te.* arugu to go, pass (of time), come, proceed, walk, (K. also) approach; aru nearness; aruta(n), aruta(n) near, close by; arudencu to come, go. *Go.* (Tr.) araluk waiānā to follow persistently, closely (*Voc.* 75). *Kur.* arbar-parbar neighbours. DED(S, N) 185.

223 *Ta.* arukku (arukki-) to show disinclination in a bargain; arukkāni reluctance to accommodate, closeness in a bargain. *Ko.* ark- (arky-) (father) refuses to repay daughter's bride-price. Cf. 216 *Ta.* ari. DED 186.

224 *Ta.* arumpu (arumpi-) to bud, sprout, spring forth; *n.* bud, soft sprouting hair, young beard or moustache; arumpi (-pp-, -tt-) to bud, sprout, rise; arumpar bud; aruppam germ of a grain of paddy, first sprouting of a moustache. *Ma.* arimpu flower bud, first appearance of fruit. *Ka.* arumbu flower bud. DED 187.

225 *Ta.* aruvi river's mouth. *Tu.* aruve mouth of a river, seaport. ? Cf. 278 *Ta.* ari. DED 188.

226 *Ta.* aruvu (aruvi-) to spring out and gently flow down; aruvi waterfall, spring at the foot of a hill. *Ma.* aruvuka to spring out and flow down gently; aruvi, arivi waterfall, cascade. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) ebbi waterfall. *Ka.* arbi a torrent that has ceased from flowing or is checked in its course; (PBh.) arvi constant descent of water, waterfall; (Hav.) abbi a tiny waterfall. *Tu.* arbi water collected in an elevated place; arbi kītuni water to fall in broken streams over a small height; (B-K.) arabi, arbi waterfall. *Kor.* (O.) arbili water particles drifting in when it rains. DED(N) 189.

227 *Ta.* aruḷ (aruḷi-) to be gracious to, favour, speak graciously, command, grant, bestow; *n.* grace, mercy, favour, benevolence, good deeds, order, command; aruḷal liberality, generosity, munificence; aruḷōṇ gracious person. *Ma.* aruḷ grace, favour, deigning, command; aruḷuka to deign, vouchsafe, grant, command. *Ko.* arḷ voice of god spoken through diviner. *Te.* arulu tenderness, affection, fondness. Cf. 381 *Ta.* ārvam. ? Cf. 203 *Ka.* arapa. DED 190.

228 (a) *Ta.* arai (-v-, -nt-) to become macerated, worn out; (-pp-, -tt-) to grind, pulverize, destroy by rubbing, mash, destroy, clear of seeds, gin; araippu grinding, pulverizing; aravu (aravi-) to torment (cf. *Tu.*); arakku (arakki-) to rub with the palm of hand or the sole of foot, ruin, cause trouble to; araṅku (araṅki-) to suffer, be destroyed; arantai affliction, trouble; aruvu (aruvi-) to wear away (as a flood erodes a river's banks), afflict. *Ma.* arayuka to be bruised; aravu grinding; arekka to grind to powder; arappu powdering; araṅṅuka, arakkuka bruising gently to remove the husk by rubbing. *Ir.* re-(ret-) to grind. *Ko.* arv- (art-) to grind (chilies). *To.* arθ- (arθy-) to sharpen. *Ka.* are (arad-) to grind, pulverize, crush; *n.* state of being ground, etc.; arayisu, arisu to cause to grind, etc.; arata act of grinding; ari to grind on a slab, rub cotton with the feet in cleaning it; (Hav.) araccu to crush; (Hav.) arappu coconut paste. *Koḍ.* ara- (arap-, arat-) to grind with roller stone, mix up in a paste in preparing curry spices. *Tu.* arepuni, arepini, areyuni, arevuni to pulverize by pounding or grinding, oppress; arepāvuni to cause to grind; arepu, arepely act of grinding, that which is ground for condiment; areṇcunī to rub off, peel, skin; araḍuni to rub. *Te.* rāyu to be rubbed; rācu, rācu to rub, grind, smear; rāp-aḍu to rub against each other; rāpiḍi, rāpu, rāpu, rāpuḍu rubbing, friction, filing; rā-pōḍi filings; rāyiḍi rubbing, friction; āku-rāyi file (āku leaf, filament); ? ragulu, ravulu to be kindled, take fire, burn, flame; ? rāju id., (K. also) (smoke) comes out as an indication of the forming of fire, grieve; aravaralu, aravaralu bits, fragments; aravuḍu a bit, fragment. *Kōl.* (SR.) rāk- to rub teeth, wash. *Go.* (Ma.) arṣ- to wipe (nose) (*Voc.* 89); (Ko.) rāy- to rub (walls), anoint (body or body parts), clean (teeth, etc.); rāsay ā- to apply oil, turmeric, etc., to one's own body; rāspis- to cause to apply oil, plaster; rēs- (-t-) to stir and mix, plate (metals). *Pe.* rec- (-c-) to scrape (tongue with toothstick), sharpen (pencil). *Kui* rāga (rāgi-) to be rubbed, worn by friction, be chafed; *n.* friction, abrasion, attrition; rāpka (< rāk-p-; rākt-) to cause to rub together, wear by friction; rēsa (rēsi-) to rub, chafe; *n.* act of rubbing; (K.) rēc- to rub, smear. *Kuwi* (S.) rāca tuh'nai/mlekh'nai to rub; (Su.) rāc- to wash (clothes); (F.) rācali to clean; (S.) rājinai to launder; (Ṭ. Isr.) rāk- to rub.

(b) *Ta.* aram file, rasp; arāvu (arāvi-), irāvu (irāvi-) to file, polish, rub, grate. *Ma.* aram file; irāvuka, rākuka to file. *Ko.* arm (obl. art-) file. *Ka.* ara, arna id. *Tu.* ara id. DED(S, N) 191.

229 *Ta.* arai half. *Ma.* ara id. *Ko.* ar id. *To.* ar id. *Ka.* ara id.; are id., a little; arake state of being half, incomplete or too little; arame state of being a moiety or a little; arebar a few. *Tu.* are half; arakē, areke half-filled;

arālu a person doing half a day's work. *Te.* **ara** half, a moiety, incomplete, not full; **ara** half, a moiety. *Nk. (Ch.)* **ar** half, in: **ar sōla** a measure. DED(S, N) 192.

230 *Ta.* **arai** waist, loins, stomach. *Ma.* **ara** middle of the body, loins, waist. *To.* **ar nip** silver waist-string. *Koḍ.* **are** waist. DED 193.

231 *Kur.* **argnā** (argyas) to climb, mount an animal, rise (as sun, moon, stars), rise in pitch (as a drum), get puffed up, (eyes) are turned up before death; (argas) to make climb, lift, haul up, take upon one's shoulders, lay a burden on, begin, raise, increase; **argta'ānā**, **arga'ānā** to make climb, lift up, etc. *Malt.* **arge** to climb; **argtre** to lift, raise. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) **arumbu** to climb. DED(N) 195.

232 *Ko.* **arb** extreme happiness (at getting a good meal, finding money, escaping death, etc.). *To.* **arb** good life (with nothing to do but eat). *Te.* **abbu** to be acquired, gained, come into one's enjoyment, possession, or reach. *Kuwi* (S.) **abbinai** to prosper. DED 196.

233 *Te.* **rālu** to fall or drop down (of leaves, tears, etc.); **rāl(u)cu**, **rāl(u)pu** to cause to fall or drop down, knock off or down; **rāl(u)pu** falling or dropping down, causing to fall or drop down. *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) **rāl-** (**rāt-**) to fall; (SR) **rāp-** to fell. *Nk.* **rāl-** (**rāt-**) to fall out; **rālp-** to make to fall out. *Go.* (A. G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) **ar-**, (Tr. W. Ph.) **arrānā** to fall; *caus.* (Tr.) **arhuttānā**, (Ph.) **arahtānā**, **arsahtānā**, (Mu.) **arih-/arh-**, (S.) **arah-**, (S-R.) **arusānā** to cause to fall (*Voc.* 72); (Ko.) **rāl-** to fall (*Voc.* 3027; < *Te.*). *Koṇḍa* **ar-** id.; **arap-** to fell, make to fall. *Pe.* **ar-** (-t-) to fall; **vēra** **arbond** setting of the sun, west; **rat-** (-t-) to let fall, drop; *motion* **ratka-**; *intens.* **ratpa-**. *Mand.* **re-** (-t-) to fall, descend, (sun) to set; **ret-** to let fall, drop. *Kuwi* (F.) **riai**, (S.) **ri'nai**, (Isr.) **ri-** to fall. DED(S, N) 197.

234 *Ta.* **al-** (1 sg. **allēn**, 1 pl. **allēm**, 2 sg. **allai**, 2 pl. **allir**, 3 sg. *m.* **allan**, 3 pl. *m.* **allar**, 3 sg. *f.* **allal**, 3 sg. *neut.* **anru**, 3 pl. *neut.* **alla**; **alla** is used in mod. *Ta.* for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; **allatu** evil, sin; or, if not, or else; **allavai** sin, evil, uselessness; **allāta** which is not, different from; **allāmal**, **allāl**, **anri**, **anriyil** except, besides; **anmai** negation of identity, reciprocal negation; evil. *Ma.* **alla** is not that, not thus; **allātē** else, otherwise, except; **allāykil** if not. *Ko.* **ala-** (for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; **ala-d** which is not so-and-so; bad; except, besides, not only but also; **ala-vo-r** bad men; **ala-tme-l** if/since it is not so. *To.* **aloṣy** except (lit. not being); *Ka.* **alla** (for all persons and numbers; *also* 3 sg. *neut.* **alladu**, **altu**) to be not so-and-so, be not fit or proper; **allada** being not so or that, being not proper. *Koḍ.* **alla** (for all persons and numbers) to be not so-and-so; **allate** not only but also. *Go.* (Tr.) **hal**, **hallē**, **hailē** not (see 2559 *Ta.* *il*). *Malt.* **-** negative morpheme. *Br.* **all-**, base of past neg. tenses of **anning** to be;

ala, **alavā** certainly not, not a bit of it. DED(S) 198.

235 *Ta.* **al** night, darkness, evening; **alku** night, afternoon; **alkal** night; **el**, **elli id**; (*lex.*) **yālam id.** *Ma.* **al**, **allu** darkness, night. *Kur.* **ellnā** to be night-blind, (Hahn also) to be very dark. ? Cf. 3613 *Ta.* **nallam**. DED(S) 199.

236 *Ta.* **ala** (-pp-, -nt-) to suffer, be in distress, suffer privation, be in want; **alam** distress, pain, misery; **alappu** confusion of mind; **alantalai** distress, vexation, confusion; **alantai** trouble; **alantōn** one who is in distress; **alati-kulati** disorder, confusion; **alañku** (**alañki-**) to be agitated in mind, troubled; **alacu** (**alaci-**) to suffer, be distressed, be exhausted, become weary; **alamaru** (**alamari-**) to be agitated, distressed; **alamala** (-pp-, -nt-) to be confused, dazed, be anxious; **alampal** vexation, trouble; **alavu** (**alavi-**) to be troubled in mind; *n.* confusion, perturbation; **alavalai** hasty action, confusion of mind, distress; **alu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be weary, tired by overwork or care; **aluppu** weariness, exhaustion; **aluval** business, affair; **alai** (-v-, -nt-) to be harassed, wander in weariness (cf. 240 *Ta.* **alañku**), (-pp-, -tt-) to harass, vex, afflict, annoy; *n.* oppression; **alaicu** (**alaici-**) to be lazy; **alaiccal** weariness, vexation; **alaippu** disturbance, distress, trouble; **alaivu** mental agitation, trouble, distress; **allal** affliction, distress; **allā** (-pp-, -nt-) to suffer, be in distress; *n.* distress; **allāṭu** (**allāṭi-**) to suffer. *Ma.* **ala** lamentation; **alaññuka**, **alukka** to be worn out, grow lean; **aluppu** weariness; **alampal** having enough of it, vexation; **alayuka** to be wearied; **alaccal** vexation, mourning; **alasal**, **alaśal** agitation, fatigue, disappointment; **alasuka** to be tired; **alati** troublesome; **alappu** confusion, stir, fright; **alampu** trouble; **alampuka** to be agitated, tired; **aluval** bustle, business; **allal** sorrow, grief; **alla** tumult, disturbance. *Ko.* **alv-** (**ald-**) to become wearied by walking or searching; (**alt-**) to cause to become wearied, etc.; **alvi** state of being busy, trouble. *Ka.* **ala**, **alapu**, **alupu**, **alavu**, **alavike**, **alasike** fatigue, weariness, trouble; **alapate**, **lampate**, **alaspate** exhaustion, weariness, harassment; **alasu** to become weary, be tired, vexed, disgusted, loiter; *n.* weariness; **ale** to annoy, slight, disgrace; **allari** state of being troubled, disturbed, harassed. *Koḍ.* **ala-** (**alap-**, **aland-**) to crave; **alambali** hurry; ? **alas-** (**alasi-**) (curry, rice) becomes spoiled. *Tu.* **alasuni**, **alajuni** to be fatigued, vexed, suffer griping pain; **alepuni**, **aleyuni**, **alevuni** to be fatigued; **alepāvuni** to cause to tire, fatigue; **alumbe** suffering; **alubaṅga** vexation, trouble; **albe** thin, weak, lean. *Te.* **alayu** to be tired, be disgusted; **alayincu** to weary (*tr.*), overwork, disgust; **alāgu** to be displeased, take offence, grieve; **alācu** to tease, harass; **alāta** fatigue, exhaustion, grief, pain; **alāḍuru** to grieve; *n.* grief, sorrow; **alakuva**, **alapu**, **alayika** fatigue; **alajaḍi** sorrow, affliction, grief, calamity; **alamaru** to grieve, sorrow, (K also) be tired; **alamaṭa** grief, sorrow, affliction; **alamaṭincu**

to grieve, sorrow; *alasaṭa* weariness, fatigue, exhaustion; *alipiri* lean, thin, weak; *allari* tumult, confusion, quarrel; *lampaṭa* trouble, (B also) pain, weariness; *lampaṭūdu* one who is attached to or fond of, a libertine (< Skt.). *Koḷ. alay-* (*alayt-*) to become tired; *alp-* (*alapt-*) to make to become tired. *Pa. alac* illness. *Kui alāri* fatigue, distress from fatigue, exhaustion; *laha* langour, laziness; lazy. *Kur. algā* sluggish, without energy; *layākoyā adj.* moving or walking listlessly (as though the limbs had no strength); *laikoyornā* to move the limbs in a negligent, languid fashion as though deficient in strength or manliness. ? *Malt. alesi* sweat, heat. These etyma and those s.v. 240 *Ta. alaṅku* seem to have started from two roots with different basic meanings: suffer and move, shake. There has, however, been so much convergence in the range of mental meanings (suffer → be mentally agitated ← move) that it is difficult to separate all the items cleanly. / > Skt. *alasa-* lazy, tired, faint. Are Skt. *lampaṭa-* desirous (Kāv., Pur.), Pkt. *lampaṭa-* covetous, from *Te. lampaṭa*, *Ka. lampaṭe* (cf. *Koḷ. ala-*)? DED(S) 200.

237 *Ta. alaku* blade of a weapon, or instrument, head of an arrow, weaver's stay or staff to adjust a warp; *alakku* roof laths, a pole with an iron hook to pluck fruits or leaves. *Ma. alaku* lath, splint, palm or bamboo leaf, weaver's staff, blade of sword, knife, or spear. *Ka. alagu*, *alugu* blade of a knife, sword, etc. *Te. alūgu* tip of an arrow, sword. DED 201.

238 *Ta. alaku* number, calculation, cowries (as signs of number in reckoning). ? *Koḷ. (Mercara) alu* cowrie. DED 202.

239 *Ta. alaku*, (Tinn.) *alavu* jaw, mandibles, bird's beak. *Ma. alaku*, *alavu* upper portion of the jawbone. *Ka. halaku* the lower part of the cheek. DEDS 34.

240 *Ta. alaṅku* (*alaṅki-*) to move, shake, swing, dangle, be in motion; *alaṅkal* wreath, waving ear of corn; *alakku* (*alakki-*) to cause to move, shake; *alacu* (*alaci-*) to shake, be agitated; *alamaru* to whirl; *alampu* (*alampi-*) to move, wobble (as water in a vessel not full), swerve from a proper line of conduct, fluctuate, wander; cause to wander on account of panic; *aluṅku* (*aluṅki-*) to shake (*intr.*) slightly; *alukku* (*alukki-*) to shake (*tr.*) slightly; strut, swagger; *alai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to wave, shake, move (as a reflection in water), go to and fro for an object, roam, wander (cf. 236 *Ta. ala*), stagger, totter; (*-pp-* *-tt-*) to move (*tr.*), shake, cause to wander back and forth; *n.* wave, billow, ripple; *alaiccal*, *alaical* wandering; *alaicu* (*alaici-*) to shake (*tr.*), agitate; *alaippu* moving, shaking; *alaiyal* wandering, waving; *alaivu* moving, shaking, waving; *allāṭu* (*allāṭi-*) to wander from place to place. *Ma. ala* wave; *alukka*, *alaṅṅuka* to shake; *alaṅṅal* commotion; *aluṅṅal* stir; *alukkuka* to agitate; *alayuka* to fluctuate, be tossed, roam; *alekkuka*

to beat against (as waves on a shore); *anaṅṅuka* to move, shake; *anakkuka* to shake, fan, excite; *anakkam* moving, shaking. *Ir. le-* (*lend-*) to roam, wander. *Ko. alg-* (*algy-*) to shake (*intr.*), swagger; *alk-* (*alky-*) to shake (*tr.*), shake down (e.g. fruit); *alv-* (*ald-*) to wander aimlessly (cf. 236 *Ta. ala*). *To. alx-* (*alxy-*) to shake (*intr.*); *alk-* (*alky-*) to shake (*tr.*). *Ka. alaku*, *alagu*, *aluku*, *alugu*, *aluṅgu*, *alaku*, *aluku*, *alṅku* to move about, shake, be shaky, tremble; *alacu*, *alasu*, *alagisu*, *alugisu* to shake (*tr.*); *ale* to move about, move to and fro, shake, dangle, wander; shake (*tr.*); *n.* wave, billow; *aleta* act of wandering, etc.; *allāḍu* to be agitated, shake, move, swing. *Tu. alaṅkuni*, *alaṅguni* to shake (*tr.*), agitate, wave, move; be agitated; *alaṅkāvuni* to cause to shake, perturb, confuse; *alambuni* to shake, be agitated as water; *alagu*, *alagu* tremulousness of the voice in singing; *alaguni* to shake (*intr.*); *alacuni* to move (*intr.*), shake; *alasuni*, *alajuni* to agitate (*tr.*), shake; *alajāvuni* to shake (*tr.*); *aluguni* to move; *alejuni*, *alejjuni* to be agitated, disturbed; *alejāvuni* to cause to shake; *aleyuni*, *alevuni* to wander; *landuni* to lead a vagabond's life; *landele* a vagabond, vagrant. *Te. ala* a wave, surge, billow, ripple; *allalāḍu*, *allallāḍu*, *allāḍu* to move, shake, tremble; *allārucu* to shake (*tr.*), move, wave, agitate. *Pe. lem-* (*-t-*) to shake, tremble. *Kui lānga* (*lāngi-*) to be fickle, changeable, be changed from good to bad; *lāpka* (< *lākp-*; *lākt-*) to change a person's character, cause a person to change for the worse. *Kur. ala'ānā* to clean grains from minor rubbish by shaking gently with the hand; *alrārnā* (grains mixed with straw bits, etc.) undergo the process of cleaning; to be restless, agitated, fret, behave feverishly. Cf. 236 *Ta. ala* and 241 *Ta. alaṅkōlam*. / ? Cf. Skt. *alaka-* lock, curl. DED(S, N) 203.

241 *Ta. alaṅkōlam* disorder, slovenliness. *Ma. alaṅkōlam* confusion, slovenliness. *Ka. allakallōla*, *allōlakallōla* great agitation (as of water), confusion (of the mind), tumult, disorder, disturbance. *Tu. allambra* agitation, alarm. *Te. allakallōlamu* confusion, disorder, turmoil, hubbub. Cf. 240 *Ta. alaṅku*. / Cf. Skt. *kallola-* wave. DED 204.

242 *Ma. alaṣaṭa Dolichos catjang*; *alasāndram* a kind of pulse. *Ka. alasandi*, *alasande*, *halasandi*, *halasande* a generally cultivated pulse, *Vigna catjang* [= *Dolichos catjang* Lin.]; *alasandige* a kind of pulse. *D. biflorus*. *Tu. (BRR)* (brahmin dial.) *alasandē*, (non-brahmin dial., also Männer) *lattanē*, *lattanḍē* a kind of pulse, (Männer) *Dolichos catjang*; (B-K.) *alatandē* = *alasandē*. *Te. alacandalu*, *alasandelu*, *alasandiyalu* a kind of pulse. *D. sinensis*. / Cf. Pkt. *ālisamḍaga-*, *ālisamḍaya-* a kind of corn; Mar. *alasudā* a creeper bearing a kind of bean. DED(S) 205.

243 *Ta. alaṭṭu* (*alaṭṭi-*) to tease, annoy, pester, bluster, be boisterous; *n.* trouble, annoyance, importunity; raving, delirium;

alaṭṭi bully, blusterer. *Ma.* alaṭṭuka to importune. DED 206.

244 *Ka.* alabu, alubu name applied to different species of *Alysicarpus* and other leguminous plants; (UNR) alubu weeds. *Te.* alamu id. *Go.* (S.) allam id. (*Voc.* 98; < *Te.*). DED(S) 207.

245 *Ta.* allappan a chatterer; alappu (alappi-) to chatter, prattle, talk nonsense; alampu (alampi-) to sound, tinkle; alampal a loud noise; alavalai babbler; alavalaimai babbling; alavai woman that chatters ceaselessly; alar idle talk, gossip; alaṛu (alaṛi-) to roar, bellow, bleat, weep aloud, sorrow; alaral loud cry, great sound; alarṛu (alarri-) to talk unceasingly and irregularly. *Ma.* alappan chatterer, prattler; alappu chattering, confused noise; alavan loquacious babbler; alaṛuka to roar, bellow, cry (as elephant, tiger, woman in labour); alarcca roaring, etc.; alavan boaster, exaggerator (or cf. 296 *Ta.* ala). *Ir.* lā-ru to shout, roar, (woman) gossips. *Ka.* (PBh.) alaṛu to cry aloud. *Te.* alikiḍi noise, sound, disturbance; alabalamu outcry, noise, uproar. DED(S) 211.

246 *Ta.* alampu (alampi-) to wash, rinse; alacu (alaci-) to rinse; alaicu (alaici-) to wash, rinse; (RS, p. 128, item 47) alaittal to wash clothes by moving them about in water. *Ma.* alakkuka to wash clothes by beating; alakku washing; alampuka to shake clothes in water. *To.* aṣp- (aṣpy-) to clean. *Ka.* alambu, alumbu, alabu, alubu to rinse, wash; ale to wash; alasu to shake or agitate in water (as a cloth, vegetables, etc., for cleansing). *Tu.* alambuni to wash; alumbuni, lumbuni to plunge, wash, rinse. *Te.* alamu to smear, (B) wash; alādu to smear, daub, apply; aluku to smear the floor of a house or a mud wall, etc. with macerated cowdung. *Kui.* akali rinsing. DED(N) 208.

247 *Ta.* alar (-v-, -nt-) to blossom, open up, spread (as rays of the sun, water), increase in size, manifest itself; *n.* full-blown flower; alartti process of blooming; alarttu (alartti-) to cause to blossom; alari flower. *Ma.* alar a blossom, opening flower. alari a flower; alaruka to open (as flowers), be hot and dry; alarcca heat, lust. *Ka.* alar, aral, araḷ, arlu to spread, become distended, open, blossom; alar, aral, araḷ, alal a flower; alarike blossoming; alarisu, alarcu to cause to spread, blossom, etc.; aral-uṇi, alar-uṇi the large black humble bee, *Bombinatrix glabra*. *Tu.* alaruni, araluni, araluni to open, expand, bloom, blossom; aral-uṇi the black bee. *Te.* alaru to open as a flower, expand, shine, glitter, rejoice; *n.* a flower, blossom, (K. also) splendour, joy, splendid; (K.) alarcu to blossom. ? Cf. 248 *Ta.* alari. / Cf. *Mar.* araḷ a flower; *OMar.* (Master) arala id. DED(S) 209.

248 *Ta.* alari beauty. *Ka.* alampu, lampu beauty, ornament, pleasure, magnificence. *Te.* alarāru to shine, glitter; suit well, be

proper, fit; rejoice, be pleased; alarincu to please, gratify. ? Cf. 247 *Ta.* alar. DED(S) 210.

249 *Ta.* alavāṭṭu custom, practice (< *Te.*). *Te.* ala-vaḍu to be accustomed, be practised in; become a habit; ala-varincu to practise, learn; habituate, teach; ala-vaṛucu to habituate, teach; ala-vāṭu habit, custom, practice; habitual. DED 212.

250 *Ma.* aliyuka to melt, dissolve (as salt, heart); alikka, aliyikka to melt (*tr.*); aliccal, alivu melting, compassion; ali-ppuṇṇu foul ulcer. *Koḍ.* ali- (aliv-, aliṇj-) to dissolve (*intr.*); (alip-, alic-) to dissolve (*tr.*). *Tu.* aliyuni to dissolve, decay; ? eliyuni, ēluni to melt (*intr.*; as any soft substance, butter, lead, etc.); elipuni, elpuni, ēlāvuni id. (*tr.*). DED 213.

251 *Ka.* ale interj. used in calling to woman. *Pa.* ale exclamation used as voc. (a form alor with the termination of the 2nd pl. is also recorded). *Konḍa* ale, ale ale term of endearment used in addressing a familiar person. *Pe.* ale particle used with vocative. *Kui* ale term of affection addressed to a child. *Malt.* ale O! employed to a plurality of persons. DEDS 35.

252 *Ta.* alku (alki-) to shrink, diminish, lessen; alkal deficiency, poverty; aḷku (aḷki-) to be reduced, shrink, be dejected, become closed (as a flower); nalkūr (-v-, -nt-) to be poor, indigent, destitute; *n.* poverty. *Ka.* akkuḍisu to become small, wane. DED 2.

253 *Ta.* alkul side, waist, pudendum muliebre. *Ma.* alkiṭam vulva. *Ko.* algalv hindquarters (of person or animal), loins. *To.* ageḷf buttocks and thighs. / ? Cf. *Skt.* alga- the groin (VS, MS). DED 214.

254 *Kur.* alkhnā to laugh, laugh at, mock, seduce; alkhānakhmā to laugh together, have unlawful intercourse; alkhāban'nā joking relations. *Malt.* alqe to laugh; alqro person addicted to laughter. DED 215.

255 *Ta.* alaku grains of paddy, ear of paddy or other grain. *Kui* algu rice obtained from paddy without boiling it. *Kur.* alkhṛā parched rice (H. cyūrā; the paddy is first steeped in tepid water, then parched, finally unhusked by means of a wooden pedal and winnowed). DED(S) 216.

256 *Ta.* alli waterlily, *Nymphaea lotus*, inner flower petals as opposed to pulli filament of stamen. *Ma.* alli pericarp of lotus with the surrounding filaments, anthers, stamen, lotus. *Tu.* alli, allige waterlily, flower of *N. speciosum*. *Te.* alli the water plant called *N. alba*. DED 217.

257 *Ta.* alli iron-wood tree, *Memecylon edule*. *Ka.* alamar, (Lush.) alle a sp. of *Memecylon*. *Koḍ.* uḍit-ale *M. edule*. *Tu.* alimāṛu, alimāṛu *Memecylon*. *Te.* (B., quoting Roxb.) alli *M. edule*. DED 218.

258 *Ta.* alliyaṇ stray elephant separated from the fold; alliyam Kṛṣṇa's dance when he broke the tusk of the elephant that was set upon him by Kamsa. *Ma.* alliyaṇ female elephant. DED(N) 219.

259 *Te.* alliya, alle bow-string. *Pa.* alka id. Cf. 260 *Ta.* allu. DED 220.

260 *Ta.* allu (alli-) to knit, build, weave; to interlace closely (*intr.*). *Ka.* allu to join, connect, knit nets, etc., plait, braid, wattle together. *Te.* allu to plait, braid, weave, wattle, intertwine, compose, fabricate; alluḍu plaiting, braiding, netting. *Ko.* al- (alt-) to weave; (SR) all- id., dress (hair). *Nk.* all- to weave, plait. *Pa.* alc- to wind round (as snake or creeper round tree); alt- to be twined around; alṭayp- (alṭayt-) to wind round (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S) all- to twine. *Go.* (Ko.) all- to weave, plait (*Voc.* 97). *Koṇḍa* al- (aṭ-, aṇ-) to twine, twist, plait; alpa- (-t-) to twist or twine, plait or weave a cot, weave a garland; arpa- (-t-) to spread as a creeper; alṭay ā- to be interwoven, grow thickly and densely as a creeper; (BB) aṭ-, (aṭ-, aṇ-) to plait, weave. *Kui* alpa (alt-) to weave sticks together into fence, interlace, plait, intertwine. *Kuwi* (S) allinai to inter-tangle, plait; (Su.) al- (-it-) to plait (hair). ? *Br.* allī needlework pattern. Cf. 259 *Te.* alliya. DED(S) 221.

261 *Kur.* allnā to become clear (of liquids left undisturbed). *Malt.* āle to get clear (as water when left undisturbed). ? *Kui* alga tidy, clear; alga āva to be tidy, clear, be delivered of a child. DED 222.

262 *Ka.* (Gowda) avḍu ankle of an animal (*sic*) (avaḍu is given as 'standard Ka.'). *Tu.* abaḍu, avaḍu hoof.

263 *Ta.* avaṇam, amapaṇam a measure = 20,000 areca-nuts; amapaṇam a grain measure. *Ma.* avaṇam a weight or measure, a mason's rule or level. / ? Cf. Pali ambapaṇa-, amapaṇa- a measure of capacity; Skt. armaṇa- a measure of one droṇa; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 688. DED 223.

264 *Ta.* avarai field-bean, *Dolichus lablab*. *Ma.* avara, avarakka, amara, amarakka country bean. *Ko.* avr bean. *To.* efir id. *Ka.* avare, avari, āvare, amare pulse called *D. lablab*. *Tu.* abarē, avare a common country bean, *Lablab vulgaris*; abaḍē, avaḍē, āvaḍē a kind of bean. DED 224.

265 *Ta.* avalam suffering, pain, distress, poverty, want, sorrowing, care, anxiety, fault, sickness, disease; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to suffer, be distressed, lament, weep, be flurried; avalai pain; āvali (-pp-, -tt-) to weep, cry, lament, grieve; āvalāti complaint, grievance. *Ma.* āval sorrow, pain; āvalāti vexation, grumbling, complaint. *Ka.* hāvali trouble, annoyance. *Tu.* hāvali trouble, difficulty, evil. *Te.* āvali trouble; āvaḍi id., danger, calamity. *Br.* avalēnging to become confused, feel embarrassed. DED(S) 225.

266 *Ta.* (DCV) avai jungle-cork tree; [*Ta.* *Lex.* cowhage]. *Ma.* (DCV) aval jungle cork tree. DEDS 36.

267 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to become repressed, subdued, cease, desist from action, become extinguished, fail, diminish, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to suppress, repress, subdue, extinguish, destroy; avivu extinction, annihilation; navi (-pp-, -tt-), navir (-pp-, -tt-) to extinguish. *Ma.* avikka, amikka to destroy. *To.* ofy- (ofs-) to calm down (*intr.*), cease talking; (ofc-) to calm (*tr.*), make to cease talking. *Ka.* avi to go out, be extinguished, perish. *Te.* aviṇu to be destroyed. *Go.* (SR.) aviṇā to be tired; (M.) avkānā to tire; (Ko.) ayv- to be tired, exhausted (*Voc.* 101). ? *Koṇḍa* namb- (fire) to cool down, (lamp) to be put out; nap- to extinguish. Cf. 2341 *Ta.* avi and 2343 *Ta.* camai. DED(S) 226.

268 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to be boiled, cooked by boiling or steaming, swelter; (-pp-, -tt-) to boil in a liquid, cook by boiling or by steaming; n. boiled rice, food; aviyal boiling, cooking, food, swelter, sultriness; avai (-pp-, -tt-) to cook, boil; avir boiled rice; (Tinn.) aviyalu a kind of vegetable curry. *Ma.* aviṇu to boil on fire, be digested; avikka, amikka to boil, digest; aviyal a kind of vegetable curry; boiling, cooking. DED 227.

269 *Ta.* aviri, avuri indigo plant, *Indigofera tinctoria*. *Ma.* amari, avari id. *Te.* aviri id. DED 228.

270 *Ta.* avir single grain of boiled rice. *Ka.* avuḍu a grain of anything; agaḷu, aguḷu a grain of boiled rice, a small lump of rice kneaded into a ball. *Kor.* (O.) avri cooked rice. DED 229.

271 *Ta.* avucu neatness, trimness. *Ka.* avusu properness, neatness. Cf. 2342 *Ta.* camai, esp. *Ka.* savaṇu, savasu. DED 230.

272 *Ta.* avuḷiyā pomfret, *Stromatens*. *Ma.* āvōli, āvēli, ākōli *Stromatens*. DED 231.

273 *Ta.* avvai mother, old woman, woman ascetic; tavvai mother, elder sister, goddess of misfortune as the older sister of Lakṣmī; evvai our younger sister. *Ko.* av mother, mother's sister or female parallel cousin. *To.* af, afuf id. *Ka.* avve, avva mother (used as a title of respect and love), grandmother, any elderly woman; abbe mother. *Koḍ.* avvē mother, mother's sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* abbē an elderly woman, matron. *Te.* avva mother, grandmother, an old woman. *Pa.* avva father's mother. *Ga.* (S.³) avve old woman. *Go.* (Ma.) avva, (L.) avā mother; (Tr.) awwal (*pl.* awwāhk) mother, dam of man or beast; (Ph.) avval, (Ma.) avval (*pl.* avvasku), (S.) aval (*pl.* avahku), (L.) avāl mother; (Tr.) maiwal my mother (lit. our mother); miwal your mother (lit. mother of you plural); (Tr.) awhārī mother, dam of man or beast; (W.) awharī, (Ph.) avhārī, (G.) avaharī mother (for -hari, see 2357) (*Voc.* 102);

(Koya Su.) yavva mother. *Konda* ave (pl. avek) id. *Mand.* ava elder brother's wife. *Kui* (K.) ava id. *Kuwi* (D.) ava id.; (F.) awa sister-in-law. / Cf. Pkt. avvā- mother, Mar. avā, avāji term of courtesy in addressing a Śūdra woman; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 904. DED(S, N) 232.

274 *Ta.* araku beauty, happiness, excellence; arakan, arakiyan, arakiyān handsome man; fem. araki; aṇṇku beauty, form (or with 116 *Ta.* aṇi). *Ma.* araku beauty; arakan handsome man; fem. araki; arakiya fair. DED(S) 233.

275 *Pa.* (S.) aṇṇa (pl. °gel) bellows. *Go.* (Ma.) aṇṇa (pl. -ṇ) id. (*Voc.* 87). DEDS 37.

276 *Ta.* aral (aralv-, aṇṇr-) to burn, glow, shine, be acrid, become angry, envy; *n.* fire, flame, heat, pungency, rage; (Koll.) aṇal warmth; aralavan, aralōṇ Agni, sun; arali fire; aralikkai burning smart; ararci burning sensation, pungency, rage, envy, inflammation in cattle; ararṇu (ararri-) to burn (*tr.*), heat, cause smarting (as a burn, caustic, poison), irritate; ararri that which causes burning; arāṇam heat, fire; arukku envy; arukkāru (arakkāri-) to be envious; arukkāru envy; aruṇku (aruṇki-) to suffer, be in distress, anguished, grieve, sorrow, regret; aruṇkal affliction, compassion, pity; arukkam care, anxiety, concern; aṭalai trouble, distress (prob. < *Te.*). *Ma.* aral heat, fire, heat of pepper, brightness, inflammation, grief; araluka to burn (as a wound, the eye from pepper), be chafed, burn from grief, envy, or lust; aralca excessive heat, inflammation; ararṇuka to burn as with pepper, afflict. *Ko.* ar- (ar-) (flame) shoots up; to make (flame) shoot up; arl fever (or with 214 *Ta.* ari). *To.* aṣ heat of sun or fire. *Ka.* aral (arald-), aḍalu (< *Te.*) to grieve, be afflicted; *n.* grief; aratu to be in anguish (as the sick in a violent fever); aralike state of being afflicted; aralca to make sorrowful, harass; arakaja, akkaja envy, jealousy; (PBh.) arv- to burn. *Tu.* arluni to burn, blaze, smart; aratē, aradē heat, burning, impetuosity; (B-K.) areggālo hot season, summer. *Te.* aḍalu to grieve, be sorry; *n.* grief, misery; aḍaru grief; (B, K.) to burn, shine. ? *Go.* (A. Y. S.) eṛki, (M. Ko.) eṛk, (Tr.) arki, (W. Ph.) arki fever (*Voc.* 362; the vowel is difficult). *Konda* ṛimbu (pl. ṛipku) piece of burning coal, ember. *Kuwi* (Su.) ṛinj- (-it-) to blaze; (Isr.) ṛih- (-t-) to make fire burn, light fire. *Kur.* (Hahn) aṇṇā to feel pain in the soles of the feet from walking on a rough road (cf. *Ta.* aruṇku; Pfeiffer). Cf. 281 *Ma.* arivu. Possibly to be connected with 3115 *Ta.* taral, etc. on the assumption of original initial *c-: *t-. DED(S, N) 234.

277 *Ta.* aṛi (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined, decay, be mutilated, fail, be defeated, suffer, be used up; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, spend, ruin, damage, efface, bring to a close; *n.* ruin, destruction; aripu, arippu destruction; arimpu

evil deed; arimpaṇ one who does evil; arivatu harm; arivu destruction, loss, immoral action, expenditure, defeat, distress; arāṇ, arāṇam corpse (or with 284 *Ta.* aruṇku). *Ma.* ariyuka to be destroyed, spent, sold, become loose, untied; arikka to loose, waste, spend; aṛi, arivu, ariccal expense; arayuka to slacken (*intr.*); arekka to loosen, slacken. *Ko.* al- (al-) to be erased; erase; alyv destruction. *To.* ody- (ods-) (money) is spent; (oḍ-) (stones of ruinous building) slip down; to spend, expend (property at funeral), overcome (in contest). *Ka.* aṛi to be ruined, be destroyed, perish, decay, disappear, die; to ruin, destroy, etc.; *n.* ruin, waste, damage, loss; aripu, aravu, arivu, arusu, ariyisu, arisu, aricu, arupu to destroy; aripu, arivu, aṛihu, arupu, aruvu, aruhu, arvu ruin, destruction, death; aṛika destroyer; arikisu to efface, erase; (PBh.) arkaḍu to be consumed, finished; alaru to be destroyed. *Tu.* arpuni to efface, waste, obliterate; alipuni, aliyuni, alipuni to perish, die, be destroyed, be ruined; aliyuni to perish, die, become extinct; alivu, alikaṭṭu, aliyantara extinction, ruin; areḍuni to spoil, corrupt, mar, destroy, ruin. *Te.* aḍiy-āsa vain hopes; aḍuva, (*coll.*) aḍava old, damaged (as goods); ḍakkā damage, harm, injury, loss; ḍappi destruction, ruin; (*inscr.*) raccu to destroy; rassi infringing; arisina which destroys; aripuṭa *n.* causing destruction. *Pa.* andkip- (andkit-), (S.) nandkip- (nandkit-) to destroy, kill; (or with 309 *Kol.* alṇṇ-). *Ga.* (S.) anukki key- to kill; (S.²) anuyk- to kill, destroy; (S.³) anuyy- to kill; (or with 309 *Kol.* alṇṇ-). *Go.* (Mu.) aṛih- to destroy (*Voc.* 85). *Kui* aṛi āva to die. DED(S, N) 235.

278 *Ta.* aṛi place where the lagoon joins the sea; aṛi-vāy sandbank at the mouth of a river or harbour; aṛivi inlet to a backwater, mouth of a river; arivu mouth of a river. *Ma.* aṛi bar, rivermouth. *Ka.* arave mouth of a river in which the tide ebbs and flows, bar. *Tu.* aluve mouth of a river, harbour; (B-K.) āṇa the entrance to a harbour. *Kor.* (M.) aluḍāḡalu the mouth of a river. ? Cf. 225 *Ta.* aruvi. DED(N) 236.

279 *Ta.* aṛi, alṇ lattice. *Ma.* aṛi, alṇ bars of bamboo, lattice, trellis. DED 237.

280 *Ta.* aṛiṇcil, aṛiṇcu, aṇiṇcil sage-leaved alangium, *Alangium lamarckii*. *Ma.* aṛiṇṇil *A. decapetalum*; araṇṇil the buttress tree (? = aṛiṇṇil). / Cf. Skt. aṇkoṭa-, aṇkoṭha-, aṇkola-, aṇkolla-, aṇkolaka- *A. hexapetalum*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 113. DED(S) 238.

281 *Ma.* arivu tenderness, love. *Ko.* akm affection. *To.* arkyn passionate woman. *Ka.* (K.²) aripu desire, affection; (Kitt.) arugu, arkar to love; arṭi, arti love, desire, a pleasant object; arkar, akkare, akkara, akkaru, akkasa love, affection. *Tu.* arkame strong desire, eagerness; (B-K.) akkare affection, fondness; (Männer) arti amusement, fun, curiosity,

fondness (or with 381 Ta. *ārvam*). *Te. akkara* desire. Cf. 276 Ta. *aral*. DED(S) 239.

282 *Ta. aru* (-v-, -t-) to cry, weep, lament; *arai* (-pp-, -tt-) to call, cry out, summon; *n.* crying, weeping; *arukuni* tearful person, one who is always crying; *arukai* pathetic sentiment; *aruñku* (*aruñki*-) to weep; *aruñkal* loud noise, uproar. *Ma. aruka* to weep, cry; *araykkuka* to shout, cry out. *Ko. ag-* (*art-*) to weep, cry; *agl*, *akl* act of lamenting; *arg-* (*argy-*) (cattle) bellow in protest at ill-treatment. *To. or-* (*ory-*) (child) weeps. *Ka. ar*, *aru* (*art-*, *att-*) to weep, cry; *ar*, *aru*, *ara*, *arke*, *arke*, *akke* weeping, lamenting; *arasu*, *arisu* to make to cry; *aruvike* crying; *arukuli* an easily crying or fretful person. *Tu. arpini* to weep, cry; *arpāta* lamentation; *arpele* one easily moved to tears, a fretful person; *leppuni* to call, invite; *leppu*, *lävu* a cry. ? *Te. ēdu* to cry, weep, lament, shed tears; *ēdupu* weeping, crying, lamentation. *Kol. ar-* (*art-*) to weep, (crow) caws, (peacock) screams, (tiger) roars. *Nk. ar-* to weep, cry. *Nk. (Ch.) al-* to weep; *caus. alup-*. *Pa. ar-* to weep, cry (of various animals); *artip-* (*artit-*) to cause to weep or cry. *Ga. (Oll.) ar-* to weep, cry (of various animals); *arup-* (*arut-*) to make to cry; (S.) *ād-* to weep; (S.³) *ād-* (*āt-*) id., cry like an animal. *Go. (A. Y. W. Ma. S.) ar-*, (Ph.) *ar-*, (Tr.) *ārānā* to weep, cry; *caus. (S-R.) aḍusānā*, (S.) *arah-* (*Voc. 84*). *Konda arba-* to weep, cry. *Pe. ar-* (*art-*) to weep, cry (of animals); *intens. arba-*; *caus. rat-*; *intens. of caus. ratpa-*. *Mand. ri-* to cry. *Kui riva* (*rit-*) to weep, cry, lament, howl, utter a sound (bark, song of birds, etc.); *n.* weeping, wailing, lament, cry; (P.) *rika* to weep, cry. *Kuwi* (F.) *riali* to cry; (S.) *linai*, (Su.) *ri-* (*-t*) to weep; (Isr.) *ri-* (*-t*) to cry; *rit-* (*-h*) to make cry. / Cf. OMar. (Master) *ali-* to weep. DED(S, N) 240.

283 *Ta. arukku* dirt, stain; excrement, impurity of mind or soul, discharges after confinement. *Ma. arukku*, *aruññu*, *arukkal* dirt, filth. *To. ošk* dirty. *Tu. aḍaka*, *aḍka*, *aḍukajāgu* an unclean place, a burying place. DED 241.

284 *Ta. aruñku* (*aruñki*-) to be spoiled, injured, disfigured; *aruñkal* ruin; *aruku* (*aruki*-) to rot, decompose, putrefy; *arukal* rotten fruit, putrefied matter, uncleanness; *aran*, *aranam* corpse (or with 277 Ta. *ari*). *Ma. arukuka* to rot, decay; *arukkuka* to putrefy. ? *To. olg far* articles (*par*) in the outer room or outer section of the room of ti-dairy (i.e. more exposed to pollution than those of the inner section; cf. Ta. *agukal* uncleanness). *Ka. arugu* to decay, rot, spoil by being overboiled; *arkame* state of being decayed, dissolved, digested; *arku* to be worn out, decayed, digested; *arkisu*, *akkisu* to digest; *argu* to be dissolved, decay. DED(S, N) 242.

285 *Ta. aruttu* (*arutti*-) to press down, press hard, make firm, compact, insist on,

plunge, immerse; *n.* pressure, imprint; *aruttam* hardness (as of wood), closeness of texture as of cloth, durability, emphasis, profoundness in one's mental application; *aruntu* (*arunti*-) to become pressed, be impressed, become firm, compact, persist, be immersed. *Ma. aruttu* strong texture, pregnant speech, full of dregs; *aruttuka* to fix, set; *aruntuka* to be immersed, plunge, sink. *Ko. aj-* (*aj-*) to dip into liquid, dip rice into broth and remove at once before it is soaked, dunk. *Ka. ardu*, *addu*, *ajju*, *eddu* to immerse, dip, dye; sink in a fluid; *addayisu* to immerse, put into; *addike*, *adduge* immersion. *Tu. arduni* to wash or bleach clothes. *Te. addu* to dip, dye, print with colours; (B also) to press gently, blot (ink); *addakamu* chintz-printing, dying with colour; *addincu* to get or have dyed. *Ga. (S.³) addap-* to blot. ? Cf. 396 Ta. *ār*. DED 244.

286 *Ta. aruvam* fortress. *Ma. aru*, *aruku* high wall of irregular stones around an orchard, mud wall. DED 245.

287 *Ta. aruvam* greatness, abundance, excellence, expanse. *Ka. alumba* excess, greatness, excellence, further, etc. DED 246.

288 *Pa. arj-* (flavour of something) is perceived (particularly salt, cup *arjoto*); *arcip-* (*arcit-*) to add as flavouring. *Konda al-* (*aṭ-*, *aṇ-*) (tongue) to get the taste of. *Pe. and-* (*-t-*) (taste) comes out, is perceived. *Mand. and-* (taste, e.g. of salt) to pervade food, be present, be perceived. *Kur. andnā* to spread throughout, pervade, be felt, tasted in every portion of the mass prepared (of spices and ferments; e.g. salt, *bēk andcā*). DED(S, N) 247.

289 *Pa. arñ-* to cross; *arñip-* (*arñit-*) to make to cross. *Go. (SR. W. Ph.) ahkānā*, (Tr.) *ahakānā* to cross, pass over; (Mu.) *ahk garṇ* on the other side (*Voc. 112*). DEN 3.

290 *Ta. al* handful, anything contained within the hollow of the hand; *allu* (*alli*-) to take up in the hollow of the hand; *n.* handful of grain given on the threshing floor or in the bazaar as perquisite. *Ma. alluka* to take up with the hollow of the hand. *Kur. (Hahn) lapnā* to measure with the hollow of the hand; *lapp* a handful; (Gr.) *laph* the quantity of grains, etc. that one can hold upon the flat of the hand, the fingers being very slightly curved upward. *Malt. lápe* a measure, as much as is contained in two hands put together; *láppe* to measure out with two hands put together. DEDS 38.

291 *Ta. al* strength, firmness. *Ka. ala*, *alavi*, *alavu*, *alavu* power, strength, force, ability, possibility, practicability. *Te. alavi* power, ability, possibility, practicability; *alavu* power, ability, strength, exertion; *lävu* strength, power, ability, bigness, fatness, corpulence, robustness; *adj.* big, large, stout, corpulent, robust. *Kol. la-v* fat. *Pa. läv* strength. *Go. läv* (Mu. Ko.) strength, (M.) force (*Voc.*

3112). *Konḍa* alvi energy, stamina; *āl* id., endurance; *lāvu* much. Cf. 399 Ta. *āl*. DED(S) 248.

292 Ta. *al* closeness, thickness; *allal* crowdedness, closeness; *allāṭu* (*allāṭi*-) to be close; *allu* (*alli*-) to be dense, thickly interwoven; *alam* density, closeness. *Ma.* *al* narrowness. DED 249.

293 Ta. *al*, *alam* sharpness, keenness of edge. *Ma.* *al* sharpness; *allay-āyi-pōka* to become very thin and sharp. DED 250.

294 Ta. *allai* side of the body. *Ko.* *alk a-r* (a-c) to shake (*intr.*), walk in tired fashion; *alk a-ṭ* (a-c-) to shake (*tr.*), wag; *al* belly (*al a-r* belly shakes, i.e. fear comes); *alkaṭ* waist on either side of belly. *Ka.* *al*, *allu* shaking, rising, and falling with alternate motions, heaving of the *alle*'s; *alle* that portion of the abdomen of man which is immediately below the costal margin, is regarded as a very tender spot, and heaves in quick breathing; the weak spot, tenderness, weakness; the flank of an animal; (Hav.) *alañcu* to agitate (liquid). *Tu.* *alañtuni* to shake, move; *alle*, *alle* the side, groin, hip. DED(S) 251.

295 Ta. *ala* (-pp-, -nt-) to measure, limit, define; *alapu*, *alappam* measurement; *alappu* id., bounds, limit; *alavu* measure, extent, size, number; *alavi* limit; *alavai* measure, bounds, limit; *alavan* one who measures the grain. *Ma.* *alakka* to measure; *alavu* measure, capacity, measure of time; *alattam* measurement; *alavan* measurer. *Ko.* *alv* (*ald*-) to measure; *alv* limit. *To.* *al* (*alθ*-) to measure; *alt* (*obl.*) measure. *Ka.* *ale* (*alad*-, *aled*-) to measure; *n.* measure; *alate*, *alte* measure, extent, measurement; *alavu*, *alabu* measure. *Koḍ.* *ala* (*alap*-, *aland*-) to measure; *alate* act of measuring. *Tu.* *ala* measure, capacity; *alaka* large basket for measuring rice; *alakè*, *alatè* measurement; *alapuni* to measure; *lakkè* measure, mark; *lappu* measuring, measurement; *lappuni* to measure; *lappāvuni* to cause to measure. *Te.* *alavi* measure, extent; *lāvu* dimensions, magnitude. *Pe.* *lāc* (-c-) to measure. *Manḍ.* *lēc*-id. *Kui* *dāsa* (*dāsi*-) id.; *n.* act of measuring; (K.) *dāc*-to measure. *Kuwi* (F.) *lācali*, (S.) *lācinai*, (Su.) *lāc* (-it-) id.; (Isr.) *lāsk* (-it-) id. (presumably *pl. action*). DED(S) 252.

296 Ta. *ala* (-pp-, -nt-) to mingle, blend, talk together, hold converse, gossip; *alappu* chatter; *alapp-ala* to chatter; *alavu* (*alavi*-) to blend, mingle, mix; *alav-alāvu* to hold intimate intercourse, live socially, converse freely; *n.* intimacy; *alāvu* (*alāvi*-) to mingle, converse, hold social intercourse; stir (*tr.*); *ali* (-v-, -nt-) to mix, mingle; *alai* (-v-, -nt-) to be mixed, mingled; to mix up (*tr.*), mingle. *Ma.* *alayuka* to mix up, mingle. *Ka.* *ala*, *alavu*, *alavi* joining, contact, contiguity, nearness. *Tu.* *alāvuni* to mix; *alamuni* to mix with the hand; *alavuni* to mix, temper; *alavu* steel;

allāvuni to mix; *alejuni*, *alejjuni* to mix, mingle, be united; *alejāvuni* to cause to mingle. *Te.* (B., K.) *lāyu* to approach; *alamu* to seize, lay hold of, take; (K. also) mix with, be one with. *Konḍa* *lap*- (-t-) to join two pieces together, fit one into or on another. *Pe.* *lab*- (*lapt*-) to fit into (*intr.*); *lap*- (-t-) to insert, fit into (*tr.*). *Br.* *halling* (*present halē*-, *imper. halh*-, *past halk*-) to seize, hold, buy, overtake, detect, tack together (a tear); get caught, stick; *ha*- in *hatining*, etc., s.v. 3098 (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 253.

297 *Go.* (Elwin) *lākāna*, *lākānj* the sacrifice after a successful hunt (*Voc.* 3103). *Pe.* *rāk*- (-t-) to offer worship, sacrifice; *intens. rābga*-; *rākel jāni* priest who offers sacrifice. *Manḍ.* *rāk*- to offer worship, sacrifice. *Kui* *lāka* (*lāki*-) id.; *n.* a sacrifice, worship; *lāka sōka* a sacrifice, worship. *Kuwi* (S.) *lāk*- to sacrifice; *lākinai* to praise; *lākwinai* to invoke; (Mah.) *lāgu* offering to a deity; (Ṭ, Isr.) *rāk*- (-it-) to sacrifice. *Br.* *alēj* sacrifice (in which the patient witnesses the slaughter smeared with the blood). DEDS(N) 846.

298 Ta. *alakam* water. *Ka.* *alaka*, *allaka* neither thick nor thin, as applied to fluids. *Te.* *anuku* semiliquid, semifluid (? < **anuku*: **aluku*). DED(S) 254.

299 Ta. *alam* saltpan, maritime tract, saline soil, sea; *alakkar* sea, ocean, salt pans; *alatti* woman of maritime tracts; *alavar* persons belonging to the caste of salt manufacturers; *alar* saltishness, brackishness; *upp-alam* saltpan, saline land; *ump-alam* saltpan. *Ma.* *alam* salt marsh, saltpan; *alakkar* sea; *upp-alam* salt marsh; *alavan* a member of the caste of salt manufacturers. *Te.* *upp-alamu* saltpan, salt-works. DED 255.

300 Ta. *āmpi*, (*PPTI*) *ampi* common mushroom. *Ma.* (Tiyya) *alāmbu* a variety of mushroom. *Ka.* *aṇabe*, *aṇambe*, *alambe*, *alambe* mushroom. *Tu.* *lāmbu*, *nāmbu* mushroom, toadstool, fungus; (B-K.) *alambu*, *alambu* mushroom. *Kor.* (T.) *armbi* id. / Cf. *Mar.* *alābē*, *alābhē* mushroom; *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *alamba*- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1365. DED(N) 305.

301 Ta. *ali* (-v-, -nt-) to be attached; (-pp-, -tt-) to protect, nourish, be gracious, show favour, create desire; *n.* love, grace, desire; *alittu*, *alitu* that which deserves pity; *alintār* loving persons; *aliyaṇ* one who has great love, gracious benefactor; one who deserves protection. *Ma.* *ali* love, affection; *alikkuka* to grant, bestow, protect; *aliyan* one who is kind and affectionate. *Ko.* *ayl* mog twin children. *Ka.* *alipu*, *alupu* to be addicted to, long for; *n.* hankering after, desire, love; *alaviga* friend. *Te.* (B., K.) *lācu* to long for, desire. DED 256.

302 Ta. *ali* (-v-, -nt-) to become mellow, be over-boiled; *alāivu* becoming soft as rice by over-cooking. *Ma.* *aliyuka* to be over-

ripe, decay; aḷiccal mellowness, decay. *Tu.* aluṅguni to be soft (as a ripe fruit)' DED 257.

303 *Ka.* alige, aḷage a capacious earthen vessel to hold water or grain. *Te.* alaki an earthen pot. DEDS 39.

304 *Ka.* aḷaku, aluku to prick, throb (as a thorn in the flesh); *n.* the pricking of a thorn, state of being pricked as with a thorn, state of being distressed or annoyed. *Te.* alugu, aluvu to be angry or displeased, take offence; aluka, alukuva anger, displeasure. DEDS 40.

305 *Te.* (K.) aluku to sprinkle, scatter (rice, etc., in a net to lure birds). *Kol.* (SR) alk- to sprinkle. *Nk.* aḷk- id. *Pa.* alk- id. *Maṇḍ.* řanj- to bail out (water) by sprinkling. *Kui* lānja (lānji-) to sprinkle, scatter around; *n.* sprinkling; (K.) lanj- to bail water with hands. *Kuwi* (Su.) řanj- to bail out (pool, by sprinkling action); (F.) rānjali to bail out; (S.) lanjinai to scatter, speckle. ? *Ta.* alavu (alavi-) to spill. Cf. note on 3790 *Ta.* noḷ. DED(S) 258.

306 *Ta.* aḷukku (aḷukki-) to be perturbed, frightened. *Ma.* aḷukkuka to start, shrink, cramp of limbs; aḷukkam awe, fear; aḷarkka to lament, cry; aḷarcca bellowing; aḷappu shriek. *Ka.* aḷar, aḷaku, aḷiku, aḷuku, aḷku, aḷkar to fear; aḷarīsu, aḷakisū, aḷikisū to frighten; aḷar, aḷaku, aḷku, aḷarpu fear, anguish; aḷasu sound in coitu. *Tu.* alkuni, alkuni to be afraid, start, shudder; alku timidity; timid, frightened. *Te.* aluku to be afraid; *n.* fear, dread; aḷuku = aluku *n.*; aḷukari coward. DED 259.

307 *Ka.* aḷur to enclose, cover, overspread, prevail, fall upon; *vb.n.* aḷurke. *Te.* alamu to spread, extend, (K. also) overspread (of smoke over sky), prevail intensely (of passions); lāncu to spread (*intr.*); *n.* lāpu. *Koṇḍa* almi- (-t-) to level, spread out (as pieces of wood after the forest is felled, in order to let them dry). DED(S, N) 260.

308 *Ta.* aḷai anthill, hole in the ground, hollow in tree, cave. *Ma.* aḷa hole in trees, in the ground; aḷḷāppu hollow, hole. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) aḷe hole. *Ko.* aḷ cave. *To.* oḷb animal's den, cave. *Te.* lāga hole, burrow. *Kur.* aḷap hollow place underground, cavern; lātā hole, cavity, den. DED(S, N) 261.

309 *Kol.* aḷng- (aḷaṅkt-) to kill. *Nk.* aḷaṅ- id. Or both with 277 *Ta.* aḷi, where see possible etyma in *Pa.* Ga. DEDS 41.

310 *Ta.* aḷaṅ-kai palm of the hand. *Te.* aḷa-cēyi id.; aḷa-kālu sole of the foot. *Kol.* (SR.) ārankei (*n.*, not *ṅ*), (Hislop) ārunkei palm of the hand; (Kamaleswaran). DEDS(N) 42.

311 *Ta.* aḷam moral or religious duty, virtue, dharma, Yama; aḷavaṅ one who is

virtuous, god, Buddha, ascetic, etc.; aḷavi virtue, that which is holy, female ascetic; aḷaviya virtuous; aḷaviyāṅ virtuous man; aḷaṅ sacrificer. *Ma.* aḷam law, dharma. *Ka.* aḷa, aḷu virtue, charity, alms, law, dharma, Yama. ? Cf. 405 *Ta.* āṟu. DED 262.

312 *Ta.* aḷal black sand found on the seashore, water. *Ma.* aḷal black sand. *Ka.* aḷil, aḷal, aḷulu, aḷla, aḷlu mud, clay. DED 263.

313 *Ta.* aruvā, aruvā-nāṭu [one of the 12] region[s] where a vulgar dialect of Tamil was spoken, possibly a large portion of south Arcot district; aruvar, aravar the Tamils. *Ka.* arava, aravu, aruvu, arva Tamil; aravagitti, araviti a Tamil woman. *Tu.* arava Tamil. *Te.* aḷavamu Tamil language; aḷavalu Tamilians. DED 264.

314 *Ta.* aḷi (-v-, -nt-) to know, understand, perceive, ascertain; *n.* knowledge; aḷikkai notice; aḷivi (-pp-, -tt-) to make known, announce; aḷivu knowledge, intelligence, perception; aḷivaṅ wise man; aḷivai wisdom; aruku (aruki-) to know. *Ma.* aḷiyuka to know, understand; be known; aḷivu knowledge, understanding; aḷiyikka, aḷivikka to make known; aḷiyippu notice; aḷivippikka to inform. *Ko.* ayr- (arc-) to know; arv sense, wisdom; arkym information given, royal proclamation. *To.* aḷy- (aḷs-) to know; aḷyn-beṭ- (°bety-), aḷybeṭ- (°bety-) to be insane, mad (see 5511 *Ta.* veri; 'to be deranged in understanding'). *Ka.* aḷi (aḷid-, aḷit-) to know; aḷike knowledge, information; aḷita, aḷivu, aḷavu, aḷuvu knowledge, perception; aḷipu, aḷupu, aḷisu to make known, communicate, reveal; aḷime, aḷiha knowledge; (K.²) aḷiyamike ignorance; aḷake searching, inquiring; aḷasu to inquire after, seek, search; *n.* research, inquiry. *Koḍ.* aḷi- (aḷiv-, aḷiṅj-) to find out; aḷip- (aḷipi-) to inform, tell; aḷivi knowledge. *Tu.* arupu, aruhu knowledge, understanding, perception; aḷike consent, confession, request; a. maḷpuni to reveal, confess, inform, represent, request. *Kor.* (T.) ade to search. *Te.* eḷūgu to know, understand, perceive; eḷuka, eḷukuva knowledge, understanding; eḷuku gypsy, fortune-teller. *Kol.* (Kin.) erka knowledge (< *Te.*). *Br.* harrifing to inquire, ask. DED(S, N) 265.

315 *Ta.* aḷu (aḷuv-, aḷi-/(*mod.*) aḷunt-) to be severed, break as a rope, cease, become extinct, perish, be decided, settled; (-pp-, -tt-) to break off, cut, part asunder, sever, cleave, exterminate, determine, resolve; aḷal becoming detached by cutting; aḷuti end, close, termination, limit, destruction; aḷuppu harvest, reaping the crop, piece, section sawn; aḷumpu dearth, famine; aḷumai instability, transience; aḷainaṅ one who reaps; aḷuvaṭai harvest; aḷam destruction, ruin, destitution. *Ma.* aḷuka to be severed, cut off, break, cease; aḷukka to sever, cut off, decide; aḷu severing, cutting; aḷuti end, limit; aḷuppu

severing, sawing, harvest; *aṛumpu* dearth; *aṛram* extremity, end. *Ko.* *arv-* (*art-*) to cut (meat) into small pieces for broth; *arimbaṛ-* (*arimbaṛ-*) to starve; ? *arvaṅga-ṛ* place where no one has lived (for *ka-ṛ* wilderness, see 1438); *arvaṭy* *n.* *pr.* Badaga village (the Badaga name is *Araṭṭi*; probably < *arv-paṭy* 'Badaga village in distant, lonely place'). *To.* *aṛf-* (*aṛt-*) to cut, reap. *Ka.* *aṛu* to be severed or disjoined, be cut asunder, cease, end; *aṛaka* state of being broken or injured as a tile, ball, etc.; *aṛake* fragment, piece. *Koḍ.* *ara-* (*arap-*, *arat-*) to cut. *Tu.* *arpuni* to efface, obliterate. *Te.* *aṛu* to be destroyed, decrease; *aṛa* defect, incompleteness; *aṛagoṛa* defect, deficiency; *ṛakku*, (*K.* also) *rakku* to scratch; *n.* scratching. *Kol.* *ark-* (*arakt-*) to harvest grain by cutting (or with 175 *Ta.* *ari*). *Nk.* *ark-* to cut, reap (as for *Kol.*). *Kuwi* *arna* (*Isr.*) crop, harvest, (*Su.*) crop, cultivation, (*S.*) corn, grain. *Br.* *harring* to tear, rend asunder. Cf. 3625 *Ta.* *naṛukku*. DED (*S*, *N*) 266.

316 (a) *Ta.* *aṛu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to digest. *Ka.* *aragu* to decay, be digested; *aṛave* state of being worn out, decayed, or digested, digestion; *aṛambe*, *aṛabe*, *aṛame* digestion. *Tu.* *reñjuni* to dissolve, decay; (*B-K.*) *aragu* to agree with the stomach or system; *akku* to digest. *Te.* *aṛugu* to digest or undergo digestion, wear away, waste away, decrease; *aṛupu-konu* to digest. *Ga.* (*S.*³) *arg-ēr-* to be digested. ? *Go.* (*Tr.*) *rokkānā*, (*A.*) *rokk-* *id.* *Koṇḍa* *aṛgi-* (*-t-*) (food) to be digested, be worn out. *Kui* *ārgagāṭi* *giva* to assimilate one's food. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *arg-* (*-it-*) to be digested.

(b) *Ka.* *aṛave*, *aṛive* indigestion attended with purging; *aṛkame* indigestion. *Tu.* *arkame* *id.*, flatulency. *Te.* *aṛakamu*, *aṛukuva* indigestion. DED (*S*, *N*) 267.

317 *Ta.* *aṛu* (*aṛuv-*, *aṛr-/aṛunt-*) to abide, dwell; *aṛai* place of encampment, camp; (*Annamalai*, p. 875) *aṛuppu* fort; ? *alku*, *aṛku* to abide, dwell. *Te.* *aṛupu* to keep, preserve, secure. DED (*S*) 43.

318 *Ta.* *aṛuvai* cloth, garment; *aṛai* curtain. *Ka.* *aṛa*, *aṛave*, *aṛive*, *aṛuve* cloth. *Tu.* *arve* a cloth, old rag. *Te.* *aṛa* rag. Cf. 5163 *Ta.* (i) *ravikkai*. DED (*S*) 268.

319 *Ta.* *aṛai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to speak, sound; *n.* sound, word, reply. *Ka.* *aṛacu*, *aṛicu*, *aṛucu*, *arcu* to cry out aloud, clamour, scream; *racce* crying aloud, noisy and abusive clamour. *Tu.* *areduni* to low. *Kor.* (*T.*) *ajike* speech. *Te.* *aṛacu* to cry or cry out, shout, clamour, shriek, bark, bray, crow, bellow; *aṛapu* a cry, shriek, yell, shout, clamour; *ṛaṅke* roar, cry; *ṛantu* noise; *raiju* useless talk; (*B*) *vb.* to be talkative, prattle; *n.* boast. *Kol.* *raz-* (*rast-*) to say, speak, talk nonsense. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *arap-* to crow. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) *arg-* (cow) to bellow. ? *Go.* (*SR.* *Tr.* *W. Y. Mu.*) *rāṅ(g)-* to abuse (*Voc.* 3015). *Kui* *ṛaspa* (*ṛast-*) to ring, make a reverberating sound. DED (*S*) 269.

320 *Ta.* *aṛai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to slap, beat (as a drum), hammer, cut in pieces, hack, beat upon (as wind, waves); *n.* slap, blow, dashing as of waves, wave, cutting, chopping; (*Koll.*) *areccal* a blow. *Ma.* *aṛa* a blow; *aṛayuka* to beat hard, (rain) pelts, beat drums. *Ka.* *aṛe* to strike, slap, beat; *n.* a slap, stroke. *Kur.* *assnā* to beat, play on or sound (any stringed or percussion instrument). Cf. 2421 *Te.* *caṛacu*. DED 270.

321 *Ta.* *aṛai* rock, ledge, grinding stone. *Ko.* *ar* flat rock. *To.* *aṛ* *id.* *Ka.* *aṛe* stone, rock, slab; *rāyi* stone (< *Te.*). *Te.* *rāyi*, *rāyi* (stem *rā-*, *rā-*) stone, rock; *ṛappa* a small stone. DED (*N*) 271.

322 *Ta.* *aṛai* room, apartment, chamber, cell, drawer, compartment, square on a chess-board. *Ma.* *aṛa* partition, room, magazine, treasury. *Tu.* *adē* inner room, small room. *Te.* *aṛa*, *aṛra* room, chamber, partition or division. *Go.* (*SR.*) *arrā* part of the room; (*Pat.*) *arra* a room (*Voc.* 83); (*Mu.*) *ahpi* room of a house (*Voc.* 114). DED (*S*, *N*) 272.

323 *Ta.* *aruvaru* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to loathe, abhor, feel disgusted with; *aruvaruppu* disgust, loathing, abhorrence. *Ma.* *aṛekka* to loathe, dislike; *aṛeppu* qualm, aversion; *aṛeppikka* to make to loathe. *Tu.* *argiliyuni*, *argilyuni* to loathe, be disgusted; *argule* loathsomeness, disgust, aversion. DED (*S*) 273.

324 *Ta.* *aṛciram*, *aṛcirai*, *acciram* early dewy season, first half of the dewy season. *Ka.* *aykil* cold, cold dew, frost, snow, cold season. DED 274.

325 *Go.* (*Mu.*) *arr-* to be correct, be satisfactory; (*Elwin*) *arro* taboo, used chiefly of food (3sg. *neg.* = it is not correct); (*L.*) *aror* enemy (*Voc.* 82). *Kui* *abga* (< *ag-b-*; *agd-*) to be seemly, be proper, be fitting, be suitable, suit, fit, agree, fulfil, *n.* suitability. DED (*S*) 44.

326 *Ta.* *aṇantar* sleep, drowsiness, stupor, loss of consciousness, inebriety, confusion of mind; *aṇantal* sleep, drowsiness, stupor. *Ma.* *aṇantal* light sleep. DED 276.

327 *Ta.* *aṇal* fire, heat (as of fever), warmth, glow, thunderbolt; (*aṇalv-*, *aṇaṇṛ-*) to burn, glow, blaze, be hot, cause heat (as the sun, fire, fever); *aṇali* fire, sun; *aṇarkal* flint; *aṇaṛru* (*aṇaṛri-*) to heat, make hot, burn, affect with colic pains, be angry with; groan with pain. *Ma.* *anal*, *analca*, *anacca*, *anappu* fire, heat; *analuka* to become hot; *analkkuka* to be hot, be warm; *anattuka* to make warm or hot. *Ka.* *analu* heat. / Cf. *Skt.* *anala-*. DED 277.

328 *Ka.* *anv* fertility of ground. *Ka.* *anu*, *anuvu*, *anavu* fitness, propriety, nicety, loveliness, that is pleasing, charming or beautiful, worth, merit, readiness, success, proper or correct way, scheme, device.

circumstance, opportunity. *Tu.* anutana fitness, opportunity. *Te.* anuvu fitness, convenience, means, contrivance; suitable, fit, convenient. ? *Ta.* a, aṇ beautiful pretty; ammai beauty, prettiness. Cf. 2423 *Ka.* kannu. DED 1999(b).

329 *Ta.* aṇuppu (aṇuppi-) to send, accompany one a little way out of respect; ampakam leave, permission (< *Te.*) *Ma.* anuppuka to send. *Ka.* ampaka sending, dispatching, entertainment given to friends at their departure. *Te.* anucu, ancu, anupu, ampu to send; ampakamu sending away, dismissal, permission to go or leave. *Ga.* (P.) anisp- (anist-) to load on cart. *Kur.* ambnā to let go, set free, send away, give up, pardon, leave a place; ambā (*imper.*) don't! *Malt.* ambe to leave off, forsake; amba don't! *Br.*

hamping to load up, load up and go, start, depart, be wiped out; hampifing to make to load, make to start off, help to load; hamp start, starting (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 278.

330 *Ta.* aṇpu love, attachment, friendship, benevolence, devotion, piety; aṇpaṇ friend, husband, lover, devotee; ? aṇi love; āṇam love, friendship, affection; āṇu attachment, affection. *Ma.* anpu, ampu love, affection, trust, devotion; anpan lover, friend, husband; anpuka to be fond of, connected with. *Ka.* appu, appita relationship, friendship; ammu to be willing, wish, desire; *n.* desire. DED 279.

331 *Ta.* aṇṇil a bird (= Skt. cakravāka). *Ma.* annal a bird of stately walk. DED 280.

Ā

332 *Ta.* ā interj. expr. pity, regret; wonder, admiration; contempt. *Ma.* ā ah! *Ka.* ah interj. expr. astonishment or admiration, (also akh) contempt or unconcern; ā, āh interj. of surprise or pain. *Tu.* ah, aha ah! eh! DED 281.

333 *Ta.* ā (āṇ-, āyi-), āku (āki-) to come into existence, happen, be, be fit, agreeable, be like, equal; ā becoming; ā (-pp-, -tt-) to cause, bring about; ākku (ākki-) to effect, make, cause to be, create, arrange; *n.* creation; ākkam creation, increase, prosperity; ākkaṇ that which is artificial; ākkiyōṇ creator, author of a book; ākkum perhaps, indeed; āka completely, in that fashion; adverbial suffix; ām yes, so, expressing assent, recollection (< ākum); ākātu no. *Ma.* ākuka to be that, become that, be what it ought to be, be right, be possible; ākkuka to make to be that, place, put, employ; ākkikka to cause to make; ākkam what one puts, contentment, strength, continuance; āka altogether, being, so as to be; ākum it will be thus, just so; ām id., interj. of agreeing. *Ko.* a-g (a-y-/a-n-; some forms from a-; *gerunds* a-ty, a-ty) to become; a-k- (a-yk-) to make to become, construct (plough); a-kc- (a-kc-) to make to become, prepare. *To.* o-x- (irregular with stems o-y-, o-n-, o-) to become, be agreeable, be of use, menstruate; o-k- (o-ky-) to place; o-, o- o-, o-ho- yes. *Ka.* āgu (ān-, āy-, etc.), agu (rare) to come into existence, happen, become, prove to be, be, etc.; *n.* becoming, coming to pass; āgisu to cause to become, bring about, perform; āguvike, āguha becoming, happening, etc.; -āgi adverbial suffix; āṇ interj. of assent or recollection. *Koḍ.* a-g (irregular with stems a-y-, a-n, a-) to become; a-ku yes, all right; a-k- (a-ki-) to make to stay in a place; ayni (? a-yni) genuine, true; ayni mane central house of family. *Tu.* āpini (irregular forms, including 2 sg. neut. past āṇḍu) to be, become, grow, happen, occur,

fit, suit, be possible, be related to; āvu it may be or may happen; yes. *Te.* agu, avu (ayi having become; allomorph kā-) to be, become, prove to be, be done, be fit, be agreeable; *adj.* which is; ayite possible, which may be or can be done, convenient; *n.* possibility, convenience; ayina which is or has become, agreeable, suitable; avunu yes; kāni bad, wrong; kādu no; -gā adverbial suffix; kāvincu to do, make, perform, produce, cause to be done. *Kol.* an- (irregular; *past* anḍ-; *imper.* a-n) to be in a place, be so-and-so; a- allo-morph of er- (edd-) to become; a-p- (a-pt-) to keep in a place, entrust. *Nk.* anḍ- to be; āp- to keep; akk- to make, do. *Nk.* (Ch.) an- (anḍ-) to be. *Go.* (Tr.) aiānā (irregular; 3 sg. *impf.* ānḍ; some forms from stem ā-), (most dialects) ā- to be (*Voc.* 115). *Konḍa* ā- (āt-, ān-) to be, become. *Pe.* ā- (āt-) id. *Mand.* ā- (āt-) id. *Kui* āva (āt-) to become, be, happen, be sufficient, finished; *n.* being, becoming, accomplishment, sufficiency; āpka (āpki-) *pl. action*; ā, āngo yes; āē [ā'e] no; (K.) a'e is not. *Kuwi* (F.) aiyali to be, become; (S.) ānai to occur; (Su. P. Isr.) ā- (āt-) to become, be; reciprocal auxiliary (also in F.); (F.) a'e no. *Br.* anning (stems an-, ar-, as-, a-) to be; All the languages use this verb as an auxiliary except Kui-Kuwi and Br. Cf. 339 *Go.* āittānā. / Cf. Skt. (Pāṇini) ām yes, Pali Pkt. āma, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1235; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 251-2. DED(S) 282.

334 *Ta.* ā, āṇ female of ox, sambur, and buffalo; āy the cowherd caste; āyaṇ herdsman; *fem.* āytti; āyam a herd of cows; ā-ppi cowdung. *Ma.* ā, ān cow; āyan cowherd; *fem.* āyi, ācci. *Ko.* a-v cow. *To.* -of suffix in some names of female buffaloes (MBE 1979, p. 226). *Ka.* ā (*pl.* ākal), āvu cow; ākal, ākala a cow. *Koḍ.* atta (*pl.*) cattle. *Tu.* ambi cowdung. *Te.* āvu (old *pl.* ālu) cow; ā-dōka the shape of a cow's tail, a tapering form; ābasi

cow; ā-bōtu bull; modavu milch cow (Su. 1973, p. 141). *Kui ānga gaṭanju* a herdsman. *Kur.* ōy cow. *Malt.* ōyu cow, ox. DED(S) 283.

335 *Ka.* āku leaf, young rice not yet transplanted, young sprouts of corn, any filament. *Te.* āku leaf, petal; (*VPK* also) seedlings of paddy for transplantation. *Ga.* (S.³) ākupacan green (see 3821). *Go.* (many dialects) ākī, (Ko.) āk leaf (*Voc.* 117). *Konḍa* āku id. *Pe.* āki id. *Manḍ.* āki id. *Kui* āku id. *Kuwi* (F.) akkū, (S.) āku id. Cf. 15 *Ta.* akai; ? cf. 141 *Kur.* atxā. DED(S) 284.

336 *Ko.* a-k swamp; a-(k) ka-ṛ swampy land. *Koḍ.* a-ka biggest flat land of a man's holdings. DED 285.

337 *Ta.* ākuḷi a kind of small drum. *Ma.* ākuḷi, ākati id.

338 *Go.* (SR.) ākōnā-kuthul, (Tr.) ākōnakkuttul a thorny plant (*Voc.* 5). *Kui* ākoṛi, ākoni a species of thorn tree. DEDS 45.

339 *Go.* (Tr.) āittānā to ripen (of makka, juar, gram); (Ph.) āittānā to ripen (of corn); aiyānā to be ripe; *caus.* aisahtānā (*Voc.* 116). *Kui* āga (āgi-) to bear fruit, yield a harvest. *Kuwi* (F.) aiyali (at-) to yield crops. *Malt.* āqe to ripen, become mature. Cf. 333 *Ta.* ā. DEDS 46.

340 *Ta.* āppu wedge used in splitting wood, peg, stake. *Ma.* āppu wedge, plug, what stops a crevice; āppu, āppam wad of gum. *Ko.* a-p wedge, peg, stake. *Ka.* āpu restraint, stoppage; ānke an order, command, control, restraint; (PBh.) ānke opposition; (Hav.) āpu a peg. *Tu.* ānke force, compulsion, power, control, support. *Te.* āka order, command, prevention, custody; ākaṭṭu to check, prevent; āgu to stop, stay, be suppressed or stopped, refrain; prevent, stop, prohibit, (B also) keep, tend, guard, gather as a flock; āgincu to check, hinder; ācu to check, hinder, prevent, subdue, keep under control; āpu to hold back, restrain, stop, prevent; *n.* stoppage, cessation; ānkili obstacle, impediment. *Ga.* (S.³) āgūlp- to obstruct. *Go.* (Koya T., p. 79) āng- to stop (*intr.*); āp- to make stop; (Koya Su.) ān- to stop (*intr.*); āp- id. (*tr.*); (ASu.) āg- to stop, stand. *Manḍ.* ēng- to intercept, hold back, hold up. *Kui* ānga (āngi-) to intercept, hinder, prevent, ward off, defend, herd; *n.* interception, prevention, defence, herding; āngēni, āngēri a fence. *Kuwi* (F.) āngali to check; (S.) ānginai, ānga tuh'nai to prevent, defend; (Isr.) āhḡ- (-it-) to stop one from going; (S.) āshinai to impede; (Mah.) āngēni lane, alley. DED(S, N) 286.

341 *Ta.* ācu minuteness, fineness, acuteness, trifle, anything small or mean; āy (-v-, -nt-) to diminish, be reduced; *n.* fineness, minuteness, smallness; āyppu being reduced in circumstances, power, energies; āyvu diminution; acai (-v-, -nt-) to be slender, flexible, diminish; accam thinness; ai minuteness, subtleness; ayir subtlety, fineness, fine

sand, candied sugar; ? atar fine sand, dust. *Ma.* āsu thin, slender; ayir, ayiram iron dust. *Ka.* asi, asa thinness, leanness, slenderness, minuteness, weakness; asidane thinly, minutely, nicely; (PBh.) asidu that which is thin; asiyaN he who is thin; asiyar they who are weak; asiya slender woman. *Te.* asadu small, slender; asi slight; asi-gāyamu a slight or superficial wound; asf-bōvu to glance off, pass without striking or wounding; (B.) asi-vāru a gentle walk, stroll; (*VPK*) asi-mēpu, asinamaru, asi-mēta cattle-disease symptom: eating small quantities of grass. *Kur.* ācā thin, attenuated, reduced in strength, slender, slim; ācnā to turn out thin, grow thinner. DED(S) 287, and from DED 307.

342 *Ta.* ācu hilt. *Ka.* āyuga handle of a sword. DEDS 48.

343 *Ta.* āccā sāl, *Shorea robusta*. *Ka.* āsu, āca, ārse the sal tree, *S. robusta* Roxb. DED 288.

344 *Kui* āspa (āst-) to reply, resound, echo; *n.* an answer, echo. *Kuwi* (S.) āh'nai (āst-) to resound; āstanasi a listener; (Isr.) āh- (āst-) to speak up to, give answers; āspa-gaṭasi one who speaks up to, responds; āspa gro'li echo; āspi- (-t-) to call one at a distance by shouting. DEDS 49.

345 *Kui* ānja (ānji-) to agree, assent, admit, confess, promise; *n.* agreement, etc. *Kuwi* (S.) ānjinai to claim, consent, undertake, vow; āsinai to undertake. DEDS 50.

346 *Ta.* ātātōṭai Malabar-nut, *Justicia adhatoda*. *Ma.* ātalōṭakam *J. adhatoda* or *bivalvis*. *Ka.* ādasōge, ādusōge *J. adhatoda*. *Tu.* ādalōdu id.; (B-K.) ādasōge a plant whose leaves are so bitter that even goats avoid it. *Te.* āddasaramu a medicinal shrub, *Adhatoda vasica*. / Cf. Skt. ātarūṣa-, ātarūṣa-, ātarūṣaka- *J. adhatoda*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 176. DED 289.

347 *Ta.* āṭu (āṭi-) to move (*intr.*), wave, swing, shake, dance, act a part or play, play, sport, cohabit, fight, go, wander about; say, do, enjoy; āṭal shaking, moving, dancing, trouble, doing, play, coition, saying, fight; āṭi dancer; āṭicci a woman of the acrobat community; āṭṭu (āṭṭi-) to move (*tr.*), wave, swing, shake, drive away, harass, conquer, cause to dance; *n.* dancing, play; āṭṭam motion, vibration, swinging, play, game, one's turn in a game, dance, moving about; āṭṭai turn in a game; āṭṭi one who makes to dance (in cpds., e.g. pāmp-āṭṭi); aṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to dance. *Ma.* āṭuka to wave, swing, rock, shake, totter, dance; āṭikka to make to dance (e.g. a snake); āṭal shaking, trembling, agitation, grief, dancing; āṭṭuka to press oil, hunt, drive away; āṭṭam play, dance; āṭṭu swinging, dance, play, hunting. *Ko.* a-ṛ (a-c-) to move, move violently, dance, play, speak, have sexual intercourse; a-ṛc- (a-ṛc-) to make to move violently, stir, sprinkle, disturb; a-ṭ- (a-c-) to give birth to (child); a-ṭ dance, game; a-ṭm one's turn in game;

a.ṭl song of grief (with verb a.ṭ- or 5156 et-). *To.* o.ḍ- (o.ḍy-) to move violently, dance; o.ḍc- (o.ḍč-) to make to dance, drive (buffaloes) around in pen at funeral; o.ṭ- (o.ṭy-) to shake violently, weep, embroider. *Ka.* āḍu, āṭu to be in motion, move about, wag, wave, swing, shake, play, dance, act on stage, speak, sound (as a musical instrument), abuse; *n.* motion, playing, etc.; āḍisu to cause to move, set in motion, cause to play, cause to dance or act, cause to speak; āṭisu to set (the mind) in motion, long for, hanker after; (PBh.) āṭar (āṭand-) to fall upon; āḍi that moves, plays, performs, speaks; āḍike, āṭike motion, play, talk; āḍiga one who moves about, etc., actor; āḍitana, āḍuvike, āḍuha, āṭalu, āṭale, āṭlu, āṭle moving, playing, etc.; āḍisuvike causing to move, etc.; āṭa, āṭu motion, play, dance, gambling, speaking; āṭaka sport, amusement; āṭavika, āṭi player, actor, gamester; āṭa(n)guli player, gambler, dancer; āḍukuli, āḍuṅguli person addicted to play. *Koḍ.* a.ḍ- (a.ḍi-) to move violently, dance; a.ṭ- (a.ṭi-) to make to move violently, drive (cattle); a.ḍi a dance. *Tu.* āḍuni to move (*intr.*, *tr.*), swing, shake; āḍāvuni to agitate, shake; āḍēvuni to be moving, vibrating; āḍele an unsteady man, a vagabond; āṭa amusement, sport, game, a play. *Te.* āḍu to play, sport, act on the stage, dance, move, shake, totter, vibrate, throb, play, work, speak, abuse; āḍincu to amuse, cause to play, cause to move, shake; āḍika evil talk, scandal; āṭa play, game, dancing, acting on the stage, jest, gambling; ārcu to shake (*tr.*), move, (*K.* also) cause to say. *Kol.* a.ḍ- (a.ḍt-) to play; a.ḍp- (a.ḍapt-) to make to play, fondle (a child). *Nk.* āṭ- to play. *Nk.* (Ch.) āṭ- (āṭ-) to play; *caus.* āṭup-/āṭp-. *Go.* (S.) āṭa play, dance (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 125). DED(S) 290.

348 *Ta.* āṭu (āṭi-) to rub, besmear (as sandal paste). *Malt.* āḍe to bedaub, deface. DEN 5.

349 (a) *Ka.* āḍelu night hawk, screech owl; *Turdus ginginianus*. *Te.* āḍelu night hawk; āḍelu id., (B also) *T. ginginianus*; ? *Ta.* āṭalai fabulous bird of prey with a head like a man's. / Cf. Skt. āṭi-, āṭi- *T. ginginianus* (to be separated from āṭi- an aquatic bird). DED 291.

(b) *Konda* (BB 1972) lēṛ hawk. *Pe.* lēṛ, ṛēl kite. Kuwi (Su.) lēṛu, (F.) lēṛu (*pl.* lēṛka) hawk; (S.) lēḍu kite. (? āḍelu > ṛēl > lēṛ.)

350 *Pa.* (p. 32) āṭa old, stale, worn out (only of things). *Ga.* (Oll.) eṭ old. DEDS 51.

351 *Ta.* āṇakam, āḷakam, āṇakam calabash. *Te.* ānugamu, ānugu, ānapakāya the creeper *Cucurbita lagenaria*, the bottle-gourd creeper; (VPK) ānaga, ānuga, ānigem, āngem, āngepukāya, ānaba = ānugamu. DED(S) 292.

352 *Ta.* āṇam broth, soup, vegetable relish in soup. *Ma.* āṇam broth, soup, DED 293.

353 *Ma.* āṇam kīṛuka a field to burst [i.e. crack] by the heat of the sun. *Ka.* āṇe a crack; āṇe biḍu to crack or burst; āṇisu to crack or burst under the influence of the sun's heat (esp. wood). DED 294.

354 *Ta.* āṇi excellence, superiority; āṇi-ppon gold of the finest quality; āṇi-muttu pearl of the finest quality. *Ma.* āṇikkaram the choicest of any thing; āṇi-pponnu finest gold. *Ka.* āṇi excellence, superiority, preciousness; āṇi-pon gold of the first quality. DED(S) 296.

355 *Ko.* a-n-gal hail. *Ka.* āṇi-kallu, āṇe-kallu, āṇi-kal, āṇe-kallu, āṇe-gallu hailstone. *Tu.* āṇe-kallu id. Cf. 378 *Ka.* āṇi, 384 *Ta.* āṇi, and 406 *Pa.* ēdir. DED 297.

356 *Ta.* āṇṭi a class of non-brahman Śaivas; non-brahman Śaiva mendicant, usually dressed in yellow cloth. *Ma.* āṇṭi religious mendicant, worshipper of Subrahmanya, a Paṇḍāram [i.e. Śaiva mendicant]. *To.* o.ḍy, in song-unit; o.ḍy fodaṇṅ to one who comes begging. *Ka.* āṇḍi a religious mendicant of the Śaivas. *Te.* (Inscr.) āṇḍarulu religious mendicants of the Śaiva sect. Cf. 5157 *Ta.* āṇ to rule. DED(S) 298.

357 *Ta.* āṭali noise, bustle, roar, agitation, boasting. *Ma.* āṭali noise, bustle, uproar; āṭuli noise, buzz. Cf. 135 *Ta.* atali. DED(N) 299.

358 *Ta.* āṭtai, āṭṭāl, āṭṭā mother; āṭtai, āṭti excl. expr. surprise, fright, or pity; āṭṭāṭi excl. expr. wonder, of restfulness after toilsome work. *Ma.* āṭṭōl, āṭṭōl Nambutiri's wife. DED 300.

359 *Ta.* āṇtai owl; spotted owlet, *Athene brahma*. *Ma.* āṇta a poisonous or unlucky animal. *Ka.* āṇdega night hawk, screech owl. DED 301.

360 *Ta.* āmaṇṭam, amaṇṭalam, āmaṇakku, āṭam, āṭalai castor-oil plant. *Ma.* āmaṇakku id. *Ko.* a-maṇḍ id. *To.* o-mulḡ id. *Ka.* āmaṇḍa, amaṇḍa, avuḍala, avuḍla, avuṇḍla, āḍalu id. *Koḍ.* a-pake mara id.; a-pak-ēṇṇe castor-oil. *Tu.* alumbuḍa, alumbuḍe castor-oil plant. *Te.* āmudamu id. *Kol.* (SR) āmeddā, (Kin.) āmeda id. / Cf. Skt. āmaṇḍa(ka)-, amaṇḍa-, maṇḍa-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1240. DED(S) 302.

361 *Ko.* a-mi-r giṛv *Gaultheria fragrantissima*, winter-green (bright blue, edible berries). *To.* e-miṛ id. DED 303.

362 *Ta.* āmpal water lily, *Nymphaea lotus*. *Ma.* āmpal a water lily which opens after sunset. *Ka.* ābal, āval, āla red waterlily. *Tu.* āmbalu a water-lily which opens after sunset. DED 304.

363 *Ta.* āy (-v-, -nt-) to search, examine, select, pluck, gather; āymai spirit of investigation; āyntōr wise men, brahmins; āyvu investigation, research. *Ma.* āyka to select, cull, gather, array. *Ko.* a-y- (a-c-) to pick up,

pluck. *Ka.* āy (āyd-), āyi to collect, gather, select, cull; *n.* collecting, etc.; āykuḷi, āyikuḷi a collector (of alms), beggar; choosing, selecting, picking up. *Koḍ.* a-y- (a-yuv-, a-ñj-) to choose; (Shanmugam) a-yv choosing, research. *Tu.* āyuni to select, choose, gather, pick up; āyāvuni to winnow; ajapuni to select, choose; ajappu selection. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 147) āseng to sort, (p. 171) to choose; (p. 163) aseng (? āseng) to clean grain. *Nk.* (Ch.) āy- to winnow with sideways motion. *Pa.* āc- to choose, select. *Ga.* (P.) ayl- to sift; (S.³) ās- to choose. *Go.* (Tr. S-R. Mu. Ma.) āc- to choose, select; (Mu.) caus. āch-/ācih- (*Voc.* 119). *Koṇḍa* (BB) ās-, (K.) āski- to choose, select, (K. also) clean impurities from rice, sift. *Kui* āska (āski-) to separate from, choose, weed out, select; *n.* selection, choice, separation, weeding; (K.) āci ki- to choose. *Kuwi* (F.) acali to sort out; (P.) āc- (-it-) to choose; (Isr.) āc- (-it-) id, select. ? *Kur.* ādnā to recognize by feeling with the fingers, know by touch. ? *Malt.* áde to select, discriminate, judge. Cf. 377 Ta. āray. DED(S) 306.

364 Ta. āy, āyi, yāy, nāy mother; āycci, ācci mother, grandmother; āccāl mother; āyāl mother, grandmother, old woman; (yāy my mother, nāy thy mother; *Kurunt*^o 40); tāy mother; tāycci wet nurse, pregnant woman; tāyār mother, Lakṣmī; tāymai motherhood. *Ma.* ācci mother, grandmother; tāyi mother. *To.* to-y id (in songs). *Ka.* āyi, tāy, tāyi, tāye id. *Koḍ.* ta-yi grandmother. *Tu.* tāyi mother. *Te.* tāyi id. *Koḷ.* ay (? a-y) id. *Nk.* ayma woman; ayka (*pl.* -śikul) husband's elder sister. *Pa.* ayal (*pl.* aycil) woman, wife; iya (*pl.* iyov) mother. *Ga.* (Oll.) āya id.; ayal woman, wife; asmal woman; (S) āya mother; ayāl wife; āsmal woman. *Go.* (Tr.) yāyāl, (M) yāyo, (Mu.) ayal, (G.) iyāl mother; (Ma.) miyal your mother; (Ch.) māyo mother; (W.) māi female; maijū wife; (Mand.) māyi wife, woman (*Voc.* 69, 180, 2796, 2854, 3007). *Koṇḍa* aya (*pl.* ayek) mother; ayma woman, wife; ayli daughter, girl; yāya mother (related to 1st or 2nd person); aysi id. (related to 3rd person). *Pe.* aya, iya mother; aya-tari woman; teya female of animal; teyhi mother (related to 3rd person). *Mand.* aya mother; taya female of animal. *Kui* aia, aiali, aja, ia, ija, ijali mother, woman. *Kuwi* (F.) iya mother (māiya my mother, māya your mother); aia woman; (S) iya mother, woman (māiya my, our mother, miya your mother); (Su. P.) aya (*pl.* -ska) woman; (Su.) iya (*pl.* -ska) id., mother; miya your mother; (Isr.) āya (*pl.* -ska/-sika) woman, wife. *Kur.* ayang mother (without explicit reference to the children); ayō mother (*ingyō*, *ningyō*, *tangyō* my, thy, [his, her, their] mother). *Malt.* ayya my mother; iijo thy or your mother; teho his, her, or their mother. Cf. 196(b) Ta. aiya. / Cf. Pkt. ijjā- mother. Cf. Ass. āi mother, Beng. āi mother's mother or aunt, Or. āi id., Si. āi mother, aunt, Guj. āi mother, grandmother, Mar. āi mother; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 997. DED(S) 308.

365 Ta. āyiṇi, āciṇi bread-fruit tree, *Artocarpus incisa*; āncali jungle jack, *A. hirsuta*. *Ma.* āyini, ānnali, ānnili *A. pubescens* or *hirsuta*; ayani, ayani, ayini, ānūni, āmini, āyani, āvani, āvini *A. hirsuta*. DED(S) 310.

366 Ta. āyvu width, breadth; āyakkattu the entire extent of land irrigated by a tank, measurement of land determining the boundaries of a village; deceitful fabrication, false statement. *Ka.* āya measure, extent, rule, standard, propriety, fitness; craftiness, deceit; āyata, āyatta fitness, proper way, readiness; āyakaṭṭugāra a man who does his work properly; āyagāra a clever man; *fem.* āyagārti. *Tu.* āya measure, proportion; āyatta readiness; āyakaṭṭu, āyikaṭṭu fixing the limits of a field, etc., regulation, arrangement. *Te.* āyitam, āyittamu readiness, preparation; ready; āyatte boundary, limit; āyakaṭṭu rate, standard. DED 311.

367 Ta. ār (-pp-, -tt-) to shout, roar, bellow; slander, vilify; ārppu loud, tumultuous noise, laughter, joy; āravāram loud noise, shouting, roaring, bustle; āravāri (-pp-, -tt-) to roar, shout; āri (-pp-, -tt-) to sound; ārppātam uproar, loud, cry, boisterous behaviour; ararū (ararū-) to lament, cry, bewail, shout with excitement, sound; *n.* lamentation; ararūal twang of the string of a lute. *Ma.* ārkukka (ārttu) to cry aloud, roar, shout; ārppikka to make to shout; ārppu shout, noise, cry, roaring; āravāram clamorous multitude. *Ko.* a-r- (a-t-) to call. *To.* o-ṣf- (o-ṣt-) to dance (of Todas; really, to shout o-hau hau while dancing); a-foṛ- (a-foṛ-) to talk (in general, to one another, a language). *Ka.* ār (ārd-), ārcu, ācu to cry aloud; āraḍi publicity, report, infamy, scandal; āravāra a great outcry, bawling; ārbu, ārpu, ārubu, āruha, ārbāṭa, ārbāṭa crying aloud, etc.; ārbāṭisu, arbisu to cry aloud, roar; ārcu crying; abbara, abbarane a loud cry, noise, sound; abbarisu to cry aloud, whoop, bark, howl. *Koḍ.* ara- (arap-, arand-) to make loud hoarse noise, moo. *Tu.* ārkuni to cry out, shout; ārbāṭa, ārbāṭa, ārbāṭe fearful noise, uproar, a joyful cry, triumph; arabāyi, arabai violent clamour, crying aloud, lamentation; ararūni to make a grating noise, interrupt, blab; ara-giṇi a talking parrot; abbara, abbarane sound, noise, cry. *Te.* ārcu, ārucu to cry aloud, shout, roar; ārpu a cry; ārbhāṭamu, ārbhāṭi cry, roar, yell, uproar. *Pa.* ār- to sound (as bell, etc.). *Ga.* (Oll.) arg- to bellow. *Koṇḍa* ārpa- (-t-) to shout, howl. *Kui* ārpa (ārt-) to call. *Kuwi* (S.) ārnai id.; ārpinai to call (? *pl.* action or habitual; BB 1963, p. 269); ārh'nai to invite; (Mah.) rāṭ- to cry out; rāṭu din, noise, uproar. / Cf. Mar. ārnē to utter its cry, crow (like cock) (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1310). ? > Skt. raṭ- to howl, roar, yell, etc. (ibid., no. 10590). DED(S) 312.

368 Ta. ār (-v-, -nt-) to become full, spread over, be satisfied, eat, drink; *n.* fullness, completeness; ārttu (ārtti-) to fill, complete, feed; ārvu fullness, abundance, eating and

drinking; āra fully, abundantly; aruntu (arunti-) to eat, drink, experience; aruttu (arutti-) to feed, cause to experience; ari (-pp-, -tt-) to feed, browse, eat away. *Ma.* āruka, chiefly the inf. āra richly, satisfactorily. *Ka.* ār to be united, abound, be filled, teem; āra to the full of; āru fullness, abundance; to the full of, fully. *Tu.* āruni to distend, grow stout; ārupe contentment, satisfaction. *Te.* āru to become full, be satisfied; (K.) āra-fully, thoroughly; ? ānu to eat, drink. ? Cf. 377 *Ta.* āray. DED(S) 313.

369 *Ta.* ār (-v-, -nt-) to wear, put on; (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, tie, gird, put on, wear; ārppu tie, bondage. *Ma.* āruka to put on (as clothes or jewels). *Tu.* arkaḷu, arkaḷu, (B-K.) arkaṭu a knot, tie. *Te.* ānu to put on, wear (with -n- < -r-; cf. inu [474], kunuku [1902], penu [4411], and ānu [368]). *Koṇḍa* (BB.) ara- to put on (hat, shirt, spectacles). *Pe.* arpa- to put on (coat, on another), fix (load on carrying-yoke); arpiyā- (< arpiya ā-) to put on, wear (coat). DEDS(N) 53.

370 *Ta.* ār (-pp-, -tt-) to fight, make war; ārppu battle. *Koḷ.* (SR) arpalipen to attack. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 6.

371 *Ta.* ār sharpness, pointedness; ārmai keenness, sharpness. *Ma.* ār chip, splinter (as of bamboo); āru splinter, needle-like splinter in the stem of coconut tree and other palm trees. *Kur.* ārci goad, pointed end of goad, (Hahn) point of lance or stick. DED(S) 314.

372 (a) *Ta.* ār, āram, ārai, ārci, (DCV) ārtti common mountain ebony, *Bauhinia racemosa*. *Ma.* ār *Bauhinia* tree. *Ka.* āre *B. racemosa* Lin. *Te.* āre *B. spicata*. ? Cf. 106 *Te.* aḍḍa. / Cf. Skt. ālu-, āluka- ebony; kāncanāra-, kāncanāla-, kudāra-, kudāla-, kuddāla-, kovidāra-, kāntāra- mountain ebony.

(b) *Ta.* ātti common mountain ebony, *B. racemosa*; holy mountain ebony, *B. tomentosa*; kāṭṭ-ātti mountain ebony; ā ebony. *Ma.* kāṭṭatti, atti *B. tomentosa* (Winslow), *B. parviflora* (Bailey). *Ka.* kāḍatti *B. tomentosa* L. *Tu.* kāṭarti *B. tomentosa*. DED(S) 315.

373 *Ko.* a-r- (a-ry-) to do broad jump, jump. *To.* kup-o-ry a standing broad jump (kup a jump). DED 316.

374 *Ta.* ār-āṭṭu (-āṭṭi-) to lull to sleep; ār-āṭṭu to lull, lullaby. *Ma.* ār-āṭṭuka, ār-āṭṭikka to soothe or lull a child to sleep. DED 317.

375 *Ta.* āral brownish or greenish sand-eel, *Rhynchobdella aculeata*; āral id.; rich brown thorny-backed eel, *Mastacembalus armatus*. *Ma.* āral, ārōn eel, *Clitoria ternatea*. *Tu.* āroḷu-minu a kind of fish. DED 318.

376 *Ta.* āral fire (lex.). *Ma.* (DCV, ML) āral id. DEDS 54.

377 *Ta.* āray (-v-, -nt-) to investigate, examine, consider, seek; āraycci research, investigation. *Ma.* ārayka to seek, examine; ārācca, ārācci, āraycci, ārācca, ārācci search, examination, investigation. *Ko.* a-ryek care-

fulness; a-ryeka-rn head cattle-boy. *Ka.* āray, ārayu, ārayyu to search, investigate, take care of, ponder; ārayisu, āraysu to look for, look to, desire; ārayike, ārayke searching, observing; āre taking care of, etc.; ārekāra a man who fosters; ? ārisu to collect, gather, pick out, select. *Tu.* āraisuni to expect, look for, desire; āraikē, ārēkti care of, nourishing, protection. *Te.* ārayu, arayu to think, consider, search, examine, inquire into, know, see, observe; arayika thinking, considering, knowing, understanding; (K) rācu to investigate, inquire; ārekūḍu a watchman. *Koṇḍa* rey- to search for; *intens.* reba- id. Cf. 363 *Ta.* āy and ? 368 *Ta.* ār. DED 319.

378 *Ko.* argal (? a-rgal) hailstone. *Ka.* ārikal, āri-varal (< paral), āre-kal id. *Koḍ.* a-rika-y id. Cf. 355 *Ka.* āpi, 384 *Ta.* āli, and 406 *Pa.* ēdir. DED 320.

379 *Ka.* ārike the Indian millet, *Panicum italicum*; hāraka, hāraku *Paspalum scrobiculatum* Lin. *Te.* āruka, āruḡa, (B. also) ārike, āriḡa *P. scrobiculatum* (B. *P. frumentaceum*); āḷlu (pl.) *P. scrobiculatum*. *Go.* (Mu. Elwin) ārk *Setaria italica* (Voc. 137). *Pe.* ārku (pl.) a species of millet. *Kui* ārka id. *Kuwi* (Su.) ārgu (pl. ārka) *Panicum italicum*. DED(S) 321.

380 *Ta.* ārai aquatic cryptogamous plant, *Marsilia minuta coromandelica*. *Ma.* āral *Marsilea quadrifolia*. DED 322.

381 *Ta.* ārvam affection, love, desire, hankering, devotion; āvalan lover; ārvu desire. *Ma.* ārōmal darling; pleasantly, happily; (Tiyya) ārti greed. *Ka.* arume, arame love, affection, a kiss, a fickle or libidinous state of being; abbara desire, craving; abbarisu to desire. *Tu.* ārti fondness (or with 281 *Ma.* arivu). *Te.* ariti love, affection; aruvamu eagerness, fondness; (inscr.) arma fondness; armili id., affection, desire; narmili love, affection, desire. *Kuwi* (Isr.) armeli period of heat in animal; armeli pār- to mate (animals). Cf. 227 *Ta.* aruḷ. DED(S, N) 323.

382 *Ta.* āl, ālam, āla-maram banyan, *Ficus bengalensis*. *Ma.* āl *F. indica*. *Ir.* e-lamara banyan. *Ko.* a-l id. *Ka.* āl, āla, āle banian, *F. indica* Roxb. = *F. bengalensis* Lin. *Koḍ.* a-li banyan. *Pa.* ēl meri pipal tree. *Ga.* (S.¹) āl id. *Go.* (many dialects) ālī, (M.) āl(i), (Mu.) āl id. (Voc. 142); (Tr.) bareli, (Ph.) bereli, bireli, (W.) bereli, (G. Mu. Ma.) berel banyan (Voc. 2604; for ber-, bar-, see 4411 *Ta.* peru). *Koṇḍa* āli mrānu pipal tree. *Pe.* āl gāc id. (in a mythological text). DED(S) 324.

383 *Ka.* ālay(i)su to listen, attend to, mind; ālisu id., be heard, make oneself to be heard, cry aloud. *Tu.* ālaisuni to listen to, hear attentively. *Te.* ālakincu, ālinu to hear, listen or attend to, give ear to. Cf. 386 *Ta.* ālu. DED 326.

384 *Ta.* āli raindrops, hail, opening shower of the rainy season; wind; āl water, flood; ālam water, ocean, rain; ālaṇ-kāṭṭi hail. *Ma.* āli, āli-ppagam hail; āl water; ālam water, sea,

rain. *Ka.* āli-kal, āle-kallu hailstone; (PBh.) āli-nfr water of dew. *Koḍ.* a-li, a-li-ka-y hail. *Tu.* āli-kallu, āli-parndu hailstone. *Kur.* āli id. *Malt.* āli hail. Cf. 355 *Ka.* āpi, 378 *Ka.* āri, and 406 *Pa.* ēdir. DED 327.

385 *Ma.* āli oyster. *Te.* ālicippa cockleshell. DEDS 55.

386 *Ta.* ālu (āli-) to sound, make noise, cry aloud, rejoice, dance; ālal sound, cry, screech of the peafowl; āli (-pp-, -tt-) to make a noise, roar; ālippu great noise, uproar. *Ma.* ālikka general shout, as in war or feast; ālāttuka to bawl, halloo; ālippu great noise; āluka to dance. *Ka.* āl (āld-) to cry aloud; āluha crying aloud. *Kuwi* (S.) hāli noise; (Isr.) hāli ā- to make noise. Cf. 383 *Ka.* ālayisu. / Cf. Skt. ālita- = śabdita- (R. Schmidt, *Nachträge*). DED 328.

387 *Ta.* ālai sugar-cane press, sugar-cane. *Ma.* āla sugar-mill. *Ka.* āle a sugar-cane press or mill. *Tu.* āle a press, mill. DED 329.

388 *Pa.* (S.) ēlc- idea occurs to one. *Go.* (Ko.) āls- to think of; (L.) ālihanā to think (also al-) (*Voc.* 144).

389 *Ma.* āṭṭa bitter gourd. *Ka.* āvaḍe a bitter acute-angled cucumber. *Te.* āvaḍa, (VPK) āmaḍa-kāya, amaḍa-kāya id. DED(S) 330.

390 *Ta.* āvam quiver; bow-string; āva-nāṇi, āva-nāṇikai quiver. *Ma.* āva-nāṇi id. / ? < Skt. cāpa-; Pkt. cāva- bow. DED 331.

391 *Ta.* āvārai, āvirai tanner's senna, *Cassia auriculata*; Tinnevely senna; āvākai T. senna. *Ma.* āvīram *C. auriculata*. *Ko.* a-vrm (obl. a-vrt)- id. *Ka.* āvarike giḍa id. DED 332.

392 *Ta.* āvi (-pp-, -tt-) to gape, yawn, open the mouth so as to express loudly; *n.* yawn. *Ma.* āvi iṭ- to yawn. *Ko.* a-vaj a yawn. *To.* o-pūly- (o-pūlc-) to yawn. *Ka.* ākalisu, ākulisu, āgūlisu to yawn, gape; ākalike, ākulike, āgālike, āgūlike yawning, gaping. *Koḍ.* a-valic- (a-valici-) to yawn. *Tu.* āvalū a yawn; āv-id- to yawn. *Kor.* (M.) āvalsu id. *Te.* āvalincu, āvulincu to yawn, gape; āvulinta a yawn. *Pa.* ām-, āv- to yawn; āmkuḍ, āvkuḍ, ākub a yawn. *Ga.* (Oll.) ām- to yawn; (S.²) āmk- id.; (S.³) āmk- id.; āmkun a yawn. *Go.* (Ko.) āvi a yawn (*Voc.* 145). *Kur.* aula'ānā to yawn. *Malt.* āwole id. Br. āvāning id. DED(S) 333.

393 *Ta.* āvi (-pp-, -tt-) to sigh, let out (as smoke); *n.* breath, sigh, soul, steam, vapour, smoke. *Ma.* āvi, āvati breath, life, vapour, steam; āvi iṭ- to sigh. *Ko.* a-yv soul, steam, vapour. *To.* ofy breath; o-foj, o-fy vapour, morning mist, visible breath. *Ka.* āvi, āvari, āviri steam, vapour, heat. *Te.* āvi steam, vapour, heat; āviri vapour, exhalation, heat of the breath; āvincu to cook by steam or vapour; āvirillu to sweat, steam, evaporate. *Pa.* ākub steam, vapour. *Ga.* (P.) ākum, (S.³) āvir steam. *Kuwi* (Su.) āviri steam, vapour (< *Te.*). DED(S, N) 334.

394 *Ta.* āvu (āvi-) to desire; āval great desire, craving, earnestness; (PR) āvalar lovers; avāvu (avāvi-) to desire, crave for, covet; avā desire for a thing, covetousness; avāvan avaricious person; avavu avidity; *Ma.* āvikka to desire; āval desire; āv-erram excessive desire; akāvu gluttony, greediness. *To.* o-fil desire to eat. *Te.* āba greediness. DED(S, N) 337.

395 *Kur.* ābdā unbleached, unscaled (of rice), (Hahn) raw, as uncooked rice. *Malt.* āthwa raw, not boiled. DEDS 56.

396 *Ta.* āṛ (-v-, -nt-) to sink, plunge, dive, be deep, be absorbed, immersed, overwhelmed, fall down; āṛttu (āṛtti-) to immerse, plunge (*tr.*); āṛvār one who is deep in meditation on the Supreme Being, the ten Vaiṣṇava canonized saints, title of Jain and Buddhist saints; āṛvān the sun; āṛvu, āṛam depth; āṛā (-pp-, -nt-) to be immersed, absorbed; āṛi the sea, as the deep; seashore; āṛuvam depth, pit, deep sea. *Ma.* āṛam depth, deep place; āṛi the deep, ocean; āṛuka to sink; āṛa, āṛē deeply; āṛttuka, āṛttuka to sink, immerse (*tr.*); āṛuvār, āṛvār title of the twelve Viṣṇu saints. *Ko.* a-lm (obl. a-lt-) depth. *To.* o-lm (obl. o-lt-) depth, deep place in river, nō-ṛ o-f- (o-t-) to make sun drink (in one legend only); o-f- (o-t-) to run into foot; to sink (post) in ground; o-oṣy (thorns) not running into feet (in song; ? < Badaga); ? o-ṛθ not being; o-ṛθ o-l man who is not (here); o-ṛθoy o-l man who died (here); o-ṛθi it is not ('not to be' < 'to sink, to disappear'). *Ka.* āṛ (ārd-), āṛu, āṛdu to sink in a fluid, immerse, dive, sink, be lowered, be deep; āṛa state of being deep, depth, being pressed down, humiliation; āṛi depth, craftiness, deceit, trickery; āṛvar title of the twelve Vaiṣṇava saints; āṛ (ārd-, add-) to sink in a fluid, be immersed. *Koḍ.* a-lā depth. *Tu.* āla depth, deep, profound. *Te.* (Inscr.) āḍuvārālu, āḍuvāllu the Vaishnava saints (< *Ta.*). ? Cf. 285 *Ta.* āṛuttu. DED(S) 338.

397 *Ta.* āṛakku, āṛakku, āṛakku ollock, one-eighth of a measure. *Ma.* āṛakku handful, one-eighth of a nāṇi. *Ko.* ak the oḷk measure (in numeration: o-r ak one oḷk; for i-r o-k two oḷk, cf. 681 *Ta.* urakku). *To.* ak the ačok measure for ghee or liquid (in numeration: wi-r ak one ačok, i-r ak two ačok, oy ak five ačok, ma-k three ačok; as milk measure = 1/4 ko-ny or 1/8 piṇ). *Ka.* āṛakku one-eighth of a seer. / ? Cf. Skt. ādhaka- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1106). DED 339.

398 *Ta.* āṛi circle, ring, wheel, discus weapon. *Ma.* āṛi roundness (as of disk, ring, etc.); funeral pile. *Ka.* āṛi roundness, a circle, a discus; āṇi roundness. *Te.* āṇi spherical, round, globular (applied to pearls). ? *Go.* (SR.) āre potter's wheel (*Voc.* 138). DED(N) 340.

399 *Ta.* āḷ man, husband, servant, labourer, adult; āḷaṇ husband; (Tinn.) āḷiyan id.; āṇ

male, manliness, courage, superiority, warrior; *āpan* manly person; *āpmai* manliness, virility, courage; *āṭavan* man, youth. *Ma.* *āl* a person, able person, servant, slave; *ān* male; *ānma* bravery. *Ko.* *a-l* man, servant, husband. *To.* *o-l* man, Toda; *o-l* coolie (< *Ta.*). *Ka.* *āl* servant, soldier, messenger, a grown person in general; *āl*, *ān* male; manliness, bravery; *ālike* state of being a person; *ālutana*, *āltana* service; prowess, valour; *ālma*, *āpma*, *ānba* husband; *āpmu* to be manly, vigorous; *n.* manliness, vigour. *Koḍ.* *a-lī* servant; *a-nī*, *a-p* *a-lī* man, male; *a-ṇuññi* male child (< *a-nī-kuññi*). *Tu.* *ālu* person, labourer, messenger; *ālmage* servant; *āṇu* *adj.* male; *āṇujōvu*, *ānjāvu* a male, a man (*jōvu* child); (Bright and Ramanujan) *āṇu* boy. *Kur.* *āl* adult male, husband, servant, mankind; *ālas* an adult male person, husband, friend, servant, soldier. *Malt.* *āl-urqe* to grow up to maturity. Cf. 291 *Ta.* *āl* strength. DED(S) 342(a).

400 *Ta.* *āṭṭi* woman, wife; *āṭavaḷ* woman (*lex.*). *Ka.* *āḍaṅgi* a female. *Tu.* *āḍe* a coward. *Te.* *ālu*, (*inscr.*) *ālu* (*pl.* *āṇḍru*) woman, wife; *āṭadi*, *āḍadi*, *āḍudi* woman; *āḍaṅgulu* females, women; *āḍaṅgi* a man of womanish character and ways; *āḍu* womanishness. *Pa.* *aḍey* wife. *Ga.* (S.³) *āḍa* payya female calf. *Go.* (Tr.) *ār*, (G. Mu. M.) *ār* (*pl.* W. Mu. Ma. *āsk*) woman (*Voc.* 139). *Koṇḍa* *āṇḍu* female (prefixed to certain animal names); *ālu* wife; *ālsi* id. (related to 3rd person: 'his w.'). *āl* *māsir* wife and husband; *āru* wife (N. and W. dialects). *Pe.* *ār* (*pl.* *ācku*) woman, wife. *Maṇḍ.* *ār* (*pl.* *ācke*) id.; *āco-mgār* (*pl.* *āco-mgahke*) woman (for *-mgār*, see 4616). *Kui* *āsa* (*pl.* *-ska/-saka*) id., female; (Letchmajee) *āli* woman, wife. *Kuwi* (S.) *āḍi*, (T.) *āru* wife; (Isr.) *ārī* woman, wife; (D.) *āca* (*pl.* *āska*) woman; (S.) *āca* female. *Kur.* *āli* woman, wife. ? *Ta.* *ālaku* hen of fowl, peacock, etc. / Cf. Skt. *ālī-* a woman's female friend (this is borrowed back as *Ma.* *āli*, *Ka.* *āli*, *āli*, *Te.* *āli*, *āli* id.). DED(S) 342(b), DEDS 47.

401 *Ta.* *āl-eṇal* onom. expression signifying a dog's howling. *Ma.* *āluka* to cry out, roar; *ālippu* explosion. DED 343.

402 *Ta.* *ārāṭṭam* agony of extreme sickness. *Ka.* *ārāṭa* the anxiety of a sick man. *Te.* *ārāṭamu* grief, sorrow; *ārāṭincu* to grieve. DED 344.

403 *Ta.* *ārātūru* slander, calumny. *Tu.* *ārsāvuni* to despise, disparage. *Te.* *ārāḍi* slander, disgrace; *ārudūru* ridicule, scorn. Cf. 3397 *Ta.* *tūru*. DED(S) 345.

404 *Ta.* *āru* (*ārī-*) to cool, grow cold, be appeased, alleviated, mitigated, be suppressed, heal (as a wound); *ārūru* (*ārri-*) to cool (*tr.*), assuage, appease, alleviate, mitigate, comfort, console, soothe, dry (*tr.*, as the hair). *Ma.* *āruka* to be extinguished, grow cool, be allayed, calmed, dry up (as land, washed hair, wounds), heal; *ārūka* to cool, allay, calm, dry (*tr.*). *Ko.* *a-r-* (*a-ry-*) to become cool

(liquid or solid), (dew) dries, (wound) heals; *a-rc-* (*a-rc-*) to make (liquid) cool, make to dry in heat; *a-t-* (*a-ty-*) to expose to fire to remove pollution (e.g. wet clothes or meat which might damage child in house, jewelry removed from corpse); *arv-* (*art-*) (water) is wanted; *ni-r* *arp* thirst; *arp* *a-r-* (*a-ry-*), *arp* *e-gu-r-* (*e-gu-c-*) to take a rest. *To.* *o-r-* (*o-ry-*) (hot water) cools, become dry by heating (e.g. cloth, head, body); *o-ṭ-* (*o-ty-*) to dry in heat (*tr.*); *a-l-* (*a-l-*) (stream) goes dry, (pool, puddle) dries up; *art-* (first stem does not occur) to be thirsty; *arp* a rest; *arp* *odg-* (*odgy-*) to take a rest; *arṇ* (*obl.* *arṇ-*) dry dung; ? *ar-* (*arṭ-*) to be fatigued; *o-r-* (*o-ry-*) (dispute) is settled; *o-rc-* (*o-rē-*) to settle (dispute) (? < Badaga); *o-rc-* (*o-rē-*) to reopen settled dispute because the settlement was unjust (i.e. alleviate, etc.). *Ka.* *ār*, *āru* to be extinguished, go out, grow cool, be calmed, allayed, appeased, dry, become dry, heal (as a wound); *āru* state of going out, state of being dried, etc.; *ārisu* to cause to go out, allay, dry (*tr.*); *ar-* (*art-*) to be dried, dry up, disappear; *āra*, *āru*, *arabu*, *arubu*, *aravu* drought, famine; *ārike*, *ārike* state of growing or being dry or parched. *Koḍ.* *a-r-* (*a-ri-*) (stream, cloth) dries up; *a-t-* (*a-ti-*) to dry (*tr.*); *ara-* (*arap-*, *arat-*) (water) dries up, become emaciated. *Tu.* *ārūni* to grow or be cool, grow or be dry; *ājuni*, *ājīyuni* to dry up, drain off (*intr.*); *ājāvuni* to dry (*tr.*), drain; *ājīḍuni* to expose clothes, etc., for drying; *arapuni* to cool (*intr.*), become calm; *arapu*, *arapelu* cooling. *Te.* *āru* to be extinguished, cool, be cooled, be calmed or pacified, be alleviated, abated, or assuaged, dry, become dry, heal or be cured (as a wound); *ārucu*, *ārcu*, *ārucu*, *ārupu*, *ārpu* to cool (*tr.*), pacify, appease, extinguish, dry (*tr.*). *Kol.* *a-r-* (*a-rt-*) to become dry; *a-rp-* (*a-rapt-*) to make to dry. *Nk.* *ār-* to become dry. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *ār-* to be dried, be emaciated; *ārūp-*/*ārūp-* to dry up, heal (*tr.*). *Pa.* *ēd-*, (NE) *ēd-* to cool, cool off. *Ga.* (S.) *āl-* to cool down; (S.³) *āl-* to become cold; *ālupp-* to make something cool; (P.) *āl-* to be cured; *alap-* to cure. *Go.* (Tr.) *ārānā* to warm oneself, to grow cool; (Ph.) *ārānā* to heat, to cool; *caus.* *āsahtānā*; (SR.) *ārānā* to cool; (W.) *ārānā* to warm oneself; (Mu.) *ār-* to warm oneself by sitting near the fire, (hot liquid) to be cool; *caus.* *ārih-*; (Ma.) *ār-* to warm oneself (in the sun); (Ko.) *ār-* (hot water) to become cool; (S.) *ār-* to be cool; *caus.* *ārcah-* (*Voc.* 135). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *ār-* (water, etc.) to become cool. *Kui* *āja* (*āji-*) to become cool, chilled, cool down; *āspa* (*āst-*) to make cold, cool down, reduce a fire; *āska* good health, comfort, prosperity; *āskāṭi* id.; *adj.* in good health, well, comfortable. *Kuwi* (F.) *aiyali*, (Isr.) *āy-* (*-it-*) to become cool; (S.) *āi* cool. *Kur.* *arta'ānā* to spread out in the sun for drying. DED(S) 346.

405 *Ta.* *āru* (*obl.* *ārūru-*) way, road, path, means, manner, method. *Ma.* *āru* way, manner.

Ko. o-yn-a-r (*obl.* o-yn-a-t-) path; a-l-a-r (*obl.* a-l-a-t-) way, distance; a-r a-r- (a-c-) to settle upon a course of action (see 347 *Ta.* ātu). *To.* o-r (*obl.* o-t-) way, entrance into thicket; o-l a-r (*obl.* o-l a-t-) path (cf. 399); tīr a-r (*obl.* a-t-) open space between front of enclosing wall and entrance of house (cf. 3259); po-s a-r (*obl.* a-t-) entrance, doorway (cf. 5354); -a-r by way of, through; around, all over; up to (a time), until. Cf. 2417 *Go.* sarri; ? cf. 311 *Ta.* aram. DED(S) 347.

406 *Pa.* ēdir, (S) ēyir hail. *Ga.* (P. S.³) ādir, (S.²) ādur id. *Go.* (G. Mu. Ma.) ādur id. (*Voc.* 129). *Konḍa* ānriga, (B.) ānrga (āndrga) id. *Pe.* āniga id. *Manḍ.* ānjgi id. *Kui* āji id. *Kuwi* (F.) aji, (Su.) āji (*pl.* -ṇa) id.; (S.) ājinga hailstones. Cf. 355 *Ka.* āni, 378 *Ka.* āri, and 384 *Ta.* āli. DED(S) 348.

407 *Ta.* ārru (ārrī-) to become strong, powerful, be possible, be sufficient, accumulate (as wealth), sustain, carry; ārral strength, power, prowess, ability, abundance, endurance, courage; ārra greatly, exceedingly, entirely; ārra excellent, grand, splendid; ārral greatness, dignity, abundance, copiousness; ārravar, ārrār, ārrōr erudite, wise persons; ārrōl lady of exalted character. *Ma.* ārruka to grow richly, thrive; ārram much; ārral growing; healthy, magnificent growth; ārra wide, excellent. *Ko.* a-r- (only in negative, following S²-ul) not to be willing to do so-and-so (Su. 1971, p. 342); (only in negative, following S¹-l) cannot do so-and-so. *To.* (TS, song 12) o-xare- you will not be (said to be Badaga; -ar- belongs here). *Ka.* ār (ārt-) to be or become strong, be powerful, able, or competent, be possible, can, may, be adequate, be able for, be able to endure;

āru power, daring, self-will; āru might, force, daring, valour; āke power, valour; āpa being strong, being able, being possible. *Koḍ.* a-t- (a-ti-) (body) attains maturity (at about 21 years), (fruit, grain) becomes mature but not yet ripe; a-ti full-grown but not yet ripe (guava, jack, coconut). *Te.* (Šaṅk., K) ātu, ātu to be adequate, sufficient, be capable of, endure. DED(S) 349.

408 *Ta.* ānam support; āni id., basis. *Ma.* ānam support. *Ka.* ān, ānu to be upheld, rest on, lean against, recline on, lean, bend, support (as the head), bear, endure, suffer; ānike, ānke, ānke leaning on, a staff to lean upon; ānisu to bend or hold towards, make lean against, cause to recline on, cause to be upheld, protect; ānu leaning on; āpu an object to lean on, refuge, protection. *Tu.* ānipuni to make lean. *Te.* ānu to lean, recline, be a support, lean or recline on; ānincu to place or lay so as to lean against, lean (*tr.*), support; ānika support, prop, strength. *Ga.* (S.³) ān-ēr- to come to help. *Konḍa* ānika support, help, prop. ? *Kui* (tlau) ēṇba (ēṭ-) to lay one's head upon; n. reclining. ? *Kur.* ānnā to cause pain by being pressed against the skin (as gravel on the road, a knot in a mat). *Malt.* anreṭe to lean or rest on pillows. DED(S) 350.

409 *Ka.* ān(u) to lay hold of, hold, put on, take, seize; ānika, ānke laying hold of, seizing; ānke-goḷ to seize. *Te.* (ŠAN) āci-konu to seize, take away; (Šaṅk.) nācu to snatch, seize, usurp; nāci-kōlu usurpation. *Go.* ānjānā (Tr.) to catch the blood of a slain animal, (Ph.) to catch something falling (*Voc.* 124). *Pe.* ānj- (ānc-) to catch (something thrown at one). *Kui* ānjo a circular wicker trap for catching fish. DED(S) 57.

I

410 (a) *Ta.* i demonstr. base expr. the nearer or proximate person or thing; pref. to nouns, expr. nearness [i before consonant, ivv before vowel]; ivan, ival, ivar/ivarkal, itu (before consonant)/iktu (before vowel), iv/ivai this man, this woman, these persons/this person (*hon.*), this thing, these things; *adj.* inta, inai, inkan, inkiṭṭu, inku, inkuttai, inke, itōl, itōli here; impar here; this world; ivan, in this place, this world; inṭu, inṭai here, in this world; inṇan, inṇanam, inku here; in this manner; itā, itō, intā, intō, itā behold!; intaṇṭai on this side; ippaṭi, ivvatu, inṇanam, inkanam in this way; i-ppāl on this side; hereafter; i-ppuram this place, this side; i-ppogutu, i-ppōtu now; ippavum even now, just now; ittaṇai so much, a few; ittupai thus much; ittāl by this means; immai the present birth; inṇa such; such things; inṇatu such as this, this thing; inṇan, inṇān such a person; inṇi now, immediately; inṇ-ini now, even now, without a moment's delay; inṇē now, here,

thus; (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 150) intāruṅkal here you are! *Ma.* i, i this; ivan, ival, ivar, itu, iva this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, these things; inṇu in this direction, here; inṇanē, inṇinē thus; inṇiṭṭe, inṇiṭṭa here, hither; inṇōṭṭu hither, this way; itā behold here!; ittaram this kind, thus; ittiri so much; inna this, such; ippaṭi thus; ippuram this side.; inna this, such; ippaṭi thus; i-ppuram this side.; i-ppōl now. *Ko.* i- near the speaker in ivl, ivr, id this man, this woman, these persons, this thing/these things; *adj.* i; i- this place; i-k to this place; i-tr from this place; io-n, io-l, io-r, i-d this man, woman, etc.; ijn hence; iṭ this direction; iṭa-k a little this way; iṭtr from this direction; itervi- in this neighbourhood; ily now; ilyo-n, ilyo-l, ilyo-r, ilyd this man, woman, etc., now; ila- lo here!; inm (*obl.* int-) like this, this fashion, this amount; intk to this extent; ina-n/ino-n, ino-l, ino-r, ind such an important man, woman, etc., as this; ina-, inina- *adj.* such and such (as this);

inta· so great, such and such; **i-pa-ty** so big as this; **intal** so many as this; **inmu-ṛ** like this; **idejn** from this time on; **ina-k** by now; **inde-l** this last night, yesterday night; this coming night (cf. **ande-l** evening). **To**· **i**· (same meaning as **Ko**·); **iθ** (*obl.* **in**-) this person or thing; *pl.* **iθa-m**; *adj.* **i**; **iθid** because of this; **iθi**· like this; **iṭ** in this direction; **iṭik** a little in this direction; **il** in this place, here; **iṭsn**, **iṣn** from this direction; **iṭfok** now; **iṭ** this many; **iṭk** this much; **iṭkṣ** at this distance; **iṭitk** only so much as this; **iṭo-f** such as this; **i(g)** **gis** in this manner; **iṣ in**· (**id**-) to say like this; ? to have a refreshing feeling; **iṣym** exactly; **i-nk** to this place; **i-na-ṛ** towards here, by this road; ? **iṭy** few, small in quantity; **i-py** now; **i-toṭ** this bank (for possible analysis, cf. 1); **i mun** no-ṛ this world, the world of the living (cf. 1). **Ka**· **i**· proximate demonstrative base; **iva/ita**, **ival/ike**, **ivar/ivargal**, **idu/itu/ittu**, **ivu** this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, these things; *adj.* **i**; **ikō**, **igō**, **idā**, **ide**, **idō** look here!; **īce** this side, to this side, on this side; **iṭa**, **iṭu**, **iṣtu**, **isa**, **initu**, **inittu**, **inisu**, **intuṭu**, **isu** so much or many as this; **initum** all this or these, a little; **inibar** so many persons as these; **itta**, **ittal** on this side, in this direction, to this side, hereafter; **intā**, **inthā**, **intaha** of this kind; **innam** such a man as this; **intu** in this manner, thus; **ine**, **inne**, **iga**, **igaḍu**, **igal**, **igye** at this time, now; **inu**, **innu** the current time; **illi**, **ili** in this place, here; **ihage**, **ihange**, **ihige**, **hige**, **hiṅge** in this manner, thus. **Koḍ**· **ivēn**, **iva**, **ivu/ienga**, **idī** this man, this woman, these persons, this thing/these things; *adj.* **i**·; **illi** here; **illinji** from here; **itti**, **ittatṭi**, **ippara** to this side; **ittiṅji** from this side; **i-le** by this way; **ikka** now; **ikkatiṅji** from now on; **ikka-kaṇe** up to now; **ikkale**·, **ikkanne**· just now; **iccē**, **iccakī** this many; **innatē**, **intē** of this kind; **innane**, **i-taratī** in this manner; **innata-ṅgi** for this purpose; **i-nangunḍī** on account of this; **ippara** this side (cf. 3984 **To**· **par par**). **Tu**· **imbe**, **mōlu/imbāl/imboḷu**, **mēru/mōkuḷu/imberu**, **indu**, [see 557(a) **Ta**· **u**] this man, this woman, these persons, this thing, [these things]; *adj.* **i**; **iṭu** so much, so many; **mūlu**, **mūḷu**, **mūḷpa**, **mūḷla** here; **mūḷta** of this place; **iḍa**, **ide**, **idegu**, **iṅci** hither; **iṭe**, **imbe adv**· this side; **iṅca** thus, in this manner; **iṅcane**, **iṅcene** just so; **iṅdā** behold!; **iṅcogu** lately, recently; **ittaru**, **ittaru**, **itaru**, **ittara** enough; **ittē** now; **ittene** just now, immediately. **Te**· **vīḍu** (*obl.* **vini**-)/**ītanu/ītagaḍu/īṭaḍu/iṭyana**, **vīru** (*obl.* **viri**-)/**vīndlu**, **idi** (*obl.* **dini**-)/**iddi/iyadi/iyyadi**, **ivi** (*obl.* **vīṭi**-)/**ivvi/iṭyavi/iyyavi** this man, these persons, this woman or thing, these things; *adj.* **i**; **ībiḍa**, **ībiḍe**, **īviḍa**, **īviḍe**, **īme**, **iṭe**, **iḷe**, **iṭyama** this woman; **ikkaḍa**, **icaṭu**, **icoṭu**, **iccaṭa**, **iccaṭu**, **iccōṭu**, **iṭa**, **ikaḍa**, **iḍa** this place, here; **ippuḍu**, **ipuḍu** this time, now; **ippaṭi** of this time, present, modern; **indu** here; **inta** so much, so large; this time, the present moment; **intaṭa** at or by this time; **intē**, **intiya** only so

much; **indaru** so many (persons), all these; **inni**, **ini** so many (things) as these, all these; **iṭu** thus; to this place; **iṭulu**, **iṭṭu**, **iṭṭulu**, **iṭlu** thus; **iṭṭi** such; **iṭṭiḍu** such a man; **idigō**, **ide**, **igō** look here!; **ivvala**, **ivala** this side, on this side, recently; **inda**, **indamu** take this! (*imperative* 2sg.; **K**·, p. 210). **Kol**· **im/imd**, **ivr**, **id**, **idav** this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* (rarely used) **i**·; **inaṅ** in this way; **indar**, **indav**, **iniṅ** this many men, women, things; **iṅton**, **iṅtor**, **iṅtod**, **iṅtov** man, men, woman or thing, women or things like this; **ittan**, **ittar**, **ittad** man, men, woman of this place; **ittin** here; **ittat** from here; **indaḍ** from this place; **itte** this much; **iṅḍi** now; (**SR**) **ilād**, **iṭyannā** hence; **ilāpasāḍ** this side; **inthe** so. **Nk**· **ivnd**, **id**, **idav** this man, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* **i**; **iṅṭa** like this; **inaṅ** in this manner, so; **indhar** so many males; **ittin** here; **ittiṅ** hither; **ittat** from here; **ittek** so much; **iṅḍi** now; **idand(i)** in this direction; **ide** hither; **iphur** now; **ibhal** on this side; **iyer** this year. **Nk**· (**Ch**·) **in**, **ir**, **id** this man, these men, this woman or thing; **itak(an)**, **itan** here; **itte** this much; **idaṛ** from here; **indi**, **iṅḍi** now; **iyel** this direction; **iṭyāṅḍ** this year; **iṣen** in this manner. **Pa**· **id**, **iv** this woman or thing, these women or things [see 475 **Ta**· **u**]; *adj.* **i**; **iṅgot**, **iṅot** this much; **it**, **ittu** in this direction; **ittilec** so big; **itur** (**S**) this side; **itni** so, in this way; **idoḍ** in this direction; **ini** here; **ipoṭ** this time; **iyaḍ** this year; **iṭalti** in this fashion; **iṭa** like this (inflected: **I sg.** **iṭen**, **3 sg.** **iṭed**, etc.); **iṭe**, **iṭen** in this way, so. **Ga**· (**Oll**·) **id** that woman or thing; *adj.* **i**; **iṅḍi** now; **iṭ**, **il** here; (**S**·³) **il(i)u id**. **Go**· (**Tr**·) **ēl** (*obl.* **ēn**-), *pl.* **ēr** he, this man, these men; (**Ch**·) **iyel**, *pl.* **iyer**, (**W. Ph. ChD**·) **ēr**, *pl.* **ēr** **id**·; (**Mu**·) **ēr** (*obl.* **ēn**-) he, this man (or do forms like **ēl**, **ēr**, **ēr** belong in 764?); (**S**·) in this man (**Voc**· 390, 181, 212); (**ASu**·) **vēr** (*obl.* **vēn**-), *pl.* **vīr** he, this man, these men; (**Y. G. D. M**·) **vēr**, (**Ma**·) **vēr**, (**Ko**·) **vēṇḍ** he, this man (**Voc**· 3314); (all dialects) **id**, *pl.* **iv** (**Tr**· **iu**, **W**· **iú**, **Pat**· **iwwu**), (**SR**· **Y**·) **id/hid**, *pl.* **iv/hiv** this woman or thing, these women or things (**Voc**· 166); (**Tr**·) **iggā**, (**SR**· **Y**·) **igge**, (**G. Mu. M**·) **iga**, (**Ma**·) **igan**, **ige** here (**Voc**· 151); (**Tr**· **W. ChD**·) **iṅgā**, (**Y**·) **iṅga**, (**Ch**·) **iṅgana** now (**Voc**· 152); (**Tr**·) **iccōr**, *neut.* **icnal**, *pl.* **iccōṛ** as much, as many, or as big as; (**Mu**· **Ma**· **S**·) **iccon** this much; (**Ma**·) **icca** this big, this much (**Voc**· 157); (**G. Ma**·) **injek**, (**Mu**·) **ijek**, (**M. Ko**·) **inje** now (**Voc**· 158); (**Mu**·) **idam** like this; (**Ma**·) **idram-na** of this sort (**Voc**· 167); (**Tr**·) **idrā** just now (**Voc**· 169); (**SR**·) **indke**, (**W**·) **indeke**, (**Mu**·) **idek**, (**S. Pat**·) **indike** now; (**Tr**·) **indēkē** just now (**Voc**· 172); (**Tr**·) **ipkēṭe** now (**Voc**· 175); (**Ph**·) **ibārī** this side (**Voc**· 176); (**Mu**· **Ma**·) **iṭyēṇḍ**, (**Tr**·) **yēṇḍ** this year (**Voc**· 179; cf. 5153 **Ta**· **yāṇṭu**); (**Ko**·) **ila** so, in this way (**Voc**· 197); (**W. Ph**·) **iṣārī** now; (**Tr**·) **iṣārī** just now (**Voc**· 199); (**Tr**·) **iskē** at this time in the past (**Voc**· 201); (**SR**·) **isnom** so far, up till now (**Voc**· 202); (**SR**· **Y**·)

ihin like this, in this manner; (Tr. W. Ph.) ihun like this, thus, so (*Voc.* 205); (Mu.) igadur in this direction (*Voc.* 206); (W.) itāl such; (Tr.) itōl, *neut.* ital, *pl.* itōr such, like this (*Voc.* 210); (ASu.) hindāl from this side, hikē here, hīpē with this. *Konḍa* vēnru (*obl.* veni-), vēru (*obl.* veri-), idi (*obl.* deni-), ivi (*obl.* venka-) this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *ikan*, *ikar*, *ikad*, *ikeṇ* id.; *ital* (*obl.* itaR-) this side; *itaR(i)* of this side; *itaRaṇḍ* from this side; *ibe/bēn* (*obl.* ibeṇ-/bēṇ-) here; *ibepi/bēpi* of this place, belonging to this place; *ibekan* man belonging here; *iR(u)* in this manner, like this; *iya* (variant *yā*) *adj.* this; *iyakan* this man, etc.; *iyel*, *ēl* now; *iyonḍ* this year (cf. 5153 *Ta.* *yāṇṭu*); *nini* this type or manner; *ninikan* this sort of man, etc.; *ninu* ones (women or things) like this; *niso* this many, this much; *nisoṇḍar*, *nisok/nisoṇ*/ *nisoṇḍ* these many men, these many women or things. *Pe.* *ivan/iven*, *ivar*, *idel*, *ivek*, *idi/idaṇ*, *ivaṇ* this man, these men, this woman, these women, this thing, these things; *adj.* *ī*, *inda*; *ice*, *icek*, *icaka* (*neut. pl.* *iciṇ*, *icon*) so big, so many, so much; *igo*, *igoy* now; *iṇṇaṇ* in this direction; *ini*, *ibe* here; *ibṇi* belonging to here; *ileṇ* so, in this way; *iyonḍaṇ/iyonḍiṇ* this year (cf. 5153 *Ta.* *yāṇṭu*). *Maṇḍ.* *ī* *adj.* this; *ivan* this man; *idel* this woman; *idi* this (*neut.*); *icek* this much, so much; *ini* here; *iba* id.; *īyut* this year. *Kui* *ianju*, *iaru*, *iri* (K. id-), *ivi* this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* *ī*; *imba* here; *imbangi* hither; *imbarai* hence, henceforth; *ine* this side, this way, here; *ise* (so *Gramm.*; *ise* *Voc.*) this much, so much, so many; *isoli*, *isoni*, *isoṇi* so many; *ih(i)ṇgi* thus; *ihti* this kind; *iṇḍamu* take it! *Kuwi* (F.) *iwasi*, *iwari*, *idi*, *iwati* this man, these men, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* *ī*; *imba*, *imba'a* here; *itala* hither; *ileki* in this way; *iceka*, *icura* so much; *indamū* take!; (S.) *ivasi*, *ivari*, *idi*, *ivi/ivaska* this man, these men or women, this woman or thing, these women or things; *adj.* *ī*; *imbāa*, *inika* here; *iccōra* so many; *iceka* so much; (Su.) *iyona* this year. *Kur.* *is*, *ir/ibṇar*, *id*, *ibrā* this man, these persons, this woman or thing, these things; *adj.* *ī*; *ibiri* at this moment (previously mentioned); *idā*, *isan*, *hisan* here; *isti* from here; *idim* just at present; *idnā* this year; *ige* therefore; *ijgō* in this direction; *innū* in this direction, by this means, *ittrā*, *hittrā* id., hither; *iṇḍā*, *iṇṇā*, *iṇṇū*, *iḍ* as much or many as; *iṇṇgē* so, therefore; *iyā*, *hiyyā* over here, in this village or country; *ennē* such as this. *Malt.* *ih*, *ir*, *iṭh* this man, these persons, this woman or thing/these things; *adj.* *ī*; *iw* *iwe* these objects or circumstances (previously mentioned); *iṭhi*, *iṇiṇ*, *inda*, *iṇhi* here!; *indeki*, *iniki*, *inle*, *iny*, *inyle* thus; *ine* to do thus (cf. *āne* to think, say, or do thus s.v. 868 *Ta.* *ep*; is *āne* a contamination of *eṇ* to say and the demonstrative *a-*, or is *īne* a new formation, ana-

logical to *āne*, reinterpreted as if it had something to do with *a-*?); *ino* here; *inond* so much; *inonno* by this time; *inor* now; *īṭi* this place. *Br.* *i-* a base declined for case, to which the enclitic suffix pronouns are added (cf. MBE 1961a). For forms with initial *h-* in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S, N) 351(a).

(b) *Ta.* *iṇru*, *iṇraikku*, *iṇrai* today. *Ma.* *innu* id. *Ko.* *iṇḍy* id.; *iṇḍo-ṇ* from today. *To.* *iḍ* today. *Ka.* *indu*. *Koḍ.* *iṇḍi*. *Tu.* *ini*, *inne*. *Kol.* *iṇḍeḍ*, (Kin.) *ineṇ*, (SR.) *iṇeḍ*, *neḍi*. *Nk.* *iṇḍaṇ*. *Nk.* (Ch.) *inen*. *Pa.* *ine(n)*. *Ga.* (Oll.) *ine(n)*. *Kur.* *innā*. *Malt.* *ine*. *Br.* *ainō*, (J) *annō*. DED(S) 351(b).

(c) *Ta.* *iṇi* hereafter, from here onwards (of place); *iṇṇum*, *iṇṇam* still, yet, again, more than this, also, in addition to (in a conjunctive sense). *Ma.* *ini* henceforth, yet, still, more; *iniyum* again. *Ko.* *in* other. *To.* *in* other; hereafter; *iṇm* yet (with neg. vb.). *Ka.* *inu*, *innu* still, yet, moreover, hence, hereafter, more; *innuṇ* still more, still. *Koḍ.* *iṇṇi* hereafter, again; *iṇṇū* still other. *Te.* *ika*, *iga*, *iṇka* hereafter, henceforth, still farther, yet. *Kol.* *ini* and; (SR.) *iṇkā* id. *Go.* (S.) *ika*, *iṇka* also (*Voc.* 149). *Kui* *enga* and. DED 351(c).

(d) *Ta.* (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) *ittini* very little. *Ma.* *icciri*, *ittiri* id.; *iṣṣi* a little. *To.* *iṣ* *ti-rm* small bag (see 2632 *Ma.* *cīla*). *Te.* *isumanta* *adj.*, *adv.* a little, a particle, a jot; *incuka* *n.* a little; *adv.* a little, somewhat; *niṣṭugu*, *niṣuvu* child, young of any animal. *Kol.* *isiuṭe* small; for a little while. *Ga.* (G.) *iccuḥna* (*pl.* -ṇ) small (*non-masc.*), *iccuḥnor* id. (*masc.*); (Hislop Maria) *ichun* little; (Mu.) *ijik* a little (*Voc.* 155); (SR.) *isar* *gundī* youngest brother (*Voc.* 200). *Konḍa* *izri* small, little; *nisiro* little, slight. *Pe.* *icuṭ(i)*, *pl.* *icuṭiṇ* (most commonly used) a little; *icuriṇ* = *icuṭiṇ*; *icki*, *icke* little, small, tiny. *Maṇḍ.* *icuk* a little. *Kui* *ike* little, few, small. *Kuwi* (Su.) *icci*, (F.) *ici*, (S.) *ici* small; (F.) *icayi*, *icari*, *icaṇi* a little; *icara* small (amount); (S.) *icasi* infant; (Mah.) *icun-wērā* childhood; (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) *icca* so little (cf. 557b *Kuwi* *uccai*, *hūcai*, 651 *Kuwi* *eccai*, *hēcāi*). DED(S, N) 59.

411 *Ta.* *ika* (-pp-, -nt-) to leave behind, go away from. *Ma.* *ikaykkuka* to move away, part with. *Ko.* *ig-* (*igy-*) to separate (*inṭr.*) from others leaving a space between; *igc-* (*igc-*) id. (*tr.*). *To.* *ix-* (*ixθ-*) to separate oneself from others; *ixf-* (*ixt-*) to make people separate, make people make room, open loop or bangle. Cf. 3730 *Ta.* *niva*. DED(S) 352.

412 *Ta.* *ikapai* a kind of tree. *Ma.* *ikapa(m)* a kind of tree.

413 *Ta.* *ikal* (*ikalv-*, *ikaṇṇ-*; *ikali-*) to disagree, hate, be inimical, compete; *n.* enmity, hatred, battle, war; *ikalaṇ* warrior, jackal; *ikaliyār* enemies; *ikalōṇ* enemy; *ical* (*icali-*) to be in disagreement with one another, wrangle; *icali* quarrelsome woman; *iyal*

(iyalv-, iyaṇṭ-; iyali-) to compete, wager; *n.* rivalry, competition. *Ma.* ikaluka to hate, reject, vie, compete; *ikal* fight; *isál* resistance. DED 353.

414 *Ta.* *ikar* (-v-, -nt-) to slight, despise; be careless, negligent; forget; *n.* contempt, reproach; *ikarcci* disparagement, negligence; dislike; *ikarvu* contempt, scorn. *Ma.* *ikaruka* to despise, blame, condemn.

415 *Ta.* *iku* (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy, fell, put to rout; *ikuḷ*, *ikuḷi* thunderbolt. *Ma.* *ikukka*, *ikaykkuka* to conquer. DED 354.

416 *Ta.* *iku* (-pp-, -tt-), (PR) *ikai* (-pp-, -tt-) to give. *Ka.* *ikku* to give (as money, alms, a name, medicine); *iṅgu* to give. Cf. 2598 *Ta.* *i.* DED(S) 355.

417 *Ta.* *ikuḷai* woman's confidante; kindred, friendship. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *iguyā* mother's younger sister; *iguvā* father's younger brother. DEN 7.

418 *Te.* *igul(u)cu*, *igilincu*, *ivul(u)cu* to grin, show the teeth; (Merolu) *iccu* to grin. *Pa.* *ikp-* (ikt-) id. *Kur.* *iḷga'ānā*, *iḷgnā* to show the teeth; *iḷgō* characterised by protruding teeth. *Malt.* *igje* to grin, reproach; *igiro* wry-mouthed. *Tu.* *nijikatrūni*, *nijikāvuni*, *nijkāvuni*, *nijkāvuni* to grin; *kūli nijkāvuni* to show the teeth, as dogs, monkeys; *nīkuni* to appear, as the projecting teeth. Cf. 554 *Ta.* *īru*. DED(S) 357.

419 *Te.* *iṅkuva* a sigh. *Go.* (Ma.) *inka* a belch (*Voc.* 171); (LuS.) *inkawata* hiccough. *Kur.* *iḷkhnā* to cough. *Malt.* *inqe* id.; *inqrēse* to force phlegm from the throat, hawk; *inq-pūce* hiccough. *Br.* *hikking* to hiccough (or probably *IA*; see Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 14074, 14075). DED(N) 358.

420 *Ta.* *iṅku* (iṅki-) to abide, stay. *Te.* *iṅkuva* a place, haunt (or with 480 *Ta.* *iru*). DEDS 58.

421 *Ta.* *icaṅku*, *caṅkañ-ceṭi*, *uvar-ccaṅkam*, *muṭ-caṅku* mistletoe berry thorn, *Azima tetracantha*. *Ma.* *iyaṅku*, *isaṅku* id. *Ka.* *egaci*, *uppegaci*, *uppagaci*, *uppacci* *Monetia barlerioides*; (*DCV*) *isagele* mistletoe berry thorn. [*A. tetracantha*, Lamk. = *M. barlerioides*, L'Hérit.] DED(S) 359.

422 *Kur.* *isuṅg* oil. *Malt.* *isḡnu* id. DED 360.

423 *Kur.* *isignā* (*isgyā*) to open in long slits, chap, crack; *isigkā* crack, slit, chink. *Malt.* *isge* to be well parched (as grain), be cracked (as the skin). DED 361.

424 *Ta.* *ici* *fie!*, excl. expressive of disgust or loathing. *To.* *ūṣ* excl. of dislike. *Ka.* *is*, *issi* interj. of disgust. *Tu.* *isy*, *isi* interj. expr. disgust. *Te.* *isirō*, *isī*, *issirō*, *issī* *fie!* (denotes contempt, dislike, disapprobation). *Malt.* *is-pōri* *fie!* *fie!* DED 362.

425 *Konḍa* (BB) *is-* (-t-) to strike. *Pe.* *ih-* (ist-) id., beat (drum). *Manḍ* *ih-* (-t-) to beat.

Kui *ihpa* (iht-) to thrust into or through, spear, spit, impale. *Kuwi* (F.) *ih-* (ist-), in: *darata sile ihmū* 'bolt the door!' and past 3pl. masc. *isteri*. DEDS 60.

426 *Pe.* *ih-* (ist-) to soak, steep. *Manḍ.* *ih-* (-t-) to soak, brew (landa). *Kui* *ihpa* (iht-) to soak, steep. DEDS 61.

427 *Kur.* (Hahn) *ijgo* straight from here, straight forward. *Malt.* *igjo* true. DEDS 62.

428 *Kol.* (SR.) *isre* glow-worm. *Pe.* *iskiḍipuli*, *iske jīpoli* firefly. *Manḍ.* *iske* fire. DEDS 63.

429 *Ta.* *iñci* ginger. *Ma.* *iñci*. *Ko.* *inj.* *Koḍ.* *iñji*. / Cf. Pali *siṅgi-*, *siṅgivera-*; Skt. *śṛṅgavera-*. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12588); for *-vera-*, see 5535 **vēr-* root. DED 363.

430 *Ta.* *iñcu* (iñci-) to be absorbed (as water in the ground), evaporate, be curdled (as milk), get thick (as ghee); ? *imai* (-pp-, -tt-) to diminish, shrink. *Ko.* *i-y-* (i-c-) (flood) subside. ? *To.* *eḷ*, in song-unit: *eḷe* *xen* thick mass of buttermilk (= *moḷe* *xen*; *moz*, buttermilk, 4630; *ken*, cf. 1987; cf. esp. *Ta.* *iñcu* to be curdled, as milk). *Ka.* *iṅgu* to be imbibed (as water by the earth or other porous matter), sink into, dry up, boil away (*intr.*); *iṅgisu* to evaporate by boiling, etc. (*tr.*); *iñke* the state of soaking into, etc.; *igaru* to be evaporated or dried up; *imaru*, *imiru*, *imuru* to evaporate in boiling, dry up, disappear (as a boil), wane, waste away; *īcu*, *iñcu* the state of being dry, withered, faded, or sapless. *Tu.* *iṅguni* to absorb (as water), dry; to sink in (as eyes from disease). *Te.* *iṅku*, *inuku*, *īku* to dry up or evaporate (as water), sink; *iñkincu* to dry up, cause to dry up; *iñkuḍu* sinking or drying up (of water or other liquid on the surface of any substance); *adj.* *sunk*, *dried up*, *withered*, *shrunk*; *iguru*, *ivuru* to dry up, be evaporated, disappear, perish, die away; *igirincu* to dry up (*tr.*); *imuru* to be evaporated as oil in lamp; *īcu* to shrivel, wither, dry up; *īca* crookedness; (B.) *lank*, *withered*, *misshapen*; *ḍindu* to sink in, be absorbed. *Pa.* *ninḍk-* (flood) to subside. *Nk.* (Ch.) *ḍik-*, *ḍig-* flood water to subside; *ḍigap-* to make to subside (cf. 501). *Ga.* (P.) *nink-* flood water to subside; (S.³) *iṅk-ēr-* to be absorbed. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) *īṭk-* (flood) to subside, (water) dries up (*Voc.* 194). *Konḍa* *nīk-* (-t-) (water) to be evaporated, dry up (in summer), (floods) to subside in a river. *Pe.* *nīk-* (-t-) (water) to sink into the ground, be absorbed. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ṛik-* (-it-) (water) to be absorbed, dry up. DED(S) 364.

431 *Kur.* *iñjrnā* to receive, accept, get. *Malt.* *iñjre* to receive, take into the hand. DED 365.

432 *Ta.* *iṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to be cracked, split, be torn off as skin; dig, scoop out, hollow, force a way through as an elephant in battle, root up as a hog, gore as a bull, throw up clods in a furrow; *iṭappu* large cleft, gap;

clod of earth thrown out by ploughing; *iṭavan* clod, lump of earth; *iṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to crumble, fall to pieces, be in ruins (as a wall), become eroded, break in two, part; (-pp-, -tt-) to break to pieces, demolish; *iṭical* grain bruised in pounding; *iṭivu* decay, destruction, crumbling down as of an undermined bank. *Ma. iṭakka* to dig, split; *iṭika* to crumble, fall to pieces, be split, be powdered, fall, be reduced (as a price); *iṭikka* to demolish, humble; *iṭiccal* demolition, ruins, dejection; *iṭippu* ruination; *iṭivu* demolition, despondency, degradation. *Ir. ḍepisu* to cause to break. *Ko. iṛy-* (*iṛc-*) to crush in a mortar, break, destroy in one movement (e.g. wall), be broken; *iṛyv* large ditch caused by erosion. *To. iṛy-* (*iṛs-*) to fall down (as a house); (*iṛc-*) to pull down (a ruined house). *Ka. iḍi* to be powdered, ground, crumble; *iḍisu* to cause to powder; *iḍupu* breach, crack, hole; *iṇḍe* crack, slit. *Koḍ. iḍi-* (*iḍiv-*, *iḍiñj-*) (wall) falls, (land) slips; (*iḍip-*, *iḍic-*) to knock over (wall, something piled or built up). *Tu. iḍē* split, chasm. *Te. iḍiyu* to split, crack, fall to pieces, crumble, fall in; *iḍupu* breach, crack, hole; *iṇḍe* crack, slit. ? Cf. 2955 Pe. *ḍriṅ(g)*- and 2974 Kol. *ḍepla*. DED(S) 366.

433 *Ta. iṭakkar* indecent words, terms denoting things or actions too obscene to be uttered in good society; *iṭakkan* rude, saucy, disrespectful person; *iṭakku* vulgar language, captious speech, rudeness, incivility, obstinacy as of a balky horse; *iṭaṅkar* debauchees, libertines, licentious men. *Ko. eṛk* rude, overbearing conduct. *Tu. eḍaṅku* *pātera* an offensive word. *Kur. eṛex* sour and acid, cross, acrimonious, nasty. DED 367.

434 *Ta. iṭam* place, room, spot, opportunity; *iṭaṇ* wide space, auspicious time; *iṭai* place, space, suitable time, opportunity; *iṭaviya* wide, extensive, spacious; *iṭalam* width, extent; *iṭavai* way. *Ma. iṭa*, *eṭa*, *iṭam*, *eṭam*, *eṭam* place, spot, house, time. *Ko. eṛm* (*obl. eṛt-*) place. *To. iṛṇ* (*obl. iṛt-*) place. *Ka. iḍe*, *eḍe*, *eḍa* place, spot, ground. *Koḍ. eḍe* the company or proximity of a person. *Tu. iḍē* place, room, space, abode; (B-K.) *dekki* place, room. *Te. eḍa* place, spot; *eḍamu* place, space, room, opportunity, time, occasion. DED(S, N) 368.

435 *Ta. iṭar* affliction, distress, trouble, poverty; *iṭai* trouble, difficulty, check, impediment; *iṭaiyiṭu*, *iṭaiyūru* obstacle; *iṭumpu* cruelty, oppression, tyranny; *iṭumpai* suffering, affliction, distress, calamity, evil, harm, injury, disease, poverty; *iṭaiñcal* obstruction, hindrance, trouble. *Ma. iṭar* trouble, grief, impediment, hindrance; *iṭayūru* obstacle; *iṭampuka* to obstruct. *Ka. iḍaru*, *iḍuru*, *iḍru*, *eḍaru*, *eḍru* impediment, hindrance, trouble, enmity; *eḍar*, *eḍaru* poverty, indigence, ruin. *Te. eḍaru* misfortune; *eḍḍami* misfortune, calamity; *eḍḍamu* prevention; *iḍuma* calamity, misfortune, trouble, hardship, evil, ill; *ḍepparamu*, *depparamu* danger, peril; (Inscr.)

eḍaru to obstruct. ? Cf. 788 Kur. *eṛex-erṣā*. DED(S) 369.

436 *Ta. iṭalai* wild olive, *Olea dioica*. *Ma. iṭala* a wood, burning very rapidly, (ML) *Olea dioica*; (DCV) *eṭala* id. *Ka. (DCV)* *eḍala* wild olive. DED(S) 370.

437 *Ta. iṭaru* (*iṭari-*) to stumble, strike one's foot against, kick, obstruct; *n.* obstacle; *iṭaral* stumbling, obstacle. *Ma. iṭaruka* to stumble, trip, falter, hesitate; *iṭarcca* stumbling, hesitation; *iṭampuka* to stumble, knock against, oppose, walk with difficulty; *iṭampal* contrariety; *iṭantuka* to walk with difficulty. *To. iḍ-* (*iḍy-*) to limp. *Ka. iḍaru*, *eḍaru* to stumble, trip; *eḍavu*, *eḍapu* the foot to be struck at a thing so as to cause a person to fall or to be near to fall, strike with the foot against, stumble, trip; *eḍacu*, *eḍagu* difficulty, esp. in speaking; (Nanj.) *eḍgu* to stumble; *eḍahu* to stumble, commit a mistake; *n.* stumbling; *eḍahuha* stumbling, deviating from the right course; (Hav.) *ḍaṅku* to stumble. *Tu. eṭṭuni* id.; (B-K.) *eḍaṅku*, *ḍaṅku*, *ḍaṅku*, *doṅku* id., hit against; *dumpiyuni*, (B-K.) *dompu* to stumble. *Kor. (T.) ḍakki* id. *Te. ḍekku* to hinder, prevent, arrest. *Malt. iṛmbe*, *iṛpe* to tumble, be dashed against. DED(S, N) 371.

438 *Ta. iṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound loud, roar, thunder, throb, beat, ache (as the head); *n.* thunder, roar, great noise, ache, throbbing pain; *iṭippu* thunder, noise. *Ma. iṭi* thunder-bolt. *Ko. iṛy-* (*iṛc-*) (heart) beats fast, thunder. *To. iṛy-* (*iṛc-*) to thunder; *iṛy* thunder. *Go. (Ko. M.) iḍr-* to thunder (*Voc.* 163). DED(S) 372.

439 *Ta. iṭi* flour, esp. of rice or millet; light meal with flour as its chief ingredient; *iṭiyal* a loose confectionary made of flour; *iṭiyappam* steamed rice-cake. *Ma. iṭiyappam*, *iṭiyunṇi* a kind of cake. *Te. iḍi*, *iḍikuḍaka*, *iḍikuḍumu* different sorts of cakes. Cf. 455 *Ta. iṭṭali*. DEDS 64.

440 *Ka. iḍi* to be joined or united, be close, be mixed together, crowd; *n.* state of being close, joined, or together; the whole; (PBh.) *iḍuvu* heap, mass. *Koḍ. iḍi* the whole. *Tu. iḍi* entire, whole. Cf. 458 *Ta. iṭṭai* and 538 *Ta. iṭṭu*. DED 373, and from DED 430.

441 *Ta. iṭiñcil* the hollow portion of a lamp, which is the receptacle for the oil. *Ma. iṭiññil* small earthen lamp. DED 374.

442 *Ta. iṭu* (*iṭuv-*, *iṭt-*) to place, deposit, put in, keep, throw, cast away, discharge (as arrows), give, pour (as rain), put on (as a bangle), compare, bury, lay (as an egg); *iṭu* applying, putting on, delivering, handing over, appropriateness, fitness, equality, a pledge, security, mortgage. *Ma. iṭuka* to put, place, plant, wear, cast, throw, give, act in general; *iṭuvikka*, *iṭikka*, *iṭukkuka* to make to put, etc.; *iṭu* placing, stability, durability, close texture, equivalent, what

is equal, matches. *Ko.* iḍ- (iṭ-) to put, fix; i-ṛ shot; equal, equality. *To.* iḍ- (iṭ-) to put, place, give, throw, (sun) shines, (wind) blows, wear (jewelry anywhere except around neck); auxiliary of perseverative aspect; iḍc- (iḍč-) to set fire to, smoke (tobacco). *Ka.* iḍu (iṭṭ-) to let go or send from the hand, put down, throw, put, place, apply, set, plant, put on (as ornaments), lay by, keep, produce, perform, effect, make; *n.* putting, throwing, putting on, an ornament; = iḍu; iḍisu to cause to put, etc.; iḍuge, iḍige putting down or on, that is put on, an ornament; iḍuvike putting, applying, planting, producing, etc.; iḍu putting, placing, that is put, an object or mark to aim at, throwing, fitness, proportion, equality, that is equal or matches, an equivalent, a pledge. *Koḍ.* iḍ- (iḍuv-, iṭṭ-) to drop (*tr.*); (*Kar.* also) to wear (not used for sari). *Tu.* iḍpini to place, put down; iḍu a pledge, pawn, an equivalent; iḍipini to place, keep, put, reserve, lay by; iḍipāvuni to cause to place, keep, put, etc.; iḍipāvōṇuni to keep, etc., for oneself; (*B-K.*) iḍu, iḍu, iḍu, iḍu to place. *Te.* iḍu to place, put, lay, give, offer; iḍu equality, a match, an equal, an equivalent, pledge; equal. *Kol.* i-ḍ- (iṭṭ-) to put. *Nk.* iṛ- (iṭṭ-) to put, allow. *Nk. (Ch.)* iṛ- (iṭṭ-) to put. *Pa.* iḍ- (iṭṭ-) to put, put down, place, keep, lay (eggs), allow. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) iṛ- to put, fill, lay (eggs); (*S.*) iṛ- (iṭṭ-) to put, place. *Go.* (*Tr. W. Ph.*) iṛrānā to keep, place, preserve; iṛr- (*Mu.*) to put, keep, (*Ko.*) to hide; iṛ- (*A.*) to keep, (*Y. S.*) to put, keep; (*Ma.*) aṛ-, eṛ- to put away, hide (*Voc.* 182). *Konḍa* iḍ- to put; iṛ- (*iRt.*) to serve (food), put, pour in or out; iṭki- (-t-) to put on (ornament), insert (flowers behind ear), wear a beauty mark. *Pe.* iṭ- (-t-) to put; iṛ- (*ist.*) iḍ-, put in (salt), fix (fishtrap). *Manḍ.* iṭ- to put, put down. *Kui* iṭa (iṭi-) to place, put down, set, fix, put by, keep, see a person off, take to wife; *n.* act of placing, putting, setting, keeping. *Kuwi* (*F.*) ittali to keep; (*S.*) ittinai to place, put, keep. ? Cf. 492 *Ka.* irku. DED(S, N) 375.

443 *Ta.* iṭu (iṭuv-, iṭṭ-) to hit against; iṭācu (iṭāci-) to strike, collide; iṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to butt, hit against, kill; *n.* stroke, blow, push. *Ma.* iṭayuka to hit against, press against, quarrel; iṭaccal a quarrel; iṭaccil conflict; iṭi stroke, blow, shock, bruising, pounding; iṭikka to beat, bruise. *Ko.* iḍ- (iṭ-) to beat; i-ṛ a blow; iṛyl act of striking a blow. *To.* iḍ- (iṭ-) to hit against. *Ka.* iḍaku to beat, cuff; iḍi to pound, beat; (*PBh.*) iḍu (iṭṭ-) to hit; iḍikkā, iḍikki, iḍi, iḍiku a butt with the head. *Tu.* eḍāṅkuni to hit, kick; eḍapuni, eḍupuni, eḍpuni to thump, strike with the fist, pound in a mortar. *Te.* iḍi a butt with the head; iḍikonu to butt, encounter, attack, meet, oppose. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) iṛ- to strike. *Konḍa* iṛey, (*BB* also) iṛi to beat, strike. *Pe.* iṛ- (iṭ-) iḍ-, throw (stone). *Kur.* iṛya'ānā to kick. ? Cf. 492 *Ka.* irku and 2955 *Pe.* iṛiṅ(g)-. DED(S) 376.

444 *Ta.* iṭukku (iṭukki-) to take between the fingers or toes, grasp as with pincers, take under one's arm, press or squeeze as between two boards; *n.* prehensile claws as those of a scorpion or of a lobster; iṭukki pincers, tongs, tweezers, steel trap, prehensile chela of a crab or a scorpion; iṭṭiṭai vice in a turner's lathe. *Ma.* iṭukku claws of lobster; iṭukkuka to press, pinch (as a crab); iṭukki pincers, tongs, forceps. *Ko.* iḍl tongs. *Ka.* iḍaku to pinch, tweak; iḍkur, iḍkura, iḍkara, iḍkra pair of tongs, pair of pincers; (*PBh.*) iṛkuṛi tongs, pincers. *Tu.* iḍumbulu (in wrestling) the act of seizing each other tightly with both hands; iḍkuḷi, iḍkuḷe, (*B-K.*) iḍkuḷu pair of pincers or tongs. *Kui* iḍipa tongs, pincers. DED 356, 377.

445 *Ta.* iṭukku narrow lane, parting between fingers, crevices between the teeth, cleft in split wood, any place where a person or thing may get pressed or wedged in, difficulty, trouble, straits; iṭukkam closeness, narrowness of space, trouble; iṭukkal, iṭuval crevice; iṭuṅku (iṭuṅki-), iṭuku (iṭuki-) to shrink, contract; iṭukkaṇ misery, distress; iṭukkaṇi corner, nook; iṭakkar being close and crowded; iṭaṅkar narrow path; iṭaiṅcal narrowness, closeness, trouble; iṭṭu small, narrow; iṭṭiṭai smallness, minuteness; obstacle, hindrance; iṭṭiṭaiṅcal trouble, straits; iṭṭitu scantiness, slenderness; iṭṭimai smallness, narrowness; iṭṭalam crowd, throng, insufficient air-space, difficulty, affliction; iṭṭala-ppaṭu to be brought together as fragments and concentrated within a small area; iṭṭeri narrow path between two fields (*local*). *Ma.* iṭukku narrow passage, straitness, difficulty, poverty; iṭuṅṅhuka to be straitened, contracted; iṭukkuka to confine; iṭaṅṅu strait; iṭumpu a narrow passage; iṭṭil lane between two hedges; eṭayi a by-way, lane; (*Tiyya*) eṭa lane, narrow path. *Ka.* iḍaku, iṭaku iṭuku, iḍaṅku, iḍiku, iḍuka, iḍuku, iḍugu narrowness, closeness, straitness, difficulty, trouble; iṭṭu state of being close, narrow, pressed, thronged; iṭṭanis, iṭṭalisu to be close, thronged, crowded, abundant, assemble in large numbers; iṭṭana, iṭṭala a crowd, throng, mass, abundance. *Tu.* iṭṭide narrowness; (*B-K.*) eḍeṅkili corner, predicament. *Te.* iṭṭalamu great, abundant. *Gā.* (*S.*³) iḍigeda a few. DED(S, N) 378.

446 *Ta.* iṭai (-v-, -nt-) to make room, get out of the way, retreat, fall back. iṭampu (iṭampi-) to keep aloof. *Ma.* iṭayikka, iṭekka to disunite, separate; iṭaccal family discord, separation. *Te.* eḍayu to be separated or disunited, remove; eḍayika separation; eḍapu to break, separate, disunite; eḍagillu to stand aside, get out of the way; eḍagala, eḍagalaga further off, at a little distance; eḍamuga at a distance, aloof; eḍalu to be broken, (*K.*) be separated (as joints); eḍalincu to separate, remove, loosen; (*K.*) eḍal(u)cu to remove, take off (as clothes); eḍavu distant, remote; davvu distance; distant. *Kol.* (*SR.*) davva,

dautān distant. *Nk.* dhāv distance. *Ga.* (S.³) id-er- to get separated. *Malt.* eṛare to keep aloof, get away; eṛatre to separate, remove. ? *Br.* (h)arising to turn something back or round, change, get back again, recover, (disease) attacks again; harṣēnging to turn oneself back, return, turn oneself round, take a turn, turn (of milk), be turned (of the stomach); harṣēfing to make to return, withhold; (all forms have town variant with r for ṛ) (*BDCG*, p. 10). /Cf. Nahali dhava far, distant. DED(S) 379, DED(S) 2540.

447 *Ta.* iṭai (-v-, -nt-) to grow weary (as with long waiting), be damped in spirits. *Te.* ḍayyu to be tired or fatigued, (K. also) be weakened, emaciated. *Kol.* ḍay- (ḍayt-) to become thin (< *Te.*). *Kuwi* (Su.) ḍah- to become thin; (F.) dāha thin (of body), lean; (S.) ḍahinai to wither; dahi kīnai to imbecillitate (*sic*); (Isr.) ḍāh- (-it-) to become weak or thin. From DED(S) 435.

448 *Ta.* iṭai middle in space or time, interval, gap, unfilled space, waist; iṭuppu waist, side, loins, hips. *Ma.* iṭa, eṭa interval, place between, interval of time, middle, waist; iṭuppu the hip. *Ko.* eṭ place or time between, interval (esp. of time). *To.* iṛ kwa-y bamboo vessel into which butter and butter-milk are poured from vessels of the inner section of the ti- dairy, and from which they are poured into vessels of the outer section (to keep the ritual purity of objects in the inner section free from any outside contamination; lit. intermediate kwa-y vessel [for kwa-y, see 2225]). *Ka.* eḍa, eḍe place or time between, interval, distance, middle, waist, inferiority; eḍati middle aged woman. *Tu.* idē interval, space between, interval of time; idetara middling, inferior; eḍavayṭu, eḍevayṭu middling, indifferent; dekkāru the space between the legs. *Te.* eḍa space, interval, distance, difference; eḍamu intervening space, distance. DED(S, N) 380.

449 *Ta.* iṭai, iṭam left side; iṭaṇ one on the left side; iṭattai, iṭavaṇ left ox in the yoke. *Ma.* iṭam, eṭam left side. *Ko.* eṭ id. *To.* oṛ left. *Ka.* eḍa left, left side; eḍacu state of being left-handed. *Koḍ.* eḍate left. *Tu.* eḍa, yaḍa id.; eḍaṅku on the left side; yaḍambu left side; damma, datta left. *Te.* eḍama left, left-hand, the left-hand side; ḍā, dā left. *Kol.* (Hislop) edamakei left (i.e. left hand: < *Te.*). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ḍākiyan kī left hand. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5539, *ḍavva-, *ḍāva-, *ḍevva-, etc. (e.g. H. ḍāwā, Mar. ḍāvā, Or. ḍebarā), whence *Nk.* ḍāva; Pa. debri; *Ga.* (Oll.) debri; *Go.* (SR. S.) ḍema, (L.) demar (*Voc.* 1583), (M.) ḍāvā; *Kui* deba, debe, debo; *Kuwi* (F.) tebri, (S.) tēbri, (Su. P.) tēbri. DED(S) 381.

450 *Ta.* iṭai the herdsman caste; iṭaiyar men of the herdsman caste inhabiting the mullai country; *fem.* iṭaicci. *Ma.* iṭayan, eṭayan the middle caste of shepherds and cowherds, rather foreigners in Malabar;

fem. iṭacci; iṭaṣṣēri herdsman's quarter. Cf. *Ta.* iṇṭar shepherds. /Cf. *Sgh.* eṇḍēra herdsman. DED(S) 382.

451 *Kur.* iṇnā to fry, roast, parch (as food grains), toast (as bread). *Malt.* eṇye to parch grain. DED(S) 65.

452 *Kol.* (Kin.) iṇṇ wall. *Go.* (Mu.) ḍipi mud-wall (*Voc.* 1566). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 8.

453 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) iṭṭānā, (several dialects) iṭ- to touch (*Voc.* 161). *Pe.* ḍū- (-t-) id. *Kui* ḍiga (ḍigi-) to touch, feel; *n.* a touch. *Kuwi* (F.) ḍigali to feel, touch; (S.) ḍiginai, ḍīnai, (Su.) ḍig- (-it-) to touch. DED(S) 383.

454 *Ma.* iṭṭara wooden block with a notch, used by carpenters to wedge in planks in order to work them. *Tu.* iṭṭarē, iṭṭire a mortice, cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the end of a beam or plank; a stone placed under a beam. DED 384.

455 *Ta.* iṭṭali a kind of cake prepared by steaming semi-solid dough made of rice mixed with black gram. *Ma.* iṭṭali, idḍali a kind of cake. *Ka.* idḍali, idḍalige, idḍalige a kind of sour pudding made of rice flour, black gram, cummin seed, ginger, salt, pepper, etc., and boiled in steam. *Te.* idḍena a sort of cake. Cf. 439 *Ta.* iṭi. /Cf. *Skt.* iṇḍarī-, iṇḍali- a kind of cake (*lex*). DED(S) 385.

456 *Ta.* iṇar (iṇari-) to be dense; *n.* a cluster of flowers, full-blown flower, pollen, bunch of fruit. *Ma.* iṇar fish-spawn. DED 386.

457 *Ta.* iṇai (-v-, -nt-) to join, unite (*intr.*), agree, be suited, be like, resemble; (-pp-, -tt-) to join (*tr.*), tie (as a garland); *n.* union, likeness, pair, couple; iṇaiṇṇu union, equality; iṇaṅku (iṇaṅki-) to consent, comply with; *n.* union, friendship, fit mate; iṇaṅki girl's companion; iṇaṅkaṇ friend; iṇaṅkal consent; iṇaṅkar match, comparison; iṇakku (iṇakki-) to cause to agree, unite, connect, fit; *n.* union, comparison, match; iṇakkam fitting well together, fitness, friendship, agreement; ? eḷḷu (eḷḷi-) to equal. *Ma.* iṇa pair, couple, mate, companion, union; iṇayuka to agree well, suit; iṇekka to unite, couple, be equal; iṇakkam concord, union, submission; iṇakku agreement; iṇaṅṅhuka to agree, make peace, grow tame; iṇakkuka to pacify, tame; iṇaṅṅhu relationship, those of the same caste; iṇaṅṅhan kinsman; *fem.* iṇaṅṅhatti. *Ka.* eṇe, eṇa a couple, pair, connexion, adjustment, equality, similarity, a match. *Koḍ.* eṇe double (eṇe makka twins; eṇe ba-ḷe double plantain); eṇe a-ḍ- (snakes) mate. *Tu.* inē, inē a couple, pair, companion, mate. *Te.* ena equal; equality, a match; enayincu to mix, mingle, join, unite; enayika fitness, mingling; enayu to resemble, be equal or similar to, mingle, unite, (K. also) fit, suit; eniyu to mingle, mix, join, unite; enucu, enupu to mix (*tr.*), mingle, stir with a stick as ingredients in a dish; enupuḍu act of mixing, mingling, or

stirring with a stick; *enika*, *enike* a thread composed of four single yarns united; (K.) *nenayu* to fit, suit, adorn. ? Cf. 507 *Ta. iṭai*. DED(S) 387.

458 *Ta. inṭai* circlet of flowers, variety of garland. *Ma. inṭa* a kind of garland. *Ka. inḍe* wreath, garland. *Te. (SAN, VN, DCV) inḍe* garland. Cf. 440 *Ka. iḍi*. DED(S) 388.

459 *Ta. itaṭ*, *ataṭ* petal, palmyra leaf, eyelid. *Ma. itaḷ* flower leaf, ovaria of fish; *ita* sprout, shoot, tender leaf; *itaykkuka* to sprout. *Ka. esaḷ*, (PBh.) *esaṭ* petal, small twig with leaves. *Tu. esaḷu* petal, leaf. DED 389.

460 *Ta. itti* white fig, *Ficus infectoria*; stone fig, *F. gibbosa parasitica*; tailed oval-leaved fig, *F. talboti*; *icci* oval-leaved fig; jointed ovate-leaved fig, *F. tsiela*; *icciyāl*, *icciḷ* jointed ovate-leaved fig; *iratti* jointed ovate-leaved fig; subserrate rhomboid-leaved fig, *F. gibbosa tuberculata*; *iratakam* jointed ovate-leaved fig; *iraḷi* white fig; *irri* tailed oval-leaved fig. *Ma. itti*, *ittiy-āl* waved leaved fig-tree, *F. venosa*; a parasitical plant, *Loranthus coriaceus*. *Koḍ. itti F. (? gibbosa)*. DED(S) 390.

461 *Kur. ittnā*, in: *xaṭṭnā ittnā* to portion out, distribute; (Hahn) *ittnā* to dole out. *Malt. ite* to divide (as a share). DED(S) 391.

462 *Kur. idnā* to put in the ground and cover (as seed for growth), plant, transplant, introduce and establish (as a new religion); *idnā refl.-pass. Malt. ide* to plant, erect, build. DED 392.

463 *Kur. idmā* to cease, stop (of rain), come to a close (said of proceedings of some importance); *idhī* cessation of rain, break in the rains. *Malt. idre* to cease (as rain), become sober from intoxication. DED(S) 393.

464 *Ka. ibbuḍḷu-baḷḷi* the melon plant, *Cucumis melo* Lin. *Tu. ibbuḍḷu* a kind of cucumber. DED 394.

465 *Ta. imil* hump on bull. *Ma. imi* hump.

466 *Ta. imir (-v-, -nt-)* to sound, hum; *imiri (-v-, -nt-)* to sound, buzz; *(-pp-, -tt-)* to sound, hum; *n.* sound, hum, roar. *Ma. imaruka* to groan.

467 *Ka. imbu* a halting or resting place, home, place, space, room; *imba* width, breadth. *Tu. imbu* place, room, space, refuge, opportunity; broad, wide. *Te. immu* a place, home, room, space; convenience, convenient, suitable. ? Cf. 480 *Ta. iru*. DED 395.

468 *Ta. immi* grain of red little-millet, atom, smallest fraction (1/1,075,200). *Ma. immi* a fraction (1/494,802 or 1/2,150,400); *immini* a little, very little quantity. DED 396.

469 *Ta. iyaṅku (iyaṅki-)* to move, stir, go, proceed, walk about; *n.* movement, act of going; *iyakku (iyakki-)* to cause to go, train

or break in (as a bull or horse); *n.* motion, going, marching; *iyakkam* motion, moving about, way; *icaṅku (icaṅki-)* to go or lead to (as a way); *icai (-pp-, -tt-)* to bring about; *iyal (iyalv-, iyaṅr-, iyali-)* to go on foot, dance; *n.* pace, gait; *iyavu* way; leading, proceeding; *iyavul* leadership, god, way; *iyavai* way, path. *Ma. iyaṅṅuka* to move steadily; *iyakkuka* to cause to move; *iyakkam* motion, movement. *Ko. i-y- (i-c-), i-c- (i-c-)* to drive (cattle). *Ka. (PBh.) esagu* to drive. DED(S) 397.

470 *Ta. iyampu (iyampi-)* to sound, say, utter; *iyakku (iyakki-)* to cause to sound; *iyakkam* a musical composition, pitch (of three kinds); *iyam* sound, word, musical instrument; *iyantai* an ancient melody type; *iyavaṇ* drummer; *icai (-pp-, -tt-)* to sound, sound as a musical instrument, express, signify, play as on a lute; *n.* sound, noise, word, fame, song, music; ? *ēe Sāmaveda* (or with 879 *Ta. eṅku*). *Ma. iyampuka* to sound; *ica, iśa* song, music; *iśampuka* to say, speak, utter. *Ka. (PBh.) ese* to sound. ? *Kui ēsa (ēsi-)* to sing, chant, recite, read aloud, relate, tell, say; *n.* act of singing, relating, telling. *Br. hīt* talk, conversation, promise, matter (talked about); *hīt kanning* to talk, discuss, say things about one; *hītmit* conversation, gossip (*BDCG*, p. 16). DED(S) 398.

471 *Ta. iyal (iyalv-, iyaṅr-, iyali-)* to be possible, befall, be associated with; accept, agree to, approach, resemble; *n.* fitness, good conduct, likeness, nature, quality; *iyalpu* nature, proper behaviour, goodness, propriety; *iyalvu* nature, means of attaining; *iyarṛu (iyarṛi-)* to do, effect, cause to act, control the movements of, create, compose; *iyarṛi*, *iyarṛal* effort; *iyarṛakai* nature, custom; *iyai (-v-, -nt-)* to be agreeable, agree, harmonize, resemble; *(-pp-, -tt-)* to join, connect, adapt; *iyaipu* union, harmony, appropriateness; *iyaivu* union, joining together; *icai (-v-, -nt-)* to fit in (as one plank with another), harmonize, consent, agree; *(-pp-, -tt-)* to bind, resemble; *n.* union, harmony; *icaippu* combination, joining so as to fit in, joint; *icaivu* agreement, consent, suitability. *Ma. iyaluka* to agree, go fairly, be proper; *iyal* what is proper; nature, condition; strength, power; *iyarṛuka* to cause, induce; *ikarṛuka* to cause, effect; *iyappu* joint, joining together; *iyayuka* to be agreeable, harmonize; *iyaykkuka* to join (*tr.*); *iśayuka* to agree, join together; *iśaykkuka* to join (*tr.*); *iśal* style, what is proper. *Ka. ilu* attachment, as that of animals to men, of children to parents; *esagu* to engage in, undertake, commence, do, make, perform; (PBh.) *esaka* action, deed, work. *Tu. iyaruni*, *iyavuni* to be sufficient. *Te. iya-konu*, *iyya-konu* to consent; *iya-kōlu*, *iyya-kōlu* consent; *iluvu* honour, chastity. Cf. 905 *Ta. ēl*. DED(S, N) 399.

472 *Ta. ira (-pp-, -nt-)* to beg alms, beseech, entreat; *irappu* begging; *iraval* begging, any-

thing borrowed to be returned after use (except money); *iravu* beggary; *iravalañ*, *iravōñ* beggar. *Ma.* irakkuka to beg, ask alms; *irappu* begging; *irappan* beggar; *iravu* thing lent. *Ka.* ere (erad-) to beg, ask, solicit; *era*, *eravu*, *erapu*, *eraval* that which is asked for, that which one desires to borrow, a thing borrowed for temporary use, state of borrowing from one another. *Koḍ.* era- (erap-, erand-) to beg; (Shanmugam) *erapē* beggar; *erapaci* a female beggar. *Tu.* *eravu* act of lending or borrowing for temporary use; *randuni* to beseech, entreat; *randelu* begging, entreating. *Te.* *eravu* a loan, thing borrowed for temporary use. *Malt.* *irgre* to borrow, take a loan. DED(S) 400.

473 *Ta.* *irañku* (*irañki-*) to feel pity, condescend, show grace; be aggrieved, distressed in mind; repent; *irakkam* mercy, grace, pity, compassion, regret, sorrow. *Ma.* *erakkam* kindness, pity, compassion; wretchedness, affliction, miserable state. From DED 694.

474 *Ta.* *irañtu*, (*coll.*) *reñtu* two; *irañtām*, *irañtāvatu* second; *irañai* couple, pair; *irañtai* pair, married couple, twins, even numbers; *irañtaiyar* twins; *irañti* (-pp-, -tt-) to double (*tr.*), repeat; be doubled, return, disagree; *n.* double quantity; *irañtippu* double quantity; *irañtu* (*irañti-*) to double (*intr.*), sound alternately; wave alternately (*tr.*); *n.* doubleness; *iru* (before consonant), *ir* (before vowel) *adj.* two; *iru-patu*, *iru-vatu* twenty; *iru-nūru* 200; *irumai* twofold state; *irubar* two persons; *ivv-irañtu* two by two. *Ma.* *rañtu* two; *rañt-āka* to be divided, be doubled; *rañtām* second; *rañtikka* to be divided, disagree; double, multiply; *irañta* double, even; *irañti* double, twice as much; *irañtikka* to double, multiply; *iru* (before consonant), *ir* (before vowel) *adj.* two; *irubar* two persons; *iru-patu* twenty; *iru-nūru* 200; *i-rañtu* by twos. *Ir.* *rañdu*, *reñdu* two. *Ko.* *eyd* two; *ir va-d* twenty; *irva-d* by twenties; *ir pa-py* two *pa-py* measures; *i vat oḍ* twenty-one, etc.; *i nu-r* 200; *i-r a-ṛ* two years; *i-r o-k* two *olk* measures; *eṛ calg* two *calg* measures. *To.* *e-ḍ* (*obl.* *e-ḍṇ/-e-p-*; *e-ḷ-* when preceded by plural personal or reflexive pronoun) two; *i foṭh* twenty; *i nu-r* 200; *i kwa-w* two *kwa-x* measures; *i-r o-ṛ* two years; *i-r ak* two *ačok* measures; *i-ty* double, even (of numbers); *im* double; *imu* twins (*pl.* *imua-m* twins on more than one occasion); *i-ṣtyu* twice. *Ka.* *eraḍu*, *erḍu*, *eraṛ* two; *adj.* *iru*, *ir*, *ik*, *ic*, etc., *ir*; *irpattu*, *ippattu* twenty; *innūru* 200; *irbar*, *ibbar*, *irvar* two persons; *irme*, *imme* twice. *Koḍ.* *dandī* two things; *dandane* second; *pann-erandī* twelve; *iru-vadi* twenty; *in-nu-ri* 200; *i-r a-ṇḍi* two years; *i-rak eṭti* two pairs of bullocks; *i-raba*, *i-rañḍi* two by two (persons, things); *i-raḍi* the usual two helpings at a meal; *ibba* two persons; *imma* twice; *irme* separation, difference. *Tu.* *raḍḍu* two things; *raḍḍanē* second; middling; *iru*, *ir-adj.* two, double, both; *ir-nūdu* 200; *ir-portu* a whole day; *irva* twenty; *irbaḍi* double;

irveru two persons; *irvoḷu* twice. *Kor.* (M.) *eyḍi* two. *Te.* *reñdu* two things; *reñdava* second, another; *reñca* two (in gambling); *reñta* two ways or courses; *reñta* double, twofold; *reñti* twice as much; *reñtincu* to double; *reñtippu* doubling; double; *panneñdu* twelve; *iru-*, *ir-* = *reñdu* in some cpds.; *iru-vadi*, (*coll.*) *iruvai* twenty; *in-nūru* 200; *iddaru*, *iruguru*, *iruvuru*, (*Inscr.*) *ibbandru*, *ibbaru* two persons; *inu māru* twice. *Kol.* *inḍiṅ* two things; *iddar* two men; *i-ral* two women; *in nal* two days; ? *ittarel* both persons; (P.) *irve* twenty. *Nk.* *inding* two things; *iddar* two men; *iral* two women; *eṛ*, *in:* *balg-eṛ* two seers. *Nk.* (Ch.) *erndi* two things; *iroṭel*, *iroṭer* two men; *ira* two women; *ir nān* two days; *erndik* two years; *erndiḍa* twice. *Pa.* *irḍu* two things; *irul* two men; *iral* two women; *adj.* *ir*; *iroṭ* twice. *Ga.* (Oll.) *inḍi* two things; *irul* two men; *iral* two women; *adj.* *ir*; (P. S.²) *iḍḍig* two (*neut.*). *Go.* (Tr. and most dialects) *rañḍ*, (S.) *rañdu*, (Ma. Ko.) *reñḍ* two (*non-masc.*); (Tr. Ph.) *rahk rahk* two each; (W. Ch.) *rañte* both, pair; (Tr.) *rancē* two or so (*Voc.* 3013); (Mu. Ma.) *irvur*, (Ko.) *irvuṛ*, (Tr.) *iruṛ*, (M.) *irū(r)*, (SR.) *iver*, (Y.) *ivir*, (G.) *ivur* two (*masc.*) (*Voc.* 184). *Koṇḍa* *ri²/ri-* two; *ruñḍi* two (*fem.* and *neut.*); *ri²er* two men; *ri²eṭ* we two; *ri²ider* you two; *rineñḍ* two days; *riyaṅa* two sides; *riza* twice; *ruṭkulaka* at the rate of two, two each; (BB) *iddum* two *tūm* measures. *Pe.* *ri* two; *rikar* two men; *rindek* two women; *rindaṅ* two (*neut.*). *Mañḍ.* *ri* two; *rikar* two men; *rikehiṅ* two women. *Kui* *ri* two (*adj.* preceding *n.*); *riaru* two men; *rinde*, *rindi* two women or things (*adj.* following *n.*); *rihe* twice; *riko* on two sides; (K.) *ri* two (*adj.*); *ri²er*, *ri²ari* two men; *rindi* two (*fem.*, *nt.*); *ri kōṛi* forty. *Kuwi* (F.) *ri* two; *riari* two men; *rindi* two women or things; (S.) *ri* two; *riari* two men; *rindi* two women or things; (Isr.) *ri* two; *ri²ari* two men; *rindi* two (*fem.*, *neut.*); *ri²ni* two days. *Kur.* *irb* two persons; (Hahn) *irbar*, *irbarim* both; *ēṭ*, *ēṇḍ* two things. *Malt.* *iwr* two persons; *-is* two (things); *iwresti* two by two (persons); *-isti* two by two (things). *Br.* *iraṭ* two (entities); *adj.* *irā*. / Cf. *Nahali* *irar* two (*masc.*); *ir* (*fem.*, *neut.*). DED(S) 401.

475 *Ta.* *iratti*, *irati*, *irantai*, *ilantai*, *ilatai* *Zizyphus jujuba*. *Ma.* *ilanta*, *lanta*. *Ka.* *era*, *elaci*, *elci*, *elaci*, *ilici*, *egaci*, *rēgu* (< *Te.*). *Te.* *rēgu*, *rēnu*. *Kol.* (Kin.) *rēnga*, (SR.) *reṅā*. *Nk.* *rēnga*. *Nk.* (Ch.) *rēnga*. *Pa.* *rēga*. *Ga.* (S.³) *rēṅ*. *Go.* (all dialects) *rēggā* (*Voc.* 3057). *Malt.* *ilkru* a wild plum. DED(S) 402.

476 *Ta.* *iralai* stag; kind of deer. *Ka.* *eraḷe*, *erale* antelope, deer, incl., for example, the black and spotted antelope. *Tu.* *eraḷe* antelope, deer. *Te.* (*Inscr.*) *iri* (*pl.* *irulu*) stag; *iṛi* antelope; ? *lēṭi*, *lēḍi* id. *Malt.* *ilaru* the mouse deer. DED 403.

477 *Ta.* *irali*, *irali* cassia. *Ka.* *rēla* id. *Te.* *rēla-ceṭṭu*, (*Inscr.*) *rēla* purging cassia, *Cassia*

(*cathartocarpus*) *fistula*. *Go.* (Ph. M.) *rēlā*, (Tr.) *rērka* *Cassia fistula* (*Voc.* 3062). DED(S) 404.

478 *Ta.* *iri* (-v-, -nt-) to be destroyed, retreat, flee away; (-pp-, -tt-) to defeat, destroy, drive away; *iriñan* foe; *iriyal* running, speeding. *Ko.* *irymury* gey- (gec-) to kill in a battle. DED(S) 405.

479 *Ta.* *irical* break, crack. *Ma.* *iriyuka* to wrench off, twist off, pluck (as fruits, branches); *iriccal* plucking. *Kol.* *iri-* (*irit-*) to tear (*intr.*); *irk-* (*irikt-*) to tear (*tr.*). *Nk.* *ir-* to be torn; *irk-* to tear. *Kui* *ira* a splinter. *Malt.* *ire* to lop off, hew. DED(S) 406.

480 *Ta.* *iru* (-pp-, -nt-) to exist, remain, sit down, live, belong to (dative of person); auxiliary; *iruttu* (*irutti-*) to cause to sit, detain, fix permanently; *iruvu* (*iruvi-*) to cause to be or abide; *irukkai* sitting, seat, residence; *iruppu* seat, residence, condition in life, balance on hand, surplus, stores, merchandise, wares. *Ma.* *irikkuka* to sit, remain, be in a place; auxiliary; *irikka* being; *irippu* sitting, residence, position; *iruttuka* to seat, place, detain, settle; *iruttikka* to cause to seat; *irutti* a seat; *iruttam*, *iruttu* sitting, staying. *Ko.* *ig-* (*ir-* in one form; *it-*) to exist, be in a place; *irp* collection of property; *irpga-rn* rich man; ? *igc-* (*igc-*) to ignite (tic fire). *To.* *ir-* (*iθ-*) to sit, remain, live; perfective-continuative auxiliary; *išt-* (*ištý-*) to seat, keep in a place; *išk* lifetime; *i-šk* dwelling, act of dwelling. *Ka.* *ir*, *iru* (*irdu*, *iddu*) to be, exist, remain, stay, delay, belong to (dative of person); *irisu* to cause to be or stay, place, put, deposit; *iravu*, *irapu* being, staying, resting, state, condition; *iruvike*, *iruha* being, existing, etc.; *irisuha* causing to be or to stay, etc.; *irke*, *ikke* being, abode, seat, place. *Koḍ.* *ir-* (*-ipp-*, *iñj-*) to be in a place. *Tu.* *ippuni* (*itt-*) to be, exist, live in; have, possess (dative of person). *Te.* *iravu* place, abode; firm; *iravupaḍu* to become established, firm; *iruvu* neighbourhood, place, home; *irugu* neighbourhood; neighbouring; *iravāru* to become firm, fixed, settled; *ikka* place, abode, dwelling, seat; *iñkuva* a place, haunt (or with 420 *Ta.* *iñku*). *Kui* *rinda* (*rindi-*) to be stable, steady, stand firm, stand still; *pl.* *action* *ritka* (*ritki-*); *riśpa* (*rist-*) to steady, set in position. *Kuwi* (S.) *re'nai* to abide. Cf. 823 *Kol.* *er-*; ? cf. 467 *Ka.* *imbu* and 492 *Ka.* *irku*. DED(S, N) 407.

481 *Ta.* *iru* great, spacious, vast; *irumai* greatness, largeness, hugeness, eminence. *Te.* *inu*, *in:* *inumikkili* very much, very great (for *mikkili*, see 4838 *Ta.* *miku*); *inu-maddi* *Terminalia tomentosa* (a large tree; for *maddi*, see 4718 *Ta.* *marutu*). DEN 9.

482 *Ta.* *iruḷ* ironwood of Ceylon, *Mesua ferrea*; (*DCV*) *irumpukam* ironwood. *Ma.* *irimpakam*, (*DCV*) *iruḷ* id. *Ka.* (*DCV*) *iruḷ*

id. *Tu.* (*DCV*) *ayirōḷ* id. Cf. 483 *Ta.* *iṭṭi*. DEDS 67.

483 *Ta.* *iṭṭi* blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*. *Ma.* *iruvil*, *iruḷ* *D. sisu*; *viṭṭi* Bombay blackwood, *D. latifolia*. *Ka.* *irugunḍi* *D. sissoo*; *ibaḍi*, *ibbaḍi*, *biṭe* *D. latifolia* Roxb. *Tu.* *biṭi* blackwood; *kari-biṭi* ebony, *D. latifolia*. *Te.* *iruguḍu*, *iruvuḍu* *D. latifolia*; (B.) *ibbaḍa*, *ibbeḍa* a certain tree. Cf. 2552 *Ta.* *iravu*. DED(S) 408.

484 *Ta.* *irucu* axle-tree. *Ka.* *irasu*, *iracu*, *iricu*, *irucu*, *irci*, *ircu*, *era-kōlu* an iron axle-tree. *Te.* *irusu* axle, axle-tree. *Kol.* (Br.) *i-rcu* axle. *Ga.* (S.²) *irsu* axle (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Ma.) *irs(u)*, (Ko.) *irs* id. (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 190); (S.) *nirsu* id. (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 1992). *Kuwi* (F.) *hirsu* id. (< *Te.*). DED(S) 409.

485 *Ta.* *iruppai*, *irumpai*, *ippai*, *iluppai* mahua tree, *Bassia longifolia*. *Ma.* *irippa*, *iruppa*, *ilippa*, *iluppa* *B. latifolia*. *Ka.* *ippe*, *hippe* *B. latifolia* Roxb. *Tu.* *ippe*, (B-K. also) *irippe* the olive tree. *Te.* *ippa* *B. longifolia*. *Kol.* (SR.) *ippā*, (Kin.) *ippa* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *irpu* mahua. *Pa.* *irup*, *irpa* id. *Ga.* (S.²) *irpa* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *iṛū-marā*, (W.) *iṛū*, (Ph.) *iru* (*pl.* *iruhk*), (*Ch.*) *irup/irup*, (Y.) *iruk*, (A.) *hiruk*, (Mu.) *irum/irum*, (Ma. G.) *irp(i)*, (M.) *irpi*, (Ko.) *iṛu māra* id. (*Voc.* 183); (ASu.) *hirp* id.; *hirūk* mahua flowers; (LuS.) *irpoo* mahua. *Konda* *ipa* *maran* the mahua tree. *Kui* *irpi*, (K.) *ripi* mahua. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *irpi* id.; *irpi kāru* mahua liquor. DED(S, N) 410.

486 *Ta.* *irumpu* iron, instrument, weapon. *Ma.* *irumpu*, *irimpu* iron. *Ko.* *ib* id. *To.* *ib* needle. *Koḍ.* *iriṁbi* iron. *Te.* *inumu* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *inum* (*pl.* *inmul*) iron, sword. *Kui* (Friend-Pereira) *rumba vaḍi* ironstone (for *vaḍi*, see 5285). Cf. 2552 *Ta.* *iravu*. DED(S) 411.

487 *Ta.* *iruvi* Nepal aconite. *Ma.* *iruvi* a drug, (*ML*) Nepal aconite. DED 412.

488 *Ta.* *iruvēri*, *iruvēli* cuscuss grass, *Ma.* *iruvēri*, *iruvēli* *Andropogon muricatus*. *Tu.* *irvēri* id. / Cf. *Skt.* *hrivera-*, *hrivela(ka)-*, *hirivera-* a kind of *Andropogon* (acc. to some, *Pavonia odorata*); Parpola 1977-78, pp. 252-4. DED 413.

489 *Ta.* *irai* (-v-, -nt-) to sound, roar (as the sea), rumble (as a crowd), wamble (as the bowels), whiz (as birds when flying); (-pp-, -tt-) to cry out (as in anger), hiss (as a snake), pant, breathe hard, wheeze, *n.* sound, roar, splash (as of a running river); *iraiccal* sound, noise, clamour; *iraippu* buzzing, din, wheezing, asthma; *irañku* (*irañki-*) to weep, cry, roar, sound (as *yāṛ*); *iraṭṭu* (*iraṭṭi-*) to sound; make to sound, beat (as drum); *iriyal* weeping; *irumu* (*irumi-*) to cough; *n.* cough; *irumal* cough. *Ma.* *irekka* to pant, snore, bluster, roar as sea; *iraccal*, *ireppu* noise (as of sea, bowels), hum, buzz; *irampuka* to bluster, be loud; *irampal* roar of the sea, difficulty of breathing; *irumal* a cough;

eraccil din, bustle; erappu buzzing, din, wheezing; erampam din, bustle, great noise. *Ka.* rampa clamour, vociferation; rambu clamour, noise; rambha sounding, roaring, bellowing, lowing, making a noise. *Koḍ.* rampa hubbub. *Tu.* ramb(h)ārūṭi, rambāroṭi, rambhāṭa clamour, outcry. *Te.* rampu (probably 'expressive' ṛ), rampu noise, uproar, disturbance, squabble, wrangle, scandal; rampil(i)u, rampilu to make an uproar. *Kol.* (Kin.) rampam uproar, commotion. *Pa.* ran ban disorder. / Cf. Skt. rambh-, ramb- to sound; rambhā- sounding, roaring, lowing; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10634. DED(S, N) 414, DED(N) 4237.

490 *Ta.* irai food of birds, beasts, and other inferior animals, prey; (Koll.) erav prey. *Ma.* ira food of birds, snakes, infants. *Ko.* er food brought by birds to young, prey of a wild animal. *Ka.* ere food for animals, as for snakes, birds, etc. *Te.* era food. *Br.* iragh bread, food. DED 415.

491 *Ta.* iraical flaw (as of a precious stone), roughness (as of a brick). *Ma.* iraccal the appearance of cracked, uneven wood. DED 416.

492 *Ka.* irku, ikku to lay or put down, put, place, beat, serve up (as food); be put; *n.* act of putting, etc.; ikkuva, ikkuha laying, putting, etc.; irkisu, ikkisu to cause to put. *Tu.* ikkuni to put, serve up (as food). ? Cf. 442 and 443 *Ta.* iṭu, 480 *Ta.* iru, 502 *Ta.* iri, 516 *Ta.* iraṅku. DED 418.

493 *Go.* (Mu. Elwin) irsānā, (Ko.) iṛs- to comb the hair (*Voc.* 215). *Kur.* ircnā to scratch and turn over (as fowls in the ground), poke, dig into, scratch into and spread out, turn about and spread (as embers for extinguishing them). *Malt.* irce to scratch the ground (as fowls do). *Br.* iris a comb. DED(S) 419.

494 *Ta.* il house, home, place, wife; illam house, home; illaval, illāl wife, mistress of house; illāḷaṇ, illālī householder. *Ma.* il house, place; illam house of Nambudiri. *Koḍ.* illavēn man who is a relative. *Tu.* illu house, dwelling, family. *Te.* illu (*adj.* iṇṭi) house, dwelling, habitation; illaṭamu, illaṇṭramu living in the house of one's wife's father. *Kol.* ella house; (SR.) iltāmā younger sister's husband; (Kin.) iltam boy who serves for a wife in her father's house (SR. and Kin. < *Te.*). *Nk.* ella house. *Pa.* il podi roof. *Go.* (SR.) il house (*Voc.* 196). *Koṇḍa* ilu (*pl.* ilku) house. *Pe.* il (*obl.* inj-, *pl.* ilku) house. *Mand.* il id. *Kui* iḍu house, dwelling, shed, hut. *Kuwi* (F.) illū (*pl.* ilka), (S.) illu, (Su. P.) il (*pl.* ilka) house. DED(S) 420.

495 *Ta.* ila, ilavam, ilavu red-flowered silk-cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*. *Ma.* ilavam, ilavu silk-cotton tree, *B. pentandra*. *Ka.* elava the seemul or silk-cotton tree, *B. heptaphyllum* Roxb. *Tu.* āla silk-cotton tree. *Pa.* neluk id. *Go.* (Ma.) lēki, (M.) leke

B. malabaricum (*Voc.* 3126); (LuS.) lēkee id. *Koṇḍa* lēka maran id. *Kuwi* (Su.) lēko, (Isr.) lēko marnu, (Mah.) ḍakāṅgi id. Cf. 5539 *Ta.* vēli. DED(S, N) 421.

496 *Ta.* ilāñci, iriñci pointed-leaved ape-flower. *Ma.* ilāññi, iraññi, eriññi, eriññi *Mimusops elengi*. *Ka.* reñje *M. elengi* Lin. *Tu.* reñja, reñji, reñjiru, reñjē, reñjeyi, reñjevu *M. elengi*. DED 422.

497 *Ta.* ilai leaf, petal; (-pp-, -tt-) to become green. *Ma.* ila leaf; ilaccal foliage; ilakku, elakku a single leaflet of a palm. *Ko.* el leaf. *To.* eṣ id. *Ka.* ele, ela id. *Koḍ.* elakaṇḍa id. *Tu.* elē, irē id. *Go.* (Mu.) koṛk-ila new leaf (*Voc.* 934; for koṛk-, cf. 2149). DED(S) 423.

498 *Ta.* illaṭai soot adhering to the inner side of the roof. *Ma.* illara-kkari, illaṛa-kkari grime, soot. *Ka.* illaṇa soot adhering to the inner side of the roof. DED 424.

499 *Ka.* illāmalli a tell-tale, backbiting. *Te.* illāmalli a backbiter, tell-tale. DED 425.

500 *Ta.* ivuḷi horse. *Br.* (h)ullī id. (Burrow 1972.) DEN 9A.

501 *Ta.* iṛa (-pp-, -nt-) to lose, forfeit; lose by death; iṛappu loss; iṛavu loss, deprivation, detriment; destruction, ruin, death; destitution. *Ma.* iṛakkam loss; iṛakkuka to lose, forfeit; iṛavu death. Cf. also 'lose' for *Ta.* iṛukku in 503. From DED 426.

502 *Ta.* iri (-v-, -nt-) to descend, dismount, fall, drop down, be reduced in circumstances, be inferior; (-pp-, -tt-) to lower, let down, degrade, despise; iṛiccu (iṛicci-) to lower, let down, remit (as taxes), pull down (as a building), disgrace; iṛiciṇaṇ, iṛiṇaṇ, iṛiyiṇaṇ outcaste; iṛittu (iṛitti-) to lower, let down, remit (as taxes); iṛippu contemptuous treatment; iṛipu, iṛivu inferiority, disgrace, decrease, hollow, pit. *Ma.* iṛika to descend; iṛikka to lower, take down; iṛivu going down, sinking; iṛuka to fall, sink; iṛal remissness, defect; iṛiyuka to descend, get down. *To.* i-x- (i-xy-) to descend; i-k- (i-ky-) to put down (burden). *Ka.* iṛi (iṛid-) to come down, descend, alight, go down, set (as the sun), become less, subside, be depressed or humbled, become lean; iṛa, iṛi, iṛu coming down, descending, being depressed, being humbled, declining, abating; iṛaku, iṛiku, iṛuku to cause to go down, lower, go down, incline; iṛakisu to cause to lower, etc.; iṛata, iṛita descending, inclining; iṛike descent, humbled condition; iṛipu, iṛapu, iṛupu to cause to descend, let down, lower; iṛiyuvike descending. *Koḍ.* iṛi- (iṛiv-, iṛiñj-) to descend, get ready; iṛip- (iṛipi-), (Mercara dialect) i-p- (i-pi-) to lower, get (bullocks) out of shed; ? ala- (-p-, -t-) to sit down (< *iṛay-; MBE 1970, p. 147). *Tu.* iliyuni to fall, tumble, come down; iriyuni to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves); iri abatement of intoxication. *Te.* digu to alight, descend, decrease; diggu, (K. also) diggu to descend; digu to descend,

alight, dismount, be unladen or disembarked, be distilled, fall in drops, penetrate, become less, abate; *digudala* descending, descent, decline; a lower region or part; *digumati* disembarkation, unshipment; *diguva* lower place or part; lower, inferior; down, below, under; *diga* down; *ḍigiya*, *ḍiggiya* a well with steps descending into it; *ḍiṅku* to die; *ḍincu*, *ḍimpu*, *dimpu*, *digucu* to lower, let down, put down, decrease, unload, disembark, distil; *ḍindu* to sink, fall, droop, submit, die; *n.* defeat, fall, subjection; (B.) *ḍiṅki* a fall in wrestling. *Koḷ. dig-* (*dikt-*), (SR.) *ḍig-*, *dig-*, (Kin.) *ḍigg-* to descend, come down from a height; *dip-* (*dipt-*), *digip-* (*digipt-*) to make to come down from a height. *Nk. digg-* to descend; *dipp-* to make to descend. *Nk. (Ch.) ḍik-/dig-*, *ḍigul-/ḍigl-* to descend; *ḍigap-*, *ḍigup-/ḍigp-* to make to descend (cf. 430). *Pa. iṛ-*, *iṛv-*, (S) *iṛi-* to descend; *iṛkip-* (*iṛkit-*) to make to descend, put down (burden). *Ga. (Oll.) iṛg-* to descend, (sun, moon) sets; *iṛigp-* (*iṛigt-*) to make to descend; (S.) *iḍg-* to descend, dismount. *Go. (M.) ḍigānā*, (Ko.) *ḍig-* to descend (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 1562). *Koṇḍa ḍig-* (*-it-*) to descend, dismount; drip down (as oil from oil-press, flour from grinding-stone, etc.); *ḍip-* to cause to descend or come down, put or take down; to leave. *Kui ḍiṅa* (*ḍit-*) to fall, drop, fall down from, descend upon, occur; *pl. action ḍipka* (*ḍipki-*); *dippa* (*dipt-*) to set down, put a pot on the fire (*d-Voc.*, *Gramm.* 140; *d- Gramm.* 187). *Kuwi (ḍ.) ḍi-* (*-t-*) to fall. ? Cf. 492 *Ka. irku*. DED(S, N) 426.

503 *Ta. iṛukku* (*iṛukki-*) to slip down from a great height, fall down from a high rank, slip, slide, grow weak; forget, lose, destroy (cf. also 'lose' in 501); *n.* evil, disgrace, defect, inferiority, forgetfulness, slippery ground; *iṛukkam* fault, offence, ignominy; *iṛukkal* slipping, gliding. *Ma. iṛukkuka* to slip, slide; *iṛukal* sliding, slipping. *Ko. u-g-* (*u-yg-*) to slide down a slope; *u-k-* (*u-yk-*) to cause to slide down a slope; *u-j-* (*u-j-*) to slide down a slope on a plank. *To. u-x-* (*u-xy-*) to glide along, slip through hands; *u-k-* (*u-ky-*) to make to glide along, slip (bars of pen from their slots); *iṅ-* (*iṅy-*) to slip, be slippery. *Tu. iḷiyuni* to slip out or down, slide; *iḷijāru* a slope, slipperiness (for *jāru*, cf. 2482). From DED 426.

504 (a) *Ta. iṛu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to draw, pull, drag along the ground, attract (as a magnet), wheedle, draw out, stretch, draw into (as a whirlpool), engulf, absorb; have convulsions; *iṛuppu*, *iṛuval*, *iṛuvai* drawing, pulling; *ici* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to contract (as the muscles in spasm), ache (as the muscles from over-exertion); pull, draw, drag; *icippu* pull, strain, spasm, convulsion; *icivu* spasm, convulsion, labour pains; *icuppu* sweeping away (as a flood). *Ma. iṛukka* to draw, take off clothes; *iṛekka* to drag, pull; *iṛappu* propelling force of a current, etc.; *iṛkkuka* to drag, put

off clothes. *Ko. iḷv-* (*iḷt-*) to drag on ground (*intr.*); drag (*tr.*), suck; ? *iv-* (*ivt-*) to pull out or off. *To. iṅy-* (*iṅc-*) (calf) sucks; *i-ṣf-* (*i-ṣt-*) to drag, pull- (or with 542 *Ta. iṛ*). *Ka. iṛ*, *iṛ*, *eṛe* to pull, drag, attract, take away by force, etc.; *n.* pulling, attracting, etc.; *iḍu*, *eṛa*, *eṛavu* pulling, dragging, etc.; *eṛata* pulling; *eṛasu*, *eṛisu* to cause to drag; (PBh.) *iṛkuḷi* attraction; *i. goḷ* to attract, captivate. *Koḷ. i-ḷ-* (*i-p-*, *i-t-*) to drag. *Tu. igguni* to draw, pull. *Te. iḍucu*, *iḍcu* to pull, haul, drag, draw, attract; *iḍupu*, *iḍpu* pulling, delay, convulsion; (K.) *iḍu* to milk; *iḍumunta* milk-pot; *igguḷ-aḍu* to pull, haul, drag, jerk; *igguḷ-aṭa* jerking, struggling; (B.) *iggu* to pull, haul, drag; *igga-muggi* hauling about, struggle, violence. *Go. (Ma.) iṛk-* to drag (*Voc.* 192); (Tr.) *iṣānā* to draw a picture or line (*Voc.* 216). *Koṇḍa iṛis-* (*-t-*) to pull, drag; *iṛispis-* to make to drag; *iṛay ā-* to drag oneself along the ground. *Kui ḍripa* (*ḍrit-*) to drag, drag away, abduct; *n.* act of dragging, abduction. *Kuwi (S.) ḍriṇai* to haul; (Isr.) *ḍriṇ-* to drag (leaves and branches to cover the seeds by levelling the soil). *Kur. iḷnā* (*iḷyas/iḷccyas*) to draw out, pull out; *iḷnā* (*iḷyas*), *iṣnā* (*iṣyas*) to pluck (an ear of Indian corn). *Malt. ice* to take off (as cap or shoes); *ic-qoṭe* to jerk, shake off; *icgre* to come off, get loose; ice to louse. ? *Br. rūsing* to pull off, pull out, pull up, pluck. DED(S) 427.

(b) *Ta. iṛu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to gasp for breath; *iṛuppu* asthma; *iṛai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to breathe in a scarcely audible manner, as a dying person; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to breathe hard. *Ma. iṛayuka* to breathe hard as a dying person; *iṛaykkuka* to breathe hard; *iṛukkuka* to gasp for breath as from asthma; *iṛu-vali* difficulty in breathing. *Ko. eḷv-* (*eḷt-*) to pant; *eḷvl* panting. *To. eḷf-* (*eḷt-*) to pant; *eḷp* panting. Special development of meaning for *Ta. iṛu* to pull, drag. DED 427, and from DED 435.

505 *Ta. iṛuku* (*iṛuki-*) to daub, smear, rub over (as mortar); *iṛai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to rub against (as the shoots of the bamboo tree); (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to rub so as to be dissolved (as a pill in honey or milk), daub, paint, draw; *iṛicu* (*iṛici-*) to smear, plaster, spread over. *Ma. iṛuka* to daub, rub, soil; *iṛuṇṇuka* to be soiled; *iṛukkuka* to solder, make dirty; *iṛukkam* rubbing, polish; *iṛayuka* to rub (as two branches). *Ka. eṛavu* to rub, rub off or out, stroke gently; *ercu*, *eccu* to smear. *Pe. iṛiz-* (*iṛist-*) to draw a line. DED(S) 428.

506 *Ta. iṛai* yarn, single-twisted thread, darning; (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be reeled, as yarn; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to spin. *Ma. iṛa* a single thread, long hair; *iṛekka* to patch, mend; *iḷekkuka* to wind up thread. *Ko. eḷ* thread in cloth. *Ka. eṛe* thread; *eṛtu* the string or cord of the warp of the texture of a cot. *Tu. ile* a hair, fibre; (B-K.) *iḷe*, *eḷe* a fibre, thread. *Kui eṣpa* (*eṣt-*) to spin thread; *n.* act of spinning. DED(S, N) 429.

507 *Ta. irai* (-v-, -nt-) to associate very intimately, have tender emotions (as in love), be together (as husband and wife), copulate (as snakes). *Ko. ir-* (iṭy-) to have sexual intercourse with. *Ka. eḷasu* to desire, long for, take pleasure in; ? *deṅgu* sexual union. ? *Te. (K.) dēgu* to copulate with. ? *Kol. deng-* (deṅkt-) to have sexual intercourse with. ? Cf. 457 *Ta. ipai*. DED(S) 430.

508 *Ma. irayuka* to trail, creep, crawl (as infants); *ira-jāti* reptiles; *iraccal* creeping; *eyuka* to creep. *Te. dēku, dēkuru*, (K. also) *dēku* to creep or slide along the ground on the posteriors. DED(S) 431.

509 *Ta. ilaku* (ilaki-) to shake (*intr.*), agitate; *ilakku* (ilakki-) to shake (*tr.*). *Ma. ilakuka* to move, shake, fluctuate; *ilakkuka* to move (*tr.*), shake, stir, disturb, interrupt; stir (*intr.*); *ilakkikka* to get into motion, set on (e.g. a dog); *ilakkam* shaking, fluctuation, irresolution. *Ko. elg-* (elgy-) (something) is slightly raised or imperfectly fixed in place, lift one's body slightly from ground, (mind) is moved (by pity); *elk-* (elky-) to lift slightly from position, lever out, pull (trigger); *elc-* (elc-) (blister) rises. *Ka. eḷadu, eḷidu* moving about, unsteadiness, fickleness; (Hav.) *eḷagu* to be excited. *Koḍ. ēl-* (ēli-) to leave one's position, leave abruptly, be removed from one's position; *ēlak-* (ēlaki-) to make to leave a position, uproot, (god) possesses (man who devil-dances); *ēlaka* uprooting from position, violent, shaking (as when possessed by a god). *Tu. lakkuni* to rise, get up, depart, start; *lakkāvuni* to lift, raise, wake, rouse, steal. *Go. (Mu.) lēsk-* to tremble, be possessed by gods; *lēske* (*pl. -r*) medium through whom gods speak (he always shakes his head); (Ma.) *lēsk-* to cast out evil spirits by means of spells; *lēske* (*pl. -r*) priest, shaman (*Voc.* 3135). *Br. hilh* fever (MBE 1962, p. 63). DED(S) 432.

510 *Ta. ilaku* (ilaki-) to become relaxed (as a bowstring), get loose (as screws), become pliable (as melted iron), get reduced in hardness owing to moisture, grow soft, liquefy, lessen in intensity or severity (as wind, rain, sunshine, fever), become tender, mild, yielding, placable; *ilakku* (ilakki-) to slacken (*tr.*), relax (as a spring), loosen (as a rope), moisten (as the throat with liquid), relieve (as the bowels by cathartics), cause to relent, make less firm (as a peg driven into the ground); *ilakkam* laxity, relaxation, tenderness, leniency; *ilakkari* (-pp-, -tt-) to relax; *ilakkāram* laxity, relaxation, indulgence; (Tinn.) *eḷa* loose. *Ma. iḷekkuka* to slacken, subside, abate; remit, make to rest; *iḷavu* leave, holiday, rest. *Ka. (Hav.) eḷakku* to unstick. *Go. (Ph.) rengānā, reṅginā*, (W.) *reṅginā* to be loose; (Tr.) *rēṅgānā* to be open; *caus. rēṅgstānā*; (Mu.) *leh-*, (Ma.) *le?*, (Pat.) *lehānā* to untie, loosen; (Ko.) *lēng-* to become loose; *caus. lēh-* (*Voc.* 3047). DED(S) 433, and from DED(S) 4246.

511 *Ta. ili* (-v-, -nt-) to become low-spirited because of being ridiculed by others; (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, scorn, ridicule, disgrace, grin, show the teeth (as in cringing or in craving servilely); *n.* laughter, derisive laughter, disgrace, contempt, scorn, defect; *iḷivu* ridicule, disgrace, disgust. ? *ici* (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh; *n.* laughter. *icippu* laughter. *Ma. ili* contemptuous grin; *iḷika* to fret, as children; *iḷikka* to grin (as dogs, monkeys), show the teeth; *iḷiccal* grinning, bashfulness; *iḷippu* grinning, neighing, nonsensical talk. DED 434.

512 *Ta. ilai* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow weary, be fatigued, get exhausted, become worn out, be emaciated, fail before a foe, lag behind a rival, become impoverished, reach the stage of diminishing returns (as land), grow weak and lacking in fruitfulness (as trees), fade or lose vigour (as a plant); *ilaittavan* poor man, weak man; *ilaippu* weariness, fatigue, lassitude, affliction, distress; *ilakkam* weariness, faintness; *ilaku* (ilaki-) to grow weary, become tired, fade away (euphemism = die), perish; *eli* (-v-, -nt-) to become feeble, low-spirited; ? *ciḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be wearied, tired. *Ma. ilaccal* weariness; *iḷappu* id., lassitude; *iḷaykkuka* to be fatigued, get exhausted, grow lean; *iḷikkuka* to be emaciated, grow lean or thin; (Tiyya) *iḷusan* a loafer. *Ka. iḷidu* the state of wasting away, diminishing, decay. *Te. eḷanna* weariness. DED(S, N) 435.

513 *Ta. ila, ilam, ilai* young, tender; *ila-nir* tender coconut milk, tender coconut; *ilai* youth, tender age; *ilaimai* youth; *ilaicci* younger sister; *ilainān* younger brother, lad, young man; *ilaitu* that which is young and not fully developed; *ilaivar* youths, young men, servants; *ilaivar*, *ilaivar* young women; *ilaivar* younger person, lad, youth, younger brother; *ilaivan*, *ilaivan*, *ilaivōṇ* younger brother; *ilaku* (ilaki-) to sprout afresh, send forth tender shoots; *ilacu* that which is young or tender; *ilantai* youth, tender years; *ilamai* childhood, youth, tenderness, immaturity of knowledge and intellect, amorosness; *ilaval* younger brother, lad, son. *Ma. ila* tender, young, weak; *ila-nir* unripe coconut; *iḷappam* state of being young, juvenility, tenderness; *ilama* youth, tender age, junior rāja; *iḷayavan* young, younger. *Ko. eḷ* time of youth; young. *To. eḷ* young; tipcat (the small stick hit in the game); *elk* time of youth. *Ka. eḷ, eḷa, eḷe* tenderness, youth, weakness, moderation; *eḷa-nir* water of an unripe coconut; *eḷaku* young age; *eḷatu, eḷadu, eḷedu* that is tender, young; *eḷetana* tenderness, youth. *Koḍ. eḷē* youth. *Tu. eḷatu, eḷe* tender, green, not fully grown; *lattu* young, tender, unripe, green, imperfect; *ellyāye* a youth, junior, minor; *lambu* tender; *lambē* a tender fruit. *Te. lēta, lē-* young, tender, light, delicate, soft; *lēka* servant; *lēga* a sucking or young calf; *lēma* a woman; tender; *eḷa* young, tender, delicate, slight, gentle; *eḷa-nāga* damsel (cf. 3634 *Ta. nāku*); *eḷa* tender, young; *eḷa-niru* tender coconut water, a tender coconut;

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nelāta, nelātuka woman. *Kol.* le-nga calf. *Nk.* lēnga id.; lēta young (of infants). *Pa.* iled (*pl.* ilenkul) young man, youth; ile (*pl.* ilecil) young woman, girl. *Ga.* (Oll.) ile bride; iled grown-up girl, woman; ilend (*pl.* iler) bridegroom. *Go.* (Tr.) raiyōl (*pl.* raiyōr) adult boy; *fem.* raiyā; (Ph. ChD.) raiyor (*pl.* -k) boy; *fem.* raiyā; (M.) layor young; (L.) leyor young (*masc.*); leyā id. (*fem.*); (Ma.) leyor young man; *fem.* leya (*pl.* -sk); (Ko.) leyond (*pl.* leyor) young man; *fem.* lēydar (*Voc.* 3066); (ASu.) diyyōr young man; diyyā young woman; (KoT.) leyōndu young man; ledādi young woman; (SR.) lehmi youth (*Voc.* 3125). *Konḍa* lēna calf; lēta tender (< *Te.*). *Kui* lāvenju grown-up boy, young man, youth; lāa grown-up girl, young woman; leti soft, yielding. *Kuwi* (F.) rā'a young woman, virgin; (S.) lāa virgin; (D.) rā'a (*pl.* -sika) young woman; (Isr.) rā'a young unmarried girl; (F. S.) liddi soft. *Kur.* lidum soft. ? *Br.* ilum brother; ir sister. (For *Kui* lāvenju, lāa, *Kuwi* rā'a, etc., see Krishnamurti 1980.) / Cf. *Pkt.* līva- child, boy. DED(S, N) 436, and from DED(S) 248.

514 *Ta.* ira (-pp-, -nt-) to die, become obsolete, depart; irakku (irakki-) to kill; irappu, iravi, iravu death; iru (iruv-, irr-) to die, end in; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, bring to an end; iruti, iru termination, end, death, limit; irr-ayal penultimate. *Ma.* irakkuka to die; irappu, iruti end; iru ruin. *Ka.* irku, ikku to kill, destroy; *n.* killing, destroying; irkisu to cause to kill. *Tu.* irkāvuni, ikkāvuni to extinguish; irkuni to be quenched. *Kui* ejga (ejgi-) to die in childbirth (Su. 1973). DED 437.

515 *Ta.* ira (-pp-, -nt-) to go beyond, transcend, excel, be pre-eminent, pass by (of time), transgress; irappa much, exceedingly; irappu transgression, passing, excess, abundant. *To.* ert- (erty-) to overcome in contest, outstrip. *Kur.* esnā (essas) to transgress. Or do *Ta.* and *To.* go with 2589 *Ta.* cira? DED 438.

516 *Ta.* iraṅku (iraṅki-) to descend, alight, fall (as rain), disembark, settle into place, halt, abate (as poison, small-pox, etc., which are supposed to pass away from the head downward), bow respectfully, fall from a high state; iraṅkal place of descent, of debarkation; irakku (irakki-) to lower, let down, put down (load), unload; *n.* unburdening, discharging; irai (-v-, -nt-) to bow before (as in salutation), worship; iraiṅcu (iraiṅci-) id., fall down, hang low (as a cluster of coconuts), bow, bend. *Ma.* iraṅṅuka to descend, go down, disembark, be swallowed; irakkuka to put down, unlade, expel, swallow; irakkam descending, slope, abatement, ebb; iraiṅcuka to adore, make obeisance; irayuka to bow, salute; iravu a valley, descending slope. *Ir.* raṅgu/ra-ṅgū to descend. *Ko.* erg- (ergy-) to go down, (food) is swallowed; erk- (erky-) to put down (load), reduce (a fine), (priest)

unties (front hair knot); erg down. *To.* irk- (irky-) to swallow; erk down, the east; muḍy irk- (irky-) to shave (beard and hair) in payment of vow (lit. to make the hair descend; < *Ta.*; cf. 4921). *Ka.* eragu to bow, be bent, crouch, come down, alight, fall upon, attack, enter, join, accrue to; *n.* a bow, obeisance; eragisu to cause to bow, etc.; eraka coming down, etc.; eraguha bowing, coming down, perching, etc. *Koḍ.* eraṅg- (ēraṅgi-) (food, liquid) slips down throat, goes down slowly; ērak- (ēraiki-) to let slip down throat slowly. *Tu.* eraguni to bow, fall upon, seize, alight; ekkuni to ebb, decline; jappuni to descend, alight; jappelū descent, slope, ebb; japuḍuni to let down, lower; jāpini, jāpuni to be unloaded; jāpāvuni to put down a load; jāpelū putting down, as a load. *Bel.* (LSB 2.1) ija to climb down. *Kor.* (O. T.) jāvu to descend. *Te.* erāgu, erāgu to descend, bow or make obeisance, prostrate oneself; erāguḍu bowing, salutation; rēvu, (inscr. 10th cent., in place names) rēvu landing place, port, harbour, ford. *Go.* (A.) rey-, ray-, (SR.) reyānā, (Y.) ray-, (Tr.) raittānā, raiyātānā, raggānā, (Ph.) raigānā, etc. to descend; *caus.* (Tr.) rehtānā, ragstānā, etc. to cause to descend, (F-H.) distil (*Voc.* 3049). *Konḍa* res- (-t-) to go down, set (as sun), dismount, descend; (BB) re- (-t-) to descend; rep- to put down. ? *Pe.* jū- (-t-) to descend. *Kuwi* (F.) recalī, (S.) re'nai to descend; (F.) rephali to put down; (S.) jespi slope. Cf. 798 *Kur.* ettnā; ? cf. 492 *Ka.* irku. DED(S, N) 439.

517 *Ta.* iravu, irā, irāl prawn, shrimp; irāl bivalve shellfish, mussel. *Ma.* irāvu prawn, shrimp. ? *Tu.* eṭṭi prawn. *Te.* reyya, royya prawn, shrimp. *Pa.* rēḍa shrimp. *Ga.* (S.²) reyya shrimp, prawn. *Go.* (Ko.) rēyi kike id. (*Voc.* 3060); (Koya Su.) reyya id. *Konḍa* reyo id. *Kuwi* (S.) rēya id. DED(S) 440.

518 *Ta.* iravu, irāl honeycomb; irāṭṭu id. (local dial.). *Ka.* (Hal.) ēri empty beehive; (Jēnu Kuruba, LSB 4.12) irle honeycomb; (Sholiga, LSB 6.18) rāde id. *Koḍ.* te-n-eri id. *Tu.* (Bhattacharya; Brahmin dial.) edi id. *Go.* (Tr.) yēri the bees' comb in which the eggs and grubs live; (Ma.) arey part of hive where bees and grubs live (*Voc.* 392). *Kui* jēka honeycomb. DED(S, N) 441.

519 *Ta.* iravulār hill tribes. *Ma.* iravan, iravālar hill tribe of basket-makers. *Ka.* eṛava a hill tribe in Coorg. DED 442.

520 *Ta.* iru (iruv-, irr-) to break, snap (as a stick), become severed (as a limb); (-pp-, -tt-) to break off (as a branch), snap asunder, smash, break in pieces. *Ma.* iruka to break, snap. *Te.* (B.) iriyu to be broken, smashed. *Kui* renga (rengi-) to be broken in pieces (bread, cakes); repka (< rek-p; rekt-) to break into pieces. *Kur.* esnā (essas) to break, divide by force (a stick, a tooth, etc.), quell, crush; esnā to get broken; esnā murcurnā to break short, snap, part asunder suddenly. DED 443.

521 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to pay (as a tax, a debt); *iruppu* payment of debt, tax; *irai* tax on land, duty. *Ma. ira* taxes, tribute, a certain fee for land-tenure; *irukkuka* to pay as tax; *iruppu* paying a tax or repaying a debt. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *reng-* (-it-) to pay off. *Kur. erxnā* to be (so much) out of pocket, be fined, lose money; *erxta'anā* to make one (so much) the poorer, fine, extort, make disgorge. *Malt. ergtre* to force another to pay his debts. DED(S) 444.

522 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to strain, percolate (as a liquid); *irru-ccottu* to exude and drop at intervals. *Ma. iruka* (ir-) to drip, drop; *irikka* to dribble; (Tiyya) *irru* a drop; *iruvu* to trickle. *Ka. ibbani* fog, mist, dew; (Tipt., LSB 18.16) *ircilu* fine drops of rain. *Nk. (Ch.) erap-* to strain off water from boiled rice. *Go. (ASu.) ir-* to ooze. DED(S, N) 445.

523 *Ta. iru* (-pp-, -tt-) to tarry, stay; *iruppu*, *irai* abiding, tarrying. *Ka. iru* to stay, hesitate; *irisu* to cause to stay, put. DED 446.

524 *Ta. iruku* (iruki-) to become tight (as a knot), harden (as land dried by the sun, molten, metals when they are cooled), become dry (as mortar or clay), thicken (as phlegm), congeal, coagulate, solidify, become firm, be fixed or rooted in; *irukku* (irukki-) to tighten, tie close or hard, make compact, repress, restrain, drive in (as a nail); *n.* pressure, coercion, reproof, hard knot; *irukkam* tightness, compactness, rigidity, niggardliness; *irukkan* miser; *irukal* contraction; *irumpu* thicket, shrub, bush; *ikku* danger, trouble; *ikkaṭṭu* trouble, difficulty, straitened circumstances. *Ma. irukuka* to become tight, close; *irukkuka* to tie tight, catch as a crab, (river) to have a narrow bed; *irukkam*, *irukku* tightness, covetousness; *ikku* trouble; *ikkaṭṭu* straits, difficulty; *irra* stinginess, a miser; *irran* miser; *irikka* to keep tenaciously, lay up. *Ko. irg-* (irgy-) to become tight, be compressed, be tightly wedged in; *irk-* (irky-) to tighten (clothes), pinch, press tightly in crowd; *ikaṭ* obstruction, esp. on narrow path so that one cannot pass. *To. ikoṭ* difficulty, narrowness of path. *Ka. iraku*, *iriku*, *iruku*, *irku*, *iraṅku*, *irīṅku*, *iruṅku*, *iri* to be closely confined, be compressed or squeezed; confine, compress, squeeze, press, pinch; *iraku*, *iriku*, *irku*, *ikku* state of being close, confined, squeezed, or straitened; *irkaṭṭu*, *ikkaṭṭu* state of having little room from side to side, narrowness as that of a door, state of being strait or difficult to pass; *iruku* state of being close, etc., a narrow place, a thicket; *ira*, *iri*, *iru* state of being confined, tight, or close; *irakisū*, *irikisū*, *irukisū*, *iruṅkisū*, *irkisū* to press, squeeze; *irube*, *iruvu*, *iruve* a throng, crowd, large number; *irumbu* a narrow place; hardness, harshness. *Tu. iriyuni* to rub or squeeze between the hands, knead; *ikkaṭṭu* narrowness, difficulty, straitness, poverty; *irbuliyuni* to curdle as milk. *Te. iruku* to be squeezed, go or get into an insufficient space, be stuck in; squeeze or thrust into a narrow

place; *n.* a narrow place, a lane; *adj.* narrow, incommensurable; *irumu* a covert, hiding place; *iriyu* to be squeezed, crushed, jammed; (K.) *iri* tight (of embrace), narrow (of path), slender; (K.) *iriyincu* to keep together (fingers of hand), hold tight; *ikku-pāṭu*, *ikkaṭṭu* calamity, difficulty, hardship, trouble; *ibbandi* difficulty, inconvenience; *immudappu* trouble, difficulty. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) ihittānā* to coagulate (milk, *tr.*) (*Voc.* 204). *Koṇḍa iRku* narrowness (of lane), tightness (of cloth, etc.); *iraṇa* tightly (of clothing); *irzu* tightness (of shirt, bracelet, etc.); *irmu* being too narrow (of house). ? *Kui ruḥpa* (ruht-) to twist and squeeze off or out, squeeze out filth from entrails; *n.* extraction by squeezing. ? *Kur. eṭṭnā* (iṭṭyā) to remain stuck at one place, be hindered from coming out or making further progress, be too tight (of articles of clothing). DED(S) 447.

525 *Ta. iruṅku* great millet (*Sorghum vulgare*); *iraṭi* Italian millet (*Setaria italica*), black Italian millet (*Panicum indicum*). *Ma. iruṅṅu* a kind of maize. Cf. 812 *Koḍ. eri*. From DED(S) 695.

526 *Ta. irumā* (-pp-, -nt-) to be elated, feel exulted; be self-conceited; *irumāppu* elation, conceit, arrogance. *Ma. irumānnu* indifferently, arrogantly.

527 *Ta. irai* anyone who is great (as one's father or guru or any renowned and illustrious person), master, chief, elder brother, husband, king, supreme god, height, head, eminence; *iraimai* kingly superiority, celebrity, government, divinity; *iraiyaṇ* chief, god; *iraiyān* Śiva; *iraivaṇ* god, chief, master, husband, venerable person; *iraivi* mistress, queen, Pārvatī. *Ma. irān*, *rān* sire, used in addressing princes. *Ka. eṇe* state of being a master or husband; a master; *eṇeya* master, king, husband; *eṇati* a mistress. *Te. eṇa* lord (Nellore inscr. [7th-8th cent.]; so Master, *BSOAS* 12. 351; Inscr.²); *rēḍu* king, lord, master, husband. DED 448.

528 *Ta. irai*, *irappu* inside of a sloping roof, eaves of a house; *iravāram* eaves of a house. *Ma. ira*, *irakāli*, *irayaṇṇam* eaves of a house; *irampu* eaves, brow of a hill, edge; *iravāram* veranda. *Ka. eṇakil*, *eṇake* a roof, thatch. *Koḍ. eṇaki* eaves. ? *Te. eṇa*, in: *talliyeṇa* the uppermost well-tube which forms a parapet round a well. *Koṇḍa rēkam* roof. *Pe. jēgom* id. ? *Kui rēpa* the lower slopes of a hill. Cf. 5169 *Ta. irappai*. DED(S) 449.

529 *Ta. iracci* flesh; *irri* meat. *Ma. iracci* flesh, meat. *Koḍ. eraci* id. *Te. eṇaci* id. *Koṇḍa re-* (-t-) to eat meat, relish. *Pe. jey* flesh (or with 2549 *Te. ciguru*). DED(S) 450.

530 (a) *Ta. in-* sweet, pleasant, agreeable; sweetness, pleasantness; *inṇam* delight, happiness, sweetness, pleasantness, sexual love, marriage; *inṇaṇ* husband; *inṇu*, *inimai*, *inippu* sweetness, pleasure, delight; *ini* (-pp-, -tt-) to be sweet to the taste, be pleasant; *initu*

that which is sweet, agreeable, good; *inīyar* agreeable persons; *innāmai* pain, distress, misfortune; *innāṅku* evil, pain; *innal* unpleasantness, trouble; *innār* enemies. *Ma.* *inṣam*, *inippam*, *inuppam*, *inima* pleasure, delight; *iniya* sweet; *innāṅkam* vexation, trouble; *inikkuka* to be sweet; *initu*, *inutu* a sweet or agreeable thing; *inivu* sweetness, love, affection; (*Tiyya*) *inippu* sweetness. *Ka.* *in* (*im*, *iñ*, etc.), *ini*, *ine*, *impu*, *imbu*, *immu*, *irpu* sweetness, pleasantness, charm, loveliness; *inidu* that which is sweet; *imbane*, *immane* in a sweet manner; *irme* loveliness, desire, charm, beauty. *Tu.* *impu* agreeableness, pleasantness. *Te.* *incu* to be agreeable; *n.* sugarcane; (*K.*) *indu* to be tasty, agreeable; *impu* (*K.*, *B.* also *imbu*, *immu*) agreeableness, sweetness, beauty, pleasure, desire;

adj. agreeable, pleasant; *impitamu* pleasing, agreeable.

(*b*) *Te.* *emme* beauty, charm, amorous pastime; *emmekāḍu* a beau; *emmekāḍi* a belle. *Kur.* *embā* a taste; pleasant to the taste. *Malt.* *embe* sweet, sweetness; *emb-embre* to be sweetish; *embre* to get a taste; *embtre* to habituate to a taste. *Br.* *hanēn* sweet. DED(N) 451.

531 *Ta.* *inam* class, group, kind, species, race, tribe, herd, associates. *Ma.* *inam* class of animals, swarm. DED 452.

532 *Ta.* *inai* (-v-, -nt-) to lament, cry, grieve; (-pp- -tt-) to torment; *inaivu* crying in distress, pain of mind. *Ma.* *enayuka* to moan; groan, lament, cry, sob; *enaccal* crying, weeping.

I

533 *Ta.* *i* fly, bee; *tēṇ-i* honey bee; (dial., Andronov, p. 65) *iccai* fly; *iccōppi* fly-flapper (i.e. *icc-ōppi*; cf. 2878). *Ma.* *icca* fly. *Ir.* *i-ppi* id. *PālKu.*, *ĀlKu.* *i-pi* id. *Ko.* *i-p* id. *To.* *i-py* id. *Tu.* (*B-K.*) *ippi* eggs laid by a fly, usually in ulcers. *Te.* *iga* id.; *tēti* a large black humble-bee, *Bombinatrix glabra* (see 3268 (*b*) *Ta.* *tēṇ*). *Kol.* *ni-ṅga* fly. *Nk.* *niṅga* id. *Go.* *phukī* bee (*phuk+i*). *Kui* *pūki* id. (*pūk+i*). *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *ipu* maggot. *Kur.* *tini* fly (*tin+i*); *ēxā* gadfly, horsefly. *Malt.* *tēni* bee. *Br.* *hiḷh* fly. Cf. 536 *Ta.* *ical*. DED(S, N) 453.

534 *Ta.* *i*, *ir* wing; *irkkil*, *irkku* feather of an arrow. *Te.* *ika*, *ike* feather. *Konḍa* *iṅka* pubic hair. DED(N) 454.

535 *Kol.* (*SR*) *ik-* to pound. *Nk.* *ik-* to pound grain. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *ik-* to pound, (*C.*) to husk (rice). *Kur.* *ixnā* to rough-husk, half-husk; *ixmā* to be half-husked; (*Hahn*) grind, powder. *Malt.* *igre* to grind very fine. DED(S) 455.

536 *Ta.* *ical*, *iyal* winged white ants. *Ma.* *iyal* winged termites; *iyāmpāṛra* moth, winged termite, grasshopper. *Ka.* *ical* the white ant when winged. *Te.* *isulḷu* winged white ants; *usiḍi* (*pl.* *usilḷu*) winged white ant. Cf. 533 *Ta.* *i*. DED 457.

537 *Go.* *icānā* (*SR.*) to wipe, (*Tr.*) to wipe a part of one's person, esp. to blow the nose, (*Ph.*) to blow the nose (*Voc.* 207). *Kur.* *ijhrnā* to blow the nose; (*Tiga*) *ijnā* to clean the nose; *ijrnā* to clean one's own nose. *Malt.* *inje* to blow the nose. DEDS 68 (from DED 2153).

538 *Ta.* *iṇṭu* (*iṇṭi-*) to gather, come together, be close together, get to be a compact mass, abound; *iṇṭu-nir* sea; *iṭṭu* (*iṭṭi-*) to collect, hoard, accumulate, acquire; *n.* a flock, swarm; *iṭṭam* throng, group, abundance,

acquiring, earning; *iṭṭal* amassing wealth. *Ma.* *iṭṭam* collection; *iṭṭuka* to heap up, increase; *iṭuka* to join, increase; *iṇṭa* a swarm. *Ka.* *iḍu* joining, uniting, increase, plenty, strength, wealth; *iḍukāra*, *iḍugāra* a powerful man; (*PBh.*) *iṇḍe* heap, mass. Cf. 440 *Ka.* *iḍi*. DED 458.

539 *Ta.* *iṇṭu* (*iṇṭ-*) to gouge, extract, pull out. ? *Ma.* *iṇuka* to bend forward or backward so as to apply force.

540 *Ta.* *im* place for cremation of the dead, burial ground; *imam* burning ground, funeral pyre; (*Tinn.*) funeral. *Ma.* *imam* cemetery, funeral pyre, funeral rites.

541 *Kur.* *imā* white ant; *imnā* to be deteriorated or destroyed by white ants. *Malt.* *ime* white ants. DED 460.

542 *Ta.* *ir* (-pp-, -tt-) to drag along, pull, attract, carry away (as a current), excoriate (as a tiger), flay, draw, paint, write; (-v-, -nt-) to be drawn out; saw; *irppu* pull, tug, attraction; *ir-vāl* a saw. *Ma.* *iruka* to saw, split (or with 2491 *Ma.* *cintuka*); *ir* splitting, sawing; *ir-vāl*, *ircca-vāl* a saw; *ircca* sawing; (*Kauṭ.*) *irkkuka* to draw, drag. *To.* *i-ṭh* (*i-ṭhy-*) to pull, drag; *i-ṣf* (*i-ṣt-*) id. (or with 504(a) *Ta.* *igu*). *Ka.* *ir* to pull, draw. *Pa.* *irp-* (*irt-*) to pull. *Ga.* (*S*) *ir-* to pull, drag. *Go.* (*Ma.*) *ric-* to cut with saw (*Voc.* 3034). ? *Pe.* *nir-* (-t-) to pull. DED(S, N) 461.

543 *Tu.* *iruni* to rub off, be worn out. *Pa.* *irc-* to rub. DED 462.

544 *Ta.* *ir*, *irkku*, *irkkil* rib of palm leaf. *Ma.* *irkkil*, *ikkil*, *irkkal*, *iḷ* stalk of coconut leaf, mid-rib of any palm leaf. ? *Tu.* (*DCV*) *cikuru* rib of palm leaf. DED(S) 463.

545 *Ta.* *ir* minuteness; *irmai* subtlety, minuteness. *Te.* *ir* slight (e.g. *ir eṇḍa* slight sunshine; *ir elugu* low voice). DED 464.

546 *Ta.* iral, irul internal organ of the body, as liver or spleen. *Ma.* iral liver. *Ir.* i·ralu, i·rvo id. *ĀlKu.* (one dial.) i·ruvu id. *Ko.* i·ruv id. *To.* ü·ruf id. *Ka.* (Ziegler) hiri id. DED 465.

547 *To.* i·n cicada. *Tu.* iriṭṭi, (BRR) iruṇṭu cricket. *Kui* irri id. *Malt.* iro a chirping insect found chiefly on mango trees. DED(S) 466.

548 *Te.* ṇlugu, nīl(u)gu, (K. also) nilugu to die, perish. *Pa.* il- to fall off (leaves, fruits, etc., from trees); iṭip- (iṭit-) to cause (leaves, etc.) to fall off; (S) ilip- (ilit-) (hen) to shed its feathers. *Ga.* (Oll.) il- to fall off, slip down; ilup- (ilut-) to make to fall; (S.) il- to fall down as fruit, etc. DED 467.

549 *Ta.* iṛam toddy, arrack; iṛavaṇ, iṛuvaṇ one of the caste of toddy-drawers; iṛa-ccēri street inhabited by toddy-drawers. *Ma.* iṛavan = *Ta.* iṛavaṇ. *Ka.* iḍi toddy; iḍiga man of the toddy-drawers caste; *fem.* iḍigitti. *Te.* iḍiga, iṇdra the toddy-drawer caste; iṇdravāḍu man of the toddy-drawer caste; *fem.* iṇdradi. Cf. 550 *Ta.* iṛam; legend current in Malabar ascribes the origin of this caste to Ceylon. DED 468.

550 *Ta.* iṛam Ceylon. *Ma.* iṛam id. / ? < Skt. siṃhala-, Pkt. sīhala-. DED 469.

551 *Ta.* ilai phlegm, asthma, consumption. *Ma.* ila phlegm, saliva, spittle; ili-nir saliva, spittle. ? *To.* i·nm (*obl.* i·nt-) snot (or with 1606 *Ta.* ci). DED 470.

552 *Ka.* ile orange. *Te.* ide a kind of orange. / Cf. *Mar.* iḍ *Citrus aurantium*. DEDS 69.

553 *Ta.* iṛal grief (as of a broken heart), deep-seated sorrow. *Ma.* iṛa, iṛu anger, fury;

iṛuka, iṛekka to be angry; iṛikka to rage, be in a huff; iṛippikka to provoke; iṛam displeasure. Cf. 2639 *Ta.* ciṛu. DED(S, N) 471.

554 *Ta.* iṛu gums; eyiṛu gums, tooth, tusk of elephant or wild hog; (Koll.) evur, (SATD) ekur gums. *Ma.* ēri gums; ekiṛu, akiṛu tooth. *To.* i·r gums. *Ka.* iṛu, igaru id. *Te.* iguru, ciguru the gums, the tender part under the nail. *Go.* (Tr.) hiraṛ the gums (*Voc.* 3550). Cf. 418 *Te.* igul(u)cu. DED(S) 472.

555 *Ta.* iṇ (iṇp-, iṇr-) to bear, bring forth, yean, produce, yield, bring into being; iṛam giving birth, bringing forth; iṛru bringing forth (applied to animals), young one brought forth; i (-v-, -nt-) to create, bring into existence, bring forth. *Ma.* inuka to shoot into ears; to bear, bring forth, yean; iluka to shoot into ears; iṛam the womb of animals; iṛru bringing forth, the infant, young of animals. *Ko.* i·n (i·nd-) (animal) bears young; i·t may (woman or buffalo) which having borne once or twice is barren (may) thereafter. *To.* i·n (i·d-) to bear (calf); i·t- (i·ty-) (goddess) brings forth child, (god) makes to bear (calf); i·t o·y- to be about to calve; i·t e·p ir buffalo within a month of calving; i·t slime passed in dysentery or by buffalo during calving. *Ka.* in (id-) to bring forth young, yean, cub; iduvike bringing forth; i (id-), iyu to bring forth; iyisu, isu to cause to bring forth, help in bringing forth. *Te.* inu to yean, bring forth, bear, calve, foal, produce; inika calving, bearing; ita yeaning, bringing forth young. *Pa.* in- (grain) produces head (vercil inomov). *Koṇḍa* iṇd- (-it-) (animals) to bring forth young. *Br.* hining to lamb, kid, foal, calf, etc. DED(S) 473.

556 *Ta.* iṇai vein of a leaf. *Te.* ine mid-rib of a leaf, or any one of the ribs running from it. *Kuwi* (Isr.) iṇa a sinew. DED 474.

U

557 (a) *Ta.* u demonstr. base expressing a person, place, or thing occupying an intermediate position, neither far nor near, and meaning yonder or occupying a position near the person or persons spoken to; demonstr. part. before nouns, expr. intermediate position or position near the person or persons spoken to [u before consonant, uvv before vowel]; uvaṇ, uvaḷ, uvar, utu, uv/uvai that male person, that female person, those persons, that thing, those things; *adj.* unta; ũṇkaṇ, ũṇku yonder, where the person spoken to is; uṇṇaṇ, uṇṇaṇam in the way you do, in the place where you are; u·ppāl the side near the person addressed, that (intermediate) side, upper or further region, back; umpar elevated spot, height, sky, celestial world, celestials, gods; *adv.* yonder, aloft; umparār celestials; ummai birth previous to the present one; existence after the present life; uvaṇ

upper place, place above; uvaṇam height; uvaṇai the celestial region. *Ma.* u (L. V. Ramaswami Ayyar, *The Evolution of Malayalam Morphology* 32, finds no forms); umpar gods. *Ko.* u·n, u·l, u·r he, she, they (persons) (= nearer demonstr. stem i-, s.v. 410(a) *Ta.* i). *Ka.* u- base indicating intermediate place, quantity, and time; *adj.* u; uva/ūta, uvaḷ/ūke, uvar, udu, uvu this male, this female, these persons, this thing, these things (intermediate); unitu so much as this (in the middle); untu this, or in this, intermediate, manner; undu this, or at this, intermediate, time; unne this intermediate time or space; ulli in this intermediate place, here. *Tu.* undu, undeḷuḷu this thing, these things (forms of the nearer demonstr.). *Pa.* ūd, ūr this male, these males; ut in that direction. *Go.* (SR.) ūr they (*Voc.* 320). *Koṇḍa* unda here! take this! (*imperative* 2sg.); undaṭ id. (2pl.); unzar take! (addressing

gods and ancestors while offering fowl, food, etc.). *Kuwi* (F.) *u* *adj.* that (intermediate); *uasi*, *uari*, *udi*, *uati* that male, those males, that female or thing, those females or things; *ūceka* that amount, so much; *ūmba*, *ūmba'a* there; *ūtala* thither; *ūlaki* in that way; (S.) *hū* *adj.* that (at the greatest distance); *hūvasi*, *hūvari*, *hūdi*, *hūvi/hūaska* that male, those males or females, that female or thing, those females or things; *hūmbaa*, *hūnaki* there. *Kur.* *hūs*, *hūr/hubrār*, *hūd*, *hubrā* this male, these persons, this female or thing, these things (intermediate between near and far, or close to the person addressed); *adj.* *hū*; *hūrā*, *hūdā*, *hūrū*, *hurū* that much of (shown from some distance), that much (i.e. as much as is with you, or as much as you said); *hudā*, *huiyyā*, *husan* there (in the centre, or close to you); *hujgō* in that (intermediate) direction; *hunū* by that way; *huttrā* towards that quarter, on that side (previously mentioned), on your side, in your village or country. *Malt.* *uthi* look there! For forms with initial *h-* in various of the languages, see MBE 1980b. DED(S) 475.

(b) *Ma.* *uttiri* a little. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *uccuṭu* id. *Kuwi* (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) *uccai* so little as that; *hūccai* so little as that far away thing; (cf. 410*d* *Kuwi* *iccai*). *Kur.* *ucu-ucu*, *ucukunā* little in quantity, not much. DED(S) 59.

558 *Ta.* *uka* (-pp-, -nt-) to be glad, pleased, desire, hanker after; *ukappu* pleasure, joy, favourite resort, wish, choice; *ukavai* joy, happiness; *uva* (-pp-, -nt-) to be glad, rejoice, be pleased with, like, be pleasing; *uvakai* joy, gladness, love, desire; *uvappu* joy, delight, desire, wish; *uvavu* great pleasure, gladness; *ōkai* (< *uvakai*) delight, joy. *Ma.* *uvakka* to love; to exult; *uvappu* gladness, love; *uvavi* inclination; *upavi*, *ōvi*, *ōpi* love; *upavikka* to love. *Ko.* *og-* (*ogy-*) to be infatuated, desire strongly sexually; ? *ok a-l* lover; *oka-c* mistress. *Ka.* *ō* (*ōt-*) to be attached to, love, be pleased with, be kind; ? *ose* to be delighted or joyful, be delightful, be suitable; *osage* joy, joyful occasion, festival. *Te.* *uvviḷul-ūru*, *uvviḷ-ūru* desires spring up; to be eager or impatient, have a vehement desire, water (as the mouth at the sight or thought of); (B) *uvvāyi* cheerfulness, joy; ? *gōmu* love, affection, fondness, cherishing. Cf. 1071 *Ta.* *ō*. DED(S) 476.

559 *Ta.* *uka* (-pp-, -nt-) to ascend, rise stately, soar upward; *ukappu*, *uvappu* height, elevation; *ukalu* (*ukali-*) to leap, bound, frisk, gambol, jump over, run about; *ukali* (-pp-, -tt-) to leap, jump, delight, exult; *ukalu* (*ukali-*) to billow, rise and roll in large waves; *ukai* (-pp-, -tt-) to rise, leap, jump up. *Ma.* *uvakka* to jump up; *ukkuka* to leap, spring upward or forward, start, rebound. *Ka.* *oge* to come forth, arise, be born. *Tu.* *ubarū* high; above. *Te.* *uṅkincu* to spring, jump. ? Cf. 2828 *Kol.* *sok-*. DED(S) 477.

560 *Ta.* *ukā*, *uvā*, *uvāy* sandpaper tree, *Dillenia indica*; *ukā*, *ukāy*, *ukai*, *upā*, *ōmai* tooth-brush tree, *Salvadora persica*. *Ma.* *uka-maram* (*D. speciosa*), *Careya arborea*; *malay-uka* *Aleurites moluccana* Rh. *Ka.* *ogani*, *uguni*, *gōṇi*, *gōnu* *C. arborea* Roxb., or, according to others, *S. persica* Lin. *Te.* *uvva* *D. speciosa*. DED(S) 478.

561 *Ta.* *ukir* finger-nail, toe-nail, claw. *Ma.* *ukir* id. *Ko.* *u-r* finger-nail, claw, each half of hoof; *u-r-gaṇ* finger-nail. *To.* *ū-r* finger-nail, toe-nail; *ū-r-xoṇ* end of finger-nail. *Ka.* *ugur* nail, claw; *ugi* to hurt, tear, rend with the nails; *ugurisu* to scratch asunder. *Koḍ.* *oy* nail. *Tu.* *uguru*. *Te.* *gōru*. *Kol.* *go-r* (*pl.* *go-ḍl*). *Nk.* *gōr* (*pl.* *gōrl*). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *gōr*. *Pa.* *gēri* (*pl.* *gēril*). *Ga.* (S.) *gēre*. *Go.* (S.) *gōr* (*Voc.* 1233). *Konḍa* *gōru*. *Maṇḍ.* *gūr* (*pl.* *-ke*). *Kui* *gōra*, *unguli*, (K.) *unjuli*. *Kuwi* (F.) *gōrū*, (S.) *gōru*, (Su. P.) *gōru* (*pl.* *gōrka*). *Kur.* (Hahn, Tige) *orōx* (Grignard's *orōx* is erroneous; Pfeiffer). *Malt.* *orgu*. *Br.* *hōr* finger. ? Cf. 926 *Ma.* *okkuka* and 2257 *Ta.* *kōrai*. DED(S, N) 479.

562 *Ta.* *uku* (*ukuv-*, *ukk-*) to be shed as feathers or hair, be spilled, gush forth, fall down, die, set; (-pp-, -tt-) to let fall, spill, scatter, cast, shed as leaves or feathers, shed (tear), pour out; *ukuvu* spilling. *Ma.* *ūkka* to spill, shed. *Ko.* *u-c-* (*u-c-*) to be spilt; spill (*tr.*), pour (water, grain), pour off (water from grain). *To.* *u-c-* (*u-č-*) to throw away (dirty water); *ux-* (*uk-*) to leak, dribble; *uf-* (*ufθ-*) to fall down (of flowers or fruit); (*uft-*) to shake off (water from head, dust, mud), empty (bag of grain), throw (spear), shout (words of song, *nōw*). *Ka.* *ugu* (*okk-*) to become loose, burst forth, flow, run, trickle, be shed or spilt; let loose, etc.; vomit; *ugisu* to spill, shed, etc.; *ogu*, *ogisu* = *ugu*, *ugisu*. *Tu.* *guppuni* to pour, shed, spill; (B-K.) *ugipu* id. *Kor.* (T.) *ogi* to pour. *Te.* *ūcu* to fall off as hair from sickness; *guppu* to throw, fling, sprinkle (as something contained in the closed hand), discharge (as an arrow). *Pa.* *uy-*, (S) *uv-* (hair) falls out. *Malt.* *ogōre* to tumble down, be rolled down; *ogōtre* to roll down. DED(S, N) 480, and from DED 1443.

563 *Ta.* *ukai* (-v-, -nt-) to move as a boat, go as a vehicle, walk as an animal; (-pp-, -tt-) to drive as a carriage, ride as a horse, row as a boat, discharge as an arrow. *Ma.* *ukayuka* to go, reach, walk; *ukaykkuka* to drive.

564 *Ta.* *ukkam* waist; *ukkal* side; *ukkalai* the hips; *okkal*, *okkalai* hip, side of the body. *Ma.* *ukkam*, *ukkal* middle, hip, side; *okku* hip, loins; *okkiḷ* waist, hip; ? *utukku* loins. *Ko.* *uk* part of waistcloth on each hip. *Tu.* *okka* hip, waist. / ? Cf. Skt. *ukhā-neut.* a particular part of the upper leg (RV+). DED(S) 481.

565 *Ta.* *ukkaḷam* night watch, advance guard, entrenchment around a camp. *Ma.* *ukkaḷam* advanced guard, night patrol. *Ka.*

ukkaḍa entrenchment about a camp, advanced guard, watch, guardhouse, end or outermost post of a town or village. *Tu.* ukkaḍa, ukkuḍa lookout place between the bounds of two towns. *Te.* ukkalamu vanguard, pickets round a camp. DED 482.

566 *Ta.* ukkumam collusion, connivance. *Ka.* ukkiva, ukkeva cunning, fraud. *Te.* ukkivamu baseness, cunning, hypocrisy; ukki-vūḍu a cunning man, hypocrite. DED(S) 484.

567 *Ta.* ukku (ukki-) to rot, decay, moulder, pine away, waste away; ukkal rottenness, that which is rotten or decayed. *Ma.* ukkuka to rot in water (as wood). ? Cf. 756 *Ta.* ūr. DED(N) 485.

568 *Ta.* (Koll.) ukkaram sultriness. *Ka.* uga, ugi, uge steam, vapour or reek (as that which rises from a grain-pit). *Tu.* ugè, ukki steam. *Te.* ukka closeness or oppressiveness of weather, sultriness, confined heat, want of breeze or ventilation; ukkiribikkiri close, suffocating, oppressive; (K.) ukku to be suffocated through excessive humidity and hot weather. *Go.* (Ch.) ukkur steam; (L.) ukur breath; (Ko.) ukuṛ heat; (A.) ukkuṛ, (SR.) ukkaḍ sweat; (Tr.) ukuṛ the boiling point (*Voc.* 219; or Tr. ukuṛ with 666(a) *Ka.* urku, ukku). Cf. 656 *Ta.* uru. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) ukkola- heat, sultriness. DED(S) 486.

569 *Ka.* ugarisu to gasp, breathe hard, respire with difficulty. *Te.* ukkisa a dry cough; (B.) ogar(u)cu to gasp, breathe hard; (B.) ogar(u)pu gasping, panting; vagar(u)cu to sigh; vagar(u)pu sign, asthma. / *Te.* ukkisa possibly < Skt. ut-kāśate, Pali ukkāśati coughs; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1722. DED 487.

570 *Ta.* ukkam rope or cord attached to anything, as to a handle (< *Te.*). *Ka.* ugga id.; ukkaḍa piece of rope that is tied to the lower end of a well-rope for fastening the vessel, and is of a different texture, generally not so thick. *Tu.* (BRR) oggi a suspender or cord so attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth untitled. *Te.* uggamu a suspender or cord so attached to a pot that it may be carried about with its mouth horizontal. *Nk.* (Ch.) ug(g)ur rope, bowstring; ogur rope. *Kur.* ugi the top-knots by which the strings which support a carrier's loads are connected with the shoulder-stick. Cf. 708 *Ta.* uri. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) ukkā = kūpatulā. DED(S) 488.

571 *Ka.* uggu repeatedly to utter unmeaning sounds, stammer; *n.* unmeaning sounds (such as one uses to amuse a baby), stammering; uggaḍisu to utter repeatedly, cry out, repeat certain meaningless sounds so as to harmonize with dance or music; uggaḍa, uggaḍane repeated sounds, noise, clamour, repetition of certain meaningless sounds uttered to harmonize with dance or music. *Tu.* ugguni to stammer. *Te.* uggaḍincu, (B also) uggaḍincu to utter; sound, produce sound. DED 489.

572 *To.* ugorm ring (in song; < Badaga). *Ka.* uṅgara, uṅgura, uṅgra ring. *Tu.* uṅgila id. *Te.* uṅg(a)ramu id. *Kol.* oṅgaram id. *Nk.* (Ch.) uṅgriyam, uṅgra ring. DED(S) 490.

573 *Ka.* us, ūs, hus, hōs sound used in sighing when tired. *Tu.* usy, ussane a deep sigh. *Te.* us interj. expresses tiredness, pain, dejection, etc. DED 491.

574 *Te.* usirika emblic myrobalan. *Kol.* (SR.) usurkā gooseberry. *Go.* (ASu.) usirka a tree. *Konḍa* usrika maran, (Sova dial.) sūrika mrānu, (BB) sūrika maran aonla tree, emblic myrobalan. *Pe.* hūrka mar id. *Mand.* jūrka id. *Kui* (K.) jura id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) jur'o id. DEDS 71.

575 *Ka.* usuku, usaku, usige, usabu, usubu, usuvu sand. *Te.* usuka, isuka, isumu id.; (*VPK*) isaka (isike, iseka, iska), usike (useka, uske) id. *Kol.* (SR) uskā, (Kin.) uska id. *Go.* (M.) uskā, (A.) uske id. (*Voc.* 293). *Konḍa* iska id. DED(S) 492.

576 *Te.* usumu to scour, wash, cleanse; (K.) usugu to rub; be chafed. *Kol.* (SR.) usm- to wipe, apply. *Nk.* (Ch.) us- to remove dirt, clean. *Pa.* uyk- to rub, rub off; (S) ujip- (ujit-) to wipe, sweep. *Ga.* (Oll.) uyk- to rub, rub off. *Go.* (Tr.) usūmānā to wipe, clean with a cloth; (W. Ph.) usmānā to wipe; (G. M. Ko.) ums-, (Mu.) umis-, (Ma.) umc- id. (*Voc.* 295). *Malt.* nusge to rub, clean; nusgre to rub oneself. DED(S) 493.

577 *Ko.* ucg- (ucgy-) to move slightly horizontally (*intr.*); uck- (ucky-) id. (*tr.*). *To.* usx- (usxy-) id. (*intr.*); usk- (usky-) id. (*tr.*). DED 494.

578 *Te.* (K.) ūyu (ūs-) to spit. *Kol.* u-s- (u-st-) id. *Nk.* ūs- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūs- id.; ūsen spittle. *Pa.* ucc- to spit; uckuḍ spitting, spittle. *Ga.* (Oll.) us-, (S.) ūc-, (S.³) ūs- to spit. *Go.* (Tr. A. Ch.) ucc-, (Ko.) us- to spit; (A.) uc, (Ch.) ūc, (Ph. Ma.) uccul, (Ko.) usul, (KoB.) huccul spittle, saliva (*Voc.* 224); (A. Mu. S.) usk- to spit, spit out (*pl. action*; MBE 1975, no. 110); (Ma. S.) uskul, (Mu.) uskle spittle (*Voc.* 291). DED(S) 495.

579 *Ta.* ucci crown of head, head, summit, zenith; uccāṇi highest point, top, summit; ? ukkam head. *Ma.* ucci crown of head; uccāṇi highest point, summit, top. *To.* ušky top of tree, zenith. *Ka.* ucci top or crown of head. *Te.* ucci id. DED 496.

580 *Ta.* ucci dog; ucc-eṇal utterance of an imitative word used in calling a dog; uñcu onom. expr. used in calling dogs; ucuppu (ucuppi-) to urge on, as dogs. *Ka.* ucci a particle used in calling dogs. DED(S) 497.

581 *Ta.* uccu (ucci-) to conquer in a game, get possession of another's property by fraud. *Ma.* uccuka to win or secure by subtlety or artifice.

582 *Pe.* uc- (-c-) to fix (e.g. net), set (trap), put (pot on fire). *Manḍ.* uc- to fix (net), set (trap). (Possibly with 655; so K.). DEDS 70.

583 *Tu.* ujǵeru, (B-K.) ujveru a pestle; (B-K.) ujǵe, jǵǵe a small mortar. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) ijǵe mortar; ijgeri pestle. *Pa.* uyp- to husk (rice). *Ga.* (Oll.) uyup- (uyut-) to pound (rice, etc.). *Go.* (Tr. SR. W. Ph.) ussānā, (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) us-, (M.) usānā to pound with pestle, husk rice (*Voc.* 298); (Tr.) uskāl a big pestle, rice-pounder; (Ch.) uskal, (A.) usval, (G. Mu. Ma.) usmal, (M. Ko.) uspal pestle (*Voc.* 292). *Pe.* uh- (ust-) to husk (rice). *Manḍ.* uhka- to pound. *Kui* uhpā (uht-) to strike against, impress, make a mark, write; *n.* act of striking against, marking, writing. *Kuwi* (F.) ūssali, (Su.) uh- (ust-) to pound paddy; (S.) uh'nai to pestle. / Cf. Pkt. usuyāla-mortar (see Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2360). DED(S, N) 498.

583A *Kui* uje, ujene truth, accuracy, certainty; true, etc.; truly, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) ūjjoje'e falsely; ūjje'e falsehood; (S.) ucee veh'nasi liar. *Kur.* ujǵō upright, moral rectitude; *adj.* straight, upright; (Hahn) straight, right, true, straightforward. *Malt.* ujǵio true, real; truth. DEDS 72.

584 *Ta.* uñāṛru (uñāṛri-) to attempt vigorously, strive diligently, do, perform; urge, spur to action; *n.* zeal, effort. *Tu.* onaru art, skill, means, attempt, device. *Te.* onaru to happen, occur; onarincu, onarucu to do, perform, make, effect; onaṅgūḍu to happen, occur, be effected, be obtained, be fulfilled; onaṅgūrcu to effect, cause, accomplish, obtain. DED 499.

585 *Ta.* uṭakku (uṭakki-) to be fitted to the string of the bow (as an arrow); shoot (as an arrow); *n.* thread of a screw; uṭu point where the arrow is pressed against the bowstring, feather of an arrow, arrowhead. *Ma.* uṭakku catch, latching, notch, obstruction, dispute; uṭakkuka to catch hold of, resist, wrestle. DED(S) 500.

586 *Ta.* uṭal body, birth, texture of cloth; uṭalam, uṭampu, uṭar body. *Ma.* uṭal, uṭalam body, trunk, life, texture of cloth; uṭampu body, anus. *Ko.* oṛl belly, interior of body, trunk of body. *To.* wiṛl chest of body, desire. *Ka.* oḍal body, belly, stomach; oḍambi, oḍambe body; ḍollu, ḍollu a protuberant, huge belly. *Tu.* uḍalu, uḍalu, oḍalu belly, stomach; ḍollu, ḍollu, ḍollē fat, stout; a pot-belly. *Te.* oḍalu, oḷlu body. *Konḍa* oṛol (*obl.* oṛoR-) id. DED(S) 501.

587 *Ta.* uṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to put on (as clothes), surround, encircle; uṭuttu (uṭutti-) to dress one; uṭukkai clothing; uṭuppu cloth, unsewn garment, clothes; uṭai clothes, garment, dress. *Ma.* uṭukka to dress, put on (chiefly the lower garment); uṭuppu dressing, clothes; uṭuppikka, uṭuttuka to dress another, marry; uṭa cloth, dancer's pantaloons. *To.* uḍp dress of non-Todas. *Ka.* uḍu (uṭ-) to

put round the waist and fasten there by tucking in or by a knot, wind or wrap round the waist; uḍisu to cause to put on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes); uḍi, uḍe, uḍu, uḍike, uḍige, uḍuge act of putting on in a peculiar manner (as certain clothes), raiment put on in that manner, raiment in general; uḍuka, uḍuta winding or wrapping round the waist; uḍapu, uḍupu clothes of any kind. *Koḍ.* uḍi- (uḍip- uḍit-) to put on (sari); uḍipi clothes (in songs). *Tu.* uḍusre clothing, a female's garment. *Te.* uḍupu a suit of clothes, dress. ? *Ga.* (S.) ūḍ- to wear. *Go.* (Tr.) uhuttānā to put on a petticoat (of a woman only); (W.) ūhtānā to dress (of women) (*Voc.* 300); (MaS. Ko.) urs-, (Ma.) urc-, (M.) urṣānā to put on, wear (cloth) (*Voc.* 272). *Konḍa* uṛpa- (-t-) to wear round one's waist as a loincloth, (woman) to wear a sari. *Pe.* uspa- to put on, wear (waistcloth). *Manḍ.* uhpā- id. DED(S, N) 502, DEDS 87.

588 *Te.* uḍuku to boil, seethe, bubble with heat, simmer; *n.* heat, boiling; uḍi-kincu, uḍikilu, uḍikillu to boil (*tr.*), cook. *Go.* (Koya Su.) uḍk ēru hot water. *Kuwi* (S.) uḍku heat. *Kur.* uṛturnā to be agitated by the action of heat, boil, be boiled or cooked; be tired up to excitement. *Ta.* (Keikādi dialect; Hislop, *Papers relating to the Aboriginal Tribes of the Central Provinces*, Part II, p. 19) uḍku (presumably uḍku) hot (< *Te.*). DED(N) 504.

589 *Ta.* uṭukkai small drum tapering in the middle. *Ma.* uṭukka a tabor resembling an hour-glass. *Tu.* uḍuku a kind of small drum. *Te.* uḍuka small drum of the shape of an hour-glass. / Cf. Skt. huḍukka- a kind of rattle or small drum; huḍukkā- a kind of drum. DED 505.

590 *Ka.* uḍute squirrel. *Te.* uḍuta id. Cf. 713 *Ta.* uṛukku. DED 507.

591 *Tu.* (B-K.) uḷuṅgu a tick found on the body of animals. *Pa.* uḍum (*pl.* uḍmul) tick. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) urūm (*pl.* urūhk), (D. Mu.) urum, (Ma.) urm(i) id. (*Voc.* 277); (ASu.) urūm id. *Manḍ.* rume id. *Kui* ḍumba id., insect parasite. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) ru'ma tick; (S.) lūma horsefly. DED(S, N) 508.

592 *Ta.* uṭumpu iguana, *Varanus bengalensis*; (Koll.) oṭakkān a lizard. *Ma.* uṭumpu iguana. *Ir.* uruga/iruga id. *To.* (Sak.) uḍuxu (probably uḍx) a big lizard. *Ka.* uḍa, uḍu iguana. *Koḍ.* uḍumbi id. *Tu.* uḍu, oḍu, oḍḍu id. *Te.* uḍumu id. *Kol.* uḍug (*pl.* uḍgul) scaly pangolin (the meaning is probably wrong); (Kin.) uṛug iguana. *Nk.* huṛug (*pl.* huṛgul) id. *Pa.* uḍu (*pl.* uḍul) id. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) urrum (*pl.* urruhk), (Mu. Ko.) urpal, (Ma.) orpal(i) id.; (M.) urpal anteater (*Voc.* 270); (Koya Su.) urpāl iguana. *Konḍa* urbu, (BB) urbu id. DED(S) 509.

593 *Ta.* uṭai wealth; uṭaimai state of possessing, possession, wealth, property; uṭaiyaṇ owner, possessor of wealth;

uṭaiyān, uṭaiyavar, uṭaiyār master, lord. *Ma.* uṭama property; uṭaya possessing; uṭayavan, uṭayatu owner. *Ko.* oṟyn owner; oṟm jewelry, things in house. *To.* wiṟm things burned at funerals, vessels. *Ka.* oḍame a possession, wealth, ornament, jewel; oḍe, oḍetana, oḍeyatana, oḍatana possession, ownership, lordship; oḍeya owner, lord, master, ruler; oḍati female having ownership, mistress. *Koḍ.* oḍevē master, god; oḍeyē husband. *Tu.* oḍaye, oḍeye proprietor, master, lord; oḍati mistress; oḍatana, oḍetana proprietorship; oḍave property. *Te.* oḍami, oḍame wealth; oḍayāḍu, oḍayūḍu master, lord, owner, husband; oḍayurālu mistress, female owner. *Kur.* ūṇḍrī, ūṇī, (Hahn) uṇḍrī mistress of a house. / Cf. OMar. (Master) oḍēra owner. DED(N) 510.

594 *Ta.* uṭai *Acacia planifrons*; *A. latronum*; *A. eburnea*. *Ma.* oṭa a kind of thorny tree, umbrellar thorn, *A. planifrons*. *Ka.* (Lush.) oḍejāli *A. planifrons* (for jāli, see 2474). DEDS 73.

595 *Ga.* (S) uṭṭ- to be trapped, caught in a trap. *Go.* (Tr.) urrānā to be jammed in a trap (of fish). (*Voc.* 267d). DED 511.

596 *Kol.* uṭ- (uṭṭ-) to fall down. *Pa.* uṭ tīrr- to stumble. *Malt.* uṭre to fall, drop down. DED 512.

597 *Kur.* uṭnā (uṭṭas) to close an aperture by filling or obstructing; *refl.-pass.* uṭ^unā (uṭṭras) to set, be hidden behind. *Malt.* uṭe to cover, fill up (as a hole); uṭgre to be covered up, be filled up (as a cavity or hole). DED 513.

598 *Kur.* uṭnā to have one's sufficiency, (stomach) fills; grow broad, be as thick as required; uṭḍā'ānā, uṭ^uḍnā to give one his fill, quench (thirst). *Malt.* uṭe to be filled, be satisfied; uṭḍe to fill (as the belly), satisfy. DED 514.

599 *Ka.* uḍḍi, oḍḍi heap or pile, esp. a pile of three with a fourth set on top. *Tu.* uḍḍi any pile of three with one on the top. *Te.* uḍḍa, uḍḍā a parcel or pack of four. DED 515.

600 *Ta.* uṇ (uṇṇ-/uṇṇuv-, uṇṭ-) to eat or drink, suck (as a child), take food, swallow without biting, enjoy, experience; uṇṭaru- to eat and digest, experience to the fullest extent; uṇṭi food, boiled rice, food of birds and beasts, experience; uṇṇi one who eats; uṇṇīr drinking water; uṇa food; uṇavu, uṇā food, boiled rice, foodstuffs; uṇṭam food, refreshment; uṇṭi food of birds and beasts, food; uṇṭu (uṇṭi-) to put small quantity of food into the mouth (as of a child, sick person), coax and make one eat one's food (as a mother her child), entertain (as a guest), instil, infuse, dye, cause to experience (as the fruits of one's actions), suck (as a calf or kid); *n.* feeding, food, morsel given to a child or sick person; uṇṭuvāṇ one who prepares

food, cook; uṇ eating, food, experience of joys and sorrows by the soul, as the inevitable fruits of karma; uṇaṇ glutton; uṇi one who eats. *Ma.* uṇṇuka to eat (esp. rice), suck; uṇṇi suckling, infant; uṇṭuka to feed, feast gods and brahmans, temper iron; uṇṭu giving rice, esp. to brahmans, welding iron; uṇṭukār cooks; uṇ food, boiled rice, meal. *Ko.* uṇ- (uḍ-) to drink, suck; uṇkc- (uṇkc-) to make to drink, make to feast; u-ṭ- (u-yṭ-) to suck (young of animals that stand while suckling); u-ṭm meal paid to god at god-making ceremony; u-ṇ food, food eaten after dry funeral. *To.* uṇ- (uḍ-) to drink, (child) takes breast, (rain) rains; u-ṇ food, feast. *Ka.* uṇ (uṇḍ-), uṇṇu, umbu to eat what forms a person's (or in poetry, certain animals') real meal, or (with regard to children) mother's milk; enjoy (as riches), take (as interest on money); uṇi person who feeds on; uṇike taking a meal; uṇisu cause to take a meal; *n.* what is fed on, a meal; uṇṇi taking a meal, a meal; ummu boiled rice (a term used when speaking to children); uḍu, uḍisu to give to eat, make eat; uṭa taking a meal, a meal. *Koḍ.* uṇṇ- (umb-, uṇḍ-) to eat a meal; umbala-mane kitchen; umbilī jungle leech (< um-puḷu drinking worm). *Tu.* uṇṇini, uṇupini to take one's meal, dine, eat rice (in opposition to a slight repast of fruits, cakes, etc.); uṇasu, oṇasu a meal, dinner, boiled rice and curry; uṇkelu the time of evening, the night meal; uṇpu boiled rice, solid food; (B-K.) umpu, nuppu = uṇpu cooked rice (or nuppu with 3704); umb-uru a small leech (cf. 660 *Ta.* uru); uṭa food, meal. *Te.* (K.) uṭu (cattle) to drink water, etc., completely. *Kol.* un- (und-) to drink; unip- (unipt-) to make to drink, not giving with one's own hand; urt- (urutt-), (Kin.) ūrt- to give to drink, giving with one's own hand. *Nk.* un- (und-) to drink; ūrt- to feed, give to drink. *Nk.* (Ch.) un- (und-) to drink, smoke (cigarette). *Pa.* un- (und-) to drink; uṇṭip- to cause to drink. *Ga.* (Oll.) un- (und-) to drink; (S) un- (und-) to eat, drink; uṇḍke (P.) pej, (S.²) food; (S.³) uṇṇe food, boiled rice. *Go.* (Tr.) uṇḍānā (uṇṭ-) to drink; jāwā uṇḍānā to take food (jāwā porridge, food); uḥtānā to make to drink; (W) undānā to drink; ūhtānā to make to drink; (M) uṇḍānā to drink; uṇḍhānā to cause to drink; (Ko.) uṇ- (uṭ-) to drink; usp- to give to drink (*Voc.* 238, 299; some dialects, to smoke (tobacco), *Voc.* 239); (D. Mu. Ma.) oṇḍe leech (*Voc.* 407). *Konda* uṇ- (uṭ-) to drink; uṇṭip- to make to drink, feed. *Pe.* uṇ- (uṭ-) to drink; uṇṭpa- to give to drink. *Manḍ.* un- (uc-) to drink, smoke; uṭ- to give to drink. *Kui* uṇba (uṭ-) to drink, partake of food (with ēju a meal), smoke tobacco; *n.* act of drinking, smoking; uṇṭpa (uṇṭ-) to cause to drink, give to drink, suckle; uṇṭpa (uṇṭ-) id.; *n.* act of giving to drink, suckling. *Kuwi* (F.) ūṇḍali to drink; pālu ūṇḍali to suck (pālu milk); pālu ūṭhali to suckle; (S.) unṇai to drink, suck; (Su.) un- to drink; uṭ- (-h-) to give to drink; (Isr.) uṇ- to drink; uṭ- to give to drink;

(Su. P.) oṇḍa boiled rice; (F.) oṇḍa cooked rice; (S.) oṇḍa id., food. *Kur.* ṁnṇā (oṇḍas) to drink, eat (rice); ṁnṇā thirst; ṁnṇā'ānā to give a meal, make drink. *Malt.* óne (oṇḍ-) to drink, be coloured; onde to drink, colour, dye. *Br.* kuning to eat, drink, bite, suffer, endure [k-, rather than x-, by contamination with Si. khāṇu to eat (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3865; MBE 1961², p. 388, n. 9, *BDCG*, p. 55)]; ? huṇṅ to suck (in Bray's voc. misprinted with r, but the examples have r). Cf. 604 Ta. uṇṇi. DED(S, N) 516, and from DEDS 123 (Kuwi oṇḍa).

601 Ta. uṇaṅku (uṇaṅki-) to dry (*intr.*, as grain, vegetables, fish), become gaunt, shrink, shrivel, pine away; uṇaṅkal dried grain, dried food material, withered flower; uṇakku (uṇakki-) to cause to dry, dry in the sun; uṇakku, uṇakkam withering, drooping, dejection; uṇattu (uṇatti-) to cause to dry, emaciate; nūṇaṅku (nūṇaṅki-) to droop, fade, wither; (Koll.) oṇar- to be dried; oṇatt- to dry up (*tr.*). *Ma.* uṇaṅṇuka to dry, fade, heal (as a wound); uṇaṅṇikka to heal; uṇakkuka to put to dry, air, dry; uṇakkam, uṇakku dryness. *Ko.* oṅg- (oṅgy-) to become dry in heat, wither; oṅk- (oṅky-) to dry (*tr.*) in heat or sun. *To.* wiṇx- (wiṇxy-) to wither, dry (*intr.*); wiṅg- (wiṅgy-) to become scorched (by sun); wiṅk- (wiṅky-) to wither, dry (*tr.*), roast (meat); wiṅg id- to put to dry. *Ka.* oṇagu to dry, become dry, sapless, wither, emaciate; *n.* state of being dry; oṇagisu to cause to dry; oṇa, oṇaku, oṇagilu becoming dry, state of being dry, withered, sapless, empty; oṇaka emaciated man. *Koḍ.* oṇaṅg- (oṇaṅgi-) to become dry, wither, heal; oṇak- (oṇaki-) to dry (*tr.*). *Tu.* oṇakattṭu, oṇakatte dried, faded, emaciated; oṇuṅḡelu, uṇuṅḡelu dry, withered, thin; oṇakelu dryness; (B-K.) uṇuṅgu, nuṅgu to dry. ? Cf. 1073 Pa. ōl-. DED(N) 517.

602 *Ka.* uṇaci-minu porpoise. *Te.* ulacaminu, uluca id. / Cf. *Skt.* ulupin- id. From DED 597.

603 Ta. uṇar (-v-, -nt-) to wake from sleep, get back to consciousness, recover from languor, be conscious of, know, consider, examine, experience, become reconciled (as husband to wife); uṇar, uṇarcci mind, knowledge, feeling; uṇartti id., recollection; uṇarttu (uṇartti-) to teach, enlighten, wake from sleep, pacify, remind; uṇarppu clearness of mind; uṇarvu consciousness, waking from sleep, reconciliation. *Ma.* uṇaruka to awake, watch, be conscious, perceive; uṇarcca watchfulness; uṇarvuu intelligence; uṇarttuka to rouse, inform; uṇarttikka to inform a superior. *Ka.* oṇar to feel, perceive, understand. DED 518.

604 Ta. uṇṇi tick on dogs, sheep, cattle. *Ma.* uṇṇi tick on cows, dogs. *Ko.* uṇy insect that infects the eyes of men or animals and sucks blood. *Ka.* uṇṇi, uṇṇe tick; (Hav.)

uṇuṅgu id. *Tu.* (DCV) uṇuṅgu id. *Kor.* (M.) uṅga id. Cf. 600 Ta. uṇ. DED(S) 519.

605 *Ma.* utakuka to prosper, thrive. *Ka.* odagu, odugu, odavu to become endowed with power, prosper, thrive, increase. *Tu.* odaguni to prosper. *Te.* (K.) odavu to flourish; odalu to increase, flourish; odugu, oduvu to increase, thrive; *n.* abundance. DED 520.

606 Ta. utaṭu lip, brim, edge of a wound; utaṭaṇ blubber-lipped man; *fem.* utaṭi. *Ma.* utaṭu lip. ? *To.* uṭṭur gums. *Ka.* odaḍu, oduḍu, odaru lip. DED(S) 521.

607 Ta. utappi undigested food in the stomach of a beast; ventricle of animals. *Ma.* utappi id.; otappa ventricle of animals.

608 Ta. utappu (utappi-) to scold, reprove; utampu (utampi-) id.; to frighten. *Ma.* otappuka to scold, reprove.

609 Ta. utavu (utavi-) to give, contribute (as one's mite), help, aid, assist, be of use; utavi aid, help, assistance, gift, contribution; ? ūtiyam profit, gain, benefit, advantage. *Ma.* utakuka to serve, be at hand and of use, help; utakkam, utavi help. *Ko.* odg- (odgy-) to become ready, help; odk- (odky-) to make ready; odyv aid, help; ot- (oty-) to be friendly; ot state of being friendly, help, nearness, proximity. *To.* wiṭx- (wiṭxy-) to get ready (*intr.*), be of use; wiṭk- (wiṭky-) to get ready (*tr.*); wiṭfy help, aid; o-ṭy help, usefulness. *Ka.* odagu, odugu, odavu to keep close to, come to hand, accrue to, be at hand, be of use; odagu that is at hand, that has accrued to one or has come into one's possession; odagisu, odavisu to cause (something) to come to or near, cause to be obtained, give, produce. *Tu.* odaguni to be opportune or ready; odagāvuni to procure, supply, prepare, assist. *Te.* odavu to be serviceable, useful, suitable, fit, or proper, serve, occur, arise; (K.) give. ? Cf. 972 Ta. ottācai. DED(S) 522.

610 Ta. utaḷ ram, he-goat. *Ma.* utaḷ ram, goat.

611 Ta. utaḷai jungle mango, *Cerbera odollam*. *Ma.* utaḷam, utaḷ id. DED 523.

612 *Tu.* udāḷy white ant. *Kor.* (O.) odali id. *Nk.* (Ch.) udri id. *Go.* (Hislop) udeli, (A.) udri, (Y.) udri id. (*Voc.* 245). DEDS 75.

613 Ta. utaṛu (utari-) to shake off, shake out (as a cloth), renounce (as the world, friends, etc.); shake, as one's hands, feet, or body, through cold, fear, or anger; utai (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble with fear, shiver with cold; utaippu fright, alarm; utir (-v-, -nt-) to be shaken with the wind; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake off. *Ma.* utaṛuka to be in hurry or confusion, shake off. *Ka.* odaṛu to shake, shake off; *n.* shaking, etc.; odaṛisu to cause to shake. *Tu.* udēvuni to throw out; the hands to shake as in sickness. *Te.* udaru, (K. also) uduru, udilu to tremble, shake, shiver, quake; *n.*

trembling, shaking. *Ga.* (Oll.) *udurp-* (*udurt-*) to shake. Cf. 615 *Ta.* *utir*. DED 524.

614 *Ta.* *uti*, *oti* Indian ash tree, *Odina woder*; *uti* falcate trumpet flower, *Dolichandrone falcata*. *Ma.* *uti*, *oti* *O. pinnata*. *Ka.* *uđi* *O. woder* Roxb. *Te.* *oddi* *O. pinnata*. *Kol.* (Wagh.) *oddi* id. (< *Te.*). [*O. pinnata* is not identified in Hooker.] DED(S) 525.

615 *Ta.* *utir* (-v-, -nt-) to drop off (as leaves, fruits), fall out (as hair), be blasted, drop down (as tears), crumble (as cakes), be demolished; (-pp-, -tt-) to cast leaves or fruits (as trees), cause to drop or fall in numbers, strip, knock out (as teeth), shed (as tears), break in pieces; *n.* crumb, piece, fragment; *utiri* that which falls off or is separated, paddy that has fallen from the stalk. *Ma.* *utiruka* to fall, drop (as fruits, leaves), moult (as feathers), drip through a sieve; *utirkka* to cause to drop, shed (tears); *utircca*, *utirmma* falling, dropping, showering. *To.* *wiθ-* (*wiθy-*) (waist-cloth) slips off. *Ka.* *udir*, *udaru*, *udur* to fall, fall down or off, drop (as fruits or leaves from a tree, hailstones from the sky, teeth, etc.); *udirisu*, *udircu*, *udarisu*, *udarcu*, *udurisu* to cause to fall or drop down, etc.; *udaru* falling or dropping down. *Tu.* *uduruni*, *udaruni* to fall, drop off, hang down. Cf. 613 *Ta.* *utaru*. DED 526.

616 *Ta.* *utai* (-v-, -nt-) to kick, plant the foot firmly against a post or a wall; (-pp-, -tt-) to kick, spurn, beat; *n.* kick, pressure of foot as in pushing, beating. *Ma.* *uta* a kick, rebound; *utayuka*, *utekka* to kick, rebound, offend, cheat; *utappu* striking against an offence. *Ko.* *od-* (*ot-*), *ov-* (*ovt-*), *o-* (*ot-*) to kick; *od* a kick; *od a-r-* (*a-c-*) to struggle, try (to do, find, etc.), perform the movements of sexual intercourse; *od a-ṛḷ* act of struggling. *Ka.* *ode* (*odad-/odd-*), *odi* to kick, spur, fix the foot against or on; *ode* a kick; *odaha* kicking, spurring. *Tu.* *daṅkuni* to kick; (B-K.) *odd-āḍu* to struggle, be in distress. ? *Ga.* (S.²) *uyt-* to kick. *Malt.* *utese* to kick; *usete* to kick, thrust away, despise. DED(S, N) 527.

617 *Ko.* *ut-* (*uty-*) to draw out from a bundle, draw from socket or hole. *Koḍ.* *utt-* (*utti-*) to untie (knot). ? Cf. 652 *Ta.* *uri*. DEDS 74.

618 *Ta.* *uttaṇṭa-maṇi*, *uttaṇṭāl* woman's necklace made of gold beads. *Ka.* *uttaṇḍa*, *uttaṇḍālu*, *uttaragige* gold necklace worn by women. *Te.* *uttaṇḍamulu* (*pl.*) gold necklace worn by women; (B. also) *uttariga* a kind of necklace. DED 528.

619 *Ka.* *uttaraṇi*, *uttaraṇe*, *uttarāṇi*, *uttarēṇi* a common weed. *Achyranthes aspera* Lin. *Tu.* *uttarane* id. *Te.* *uttarēnu*, (VPK) *uttarēni*, *uttarēṇi* id. DED(S) 529.

620 *Ka.* *uttutte*, *uttatti*, *uttotte* dried dates, the fruit of *Phoenix dactylifera* L. *Tu.* *uttutti* the dried date fruit. *Kol.* (Kin.) *uṣṭi māḱ* wild date (khajira). *Go.* (ASu.)

uccūṭi date palm. (Kamaleswaran for *Kol.* and *Go.*) / Cf. *Mar.* *utoti* date. DED(S, N) 530.

621 *Ir.* *uddya* long. *Ko.* *udm* length. *Ka.* *udda*, *uddi*, *uddu* height, length, depth. *Koḍ.* *udda* length, height; *uddatē* long. *Tu.* *udda* length, distance; long. DED 532.

622 *Ka.* *uddi*, *uddige* low ridge in a field for retaining the water of irrigation. *Te.* *uddari* a steep bank; *uddi* bank or dam with a channel on it to convey water pumped into it to higher lands. ? *Ma.* *utir* little heaps of ground for planting rice in marshes. DED 533.

623 *Ta.* *utti* a player on the opposite side, corresponding to one on one's own side in a game in which the players are divided into two parties (< *Te.*). *Tu.* *udri* a match, pair. *Te.* *uddi* a match, an equal, a rival; equal; *uddincu* to pair, match, couple; *uddikāḍu*, *uddiḍu* companion, friend. DED(S) 534.

624 *Ta.* *unti* navel, belly. *Ma.* *unti* navel. ? Cf. *Ta.* *tunti* navel, belly. DED(S) 535.

625 *Ta.* *untu* (*unti-*) to push out, thrust forward, fling, discharge, cast away, drive, send; *uttu* (*utti-*) to discard, throw away; *nuntu* (*nunti-*) to propel, thrust forth, cast away; *unnu* (*unni-*) to propel. *Ma.* *untuka* to protrude; push, thrust, shove; *untu* a push, shove; *untikka* to cause to push. *Ko.* *ud-* (*udy-*) to push (person, small object with hand). *To.* *ud-* (*udy-*) to jostle. DED 536.

626 *Ta.* *upparavar* a Telugu caste who are usually tank- and well-diggers and roadworkers (< *Te.*). *Te.* *uppara* name of a caste whose occupation is digging tanks, etc.; *uppari* a digger, tank-digger; *fem.* *upparadi*. Cf. 628 *Ta.* *uppārakkāraṇ*. DED 537.

627 *Ta.* *uppili* name of several plants. *Ma.* *uppila* *Macaranga indica* R.W. *Ka.* *uppalige* a small tree, *M. i.* *Tu.* *uppala*, *uppaliḡe* *M. i.*; (B-K.) *iplige* = *uppaliḡe*. DED 538.

628 *Ta.* *uppārakkāraṇ* one who plasters a wall, who rubs mortar (< *Ka.*). *Ka.* *uppāra* plastering; *uppāra* (< *uppārakāra*) bricklayer, stonemason, plasterer; *fem.* *uppārati*; *uppārike* the business of a bricklayer. Cf. 626 *Ta.* *upparavar*. DED 539.

629 *Ka.* *uppi* thorny medicinal styptic shrub with a gall as large as a nutmeg. *Volkameria capparis sepia*. *Te.* *uppi* a kind of herb; (B) *V. capparis sepia*, *Monetia barlerioides*, *Azima tetraantha*, *Capparis sepiaria*; *puyyi* a thorny shrub, *C. s.* DED(N) 540.

630 *Ta.* *uppi* a game of women. *Ma.* *uppi* id. DED 541.

631 *Te.* *ubusu*, (K.) *ūsu* leisure; chat, talk; (Visākha dialect) *ūsul-āḍukonu* to chat. *Pa.* *ūb-* to speak, converse; *ūbal* a saying; *ūbkuḍ* conversation, a saying. Cf. 937 *Ka.* *osage*, *usir*. DEDS(N) 76.

632 *Ta.* uppacam, uppacam asthma (< *Te.*). *Ma.* ummittam difficult breathing, sobbing of children; umayuka to breathe heavily; uma a cough. *Ko.* uba-cm panting. *To.* ubosm quickened breathing (as in fever). *Ka.* ubbasa, ubbusa, ubbusu, urabasa, urbasa, ummalu difficult breathing, asthma. *Tu.* ubbasa, ubbesa difficulty of breathing, asthma. *Te.* ubbasamu asthma. DED 543.

633 *To.* üf in- (iḍ-) to blow, blow away (e.g. ashes). *Ka.* uph, uphi sound emitted when strongly blowing with the mouth to remove impurities. *Br.* huf puff of wind, blast, windy talk; huf kanning to blow upon. DED(S) 545.

634 *Ta.* umari, umiri marsh samphire, *Salicornia brachiata*. *Ma.* umari *Salicornia*. DED 546.

635 *Ta.* umal long bag made of palmyra leaves. *Ma.* umal id.; omal a kind of basket used by fishermen.

636 *Ta.* umi (-v-, -nt-) to spit, gargle; umi-nir spittle, saliva; umivu spitting; umiḥ (-v-, -nt-) to spit, gargle, emit, vomit; umiḥ-nir spittle, saliva; umiḥvu spitting, spittle; tumi (-v-, -nt-) to spit (contamination of umi and tuppū). *Ma.* umiyuka, umikka to spit out; umi, umiḥ spittle; umiḥka to spit, emit. *Ka.* ugi to spit, spirt out, emit; uguḥ (uguḥd-), ugar to emit (as saliva, etc.), spit out, spit, sputter; n. spittle, saliva; uguḥisu to cause to emit or spit; uguḥuvike spitting, etc.; ummalu, ummulu phlegm, mucus. *Tu.* ubbiyuni to spit; ubbi saliva, spittle; ubbina spittoon; ugipuni to spit out; (B-K.) ubi to spit. *Kor.* (O.) ubbi to spit; (T.) umi saliva. *Te.* umiyu to spit, spit out; ummi spittle, saliva. DED 547.

637 *Ta.* umi husk; (-pp-, -tt-) to become chaff; (Koll.) ummi husk. *Ma.* umi husk, chaff, bran. *Ko.* u-ym flour. *Ka.* ummi, ubbalu, ubalu husk or chaff of paddy; uy, uyyu, huy husk of rice or corn. *Koḍ.* umi paddy husks. *Tu.* umi, ummi husk or chaff of paddy. *Te.* umaka (B), umuka, ūka, ūka husk, chaff. *Ga.* (S.³) ūka id. *Kur.* uṅk id. *Malt.* umku id. DED(S) 548.

638 *Ka.* (Gowda) ummupi an insect. *Tu.* umilu, (B-K.) umbli mosquito, gnat. *Nk.* (Ch.) ummel mosquito. DEDS 77.

639 *Ta.* umpal descendant. *To.* ub, in song-units: en mox uba•, en mary uba• O my child! DEDS 78.

640 *Kur.* umpnā to perforate, pierce through, cut a passage for (through something). *Malt.* unṛpe to bore through; unṛpre to be bored through; unṛpo bored, a hole. DED 550.

641 *Kui* umung uta (uti-) to fall prostrate. *Kur.* umb'ū, humbu'ū, umba'ā, humba'ā, humkuryā, omba'ā, homba'ā with the face turned downward; umb'ū mannā to bow

profoundly, go down on one's knees. *Malt.* umgre to bend (as in respect); umgro bent, meek, humble. (Pfeiffer: Kur. < Munda.) DEDS(N) 79.

642 *Ta.* ummaccu, ummicam groove in the framework of a jewel in which stones are to be set. *Ma.* ummaccu a wire-drawer's plate. *Te.* ommaccu bezel which fastens a precious stone in a jewel, cavity in which a precious stone is set in a jewel. DED 551.

643 *Ta.* umm-eṇal utterance of an interj. um expressive of assent; um-koṭṭu to respond by ejaculating um as in listening to a story that is told; ūm-eṇal expression signifying assent, attentiveness. *To.* iḥ excl. said by audience in response to a narrator saying iṇi. ? iṇi excl. said by narrator at end of every sentence in telling a story. *Te.* ū ay! yes! what next!; ū-koṭṭu to make the sound ū in hearing a story, indicating that one is listening and expecting to hear the sequel; listen to; ū-konu to hear, listen to. / Cf. Skt. huṃ, hūṃ and MIA and NIA derivatives, expressive of attention and assent, Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 14132, 14133; e.g. Līlāśuka Bilvamaṅgala's *Kṛṣṇakarnāmrta* II.72, in Frances Wilson, *The Love of Krishna* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1975), pp. 166-7; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 246-50. DED 552.

644 *Ta.* (Devanesan: Tinnevely dial.) mōl- to urinate; (Tinn.) mōlu id.; (Koll.) maḥ id. *Ma.* mōlla, mōllu urine; mōlluka to pass urine. *Ir.* maḷlu to urinate; n. (Bhattacharya 1958) urine. *Ko.* mōl id. *Kol.* umbul- (umbuṭ-), (Kin.) umul-, (SR.) ūml- to urinate; umbuluḍ urine. *Nk.* umbul- (umbuṭ-) to urinate. *Nk.* (Ch.) umbul- id.; umulta, umlen urine. *Pa.* uml-, umbl- to urinate; umlukuḍ, umbulkūḍ urine. *Ga.* (P.) umbl- to urinate; umbulkur urine; (S.³) ūl- to urinate. *Go.* (Ch. Driberg) ūl urine (*Voc.* 325); (ASU.) ūl id. *Koṇḍa* mūl- (mūṭ-) to urinate; mūku urine. *Pe.* mūṅku (pl.) id. *Maṇḍ.* mūṅke (pl.) id. *Kui* mūlba (mūṭ-) to urinate; mūlka urine. *Kuwi* (F.) mṛūkali to urinate; mṛū'ka urine; (S.) mūnkinai to urinate; mūnka urine; mūnkinai to piddle, piss; (Su. P.) mūṅk- (it-) to urinate; (Su.) mṛūka, (P.) mūṅka urine. *Kur.* umb^ulnā, um^ulnā to urinate; umulkā urine. *Malt.* umble to urinate; umbl-muro urine (muro id.). DED(S, N) 553.

645 *Ta.* uy (-v-, -nt-) to live, subsist, have being, be saved, be relieved (from trouble), escape (as from danger); (-pp-, -tt-) to ensure salvation; uykai salvation, deliverance, escape from hardship; uyti salvation, deliverance, remedy, expiation, ceasing; uyvu escaping from danger, salvation, remedy; uyal living, being, escaping; uyavu means of saving life; uyir (-pp-, -tt-) to revive, regain consciousness, be in vigorous functioning activity, breathe hard, be wafted as fragrance, breathe one's last; give birth to, smell, say, declare, emit; n. life (animal or vegetable), soul,

living being, wind, voice; *uyirppu* reanimation, revival, breath, wind, air, sighing, sweet fragrance; *ucir* life. *Ma. uyir*, *uśir* life, breath; *uyirkka* to live, revive, survive; *uyirppu* life, reanimation; *uyirppikka* to quicken, raise to life; *virkkuka* to sigh, breathe; *virppu* breath. *Ko. ucr* life, male genitals (polite word). *To. ü-r*, *usir* life; *yu-k*, *üy*, in song units; *yu-k fiṭad* drawing longing sighs, *üy naṭṭad* walking with heavy breathing. *Ka. usir*, *usur*, *usuru* breath, life, taking breath, caesura; *usalu* breath. *Koḍ. usiri* breath. *Tu. usuru*, *usulu*, *nusulu* breath, life. *Te. usuru*, *usuṛu* id.; *usuranu* to sigh, be much vexed; *ūr(u)cu* to breathe, sigh; *ūr(u)pu* breath, sigh; *ūraṭa* taking or recovering breath, being refreshed, consolation, comfort, rest; *ūraḍil(l)u*, *ūraḍu* to be consoled, calmed, appeased; *ūraḍincu* to console, comfort, appease. *Konḍa usur* life, breath. *Kur. ujjnā* to have life, reside, become animated, take life; *ujjita'ānā* to keep alive, bring back to consciousness, raise again to life, revive (fire, quarrel). *Malt. uje* to live; *n. life*; *ujni* living, alive. *Br. ust* heart, mind, inside, kernel (or with 698 *Ta. ul*). Cf. 741 *Ta. ūtu* and 751 *Ma. ūrkkuka*. DED(S, N) 554.

646 *Ta. uyar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise (as water), move toward the meridian (as a heavenly body), be high, elevated, lofty, grow, increase, be excellent, eminent; (-pp-, -tt-) *caus.*; *n.* greatness, renown; *uyarcci* height, excellence; *uyartti* excellence; *uyarttu* (*uyartti*-) to lift up, elevate, raise (as price), promote to higher office, honour, praise, raise the voice; *uyarntōr* the great, celestials, persons born in the higher castes; *uyarpu* height, mound, greatness; *uyarvu* lofty height, greatness; *uyaram*, *ucaram* height, eminence; *uyari* that which is tall; (Koll.) *ocar* to be raised; *ocatt* to lift; *ocatti* height; *ocakkē* above; *ocaram* height. *Ma. uyaruka* to rise (as birds), be high, eminent, tall; *uyaram* height, pride; *uyarcca* elevation; *uyarttuka* to raise, elevate. *Koḍ. oyandē* that which is high (of field in a valley); *oyandadi* the place higher up. *Tu. ōrige* tallness, height. DED(S) 555.

647 *Ta. uyar* (-v-, -nt-) to vanish, disappear, be removed. *Ma. uyaruka* to be lost. *To. u-r* (*u-θ*-) to disappear, be lost; (*u-d*-) to disappear suddenly by magic; *u-f* (*u-t*-) to cause to disappear of a sudden, be a terrible fellow and do damage; *u-θ*, in: *ir u-θ*, *o-l u-θ n. pr.* places at the end of the road to the world of the dead 'where the buffaloes, the people disappear' (cf. 4376). DED(S) 556.

648 *Ta. ura* (-pp-, -tt-) to become loud (as the voice), become harsh (as a noise), become furious (as the wind), be boisterous (as the sea), become violent (as a controversy); *urakka* loudly, distinctly; *urappu* (*urappi*-) to whoop, shout so as to menace or intimidate, bluster, roar, frighten, cause to sound loudly; *urappal* whoop, roaring sound; *urappu* shout, roar, intimidation, bluster, threat; *urapu* (*urapi*-), *urappu* (*urapi*-) to resound,

roar; *urai* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, speak, tell; *n.* roar, loud noise, speaking, utterance, word, fame; *uraiyal* narrating. *Ma. urakka*, *urekka* to speak, say; *ura*, *uri* word, fame; *urammuka*, *urampuka* to grumble, roar (cf. 718 *Ta. urumu*); *uriy-āṭuka* to utter, speak; *uriy-āṭṭam* talk; *orappuka* to vociferate in driving cattle. *Ka. ore* to sound, utter, speak, say, relate; *n.* word; *ura*, *uru* crying; *uruvani* crying, crying aloud. *Koḍ. oraḍ-* (*oraḍuv-*, *oraṭ-*) to answer (or with 650 *Ko. orp-*). *Kor.* (M.) *oiji* to say. *Te. ūraka* (*neg. gerund of *ūr-*), *uraka*, *uraka* silently, quietly, not speaking; merely, simply, vainly; *roda* noise, outcry, uproar; ? *rōju* to pant, gasp; *n.* panting; *rōjuḍu* prattle. *Pa. ur-* to groan. ? *Go.* (SR.) *ronjānā* to grieve, cry (*Voc.* 3069). DED 557.

649 *Ta. ura* (-pp-, -tt-) to become firm, hard (as the soil), become thick, coarse (as paper); *urappu* hardness (as of rice that is not well boiled), coarseness or roughness (as of cloth or paper), resoluteness, strength; *uram* strength, hardness, compactness, resolution, heart of a tree, manure (as strengthening the soil); *uraṇ* strength of will, support; *uraṇar* persons of strong will; *uravu* (*uravi*-) to become vigorous, get strong; *uravam* strength, force; *uravaṇ*, *uraviyaṇ*, *uravōṇ* strong man; *uravu* strength, firmness, strength of mind, increasing. *Ma. urakka* to be strong; *urattan* strong man; *uram* strength, firmness. *Ko. orp-* (*orpy-*) to excel. *To. u-ṇ* pith; *ut-ir*, *utīn-ir*, *uśtīn-ir* best buffalo in herd; *ut-mox* best woman. *Ka. uraṭu*, *uraṭa*, *uraṭa*, *ur(u)ṭu*, *uṭṭu*, *oraṭu*, *orṭu* coarseness (of cloth, thread, hair), thickness, stoutness; *orpu* strength, firmness, durability, coarseness (of cloth); ? *urku*, *ukku* power, valour. ? *Te. ukku* strength, vigour, courage, spirit. DED 558.

650 *Ko. orp-* (*orpy-*) to act in overweening, desperate fashion, refuse to listen, (illness) is dangerous. *To. warp-* (*warpy-*) to refuse to do something. *Ka. ura*, *uru* impetuosity, etc.; *uruvani*, *uruvane* haste, rashness, passionate and overbearing behaviour; *uruvaniṣu*, *uravaniṣu* to act hastily, overbearingly, etc.; *uruṭu* to be overbearing; *uruṭu*, *oraṭu*, *orṭu* overbearing manner, gruffness; (PBh.) *oraṇṭu* overbearing manner; *oraṇṭutanam* the state of being overbearing. *Koḍ. oraḍ-* (*oraḍuv-*, *oraṭ-*) to answer (or with 557 *Ta. ura*). *Tu. oraṭuni*, *oradāduni* to wrangle; *oradāṭa* mutual wrangling; *oraṇṭu*, *oraṇṭu* hatred, ill-will, retaliation; *oraṇṭuni* to hate, retaliate. *Kuwi* (S.) *ūrinai* to ignore; (Isr.) *ūr-* (*-it-*) to disobey. DED 559.

651 *Ta. ural* mortar, mould for making vermicelli or the like. *Ma. ural* wooden mortar for beating rice. *Ko. olka-l* mortar; *olka-l kal* a stone mortar; *olkeyk*, *olki-k* work of preparing grain by pounding. *Ka. oral*, *oral*, *orlu*, *olḷu* mortar of stone or hard wood. *Koḍ. ora* mortar of stone or wood. *Tu. oraḷu*, (B-K.) *uraḷu*, *oraḷu* a large

mortar. *Te.* rōlu, řōlu mortar. Cf. 665 *Ta.* urai. DED(N) 560.

652 *Ta.* uri (-v-, -nt-) to peel (*intr.*, as skin, bark); strip off (as clothes), deprive of, rob; (-pp-, -tt-) to slough off, flay, strip off (as bark); *n.* rind, peel, skin stripped off, bark; *urivai* skin, hide, peel, rind, stripping, flaying, peeling off; *uruvu* (*uruvi*-) to strip (as beads from a string, as leaves from a twig), unsheath (as a sword). *Ma.* uri skin; *uriyuka* to be stripped, skinned; strip off; *urikka* to flay, skin a jackfruit, coco-nut; *urippu*, *uriccal* flaying, stripping; *ūruka* to strip off, flay, draw off or out, unsheathe. *To.* ušt- (*ušty*-) to take off (ring, bangle, shirt or coat, sari). *Ka.* uricu to flay, strip off covering or skin, cast off (as the slough); get loose; *urcu* to draw (as a sword); become loose; *uccu* to draw (as a sword), cast (as a slough), loosen (as a knot); become loose, be cast (as a slough); ore to draw, pull, draw out or off; (Hav.) *urmbu* to pluck leaves. *Tu.* rumbuni to strip off, pluck off, as leaves from a stalk; *rumbu* stripping, plucking; (B-K.) *urumbu*, *rumbu* to tear off (as leaves from a twig). *Kor.* (M.) *urbu* to pluck leaves. *Nk.* uyp- to take off (clothes wrapped round middle). *Pa.* uyk-, *uykip*- (*uykit*-) (serpent) to slough its skin. *Go.* uy- (Mu.) to be flayed, (Ko.) to be sloughed (skin of snake); (Ma.) uy?- (snake) to slough its skin; (Ko.) *uysp*- to flay; (Mu.) *uville*, (Ma. Ko.) *uyka* slough of snake (*Voc.* 257); (SR.) *ucchānā* to strip (of hemp); (Tr.) *ūcānā* to strip hemp, pluck (bird), (pigs) strip kodon field; (G.) *ucc*- to strip off (*Voc.* 226). *Kuwi* (T.) *juka* slough of snake. *Kur.* urnā (*uryas*) to rub off the leaves of a branch, the spikes of a corn-ear, by passing the hand along. *Malt.* *urgre*, *urwre* to fall off (as the hair), slip off. ? Cf. 617 *Ko.* ut-. DED(S, N) 561.

653 *Ta.* uri a measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{2}$ measure. *Ma.* uri half a nāṛi, or two uṛakku. DED 562.

654 *Ta.* urimai ownership, that which is owned, claim for right of possession, slave, services of a bondservant, duty, affection, liberty; *urittu* right, proprietorship, affection; *uritu* that which is related; *uriyaṇ*, *uriyavaṇ*, *uriyōṇ* one who is worthy, qualified, one who has rights, heir. *Ma.* *uriyan* suitable, proper; *urppu* claim, right. *Kur.* *urb* well-to-do, well-off, rich; *urbas* master, landlord, (*pl.*) parents; *urbni* mistress of the house, lady. DED(S, N) 563.

655 *Ma.* uṛi a running knot, loop, noose. *Ko.* *urkl* mo-r slip-knot (mo-r id.). *Ka.* *ural*, *uril*, *urul*, *urul*, *urlu*, *urļu* a running knot, noose, snare. *Tu.* *urlu* a noose, snare. *Te.* *uri* noose or running knot, halter, snare, execution by a halter; *uccu* slip-knot, noose, halter; (K.) *uralu*, *urulu* to be caught in a snare. *Konḍa* (BB) *ūri* a trap for birds. *Kui* *rusu*, *ruhu* noose, snare, trap. *Kuwi* (F.)

ūrū (*pl.* *ūrka*) snare; *ūrū* *ogali* to noose (for *ogali*, see 934); (S.) *uruta* herh'nai id.; *urru* hanging; (Isr.) *uru*, (Su.) *huru* (*pl.* -ka) snare. (Possibly add 582; so K.) DED(S, N) 564.

656 *Ta.* *uru* (-pp-, -tt-) to burn, smart, be angry; *uruppam*, *uruppu* heat, anger; *urumam* heat (as of the sun, of the atmosphere), sultriness, noon; *urumpu* ire, exasperation; (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 155) *uruttu* (*urutti*-) to make angry. *Ma.* *uruppam* anger. *Ir.* *ubbe*, *ūri-ni-ru* sweat. *ĀlKu.* *uri* id. *Ko.* *ury*- (*urc*-) to hate, be envious of, it pains; *n.* envy, heat (esp. of the sun), sweat; *urc* burning pain; *To.* *uf*- (*ut*-) (fever) affects, burns; *ūry* heat of fire; sweat; anger, grudge; ? *ūr* fatigue; *u-r* *for*- (*foṭ*-) (woman in the 5th month of pregnancy) undergoes ceremony of burning on wrist; *u-r* *foy*- (*foc*-) (husband of pregnant woman) performs ceremony of burning her wrist. *Ka.* *uri* to burn, blaze, glow, burn with fever, rage, envy, burn or smart as a wound, as mouth from pepper; *n.* burning, flame, blaze, etc.; *urika* one who burns (*tr.*), a passionate, angry man; *uripu*, *urisu* to cause to burn, inflame; *uruvala*, *uravala*, *ural*, *urlu* fuel; *uru*, *urapu*, *uripu*, *urupu*, *uruvu*, *urpu* burning, flame; *urugu* passion, anger, wrath; *ummala* heat; grief, trouble; *ummali* heat; grief, distress; *ummali* to be hot; to grieve, be distressed. *Koḍ.* *uri* (-v-, -ñj-) burning sensation is felt; *uri* burning sensation. *Tu.* *uri* blaze, flame, heat, acute pain, wrath; *uriyuni* to burn, blaze, feel a burning sensation, be angry, envious, (belly) is hungry; *urkilu* prickly heat. *Te.* (K.) *uriyu* to burn (*intr.*), be afflicted, grieve; (K.) *uralu* to burn (*intr.*), be ablaze; *ummalinu* to grieve, sorrow; *ummalinta*, *ummalimpu*, *ummali* grief, uneasiness, disquiet. *Pa.* *urj*- to sweat; *urjukuḍ* sweat, perspiration. *Ga.* (Oll.) *urj*- (*j* = *dz*) to sweat; (P.) *uruskur* sweat, perspiration. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *urbu* sweat. *Konḍa* (Sova dial.) *rūṇ(u)* heat of summer; sweat. *Pe.* *rūc*- to sweat; *rūmi* sweat. *Manḍ.* *rund*- to ignite, set alight. *Kui* *ruta* (*ruti*-) to set fire to, ignite; *n.* setting fire to; (K.) *ru*- (*rut*-) to set light to. *Kuwi* (D.) *rund*- (*it*-) to ignite; (Su. P.) *rūh*- (*rūst*-) to sweat; (S.) *gāma* *rūh'nai* id. (*gāma* sweat); *rūinai* to sweat (i.e. singe). ? *Br.* *hushing* to set fire to, burn, scorch, make feverish, burn with rage; *hushinging* to be burnt, etc. Cf. 568 *Ta.* *ukkaram*, 661 *Ta.* *uruku*, and 1064 *Kui* *ōpu*, *Kur.* *ōrnā*. DED(S, N) 565.

657 *Ta.* *uru* (-pp-, -tt-) to assume a form, issue forth, appear, come into existence; *n.* body, shape, form, beauty, idol; *urupu* form, shape, colour; *uruvam* = *uru n.*; *uruvu* shape, form. *Ma.* *uru*, *uruvu*, *uruvam* form. *Ko.* *urp* shape, appearance, image of god in form of small silver plate; *urv* trunk of body. *To.* *urp* form, idol; *ušt*- (*ušty*-) to appear, come into sight, (star) rises; *uf* back of trunk of body (also *u-f* in songs; uncertainty about phonetics). *Tu.* *oru* features, form, mark,

shape. *Te.* uravu beauty, fitness; uruvu form, shape. / ? < Skt. rūpa-. DED(S) 566.

658 *Ta.* uru (-pp-, -tt-) to become ripe, mature. ? *Tu.* urve unripe. *Te.* (K.) uriyu to become ripe; hair to become grey. DED 567.

659 *Ta.* uru schooner, small vessel. *Ma.* uru, uruvu vessel, ship. DED 568.

660 *Ta.* uru leech (*lex.*). *Tu.* umb-uru a small leech (cf. 516 *Ta.* uṇ). DEDS 80.

661 *Ta.* uruku (uruki-) to dissolve (*intr.*) with heat, melt, liquefy, be fused, become tender, melt (as the heart), be kind, glow with love, be emaciated; urukku (urukki-) to melt (*tr.*) with heat (as metals or congealed substances), dissolve, liquefy, fuse, soften (as feelings), reduce, emaciate (as the body), destroy; *n.* steel, anything melted, product of liquefaction; urukkam melting of heart, tenderness, compassion, love (as to a deity, friend, or child); urukkiṇam that which facilitates the fusion of metals (as borax). *Ma.* urukuka to melt, dissolve, be softened; urukkuka to melt (*tr.*); urukkam melting, anguish; urukku what is melted, fused metal, steel. *Ko.* uk steel. *Ka.* urku, ukku id. *Koḍ.* ur- (uri-) to melt (*intr.*); urik- (uriki-) id. (*tr.*); ukki steel. *Te.* ukku id. *Go.* (Mu.) uri-, (Ko.) uri- to be melted, dissolved; *tr.* (Mu.) urih-/urh- (*Voc.* 262). *Koṇḍa* (BB) rūg- to melt, dissolve. *Kui* ūra (ūri-) to be dissolved; *pl. action* ūrka (ūrki-); rūga (rūgi-) to be dissolved. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) rūy- to be dissolved; (S.) rūkhnai to smelt; (Isr.) uku, (S.) ukku steel. Cf. 656 *Ta.* uru. DED(S) 569.

662 *Go.* (Tr., etc.) uruṅgānā to be broken; uruhtānā to break (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 261; or with 946 *Ta.* oṭi). *Koṇḍa* ruṅ- (it-) to be broken; ruk- to break, smash. DEDS 81.

663 *Ta.* uruvu (uruvi-) to pierce through, penetrate (as an arrow, a needle). *Ma.* uruvuka to pierce through, penetrate. *Ka.* urcu, uccu to enter into and go out on the other side, penetrate. *Tu.* urumbuni, rummuni to bore. *Te.* uccu to enter, penetrate, pierce. *Pa.* ucc- to transfix. *Kuwi* (Su.) uh- (ust-) to pierce; (Isr.) uh- to stab. *Kur.* hurnā, huṇā to strike at and penetrate without piercing, goad, thrust something pointed into cavity (e.g. pick teeth). DED(S) 570.

664 (a) *Ta.* uruḷ (uruḷv-, uruḷt-) to roll, tumble over and over, revolve (as a wheel), spin, become round, globular; *n.* car wheel, wheeled vehicle; uruḷi wheel, circle, small vessel of bell-metal that is circular in shape; uruḷai wheel, anything that rolls or turns (as a ball); uruḷci revolving, rotundity; uruḷṭu (uruḷṭi-) to roll (*tr.*), revolve, whirl, impose and confound by high-sounding verbiage; *n.* rolling, wheel, roundness, fraud; uruḷai cart; uruḷtai ball, anything round, roundness, mouthful of food in the shape of a ball. *Ma.* uruḷ circular, a wheel, rolling wave; uruḷuka (uruḷt-) to roll (*intr.*), toss, revolve; uruḷṭa round; uruḷa a ball; uruḷca rolling,

roundness; uruḷi cauldron to boil 4–5 measures of rice; uruḷṭu what is round, fraud; uruḷṭan deceiver; uruḷṭuka to roll (*tr.*), cheat. *Ir.* ruḷḷu (rupḍ-) to roll (*intr.*); ruḷṭu id (*tr.*). *Ko.* urṇ- (urḍ-) to roll (*intr.*) over and over in one direction; urṭ- (urṭy-) id. (*tr.*). *To.* u-ḷ- (u-ḷ-) to roll (*intr.*); u-ṭ- (u-ṭy-) id. (*tr.*); u-ḷ ball (of butter, food, etc.), handful; uṭ- (uṭy-), piṣ u-ṭ- (u-ṭy-) to turn earth with cane at funeral (for piṣ, see 4290). *Ka.* uruḷ, uraḷu, uraṭu, uraṇṭu, uruṭu, uruṇṭu, urṭu, urḷu, uḷḷu, uṇṭu to roll, roll down, revolve, be turned over; uḷutu to roll; uraḷi, uruḷi, urḷi, uḷḷa, uḷḷe, oḷḷi a ball, bulb, round vessel of earth or metal; uruḷu, uruṭu, uruṇṭu, urḷu, ural, urḷu rolling, roundness; uraṇe roller for moving logs; uruḷike rolling, revolving; uruḷicu, uruḷisu, uruḷcu to cause to roll, etc.; uṭṭu round stone used as an anchor, an anchor. *Koḍ.* urid- (urid-) to roll (*intr.*); urit- (uriti-) id. (*tr.*). *Tu.* uruṇṭu, uruṇḍulu, urṇḍelu round; urṇḍe lump, morsel; urṇa round-shaped cake. *Te.* uralu, urḷu to roll, roll down, fall down; (K.) oralu to toss in sleeplessness. *Kuwi* (Isr.) uṇḍa wave. *Kur.* oḷṇḍāmā to roll on the ground (of animals).

(b) *Ta.* uṇṭai ball, anything round or globular, commonly rather small, ball of stone or earth shot from a bow, mouthful. *Ma.* uṇṭa ball, globe, clot, bullet. *Ko.* uṇḍ roundness; uṇḍy round lump of food. *To.* uḍy ball, round; uḍy θwi-ṛ cooked rice in shape of ball. *Ka.* uṇḍe a round mass or ball (e.g. of raw sugar, tamarind, clay, cowdung); uṇḍalige a kind of rice cake that has the form of a biscuit. *Tu.* uṇḍe ball, ball-shaped confection; uṇḍuluga, uṇḍluga a kind of fried cake. *Te.* uṇḍa ball, globe, pellet, pill, (VPK also) wheel of cart; round; uṇṭa, uṇḍramu round; uṇḍramulu, uṇḍrālu, uṇḍ-rāḷḷu round cakes prepared as an offering to Vighneswara. *Ga.* (P.) uṇḍa wheel. *Go.* (SR.) uṇḍā ball (*Voc.* 236). *Koṇḍa* uṇḍa wheel. *Pe.* rōṇḍa egg. *Maṇḍ.* ruṇḍa id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) uṇḍa, (S.) uṇḍe wheel; (F.) ūṇḍa id (solid wood). / Cf. Skt. uṇḍeraka- ball of flour, roll, loaf; Pkt. uṇḍeraya- id.; uṇḍi- lump; Mar. ūḍā lump of kneaded dough, etc. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1699). DED(S, N) 571.

665 *Ta.* urai (-v-, -nt-) to be reduced into a powder or paste, wear away by attrition, be indented or effaced by rubbing; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub into a paste, wear away by rubbing, grate, test on the touchstone, smear, polish; *n.* rubbing, friction, attrition; fineness of gold or silver as tested on the touchstone; urai-kal touchstone, small stone for rubbing pills into powder; uraical friction; uraicu (uraici-) to rub against (*intr.*), chafe, wear away by use; rub hard (*tr.*), scour, waste away by rubbing; uraiṇcu (uraiṇci-) to rub (*tr.*); uraippu rubbing, assaying; uracu (uraci-) to rub against; urīṇcu (urīṇci-) to rub oneself, rub against; to wear away by rubbing (*tr.*), grind away, scrape, smear, anoint; urīṇu (urīṇi-) to rub (*intr.*); urīṇcal rubbing, chafing; urāy (-v-, -nt-), urāyṇcu (urāyṇci-) to rub (*intr.*, as an animal

against a tree, as two branches together); *urōcu* (*urōci-*), *urōñcu* (*urōñci-*) to rub (*intr.*). *Ma.* *urasuka* to rub, come into contact, contend, form into a pill; *urasal* friction, contest; *ura* rubbing, a stroke; *ura-kallu*, *uravu-kallu* touchstone; *urayuka* to rub, wear by friction; *uravu* rubbing, touch; *urekka* to rub, grate, polish, grind, assay metal; *uriyuka* to be chafed; *urūñhuka*, *urammuka*, *urummuka*, *urattuka* to rub against, graze, touch; *urusuka* to wear off, diminish. *Ko.* *orv-* (*ort-*) to rub into paste, rub with a stone in making pot; (*ord-*) to touch or stroke gently; *orj-* (*orj-*) to rub; *uj-* (*uj-*) to rub, file, sharpen. *To.* *warf-* (*wart-*) to rub into paste, wipe, wash; *ud-* (*udy-*) to smear on body. *Ka.* *urdu*, *uddu*, *ujju* to rub, make fine by rubbing; *ujisu* to cause to rub; *ujju*, *urdi* rubbing; *ore* (*orad-*) to touch, rub, smear, apply to a touchstone, examine, grind, make thin or fine; *n.* rubbing, etc.; *orasu*, *orisu*, *orsu* to touch, rub gently, stroke, rub, scour, rub out, crush, separate by friction (as grain from the ears), smear; *n.* friction, rubbing, destroying; *ore-gal* touchstone; *rubbu* to grind in a mortar; *n.* grinding; ? *ruddu* to beat soundly. *Koḍ.* *udd-* (*uddi-*) to rub. *Tu.* *urepuni* to try metals by touchstone; *uresuni* id., to rub, polish; *urduni* to rub, file, polish; *ujjuni* to rub; *ure-kallu*, *ore-kallu* touchstone; *orevuni* to rub, wipe; *oresuni* to diminish (*intr.*), wear off; rub (*tr.*), wipe; *orabelu* rice once cleaned of its husk only; (B-K.) *orabelu* work involving the removal of husk from paddy; *ocipuni* to wipe off, rub out, clean; *occuni* id., to whet, sharpen. *Te.* *ora* rubbing, touch, testing on a touchstone; *ora-gallu* touchstone; *oracu* to rub, try by the touchstone; *orapu* rubbing, test by touchstone; *orapiḍi* rubbing, friction; *orayu* to rub, test by touchstone, touch; be slightly bruised; *orayika* rubbing, friction; (K.) *uriyu* to be rubbed; *ruddu* to rub, scour, clean; *rudduḍu* rubbing, scouring, cleaning; *rubbu* to grind in a mortar; *rubbu-gundu* stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar; ? *ruttu* to strike, beat; ? *rōkali* a large wooden pestle (? or cf. 672 *Ta.* *ula-kkai*). *Kol.* (SR) *rubgund* stone pestle (< *Te.*); (SR.) *rokāl*, (Kin.) *rōka* pestle (< *Te.*). *Nk.* *rōkal* pestle (< *Te.*). *Pa.* *urc-* to skim off (cream), scrape; (S) *ujip-* (*ujit-*) to wipe, sweep. *Ga.* (Oll.) *urs-* to wipe (sweat). *Go.* (SR.) *uriyānā* to powder; (Tr.) *urisānā* to sprinkle or crumble salt, sugar, sandal-powder, etc. (*Voc.* 260); (A. SR. Y. S.) *rōkal* pestle (*Voc.* 3076; < *Te.*); (Mu.) *ūc-* to scrape, plane; (Ko.) *us-* to pare (*Voc.* 226); (LuS.) *oochana* a carpenter's plane. *Konḍa* *rōs-* (*-t-*) to touch slightly, stroke, rub against. *Kui* *rūga-* (*rūgi-*) to be smooth; *rūsa* (*rūsi-*) to crush, grind; *n.* crushing, grinding; *pl. action* *rūska* (*rūsiki-*); *rūseni* press for grinding sugarcane. *Kuwi* (F.) *rūbali* to smear; (S.) *rub(b)inai* to smear, rouge; (Su.) *rub-* (*-it-*) to rub on (oil, etc.). Cf. 651 *Ta.* *ural.* / ? Cf. Skt. *uñch-* to glean

[i.e. scrape up gleanings], *proñch-* (*pra + uñch-*) to rub, wipe, wipe out, efface (Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 1680, 9011); *OMar.* (Master) *orakalu*, *vorakala* touchstone. *DED(S)* 572.

666 (a) *Ka.* *urku*, *ukku* to rise, swell (as the sea, etc.), boil excessively, come up or over in boiling, foam, boil (as rage), be greatly increased (as beauty, grief, joy), be elated; *n.* swelling, etc., froth, rising (as of the flood-tide), pride; *ukkanda* swell, overflowing fulness, abundance; *ukkuvike* rising, etc. *Koḍ.* *ukk-* (*ukki-*) to boil over. *Tu.* *urkuni* to rise; *urkāvuni*, *ukkāvuni* to cause to run over; *urkārūni* to bubble up (as boiling water); *urkupe* act of bubbling up; *urpely* slight boiling; *ukkuni* to boil, bubble up, run over in boiling, swell up, spring up. *Te.* *ūru* to grow fat or puffed. *Go.* (Tr.) *ukuḥ* the boiling point (*Voc.* 219; or with 568 *Ta.* *ukkaram*). *Konḍa* *urp-* (*-t-*) to boil (as water); (BB) *urpu* steam. *Pe.* *ur-* (*-t-*) to boil up, effervesce. *Maṇḍ.* *ur-* (*-t-*) id. *Kui* *urpa* (*urt-*) to seethe, boil, bubble, emit froth; *n.* state of boiling, seething. *Kuwi* (F.) *ūrhali* to boil over; (S.) *urh'nai* to swell (boiled milk). *Br.* (h) *ūringing*, (h) *ūrēnging* to swell up, break out (of boils, etc.), sprout.

(b) *Ta.* *uppu* (*uppi-*) to become big (as a seed), bloat, puff up (as the abdomen), rise (as leaven); *uppal* flatulence; *upukku* (*upukki-*) to swell, overflow; *upparam* flatulent distention of the abdomen (< *Te.*); (CTD) *ubbu* to become hot. *Ko.* *ub-* (*uby-*) (part of the body) swells; *ubc-* (*ubc-*) to coax child with pleasing words. *To.* *ub-* (*uby-*) to boil over; ? *upum* much; ? *uporty* pleasure, elation. *Ka.* *urbu*, *urvu*, *ubbu* to swell, increase, rise, be elated, be puffed up, become glad; *n.* state of being swollen, etc., height, elation, joy, pride; *ubbisu* to cause to swell, raise, rouse, puff up by flattering; *ubbaḍiga*, *ubbudiga*, *ubbariga* greatness; *ubbaṭe*, *ubbaṭṭe* swelling, increase, elation, greatness, boldness; *ubbara*, *urbara* swelling, increase, state of being swollen, risen, or full to overflowing, greatness, abundance; *ubbike*, *ubbuvi* swelling, etc.; *ubiku* to swell, rise, overflow. *Tu.* *ubbuni*, *ubbērūni* to swell, be elated with joy or puffed up with pride; *uberūni* to become thick; *ubbara* high, swollen, turbid. *Te.* *ubuku* to swell, heave, rise, jut, bulge, project, overflow, burst out; *n.* swelling, jutting, heaving, bulging, projection; *ubbaramu* swelling, inflation, increase, excess; *ubbarincu* to swell; *ubbarimpu* swelling (of the belly); *ubbu* to swell, be puffed up, grow stout, rise up, overflow, be overjoyed, elated; *n.* swelling, protuberance, joy, being puffed up with pride; *ubbincu* to inflate, cause to swell, flatter; *uppena* a swell of the sea, inundation, deluge; *uppoṅgu* to swell, burst forth, overflow, be overjoyed, elated. *Konḍa* *ubi-* (*-t-*) to swell, be inflamed, be bloated. *Kur.* *ubkānā* to bubble up, gush up or out with force, swell up. / Cf. Pali *ubbilla-* elation, elated state of mind; *ubbilavita-* happy, elated, buoyant; BHS *udbilya-*,

udvilya-, audbilya-, audvilya- joy, pleasurable excitement. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2338, 2339; ? borrowing or convergence. DED(S) 573.

667 *Ma.* urusuka to glide down, fail; ? ukkuka to lean to one side as one falling, start. *Kol.* urki tap- to jump down. *Pa.* urk- to fall. *Ga.* (S.) urk- to set (as sun); (S.³) urk- (uruk-) to descend, jump; urukp- to make to jump. *Go.* (Pat.) urrāna, (Hislop) urrana to fall (*Voc.* 269); (Ko.) ukk- to make to fall, fell in wrestling (*Voc.* 218). DED(S) 574.

668 *Kur.* urkhnā to come or go out, set out on journey, germinate, break forth (eruption), evolve. *Malt.* urqe to come out, come forth. ? *Go.* (Mariā; *LSI* 4. 535) ur̥tōr (they) came out. DED 575.

669 *Ka.* (Hav.) uruḍu to wrestle. *Tu.* urḍuni id., struggle; urḍāṭa wrestling; (B-K.) uruḍu to wrestle. ? *Go.* (Tr.) ur̥ḡgānā to close or wrestle with (*Voc.* 267c). DED 577.

670 *Ga.* (Oll.) urp- (urt-) to wash face. *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) kaṅk ūr-ūr- id. (*Voc.* 321); (Koya Su.) ur- id. *Konḍa* ūrpa- (-t-) to wash (hands, feet, face, etc.). *Pe.* ur- (-t-) to wash face. *Kuwi* (Su.) rūp- (-it-) id.; (F.) mūmbū rūpali to wash one's face; mūmbū rūpi kiali to wash (another's) face; (S.) rūbinai to wash. DEDS(N) 82.

671 *Ta.* ula (-pp-, -nt-) to become diminished, be wasted, be devoid of, die, terminate; ulakkai end, ruin, death; ulappu wasting, perishing, defect, death, limit; ulai (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be ruined (as houses, land, crops); (-pp-, -tt-) to ruin; ulaivu ruin, destruction, defeat, poverty, trouble. *Ma.* ulakkuka to shrink up; ulayuka to be impoverished, ruined; ulaccal, ulavu ruin. DED(S) 579.

672 *Ta.* ulakkai pestle. *Ma.* ulakka pestle for pounding rice. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) alke pestle. *Ko.* elk pestle. *To.* waṣk grainpounder. *Ka.* olake, onake, onike wooden pestle for pounding rice and other things; (Gowda) onike pestle. *Koḍ.* olake wooden pestle. / ? Cf. Skt. ulūkhala- mortar; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2360. DED(N) 580.

673 *Ta.* ulaṇṭu caseworm, larva of the caddis fly; silk produced by the ulaṇṭu. *Ma.* ulaṇṭu id. DEDS 83.

674 *Ta.* ular (-v-, -nt-) to become dry, wither, be parched up, pine away, droop; ularcci dryness, withered state, emaciated condition, weariness of the mind; ularṭtu (ularṭti-) to dry (*tr.*), desiccate; ularu (ulari-) to dry up, wither, be injured, worn out. *Ma.* ularuka to dry (*intr.*); ularcca dryness; ularṭtuka, ularkkuka to dry (*tr.*), air. DED 581.

675 *Ka.* ulimiri the plant *Crataeva tapia* or *Capparis trifoliata*. *Te.* ulimiḍi, ulimiri *Crataeva tapia*. DED 582.

676 *Ta.* ullam, uḷlam hilsa, silvery shot with gold and purple, *Clupea ilisha*; a sea-fish, silvery shot with yellow and purple, *C. toli*. *Ma.* ullam a kind of fish. *Te.* ullākū-jēpa, (B) ullāku-cēpa, ullam-cēpa the bony hilsa or sable fish. DED 583.

677 *Kol.* ul (*obl.* uḷ-) day, in: mu-nd ul three days. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ḍdil day. *Kur.* ullā day; ullē two days; ullmūnd three days; ullnāx four days; oḍul, undul one day. *Malt.* ulle by day; ulli-māqi night and day; ullond day before yesterday; ullte, ullti of the day; ullu daylight. DED(S) 584.

678 *Ta.* uvaṭṭu (uvaṭṭi-) to loathe, recoil from, satiate, surfeit; *n.* nausea; uvaṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to nauseate, loathe; *n.* nauseating, loathing; ukaṭṭu (ukaṭṭi-) to nauseate (*intr.*). *Ma.* uvaṭṭuka to loathe, recoil from; omaṭṭuka to have a vomiting sensation; urekka to be inclined to vomit; urappu nausea; uyantuka, uṛantuka to belch. *Ka.* ubbaḷisu, ubbuḷisu to nauseate, become squeamish; ubbaḷa, ubbaḷike nausea, qualm; okkuḷisu to belch; ogaḍisu to vomit; ogaḍike vomiting. *Tu.* ukāḷu, ukkāḷu vomiting, an emetic. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ub- (-it-) to have indigestion. *Kur.* ullāxārnā to feel nausea. *Malt.* unglāre id.; unglatre to cause to feel nausea. ? Cf. 1029 *Ta.* ḍkkāḷam. DED(S) 547, DEDS 84.

679 *Ta.* uvi (-v-, -nt-) to boil away; (-pp-, -tt-) to boil (*tr.*); uviyal a boiled dish; uvaḷam boiled rice. *Te.* (K.) uppu to boil (*tr.*); (K.) uppari that which is hot or heated on fire (as a pan). *Go.* (Mu.) uh-, (Ma.) u?- to cook by boiling; (Tr.) uhuttānā to put dāl into hot water (*Voc.* 301). *Kuwi* (F.) ūpali to boil; (Isr.) up- (-it-) to boil food. DED(S) 585.

680 *Ta.* uṛa (-v-, -nt-) to experience sorrow, pain, trouble, or fatigue, suffer; uṛappu suffering; uṛavu bodily exertion; uṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to labour hard, toil, suffer hardship; earn; uṛaiṭṭu toil, industry, effort, earnings; (inscr.) uṛappam work. *Ma.* uṛakka to be wearied, despair; uṛayuka, uṛekka to labour; uṛappu labour. *Ka.* uṛgi, uggi a kind of penance. DED(S) 586.

681 *Ta.* uṛakku measure of capacity (2 ollocks = 1/4 of a measure), dice-box. *Ma.* uṛakku 1/4 nāṇi. *Ko.* olk a small measure of capacity; i-r o-k two olk; (for o-r ak one olk, see 397 *Ta.* āṛakku, aṛakku). *To.* wak small bamboo vessel. *Tu.* (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 12) oraṅka, olaṅka seer (measure). DED(N) 587.

682 *Ta.* uṛampu (uṛampi-) to be disturbed, confused; uṛappu (uṛappi-) to confuse, disturb; uḷampu (uḷampi-) to stir up game. *Ma.* uṛampuka to hasten, hurry; to be disconcerted; uṛappuka to hasten, hurry; to be dishevelled.

683 *Ta.* uṛalai horizontal bar of wood in a doorway or across a road, crossbar. *Ma.* uṛala horizontal bar of wood placed in a doorway; uṛa-vātil a barred gate. *Ko.* u-gaṇ

pen-bars, planks used to close cowshed door. *Ka.* ubbaṇa wooden beam for locking a door; a club; (Hav.) urvēlu gate with round movable poles. *Koḍ.* ubba poles in slots forming a gate. *Tu.* uro, uroḷu, uruvolu, ūroḷu a bar across a passage; (B-K.) uruvelu, uruvōlu movable bars across a gate. *Kor.* (O.) ūreli a wooden latch. / ? Cf. Skt. huḍukka- the bar or bolt of a door (*lex.*), H. huṛuk, huṛkā (Kur. huṛuk wooden bar or bolt of a door < NIA). DED(N) 544, DEDS 85.

684 *Ta.* uṛi place, site, side; uṛai place. *Ma.* uṛi circumstances; uṛa place, esp. about a king. DED 588.

685 *Ta.* uṛiṇai balloon vine, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. *Ma.* uṛiṇṇa *Cissus pedata*, *Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Sapindus laurifolius*, used for Soma sacrifices. *Tu.* uruṇḍebūru smooth-leaved heart-pea, *Cardiospermum halicacabum* (būru creeper). DED(S) 589.

686 (a) *Ma.* uṛiyuka to rub, stroke, embrocate; uṛiccil massaging, shampooing; uṛiyal shampooing; uṛivu wiping, polishing; (Tiyya) uyiccil massage. *Ka.* ūḍu to apply an unctuous substance, smear, anoint. *Te.* duvvu to stroke, rub gently or tenderly. *Pe.* ṛūc- (-c-), ṛūcpa- to smear with cowdung; ṛoh- (ṛost-) to rub, scrape (e.g. strings of violin); ṛūz- (ṛūst-) to scrape, plane. *Maṇḍ.* ṛūhpa- to plaster. *Kui* ṛūsa (ṛūsi-) to stroke, rub, scrape; *n.* stroking, scraping; *pl. action* ṛūska (ṛūski-); ṛōsa (ṛōsi-) to scrape, draw one surface over another, play a violin; *pl. action* ṛōska (ṛōski-). *Kuwi* (F., p. 119) rūh-, (S.) lūh'nai, lūspinai, (Ṭ.) ṛūsp- to stroke; (Isr.) ṛūh- to pat; ṛūsa ṛūsa smoothly.

(b) *Go.* (Tr.) ūsānā, (ASu.) ūs- to smear cowdung; (M.) ūsānā to smear. *Konḍa* ūs- (-t-) to apply oil, anoint; *caus.* ūsis-/ūspis-; ūspa- (-t-) to apply oil, etc. to one's own body. *Pe.* ūc- (-c-) to rub on (oil on hair, etc.). *Kuwi* (F.) ūssali to anoint oneself; ūspi kiali to anoint another; ūspali to plaster with cowdung; (Su.) ūh- (ūst-) to anoint oneself (p. 269); ūsp- (-it-) to smear with cowdung. DED(S, N) 590, DEDS 839, and from DED(S) 593.

687 *Ma.* uṛiyuka to spit out (after rinsing the mouth). *Ko.* uḷu-v spittle. *Ka.* (Hal.) ulugu, (HavS.) uḷigu to spit. *Kor.* (T.) uri, (M.) ūḷu id. *Pa.* uṛ- to spit out (pips, etc., not saliva). *Go.* (A.) uṛi- to spit out (e.g. stone of fruit) (*Voc.* 276). DED(N) 591.

688 *Ta.* uṛu (-v-, -t-) to plough, dig up, root up (as pigs), scratch, incise (as bees in a flower); uṛavan, uṛavōṇ, uṛāṇ ploughman, agriculturalist; *fem.* uṛatti; uṛavu ploughing, agriculture; uṛāl ploughing, scratching, or probing (as bees the flowers); uṛunar ploughmen; uṛakku (uṛakki-) to plough; tunnu (tunni-) id. (< Te.). *Ma.* uṛuka, uṛukuka, uṛutuka to plough; uṛavu, uṛama tillage; uṛavan ploughman, farmer. *Ko.* ug- (uṛt-)

to plough, be ploughed; ukl act of ploughing; u-v one furrow in ploughing. *To.* uṣf- (uṣt-) to plough. *Ka.* uṛ (uṛt, utt-) id.; uṛasu, uṛisu, uṛusu to cause to plough; uṛata, uṛuta, uṛame, uṛime, uṛume, uṛal, uṛuvike, uṛike, uṛuke, uṛke, ukke ploughing. *Koḍ.* u-l- (upp-, utt-) to plough. *Tu.* ūḍuni, hūḍuni id.; dappuni, aḍapuni (Brahman dialect adeppuni, ada-ppuni; L. V. Ramaswami Aiyar, *BSOS* 6. 900) id.; ura, dappu ploughing; uṛalu, oralu, oralu a ploughman's or herdsman's song. *Te.* dunnu, dunu to plough, till; dukki ploughing, tillage. *Kol.* ur- (urt-) to harrow; (SR.) to plough. *Nk.* ur- to plough, harrow. *Pa.* uṛ- to plough; (S) ḍukki cultivated upland field called in Ha. maran (< Te.). *Ga.* (S) ūḍ- to plough. *Go.* (W.) uṛānā, (A. Ko.) uṛ-, (Pat.) ūḍ- (written ud-), (SR.) uṛānā, (M.) uṛdānā id. (*Voc.* 274); (Ma.) lumi²-, (Ko.) lum- (pig) to root up earth (*Voc.* 3119); (Koya T.) lumm- to root; ? (Koya Su.) lumm- to gore (as a bull). *Konḍa* ṛū- (-t-) to plough, till soil. *Pe.* ṛū- (-t-) to plough. *Maṇḍ.* ṛū- id. *Kui* ṛūva (ṛūt-) id.; *n.* ploughing; uṛa (uṛi-) to dig with snout, root up. *Kuwi* (F.) ruiyali (rū-), (S.) lūnai, (Su. Isr.) ṛū- (-t-) to plough; (S.) lū'nai to nuzzle (of a pig; pajji lūte); (BB, Isr.) ṛuki ploughing bullock, bullock. *Kur.* uinā/uynā (ussas) to plough; uḡtā a plough, ploughshare. *Malt.* use to turn up the soil (as pigs do). DED(S, N) 592.

689 *Ta.* uṛu (-v-, -t-) to arrange or adjust (as hair with the fingers); ? uḷar (-v-, -nt-; uḷari-) to spread out and draw the fingers through (as in drying wet hair), adjust or smooth out as birds their feathers. *Ko.* ug a-t- (a-c-) to clean hair by untangling snarls, removing lice, etc. *Koḍ.* u-k- (u-ki-) to comb. *Tu.* dūbina a comb; urvape an instrument for destroying nits; uraṇe a kind of comb. *Kor.* (T.) uyyali to comb. *Te.* duvvu to comb; duvvena a comb. *Nk.* (Ch.) ū- to comb. *Pa.* uṛ-, (S) uṛv- id. *Ga.* (S.) uḍuv-, (P. S.²) uṛv-, (S.³) uḍv- id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) uṛ-, (S.) ūs-, (Pat.) uccānā id. (*Voc.* 275, 225); (Koya Su.) dus- to comb hair. *Konḍa* dūs- id.; ḍūsay ā- to comb one's own hair. *Kuwi* (F.) rūssali to dress (another's hair); rūca a comb; (P.) ṛūca, (S.) lūca id. DED(S, N) 593.

690 *Ta.* uṛuntu black gram, urad, *Phaseolus mungo* Linn. *Ma.* uṛunnu *P. radiatus*, kidney-bean. *Ka.* urdu, uḍdu *P. mungo*, var. *radiata*, Linn. *Tu.* urdu *P. mungo*, kidney-bean. *Te.* uḍḍulu *P. radiatus*, black gram. *Kol.* (Kin.) urunde black gram. *Nk.* urndaḷ (*pl.*) urad. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) uḍida-; H. uṛad, urad, urd, Mar. uḍid; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1693. DED 594.

691 *Ta.* uṛuval love. *Ka.* uṛugu, uṛigu, uḡgu to be attached to, be fond of, love; uṛugu erotic sentiments; uḡge attachment, love. *Kui* oṛpa (oṛt-) to pine for, lust after; *n.* desire, lust (or with 1006 *Ta.* ollu). DED 595.

692 *Ta.* uṛuvai tiger. *Te.* (K.) duvva id. *Kol.* (SR) duva, (Kin.) ḍu panther. *Pa.* ḍu (*pl.* ḍuvul) tiger. *Go.* (M.) ḍu, ḍuāl, (L.) duvāl id.; (A) ḍual, (Pat.) ḍuwāl, ḍuwwal panther (*Voc.* 1578); (Koya Su.) ḍuv (*pl.* ḍuk) id.; (ASu.) ḍuvvāl id.; (Koi [Cain, *IA* 8.35]) ḍuvvu tiger; ? (SR.) ḍuhkyā leopard; (A.) ḍuhkiak wolf (*Voc.* 1579). ? *Ga.* (S.) ḍuccā wolf. DED 596.

693 *Ta.* uṛuvai a green sea-fish, *Gobius ornatus*; a brown freshwater fish, *G. giuris*; a yellowish fish, found in fresh- and backwaters. *G. striatus*; uṛuvai *G. ornatus*; *G. giuris*; a sea-fish, brownish grey, *Saurida tumbil*. *Ma.* uṛuva a kind of green sea-fish; a kind of yellow fish. *Te.* uṇuju a kind of fish. DED 597.

694 *Ta.* uṛai deer. *Ma.* uṛa-mān, uṛal-mān porcine deer. *Ka.* duppi the spotted deer with branching horns, the axis. *Tu.* urè, ule, (B-K) uḷe deer. *Te.* duppi id. *Kol.* (Kin.) ḍuppi id. *Pa.* uṛup (*pl.* uṛpul) spotted deer. *Ga.* (P.) ḍuppi id.; (S.³) duppi stag. *Go.* (A.) ḍuppal, (S.) duppi, (Ko.) luppi, (M.) lūpi spotted deer (*Voc.* 1570, 3117). *Konḍa* ḍupi axis deer. DED(S, N) 598.

695 *Te.* ūḍ(u)cu, ūr(u)cu to sweep, collect with the hand or otherwise, as what is scattered on the ground or other surface; ūḍ(u)pu sweeping. *Kol.* (Wagh.) uṛp- to sweep up, collect (rubbish). *Nk.* uṛp- to collect together what is scattered. *Pa.* uṛcip- (uṛcit-) to heap up, put together. *Ga.* (S.³) ūrs- (ūrus-) to wipe with finger (like cream from a cup). *Go.* (Tr.) urpānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.*, p. 67, urpānā) to clean a threshing floor; uṛp- (Ma.) to scrape into a heap with hands, (Ko.) to collect (dust) in a heap (*Voc.* 281). *Konḍa* ūrs- (-t-) to sweep or clean (a threshing floor). *Kui* ḍupka (< ḍuk-p-; ḍukt-) to scrape together, sweep up, clear away rubbish, scavenge; *n.* act of scraping together, sweeping up, scavenging; ? rūṭpa (rūṭt-) to scrape into a heap. From DED(S) 506.

696 *Ko.* uc- (uc-) to have diarrhoea; ucl stool in diarrhoea; uc urine (only in a proverb). *To.* u-c- (u-č-) (buffalo) has diarrhoea. *Ka.* urcu, uccu to be purged; uccike, uccāṭa diarrhoea; ucce urine. *Koḍ.* ucce id.; ucc-a-ṭ- to urinate. *Tu.* urcuni, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 12) uḷc- to go to stool; urcāṭa looseness of bowels; ūḷiyuni to ooze; the bowels to evacuate frequently. *Te.* ucca urine. *Go.* (Tr.) uṛkānā, (S-R.) urkānā, (Mu. Ma. S.) uṛk- to urinate; (Tr.) uṛk, (Ph.) urkul, (Mu.) uṛk, uṛkle, (Ma.) uṛkul, (S.) uṛukulu urine (*Voc.* 278). DED(S, N) 576.

697 *Ta.* uḷ to be, have (1 *sg.* uḷēṇ, uḷḷēṇ, 3 *sg.* *m.* uḷaṇ, *neut.* uḷatu, 3 *pl.* *m.* uḷar, *neut.* uḷa); uṇṭu is, are (existence); uḷḷa who is, which is, true, actual; uḷḷatu, uḷatu that which is, truth, soul; uḷḷavaṇ he who has, rich person; uḷḷār those who are present, those who possess; uḷamai truth, reality; uḷavu real nature; uṇmai existence, reality,

state of being, nature, truth. *Ma.* uḷ to be there, exist; uṇṭu there is, exists; uḷḷa existing, true, real, in or to which there is; uḷavu coming into existence; uḷḷavan rich; uṇma reality, truth; (K. M. Narayana Menon, p. 36) oṇṭu has; oḷḷa having; (p. 258) oḷḷama, oṇma existence. *Ko.* oḷ- (3 *pers. neut.* oḷo-) to exist, be in a place; oḷ truth. *To.* wiḷd- (3 *pers.* wiḷd-i) to exist, be in a place. *Ka.* uḷ (3 *pers.* uṇṭu), oḷ to be, have; *adj.* that is, that is true; uḷḷa being, having, being able; uḷḷatana state of being or having; uṇṭu that is or exists, existence, existing; oḷ(u)pu, oḷuhu essence, possession, trueness; uṇmu to arise, come into existence (or in 4482, with *Ka.* puṇmu). *Koḍ.* uḷḷ- (3 *pers.* uṇḍi) to be, be in a place, have. *Tu.* uḷḷ- (3 *sg. neut.* uṇḍu; *pres. tense*) to be, exist, have. *Te.* uṇḍu to be, exist, live, dwell; un(u)cu to place, put, set, lay, keep, preserve, set apart for a purpose, appoint; uniki existence, being, remaining, stay, dwelling, home, place, residence, state, condition. *Kol.* an- (anḍ-), *Nk.* anḍ- to be in a place, be so-and-so, owe ḍ to *uṇṭu. ? *Kui* lohpa (loht-) to abide, remain, reside. ? *Kuwi* (S.) loy-, lōi- to remain. *Br.* anning to be (*pres.* 1 *sg.* uṭ, 2 *sg.* us, 1 *pl.* un, 2 *pl.* ure, 3 *pl.* ur). DED(N) 599, DEDS(N) 844.

698 *Ta.* uḷ inside, interior of a place, mind, heart; a locative ending; uḷḷam mind, heart, intention, thought, soul; uḷḷakam mind, heart; uḷḷal intention, thought; uḷḷu (uḷḷi-) to think, think on, remember; uḷku (uḷki-) to think. *Ma.* uḷḷu inside, whatever is inside; locative ending; uḷḷam, uḷḷakam inside, mind. *Ko.* uḷ the inside; in, into; oḷg-l, oḷk (< oḷg-k) within the time before (something happens); uḷpaṛ- (uḷpaṭ-) to obey. *To.* uḷ the inside; in, into; uḷpoṛ- (uḷpoṭ-) to agree (-k to). *Ka.* uḷ the inside; oḷ id.; in, into; oḷa, oḷavu the inside; oḷagu that is inside, the inside; heart; in, into; oḷage in the inside, in, into. *Koḍ.* oḷi the inside; uḷḷi inner thought, that which is in the mind. *Tu.* uḷa inside, inner part; uḷāyi in, into; oḷa inner, internal; (B-K.) oḷavu the mind, secret, thought. *Te.* uḷḷamu the heart, mind; lō in, inside; inner, internal, inside; lōga, within, in, inside; lōgaḍa interior, past time; lōgali, lōgili interior of a house, house; lōnu the inside, heart, mind; lōna, (Inscr.²) oḷana (7th cent.), lōna (9-10th cent.) within, inside, inwardly; (K.) lōn-agu to come under one's control; lōpala within, in, inside; ? lōgu, loṇgu, lōbaḍu to yield, submit, be subdued, retreat; lōkuva subordination, subjection; subordinate, subject to; lōcu to subdue; (K.) loggu to be humbled, subdue. *Kol.* lo-pal the inside; in, inside. *Nk.* lōpa *adv.* inside; lōpal the inside. *Nk.* (Ch.) lopun inside. *Pa.* ole(k) house. *Ga.* (Oll.) uḷe, (S) uḷḷen id. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. A.) rōn (*obl.* rōt-), (Mu. Ma. M. Ko.) lōn house; (Mu.) lōta wife; (S.) lōtad (*pl.* lōtav) female member of a house; lōtur male member of a house; (Tr.) rōpā within; (Ph.) ropā, roppā, roppāṭe, rappoṛ inside; (W.) ropā inside.

within; (S-R. Y.) ropo, (G. S.) lopo, (Mu.) lappa, (M.) lopa inside (*Voc.* 3077, 3071). *Koṇḍa* lo'i, lo'o inside; olbi- (-t-) to think, ponder; feel, regret. *Kui* lai within, inside; below; laiki to the inside of, within; towards a point below, below; lai lai within, below, in secret, secretly; laiṭi from within, within, from below, below. *Kuwi* (S.) loi below; (F.) rō'i beneath; (Isr.) ṛō'i under; (F.) oṛpali, (S.) onpinai to think; (Isr.) opp- (-it-) to think, remember. *Kur.* ulā inner room; in, inside; ? orōgnā, orga'anā to believe, think, fancy, assume. *Malt.* ule inside, within; ? ugli heart, mind; ugleye to think, wish, care for; uglare to remember; uglatre to remind. *Br.* urā house, wife (or with 752 Ta. ūr); ust heart, mind, centre, inside, kernel (or with 645 Ta. uy). Cf. 1015 Ta. oḷl. DED(S, N) 600.

699 Ta. uḷi chisel, burin, battle-axe, barber's instrument for paring nails. *Ma.* uḷi chisel, burin. *Ko.* uḷy chisel. *To.* uḷy branding iron. *Ka.* uḷi chisel, burin, awl. *Tu.* uḷi chisel. *Te.* uli id. *Ga.* (S.³) ulli id. DED 601.

700 Ta. uḷu wood-worm; that which is rotten; (-pp-, -tt-) to be worm-eaten (as wood), be eaten out by insects (as grain, seeds); uḷuppu condition of being worm-eaten, worm-eaten tree; (Koll.) uḷuveyy wood-worm. *Ma.* uḷumpu grain-moth; uḷu wood-worm; uḷukkuka to be worm-eaten; uḷuppu statē of being worm-eaten. ? *Ka.* (Gowda) uḷṅgu a nit. ? *Te.* lūta ant. ? *Kui* lupenji a species of ant. Cf. 3715 Ta. nuḷampu. DED 602.

701 Ta. uḷai mane, hair of head. *Ma.* uḷa mane of horse or lion, man's hair.

702 Ta. uḷai mud. *Ma.* uḷa id.

703 Ta. uṭku (uṭki-) to be afraid, feel shy; *n.* fear, shame, modesty. *Ma.* uḷukka to start, be unnerved; uḷuppu shamefacedness, feeling. *Ka.* ulaku to start, make starting efforts so as to get out of a swamp, etc. *Te.* ul(u)ku to start suddenly as from alarm; *n.* alarm, fright. DED 603.

704 Ta. uḷḷal, uḷḷān, uḷḷu common snipe, *Gallinago media*. *Ma.* uḷḷi sandpiper. *Ka.* uḷḷaṅgi snipe; lapwing. *Te.* uḷḷāmu snipe; uḷḷaṅki, uḷḷaṅgi sp. curlew; lapwing (acc. to some authorities). DED 604.

705 Ta. uḷḷi onion, garlic. *Ma.* uḷḷi id. *Ko.* uḷy onion. *To.* u·ṭy id.; pōl u·ṭy garlic (= Ta. vell-uḷḷi). *Ka.* uḷḷi a bulb, an onion. *Tu.* uḷḷi, uḷḷi a generic name for garlic (B-K. uḷḷi a generic name for onion or garlic); boḷḷ-uḷḷi garlic. *Te.* uḷḷi onion, garlic. *Kol.* (Kin.) uḷḷi onion. *Nk.* (Ch.) ullig id. *Pa.* uḷḷi garlic. *Ga.* (P. S.²) ulli onion. *Go.* (Tr. W.) ulli, (A. Y. Mu. Ko.) ulli id. (*Voc.* 283). *Koṇḍa* uli id. *Pe.* uṛi id. *Maṇḍ.* uli id. *Kuwi* (F.) ūlli, (S.) ulli gidḍa, (Su.) ulli id.; (F.) vella ūlli garlic. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) uli onion. / Cf.

Skt. ūli- id. (Schmidt, *Nachträge*), Or. uli id. DED(S) 605.

706 *Pa.* ud- to crush (nits, lice; only recorded in phrase: pēnul udomo). *Koṇḍa* uṛ- (uṛt-) to butt, gore (buffalo, etc. with horns), crush (nits). *Pe.* uz- (ust-) to butt, gore; to crush (lice). *Maṇḍ.* uy- (cow) to gore; to crush (lice). *Kui* ubga (< ug-b-; ugd-) to collide, strike against, butt; *pl.* action uska (uski-). *Kuwi* (Su.) ur- (-h-) to butt, gore; (F.) ūrhalī to butt. DEDS 86.

707 *Ta.* uṛaṅku (uṛaṅki-) to sleep, feel drowsy, be weary; uṛaku (uṛaki-) to sleep; uṛakku (uṛakki-) to put to sleep (as a child), weigh down the eyelids as in sleep; uṛakkam, uṛakku sleep, drowsiness, weariness. *Ma.* uṛaṅṅhuka to sleep; uṛakkuka to put to sleep; uṛakkam, uṛakku sleep. *Ir.* roṅgu to sleep. *Ko.* org- (orgy-) to sleep; ork sleep. *To.* waṛx- (waṛxy-), waṛ- (waṛy-) to sleep; waṛk- (waṛky-) to make to sleep (by lullaby, etc.); waṛk sleep. *Ka.* uṛugu to be crooked, bent, distorted; oraḡu, oraṅgu id., incline, recline, lean upon, lie down, rest, sleep; uṛugu state of being crooked; oraḡu id., cushion to lean the back against. *Koḍ.* or- (ori-) to fall asleep; oraki sleep. *Tu.* oraḡuni to recline, lean the back against; oraḡu cushion to lean the back against; orduni to bend, bow, lean on one side; orḍa bent; orva crookedness. *Te.* oraḡu, oraḡu to bend, bow down, lean, incline, recline; *n.* slant, inclination; large pillow for reclining on; *adj.* slanting; oraḡa crooked, bent; oraḡuḍu slant, incline; oraḡincu to place in a slanting position; oggu to offer, present, give, lend, yield. *Pa.* org- to lean. *Go.* (Ko.) urṅg- to be bent; *tr.* urh-/uhr- (*Voc.* 267a); (SR.) variyānā, (S.) varah- to bend (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3183); (ASu.) vari- to bend (*intr.*); varūs- id. (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 606.

708 *Ta.* uṛi hoop or rope network for placing pots, and suspended by a cord from the roof of a house, from the hand, or from the end of a pole carried on the shoulder. *Ma.* uṛi network for suspending pots. *Ko.* uṛy sling for pots, litter for carrying persons. *Ka.* uṛi coarse network, made of rope or rattan, in which pots and other vessels are suspended from the beams of the house or from the stick thrown across the shoulder, by which they are carried about; uṛṭṭi, oṛṭṭi id.; upper framework of cradle by which it is suspended. *Tu.* uri-gejje small bells (gejje) strung on a rope and tied round the neck of a he-buffalo. *Te.* uṛṭṭi network sling in which pots, etc., are suspended; fibres inside a ripe tamarind, etc. *Nk.* (Ch.) uttu rope for suspending articles. *Pa.* ut-, (NE) uṭ- to hang (rope from roof, etc.), suspend by rope; utip- (utit-), (NE) uṭip- (uṭit-) to make to hang; utka, (NE) uṭka ropes of carrying-yoke. *Ga.* (S.³) uṭṭi hanging loop (= *Te.* uṭṭi); uṭp- (uṭup-) to hang (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ma.) uṭum rope network suspended in house for holding pots, etc.; (Ko.) uṭi, uṭu ropes of carrying yoke

(Voc. 228). *Konda* uRi net suspended from roof in kitchen to keep pots. ? Cf. 570 Ta. ukkam. / Cf. Mar. utav a sort of arched framework hung from the roof. DED(S) 607.

709 Ta. uri (-v-, -nt-) to snuff up, sip up; uriñcu (uriñci-) to sip, suck up, draw into the mouth as in tasting liquids, snuff up, sniff, draw in sharply through the nose, take in, absorb as a sponge. Ma. uriñcuka to sip, suck. To. iṛ- (iṛθ-) to drink (intoxicants). Ka. ? urita sucking; (Hav.) urpu to drink (vulg.). Tu. (B-K.) ujumbu to suck; (BRR; brahmin dial.) ujumbuna sucking. Kol. (Pat., p. 155) ūmburseng to suck (for ūmb-, see 2621(b)). Pe. uj- (ucc-) id. Kuwi (S.) jū'nai to imbibe, inhale, sip. From DED(S, N) 2154(b) and DED 2235.

710 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to be, happen, dwell, be desirable, useful, be joined, come in contact with, touch, love; urratu that which has happened, event, truth, fact; uruttu (urutti-) to cause to be, bring in contact, clap; uruttal bringing into contact; uruppu body, limb; urai (-v-, -nt-) to reside, dwell; n. place of residence; uraivu abiding, abode; uraivi woman resident; ura near, nigh; (-pp-, -nt-) to crowd, be close together; ural being near, relationship; uravi relationship; uravu id., friendship, love; uraṅku (uraṅki-) to dwell, abide; uraṅ (-v-, -nt-) to be close, dense, crowded; ūru joining, approaching; sense of touch. Ma. uruka to be joined; urra close, near; urru near, closely; uruppu the breast with the shoulders; urayuka to stay; uravu nearness, relationship. To. urf- (urt-) to have sexual intercourse with; ojurt- (ojurty-) to terrify (for oz- to fear, see 55; for urt-, cf. Ta. uruttu to cause to be). Ka. uru (urt-, utt-) to be, stay, come about, arise; urisu to bear, hold out; ure nicely, well; oral to be attached to, love; n. attachment, love; uppu love, esp. doting affection; being, abiding; protection, esp. of a place marked out by lines in a game; ūru to be, exist, stay, reside. Tu. untuni to stand, remain, stop; untāvuni to cause to stand up, detain; uppuni to be, exist, live in; have, possess (with dative of person); help, protect; uppēruni cattle to copulate (ēruni to climb). Kor. (M.) ujjī to keep. Te. uru to be fit, (K. also) happen, arise; adj. proper, becoming; uru to be excellent, fit; (K.) ūnu to happen, occur; (K.) ūn(u)cu to make, cause to occur. Kui ubga (< ug-b; ugd-) to agree with, suit, fit, fulfil. DED(S) 608.

711 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to be numerous; adj. much, abundant; uruttu (urutti-) to increase (tr.); urai (-pp-, -tt-) to increase, grow (intr.). Ma. uru plenty, copious, much, abundant. Ka. uraḷi a mass, multitude; urube id., excess; urubu, uruvu id., largeness; ure abundantly, much, greatly; mass, abundance, largeness; urbinam, urvinam largely, greatly; urvisu to cause to increase; (PBh.) uru to increase; urumike abundance, excess; urme

grandeur; urvu pride. Tu. urubu, urbi, urbu increase as of any disease or trouble; urdi increase, prosperity. Te. uravu, uravu abundance; abundant, much; uruvu magnitude, largeness, bigness, amount; sum; great, big; orru large, big; odde abundance, plenty; ommu plumpness, largeness; adj. plump, large. DED(S) 609.

712 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to pass in one's mind; think; uruttu (urutti-) to impress strongly upon the mind. Ka. (PBh.) urade without minding, not caring. Te. uru to care for, heed (K. only in neg.: uraka not minding; uraḍu he does not care). Cf. 727 Ta. unnu, esp. Br. hunning (hur-, hutt-) (MBE 1962, p. 62; BDCG, §3.16 and n. 11). DED(S) 610.

713 Ta. urukku (urukki-) to jump, leap over; uruttai squirrel. Te. uru to retreat, retire, withdraw; uruku to jump, run away; uruta squirrel. *Konda* uRk- to run away. Kuwi (Isr.) urk- (-it-) to dance. Cf. 590 Ka. uḍute. DED(S) 611.

714 Ma. urukku amulet. Tu. urku id. DED 612.

715 Ta. uru (uruv-, urr-) to suffer, gather experience; urukaṇ suffering, affliction, distress; uruval suffering, affliction; uru affliction; uruttu (urutti-) to cause smarting or irritation, press uncomfortably (as a rough or uneven surface on one lying or sitting down), cause pain of mind, rankle. Ma. uruttuka to chafe, terrify by fierce look. Ka. urisu to suffer, endure. Kui jūga (jūgi-) to suffer, be afflicted; n. suffering, affliction; jūpka (< jūk-p; jūkt-) to afflict, persecute, cause to suffer; n. act of afflicting, persecution, ill-treatment. DED(S) 613.

716 Ma. uruppa large bag chiefly for clothes. Kod. uripe small bag in which the makings of betel-quid are carried. DED 614.

717 Ta. uruppā a tree, the timber of which is used instead of teak in shipbuilding, *Hopea decandra*; urappu-ppiciṇ an evergreen tree, *H. odorata*. Ma. urippu, urippu a heavy timber more durable than teak, *H. decandra*. DED 615.

718 Ta. urumu (urumi-), urumpu (urumpi-) to growl, grunt, (thunder) rumbles, murmur angrily; urumi, urumai kind of drum played chiefly by Toṭṭiya beggars; urumu (urumi-) to thunder, roar, grumble, growl; urum thunder; urukku (urukki-) to meance, threaten, address with harshness, severity, or anger; n. threatening. Ma. urumpuka to roar, grumble; urumpal roar of tiger. Ka. oral(u), oraḷu, orlu to cry out from pain, scream; n. outcry, scream, snarl; roppu to roar, grunt (like a hog). Te. urumu to thunder, roar; n. roar, thunder; oraḷu to lament, wail, cry; roppu, (K.) roppu to roar, yell, drive; rollu to prattle, (B) bewail; (K.) rōlu, (B.) rōlu to weep or cry aloud. Pa. urum puyil thunderbolt (puyil ploughshare). Ga. (S.²) urum thunder. Go. (Hislop Ma.)

uram id.; (S.) urum- to lighten (*Voc.* 265). *Konḁa* uṛmi- (-t-) to thunder, roar; oṛli- (-t-) to groan (as in illness, fever). *Kui* rūmba (rūmbi-), rūma (rūmi-) to roar; *n.* roar; ? *ṛunja* (ṛunji-) to thunder, reverberate; *n.* sound of thunder. *Kuwi* (F.) oṛhali to groan; (S.) ōrhinai to squeal. *Br.* hūrra thunder (Bray compares Bal. hūra id.; Su. 1973). / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpūrāṇa*) orāl- to roar. DED(S) 616.

719 *Ka.* uṛubu violence (of wind), rapidity, fleetness, speed, force. *Tu.* rumbu galloping, running with speed; rummuni to move hastily. *Te.* ṛuvvu, ruvvu, ṛuppu, ṛūvu to throw, fling, toss; (K. also) *n.* sound of wind produced by the fluttering of wings; uravaḁi speed, force, violence; uravaḁincu, uraḁincu to hasten. *Kol.* ruv- (ruvt-) to throw; rusi- (rusit-) id. (< ruv- + si- to give). *Konḁa* uṛmi- (-t-) to be flung at high speed (as a stone); uṛmis- (-t-) to fling, as a stone. DED(S, N) 617.

720 *Ta.* uṛai (-v-, -nt-) to thicken, curdle, coagulate, congeal, freeze; *n.* reserve of curds for curdling milk; uṛai-mōr small quantity of sour diluted curd poured over milk to curdle it. *Ma.* uṛa curd, what curdles; uṛaccal congelation; (Tiyya) oṛayuva to be frozen. *Koḁ.* ore state of coagulation of milk. *Tu.* uṛguni to curdle, ferment; urbulyuni to curdle. *Go.* (Tr.) urrānā to coagulate (of ice, dahi, oil, etc.) (*Voc.* 267d). DED(S, N) 618.

721 *Ta.* uṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to become firm, steadfast, decided (as the mind); uṛaiṇṇu firmness, steadfastness; uṛuti firmness, strength, certainty, assurance. *Ma.* uṛayuka to be firm in; uṛekka to be firm, fixed, settled; uṛakkē strongly, firmly, aloud; uṛappu firmness, stay, support, assurance; uṛappikka to seize, hold firmly, make fast, resolve, assure, convince; uṛuka to be firm; uṛuti firmness. *Ko.* urv- (urd-) to sink into ground or hole of its own weight; (urt-) to press forcibly into hole or ground. *Te.* oṛapu steadiness, firmness; steady, firm; uṛidi firm, strong; firmness, strength; uṛiya a brave man. *Kur.* ordnā to support. Cf. 763 *Ta.* ūṇru. DED 619.

722 *Ta.* uṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to be biting, pungent, sharp; *n.* pungency, corrosiveness; uṛaiṇṇu sharpness, pungency. *Ma.* uṛa sharpness. *Te.* oṛṛa pungent, acrid; pungency, acidity; oṛṛādanamu, oṛṛana pungency,

acridity; varra pungent taste, pungency; pungent. DED(S) 620.

723 *Ta.* uṛai sheath, scabbard, cover (e.g. pillow-case), receptacle for grain (a kind of sack), burnt clay used for the construction of a well. *Ma.* uṛa sheath, case of pillows, thimble. *Ko.* or sheath of sword, cover (of pot, letter, etc.) *Ka.* oṛe sheath, scabbard. *Koḁ.* ore sheath of knife. *Tu.* ore scabbard, sheath; ude sheath. *Te.* oṛa, (K.) oṛṛa sheath, scabbard, case, cover, envelope, ring of baked clay used in the construction of a well, well-tube. *Pa.* (S) ora quiver, scabbard (< Te.). *Ga.* (P.) ora sheath, quiver (< Te.). DED(S) 621.

724 *Pa.* udip- (udit-) to measure. *Ga.* (S.) uyk- (uyt-), (P. S.²) uyup- (uyut-) id. DED(S) 622.

725 *Kol.* ud- (utt-) to sit; udip- (udipt-) to make to sit. *Nk.* udd- (utt-) to sit; udip- to make to sit. *Nk.* (Ch.) ud- (utt-) to sit; udup-/udp to make to sit. *Pa.* und- to sit; untip- (untit-) to cause to sit. *Ga.* (Oll.) unḁ- to sit. (S.) unḁ-, unḁ-ēr- to sit, perch; (S.³) un- (unḁ-) to sit; unup- to seat. *Go.* (Tr.) uddānā, (L.) udānā, (W. Mu. Ma.) ud- to sit; (W. Ph.) uccahtānā to cause to sit; (A.) upis-, (SR.) uppūs-, (Tr.) upsutānā, (Mu.) upih-, (Ma.) up⁹-, (S.) upcah- to make to sit (*Voc.* 242, 250). DED(S) 623.

726 *Ka.* uni to be soaked, lie steeped, soak; unisu to soak; *Te.* (K.) unupu to dye clothes. DED 624.

727 *Ta.* uṇṇu (uṇṇi-) to think, consider, have words on the tip of one's tongue; uṇṇal thinking, mind; uṇṇam thought, contemplation, mind; uṇṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to meditate, contemplate; *n.* that which is fit to be meditated upon; uṇṇippu acuteness of mind, discernment, intentness. *Ma.* unnuka, unnikka to think, aim at, have in view; unnam mark, butt. *Ko.* uny- (unc-) to think; uny, unyp thought, aim; unypga-m thinker. *To.* uny- (unc-) to think; unyp thought. *Ka.* unnisu to think, consider; uṇkisu to consider, observe, look at. *Te.* (K.) uṇkisu to consider. *Kuwi* (S) onpinai to intend. *Br.* hunning (hur-, hutt-) to look, look at, look for, wait for, consider (MBE 1962, p. 62; BDCG, §3.16 and n. 11). Cf. 712 *Ta.* uṇṇu. DED(S) 625.

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728 *Ta.* ū flesh, meat; ūṇ id., muscle, body. *Ma.* ūppu flesh; ūṇ gums, roots of nails. *Ko.* u gums. *Manḁ.* ūṇge flesh, meat. *Kui* ūju (pl. ūṇga) flesh, meat, fleshy part of fruit. *Kuwi* (F.) ūyū (pl. ūṇga), (S.) ūṇga, (Su. P.) ūyū (pl. ūṇga) meat, flesh. ? Cf. 3373 *Ta.* tū. DED(S) 626.

729 *Ta.* ūḱku (ūḱki-) to make an effort, act with energy; *n.* zeal, spirit; ūḱkam impulse, zeal, exertion, effort, strength, power, conviction; ūḱkal putting forth effort; ūḱkalar people of energy, of spirit. *Ma.* ūḱku, ūḱkam strength, exertion; ūḱkan strong; ūḱku strength. *Te.* ūḱincu, ūḱu to endeavour,

make an effort; ūku, ūkuva endeavour, effort; uñkincu to attempt, endeavour, try. ? *Malt.* úkye to act with dignity, terrify. DED 627.

730 *Kur.* ūxā darkness, dark, the rainy season; ūxnā to grow dark, be overtaken by night, get benighted; ūxrnā to be still dark or already dark; ūxta'anā to detain one till it is night, wait for the night to come. *Malt.* úqe dark, darkness; to be or become dark; úq-máq dark night; úqtre to darken, blacken (as the sky). DED 628.

731 *Ta.* ūñku (ūñki-) to swing (*intr.*); ūkku (ūkki-) to swing (*tr.*), shake; ūcal moving to and fro, swing; ūñcal, uñcal swing; uyal (uyalv-, uyanr-) to wave, shake. *Ma.* ūñcal, ūyal a swing; ūññāl id., cradle; (Tiyya) ūññalu cradle; iccāl id.; incāla a swing. *Ka.* uyyal(u), uyyale, uyyālu, uyyāle, uvāle, uvvāle id. *Tu.* ūyyālu, ujjālu swing, hammock; oyaluni to reel, stagger; vayaluni id., totter, shake, be agitated; (B-K.) uccālu swing; *Te.* ūku, ūkincu to shake, agitate, move (*intr.*, *tr.*); ūka swinging; ūgu to swing, rock, totter, be shaken or agitated; ūgincu to rock, swing, shake, move (*tr.*); ūcu to rock, swing, shake, move, wag, wave, nod (*tr.*); ūpu id.; *n.* swinging, rocking, one oscillation in swinging, a shake, push; ūyāla, ūyēla, uyyāla, uyyēla, ūyala, ūyela cradle, swing, hammock. *Kol.* u·se a cradle; (SR) ūng-, uñ- to swing; ūp a swing; (Wagh.) ūp- to swing (*tr.*). *Nk.* ūng- to hang, swing; ūp- to hang up, swing (*tr.*); ūse a swing. *Nk.* (Ch.) ūse id. *Pa.* ūñ- to swing, shake (*intr.*); ūcip- (ūcit-) id. (*tr.*); ūcal (*pl.* ūcacil) a swing, cradle; (S) ūg- to hang, swing; ūkip- (ūkit-) to cause to hang or swing. *Ga.* (S) ūyñ- to swing, rock; (S.³) ūyñ- (ūyñ-) to swing. *Go.* (Ch. Ph. Ko. etc.) ūng-, (M.) ūngānā to swing; (Ph.) ūhtānā, (G. Mu. Ko.) ūh-, (Ma.) ū^o-, (S.) ūp- id. (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 307); (Ko.) ūyal swing (*Voc.* 319; < *Te.*); (Tr.) ūkāṛ a swing-cot or cradle; (W.) ukhāṛi cradle; (Ph.) ukāṛi, ukhāṛi id., swing; (G. Ma.) ūkhāṛi cradle; (Ko.) ūkaṛ id. (*Voc.* 305); (Tr.) ūmānā to pull (of a punkah, a swing, etc.) (*Voc.* 256). DED(S, N) 629.

732 *Ka.* ūsaravalli, ūsarulli, hūsarul(i) the Indian monitor, *Varanus dracaena*. *Te.* ūsaravelli sp. chameleon. *Ga.* (S.³) ūsarelli chameleon. DED 630.

733 *Ma.* ūccuka (a red ant or worm) to bite; ūccu biting (of ant, etc.). *Tu.* ucci, uccu a snake, a worm.

734 *Pa.* ulj- to gather, assemble; *caus.* ulcip- (ulcit-). *Kui* ūja (ūji-) to assemble, congregate, come together; *n.* act of assembling; ūspa (ūst-) to gather, collect, accumulate, garner; *n.* act of gathering, collecting. *Kur.* ūjnā to collect from door to door. *Malt.* úje to collect taxes or contributions. DED 631.

735 *Ta.* uñcattai leanness, thinness. *Te.* ūca withered, lean, thin; ūca-paḍu, ūca-

pōvu to become withered, lean or thin; ūsaramu lean; ūsarillu to become lean or reduced. *Pa.* ūñ- to dry up, become emaciated. DED(S) 632.

736 *Ko.* u·nj- (u·nj-) to move along by jerks, (child) moves over ground on bottom by jerking along. *Konḍa* ūz- (-it-) to crawl or creep (child, ants, snake, etc.); ūs ki- to move on posteriors (as children). *Kuwi* (Isr.) ūs- (-it-) to slide, roll. Cf. 749 *Ta.* ūr. From DED (S, N) 642.

737 *Ta.* ūtu the middle, that which comes between, waist; ūtūṭē here and there; ūt-ātu to go among, move about, frequent. *Ma.* ūtu inside, place between, through; ūṭē *adv.* inside, through; ūt-āṭuka to pass through (as wind, water). *Ko.* u·ṛ central parting of hair. DED 633.

738 *Ta.* ūtu, ūtai woof, thread woven across the warp. *Ma.* ūta woof, cross thread. DED 634.

739 *Ka.* ūḍugu-ceṭtu the plant *Alangium hexapetalum*. *Te.* ūḍugu id., *A. decapetalum*. DED 635.

740 *Ka.* ūdare a kind of corn-teres in paddy and wheat fields. *Te.* ūdara, ūda-gaḍḍi, (B.) ūda, (VPK) ūsara, ūdu tares. DED(S) 637.

741 *Ta.* ūtu (ūti-) to blow (as a wind instrument, a fire), blow out (as a lamp), blow or breathe upon to allay pain, refine with fire (as gold); be inflated, swell (as the stomach after eating), blow with bellows or blow-pipe; *n.* trumpet (esp. toy trumpet), musical pipe; ūtal cold wind, swelling, toy trumpet, small pipe; ūtai wind, gale, cold wind; ūttam swelling, puffing up of the limbs or body; ūttu blowing a musical instrument, sound of a wind instrument, swelling of body; ūti (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, increase in size (or with *DBIA* 44); (Devanesean) ūti a wind instrument. *Ma.* ūtuka to blow (as fire, wind instrument), hiss, be puffed up, swell; ūttu blowing, hissing, swelling, greatness; ūti a metalworker's bellows; ūtikkuka to hiss, puff (as a snake); ūtippu hissing. *Ko.* u·d- (u·yd-) to become swollen, bloated. *Ka.* ūdu to blow, purify or refine metal with the blow-pipe, become inflated, be puffed up, swell, be distended; *n.* blowing, swelling, swollen state; ūḍalu, ūḍike blowing, swelling; ūḍisu to cause to blow, cause to refine metal with the blow pipe, cause to swell; ūbu to blow; (Hav.) ūpu to blow. *Tu.* ūḍuni to blow (as a pipe), swell. *Te.* ūdu to blow (a fire) with the mouth or with bellows, blow out or extinguish, purify or refine (metal) with the blow-pipe, blow or sound (a wind instrument), be swollen; *n.* a swelling tumour; ūḍa swelling of any part of the body, esp. the belly; ūḍincu to cause to be purified or refined (as a metal); ūpiri breath, respiration. *Kol.* (SR.) ūnd-, uñḍ-, (Kin.) ūnd- to

blow. *Nk.* ūnd-id. *Nk. (Ch.)* ūnd- (ūnt-) id. *Pa.* ūd- id. *Ga. (S.P.)* ūnd- id. *Go. (Ko.)* ūd-, (M.) udānā to blow, play a flute (*Voc.* 313); (Tr.) uhukānā, (Pat.) uhakāna, (W.) ūhkānā to puff at, blow, blow a fire. *Konḍa* ūk- (-t-) to blow or play (on a pipe, flute, etc.), blow air through the mouth; ūpri breath, life. *Pe.* ūkuṣ breath. *Manḍ.* ūk- (-t-) to kindle fire by blowing. *Kui* ūkuṣi breath, respiration; ūkoṣi breath. *Kuwi* (F.) ūkali, (Su. Isr.) ūk- (-it-) to blow; (F.) ūkori steam; (Su.) ūkoṣi, (Isr.) ūk'oṣi breath, steam; ? (S.) hūtinai to kindle. Cf. 645 Ta. uy and 751 Ma. ūrkkuka. DED(S) 638.

742 Ta. ūtu (ūti-) to gnaw through and bore holes (as a beetle or moth). *Kur.* ut^ugnā to sting, (water) to be piercingly cold, rouse one against a third person; (Hahn) utgā sting; (Pfeiffer). *Malt.* uthke to bore a hole; uthkre to be bored through; uthkro bored, a hole. DEDS(N) 88.

743 *Konḍa* ūd- (-it-) to become wet, be soaked; ūt- (-t-) to wet, soak. *Pe.* ūd- (ūtt-) to become wet; *caus.* ūdi ki-; ūt- (-t-) to urinate. *Manḍ.* ūd- to get wet. *Kui* (K.) ūd-id. *Kuwi* (F.) ūdali to become wet; ūthali to moisten; (S.) ūth'nai to wet; (Su. Isr.) ūd- (-it-) to become wet, damp; ūt- (-h-) to make wet, damp. Cf. 1047 Ta. ōtam. From DED(S) 882.

744 *Ka.* (Tipt.) ūdra smoke raised for driving off mosquitoes. *Te.* ūdara smoke used to drive out or kill an animal or to ripen fruit. ? *Go.* (Ma. M.) unḍ- to smoke (*intr.*); (G.) unḍul, (Ma.) unḍul(i) smoke (*Voc.* 239). DEN 10.

745 *Go.* (Ph.) ūndānā, (Ma.) ūnd- to snatch away (*Voc.* 314). *Konḍa* ūnd- to extract (honey from beehive), take out (as lice from the hair). *Pe.* ūnd- to take out, take off (hat). *Manḍ.* ūnd- to pull. DEDS 89.

746 Ta. ūm dumbness; ūmaṇ, uvamaṇ dumb man; *fem.* ūmacci, ūmaicci; ūmai dumbness, dumb person; ūmaiyaṇ a dumb man. *Ma.* ūman dumb, stupid. *Ka.* ūme dumb man, taciturn man. DED 639.

747 Ta. ūmaṇ owl. *Ma.* ūman id. *Pa.* uma guṇi id. *Konḍa* uma-gunji id. DED 640.

748 *Pa.* ūm- to swim. *Konḍa* imb-/im- (-it-) to fly, as a bird (Sova dial.); ip- to let or cause to fly. *Pe.* ūm- (-t-) to fly, swim; ūp- (-t-) to cause to fly. *Kuwi* (F.) ūmbali, (S.) ūmbinai, (Su. Isr.) ūmb- (-it-) to fly; (Isr.) ūp- to winnow using wind. DED(S) 641.

749 Ta. ūr (-v-, -nt-) to move slowly, creep (as an infant), crawl (as a snake), circulate (as blood), extend over a surface (as spots on the skin), flow (as juice from the sugar-cane); (-pp-, -tt-) to suck; ūral creeping thing, eruptive patch on the skin. *Ma.* ūruka (ūrn-) to creep (as snake); (ūri-) to glide down, slip, crawl; ūran snake, reptile; ūral sensation of something creeping on the body, itching sensation.

Konḍa (BB) ūr-, (K.) ūr- (-it-) to crawl on knees, as infants. Cf. 736 Ko. u-nj-. DED(S) 642.

750 Ta. ūr (-v-, -nt-) to be unloosed, relaxed. *Ma.* ūruka to slip off, fall off. *Te.* uriyu to shake, tremble, get loose. DEDS 90.

751 *Ma.* ūrkkuka to blow, fan or kindle. *Ko.* irp- (irpy-) to blow through (tube, wind instrument). *To.* ūrp- (ūrpy-) to play (flute). *Ka.* urubu to blow strongly with the mouth; (Nanj.) urbu to blow off; (Gowda) urgu to blow air to enkindle fire. *Koḍ.* urip- (uripi-) to play (flute). *Tu.* urpuni to blow a wind instrument; uripuni to sound, play upon. *Kor.* (O.) ūrpu to blow. *Go.* (Mu.) ur- (? ūr-) to blow with mouth, play on flute, kindle fire by blowing, exorcize; (Ma.) ūr- to blow (fire, flute), (M.) urānā to blow (*Voc.* 259). *Kur.* ūrnā to blow, play upon a wind-instrument, set a fire to, put out (a light), draw (poison by magic insufflations). *Malt.* ūre to blow (as the wind does), blow a fire or a trumpet, breathe upon (in sorcery); ūrtre to have exorcisms performed in case of illness. Cf. 645 Ta. uy and 741 Ta. ūtu. DED(S, N) 578.

752 Ta. ūr village, town, city. *Ma.* ūr id. *Ko.* u-r village. *To.* u-r village of Tamils or Badagas. *Ka.* ūr village, town. *Koḍ.* u-rī village. *Tu.* ūru village, town. *Te.* ūru id. *Kol.* u-r (pl. u-ḍl) village; (Pat., p. 59) ūr id.; (p. 95) ūran villager. *Nk.* ūr (pl. ūḍl) village. *Nk. (Ch.)* ūr id. *Br.* urā house, wife (or with 698 Ta. ul). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) ūra-village. DED(S) 643.

753 *Kur.* ūrī in cutting rice or grass or collecting dry leaves, each of the small heaps made from place to place, to be gathered in later, (Hahn) a sheaf of corn. *Br.* hūrī mud receptacle [i.e. unbaked clay jar] for storing fodder, etc. DEDS 91.

754 *Pa.* ūluvi (pl. ūluvul, ūlukul) plantain. *Ga.* (P. S.²) uluk id.; (S.³) ulg banana. DEDS 92.

755 *Ma.* ūval iṭuka, ūṛal iṭuka to whistle; ūvi whistle. *Te.* ūla a whistle; (B) ūyu to whistle. DED 644.

756 Ta. ūṛ (-pp-, -tt-) to decay (as flesh, fruits), become putrid, be spoiled, rot, stink; ūṛttal stench; ūṛal dirt, mud, mire, that which is putrid, nasty (as excrement), decayed, spoiled; ūṛali (-pp-, -tt-) to become spoiled, decayed (as meat, fruits); ūṛil filthy mire; ūṛai offensive smell; ūcu (ūci-) to decay, become rotten, become stale; ūcal that which is fetid, that which has become stale; ūy (-v-, -nt-) to be overripe, decay; ūṛu (-pp-, -tt-) to decay, rot, putrefy; ūṛtai dirt, impurity. *Ma.* ūṛal dirt as of a plate; ūṛa rottenness, mucus; ūṛta dirt, filthy object. *Te.* ubbali, ummali, ūbi mud, mire. ? Cf. 567 Ta. ukku. DED(S, N) 645.

757 (a) Koḍ. ul̥ik- (ul̥iki-) to flay. *Te.* ūḍu to be unfastened, loosened, separated, detached; ūḍ(u)cu to relax, loosen, slack; (K.) strip off, take off (clothes, etc.), pull off (feathers). *Kol.* (SR.) uḍp- to undress. *Go.* (Tr.) urumānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.* urumānā) to be scraped or skinned, esp. of a head of maize; uruhtānā (so *Voc.*; *Gramm.* uruhtānā) to skin, flay, peel; tōl urhuttānā to take off (skin, bark); (Mu.) oṛṇ- to be peeled, flayed; *tr.* oṛih-; (G.) oṛh-, (Ma.) oṛ?- to peel, flay (*Voc.* 264, 426). *Konḍa* uṛzi- (-t-) to peel off (skin, etc.); ūṛ- (-it-) to be peeled off (skin, flesh), come off (as a garment loosely put on); ūṛp- to release, let off, remove clothes. *Manḍ.* ṛū- to fall out, off (leaves, hair). *Kui* ṛuha (ṛuhi-) to lose the skin by peeling; ṛuḥpa (ṛuht-) to take the skin off by burning. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ṛū- to fall out (teeth, hair, etc.); ṛūc- (-it-) to strip off (fibres from bark, etc.). *Kur.* oṛ^{Ok}, oṛok bark of tree; oṛ^{Ok}nā (uṛ^{Ok}kyas) to strip a tree of its bark. *Malt.* oṛku bark, husk, peel, scale; oṛye to peel, unveil, drive away (as wind does the clouds).

(b) *Konḍa* uk-, in: (BB) tōl uk- to skin, flay. *Pe.* uk- (-t-) to strip off (bark). *Kui* ūga (ūgi-) to be stripped off, split off, skinned; ūpka (< ūk-p-; ūkt-) to strip off, skin; *n.* skinning. *Kuwi* (Su.) huk- (-h-) to take off (clothes), flay (tōlu huk-); (F.) hūngali to be opened; hūkhali to open; tōlū hūkhali to skin; (S.) hunginai to recede; huk'nai to extricate; hukk'nai to undress, loose; tōlu hukk'nai to skin; (Isr.) huṅg- (-it-) to become loose; huk- (-h-) to untie, loosen. DED(S, N) 636.

758 *Ta.* ūṛiyam service due to a deity, a guru, or a superior by birth, natural obligation, obligation of a slave to his master; ūṛiyaṇ slave, servant. *Ma.* ūṛiyam service; ūṛaṇ servant of kings. *Ka.* ūṛiga, ūṛaga work, business, service; ūṛigatana service; ūṛigi male servant. *Tu.* ūṛiga service, work. *Te.* ūḍigamu, ūḍiyamu service, drudgery, slavery; ūḍigāḍu servant; *fem.* ūḍigapudi; ūḍigapu relating to a servant or slave. / Cf. OMar. (Master, p. 28, §55) ul̥iga service. DED(S) 646.

759 *Ta.* ūṛā a carnivorous marine fish, *Sphyræna acutipinnies*. *Ma.* ūṛāvu a large flat sea-fish, ray, skate.

760 *Ta.* ūṛai howl of dog or jackal, cry of person in anguish (applied contemptuously); ūṛaiy iṭu to howl as jackal or dog; ūṛi sound; ūṛaṇ jackal; ūṛampu (ul̥ampi-) to make a noise, howl (like a jackal); ūṛaṇu (ul̥aṛi-) to roar, shout, clamour without sense; ūṛaṛal shouting, clamour; ūṛai (-v-, -nt-) to howl (as a jackal); (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, roar, howl (as a jackal), give forth a sound, call, invite; *n.* sound, high tone of voice, weeping. *Ma.* ūṛay iṭuka to howl; ūṛi howl of dog or jackal, chatter of monkey; ūṛaṇ jackal; ūṛi howl; ūṛaṛuka to babble, make indistinct noise (as in stomach); ūṛappu sound, noise; ūṛaykkuka to utter a loud noise, howl as a jackal. *Ko.* o-ṛ a-ṛ-

(a-c-) (jackal) howls; o-ṛa-ṛ (*obl.* o-ṛa-ṛ-t-) the howl of a jackal. *Ka.* ūṛ, ūṛave an outcry, howl; ūṛ (ūṛd-), ūṛu (ūṛi-) to call near from a distance, cry out, howl; ūṛaṇu to sound, cry, roar. *Tu.* ūṛepuni to call; leppuni, (B-K.) ūṛepu to call, invite; leppu, lēvu a cry. *Kor.* (T.) ūṛi to bark; (M.) ūṛe to call. *Te.* (B.) ūṛa the howling of a fox. *Br.* (h)ūṛling, hūṛāiṅ to howl. DED(S, N) 647.

761 *Ta.* ūṛu (ūṛi-) to spring, flow (as water in a well), issue, ooze, percolate, soak, be steeped, gather (as milk in the breast, toddy in palm flowers), water (as the mouth); ūṛal small spring, spring-water, oozing, percolation, juice extracted by squeezing; ūṛru (ūṛri-) to pour out, cause to flow, spill, pour out, cast away as useless, empty or clear (as a vessel of its contents), extract (as oil from castor seeds by boiling them); *n.* flowing, gushing forth (blood from an artery, milk from the udder, pouring of rut from a must elephant), spring, fountain, moisture oozing from the ground; ? ūṛṭi rain; ūṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to drop (as rain), form (as dew); *n.* leaking, drop of water, rain; ūṛavi spring, fountain; ūṛaṇu (uṛaṇi-) to spring up, well up; ūṛaṇṛu (uṛaṇri-) to cause to swell up; to flow; ūṛaṇri fountain, head of water. *Ma.* ūṛuka to spring, ooze, (mouth) waters; ūṛal, ūṛu, ūṛru sediment, lees, dregs, precipitate; ūṛruka to pour out carefully, strain, filter; ūṛri eṭukka to take butter out of buttermilk, oil from the water in which oilseeds were boiled; ūṛakka to spring, ooze out; ūṛavu, ūṛava, ūṛru fountain, spring; ūṛekka to pour gently; ūṛrikka to dribble; ūṛṛal a drop; ? ūṛṭam eṭukka water to come up as in well-watered fields; ūṛruka to drip; ūṛrikkuka to dribble, let fall in drops. *To.* u-ṛ- (u-ṛy-) to spring forth, be filtered, ooze; u-ṛ- (u-ṛy-) to drain, filter. *Ka.* ūṛu to spring as water, ooze, leak out, be soaked, steeped; ūṛisu to steep, soak; ūṛe a natural spring of water; oṛe to ooze, ooze out, spring, drip; oṛate a spring, hole dug in dry bed of a stream where water oozes in; oṛale oozing; oṛavu a spring; oṛjara, vajjara, vajjarakke a spring, fountain; osar to ooze, trickle; let ooze out; *n.* oozing, etc.; ? ubbe rain. *Koḍ.* utt- (utti-) to ooze. *Tu.* ūṛjuni, ūṛsuni to ooze; ūṛsely oozing, filthy; ūṛi a spring, fountain; ūṛa fountain, spring; ūṛe-pattuni to ooze, percolate, trickle; ūṛguni to spirt; ūṛgely a well (or with 1010 *Ta.* oṛuku); oraka a watery place; voratē source, spring, fountain; osaruni to ooze, leak; osaru spring, fountain. *Te.* ūṛu to spring, ooze, exude, leak out, be soaked, steeped, become moist with oozing water; ūṛincu to make another's mouth water. tempt, tantalize; ūṛa natural spring or fountain of water, juice, sap, damp; juicy, full of sap, abounding in springs; ūṛu moisture caused by rain; ūṛdu konu to become moist; ūṛiyu to leak (as a roof), drop through; ūṛupu leaking, leakage, leakiness; ūṛṭu to ooze, trickle, flow. *Kol.* u-ṛ- (u-ṛt-) (house) leaks. *Nk.* ūṛ- to leak, drip. *Ga.* (S.³) ūṛ-ṛ-

to ooze. *Go.* (Tr.) ūsā a flood, spate; ūsānā to drip or water (of the eyes); (ASu.) ūs- (milk) to overflow; ūsā flow of water, flood; (LuS.) hoogoo a spring of water. *Konḍa* (BB) ūsa spring. *Kui* urpa (urt-) to ooze, spring up, sweat; *n.* state of sweating. *Kuwi* (S.) ūta spring, fountain; ūtha ēyu spring water. *Malt.* orbe to fall in showers. DED(S, N) 648.

762 *Ta.* Ūṛṛal wicker basket for catching fish, wicker basket for covering chickens. *Ma.* orṛāl, orṛil a wicker basket. *Te.* ūta basket snare to catch fish, (B. also) coop to keep animals in, pannier; ūdu snare for fish made of basket work. *Pa.* ūta bamboo trap. *Go.* (S.) ūta trap (*Voc.* 310). DED(S) 649.

763 *Ta.* Ūṛru (Ūṛri-) to be fixed, strike root; fix, plant, set firmly in the ground (as a post), lean upon (as a staff, a person), support, press down, bear down with pressure, drive in (as a spear); *n.* prop, support; Ūṛru-kōl, Ūṛru-kkōl walking-stick; Ūṛru staff, prop; Ūṛram walking-stick, crutch, prop, stability, strength. *Ma.* Ūnnuka to be fixed, rooted; lean, rest, rely upon; Ūnnal, Ūnnu prop, stay; Ūnnu-kōl staff, crutch; Ūṛram strength; Ūṛuka to sink into, penetrate. *Ko.* u·v- (u·d-), u·d- (u·yd-) to sink into ground of its own weight; u·t- (u·yt-) to fix into ground by pressure; u·ṇd- (u·ṇdy-), u·ṇ- (u·ny-) to transplant. *To.* u·ṛ- (u·ry-) to stick in ground (a stick, etc.); (hole, path, abandoned site) closes up, grows over; u·ry growth on an abandoned place; u·n e·r the plough that they stick in the ground (in song; < Badaga; for e·r, see 2815 *Ta.* ēr). *Ka.* ūru to put in the ground, plant, set firmly (as flags, etc.), enter into (the earth, etc.), lean on; *n.* leaning on, etc.; ūru-gōlu walking-stick; ūdu a support; ūta firmness, steady application of the mind. *Koḍ.* u·r- (u·ri-) to thrust end of stick to ground while

walking. *Tu.* ūruni to set firmly, plant in the ground as a seed or shrub, gain power; bē- ūruni to be established firmly, take root; to grow (for bē, see 5535 *Ta.* vē); ūnduni to press down; ūdu prop; ūru-kōlu walking-stick; ūḍuni, ūḍāvuni to fix; ūṇṇuni to press; ūta weight, burden, staff. *Te.* ūnu to serve as a support, support oneself, stand or be firm; bear, suffer; ūncu to fix firmly; ūṇa strength; ūta, ūtamu prop, support; ūdu to hold, rest or lean upon, support oneself on, place, rest, press, (K. also) plant; (K.) ūdu to be planted, fixed; ūḍucu to transplant; (K.) ūṇu to pierce; *n.* piercing; (VPK) ūca the supporting stalk out of which grow ears of corn, cholam, etc.; the iron stalk of the sickle, etc., which is fitted into the wooden handle. *Pa.* ud-, untip- (untit-) to plant. *Ga.* (Oll.) unḍup- (unḍut-) to transplant; (S.³) ūta support. *Go.* ūrsānā (Tr.) to plant or transplant (trees, rice, chillies, etc.), (Ph.) drive in, fix in; urs- (A. S.) to plant, transplant, (Ch.) fix in the ground, (Mu.) plant, fix a post, set up a marriage booth; (Ma.) oṛs- to plant (*Voc.* 273); (SR.) uhcānā to lean on; (Tr.) uhascānā to lean heavily on a stick as an old man does (*Voc.* 303). *Konḍa* unṣ- (-t-) to plant, transplant, fix (a post) in the earth; ūṛ- (-it-) to rest on a support; (BB) urs- to transplant. *Pe.* ruz- (rust-) to plant. *Kui* uha (uhi-) to plant, transplant; *n.* planting; usa (usi-) to set a post into the ground, kneel; uta (uti-) to kneel. *Kuwi* (F) ūhali, (S) uhinai; (Su. P.) uh- to plant; ? (P.) oṇpu seedling. *Kur.* ūdnā to fix a closed door, shutter, etc. (by a bolt, latch, lock, stay); uddūrnā (uddras), udūrnā (udras) to lean upon a walking-stick; udur-udur ēknā to walk leaning upon a stick. *Malt.* ūde to lift or prop up (as a screen); ūdure (udurya) to lean upon; udutre to prop up (as a screen). Cf. 721 *Ta.* ūrai. DED(S) 650.

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764 *Go.* (S.) eke in that direction; heke on that side (*Voc.* 328); (do forms in 410(a) like ēl, ēr, ēṛ belong here?). *Pe.* ē that; evan, hevan, even he, that man; *pl.* evar; edaṇ, edi, hedi that (*nt.*); *pl.* èvaṇ; edel that (*fem.*), that woman, she; *pl.* evek; eneṇ, eleṇ in that way, so; ebe, hebe there; ebend, hebend, evṛaṇ at that time, then. *Maṇḍ.* evan he, that man; *pl.* evar; edel she, that woman; eni there; eleg so, in that way. *Kui* e- that nearer (contrast l a- that over there and 923 o- that (farthest)); eanju, earu, ēri, ēvi that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ē; ēi that thing; emba there, then; embangi thither; embarai thence, afterwards; ene that direction; ese (so *Gramm.*; ēse *Voc.*) that much, so many; ēsoṛi, ēsoli, ēsoni so many; eh(i)ngi thus; ehti that kind,

such. *Kuwi* (S) ēvasi, ēvari, ēdi, ēvi/ēvaska that man, those men, that woman or thing, those women or things; *adj.* ē; (all these forms also with hē- that at a greater distance; contrast hū- that at the greatest distance, s.v. 557(a) *Ta.* u); embaa, hēmbaa there; (Isr.) embaʔā, embeʔe there; (S.) embaasi he who is there; (S.) enika, hēnika there; (Isr.) enika that side; (S. *Gramm.*, p. 244) eccai so little as that; hēcai so little as that far away thing (cf. 410(d) *Kuwi* iccai). *Br.* ē that most remote; ē, ēd that; *pl.* ēfk; ēhun in that manner; *adj.* that sort of; ēkā(n) thence, in that direction, thereafter; ēxa that much, so many, as big as that; ēng in that direction; ēṛē(k) there; ēskā(n) up to then. For forms with initial h- in various of the languages, MBE 1980b. DED(S) 651.

765 *Ta.* ekku (ekki-) to pull with fingers (as cotton), search for (as true meaning of a passage), scrutinize; ekkuṟu to be pulled thinly with the fingers (as cotton). *Ma.* ekkuka to card cotton; ēkku carding cotton. *Ko.* ek- (eky-) to scratch (oneself, an itching limb). *To.* ök- (öky-) to scratch oneself. *Ka.* ekku, yakku to divide, separate, dress cotton, card wool; ekkike dressing cotton, etc. *Tu.* ekkuni to gin. *Te.* ēku to pick, beat, or clean (cotton), expose or publish the faults of, defame; *n.* roll of cleaned cotton prepared for the spindle; ēkuḍu picking, beating, or cleaning cotton. *Pa.* ēk- to pick and throw away stones and weeds from field. *Go.* (A. Y.) eh-, (Tr.) ehtānā, (Ph.) ahtānā to weed (*Voc.* 372). *Pe.* ec- (-c-) to card cotton; *intens.* ecka-. *Kui* ēspa (ēst-) to unravel. DED(S, N) 652.

766 *Ta.* ekku (ekki-) to reach up, stretch oneself in reaching for a thing; climb, mount, get up; ekku (ekki-) to rise, go up; stand on tiptoe. *Ma.* ekkuka to come up, stand on tiptoe. *Ka.* ekku id.; ekkala high, tall, huge like a demon; (Hav.) ekkalsu to reach up. *Tu.* ekkalyuni to stretch the body, stoop down in order to catch or pick up anything, spring or jump up. *Te.* ekku to ascend, mount, get upon; ekkincu to cause to ascend; (Inscr.) ekkumaṭi export (cf. 3730 egumati). *Go.* (Ko. S.) ek- to climb, (sun) rises; (Ma.) aṟk- to climb (*Voc.* 327). *Konḍa* ek- id. *Kui* ekasi, engasi rising, ascending, uphill; (K.) engg- to climb; ek- to load on a cart. *Kuwi* (F.) engali, (S.) enginai to climb; (S.) ekh'nai to heighten, promote, overburden; (Mah.) epki ki- to cause to climb. Cf. 768 *Ka.* ekkatiga. DED(S) 653.

767 *Ta.* ekkaccakkam confusion, disorder, irregularity, awkward predicament; ekattāli, ekattālam mockery, jest, ridicule (< *Te.*) *Ma.* ekkaccakkam, ekkaccakku confusion, doubt. *Ka.* ekkasakka, ekkasekka confusion, doubt, perverseness; ridicule, mockery, a joke; eksukya, egaciga, ekkatāli, egatāla, egatāli ridicule, mockery, jest; ekkarisu to make faces at, mock, deride. *Tu.* ekkusakku, ekkacakka, ekkasakka confusedly, indiscriminately. *Te.* ekasak(k)iyamu, ekasak(k)emu, ekasek(k)iyamu, ekasek(k)emu, ekkasekkemu a joke, mockery, prank; ekkirincu to make faces at, mock, deride; ekkirinta, ekkirinta making faces, mockery, derision; egatāli, ekatāli joke, derision, ridicule, hoax. DED(S) 654.

768 *Ka.* ekkatiga a superior, noble, or great man; ekkate greatness, wonder, a wonder; ekke eminence, superiority, great force; ekkala, eggala abundance, excess. *Te.* ekku to increase (*intr.*), rise, be augmented, accumulate; ekkuḍu great, much, excessive, exorbitant; ekkuḍincu to increase (*tr.*); ekkuva excess, superiority, greatness, eminence; more, superior, great, eminent, much, excessive; very; (B.) ekkaji, (Inscr.)

ekkaḍi noble, great, superior; a hero, warrior; ekadoṭṭu to increase. Cf. 766 *Ta.* ekku. DED(S) 655.

769 *Ko.* ekm (*obl.* ekt-) counting, taking account of something; ekaṭ- (ekac-) to count (kaṭ- to tie); eku-ṭ- (eku-c-) to count (ku-ṭ- to make to join, gather); ekmu-ṭ- (ekmu-c-) to count. *To.* ökm (*obl.* ökt-) arithmetic, account, figures. *Tu.* ekkam the unit of numeration, first place in ciphering. *Te.* ekkamu a unit, the place of units, a multiplication table. ? *Ma.* akkam a numerical figure. / ? < Skt. eka-. DED 656.

770 *Ta.* ekkar, ekkal sandy place, sand heaped up (as by the waves), sandhill, fine sand; ekku (ekki-) to be heaped up (as sand on the shore). *Ma.* ekkal, akka sand cast ashore by rivers. *Te.* (B.) ekkali sand washed down by a river. DED 657.

771 *Ka.* ekkala wild hog. *Te.* ēkalamu, ēkaḷiḍu id. *Go.* (Ph.) akṟā, akṟāl wild pig; (Se.) ikundāl boar (*Voc.* 9, 150). ? *Ta.* ēṇam wild hog. DED(S) 658.

772 *Ma.* ekkaliḱka to hiccough; ekkil, ekkittā, ikkil, ikkittam hiccough, last breath. *To.* iṣkuṟ faṭ- to hiccough. *Ka.* (Hav.) ekku (usura ekku) to breathe as a child after crying loudly; ekḍu to hiccough; (Gowda) ekkidiḱe hiccough; (Kumt.; U.P.U.) ēgadiḱe id. *Tu.* ekkade, ekkale hiccough, gasping. *Kor.* (T.) ikḷu, (M.) ikkiḱi hiccough. *Te.* ekkili, ekku hiccup. *Go.* (A.) ekṭi, (Tr.) aṭki (*pl.* -hk) id. (*Voc.* 330); (Koya Su.) ekku to belch. *Br.* hicking to hiccough (or IA; cf. 419). DED(S, N) 659.

773 *Kur.* ekkā tortoise. *Malt.* eke a kind of small tortoise. DED 660.

774 *Ta.* ekku (ekki-) to contract the abdominal muscles, as beggars do to show hunger, as persons while dressing round the waist, as a cow in refusing to give milk. *Ma.* ekkuka to contract the stomach; ikkalikḱa to draw in the stomach; ekkaliḱkuka to contract the stomach; ekkaliḱḱu contracting the stomach; eṇṇuka to become contracted. *To.* pi-ṟ eg- (egy-) to contract the stomach (pi-ṟ stomach). *Ka.* akkuḷisu, akkalisu the belly to be drawn in or contracted (on account of hunger, etc.), contract (the muscles of) the belly; akkalike drawing in the muscles of the stomach, or these muscles being drawn in. *Te.* akkalincu to contract the muscles of the belly. *Malt.* akele to draw in the belly. DED 661.

775 *Kol.* (Kin. SR.) eg, (Pat., p. 15) ēg, (Haig) yēg leaf. *Nk.* eg id. *Nk.* (Ch.) eg(u), evgu id. *Pa.* ev id. *Ga.* (Oll.) eg, (S.) egu, S.) ēg id. DED(S) 662.

776 *Ka.* eggu, heggu shame, feeling of disgrace, blame, harm; egguḷi a bashful person, a rustic or low person; egga a rude, rustic, stupid, or low man; egguḷitana shame, bashfulness. *Te.* eggu harm, evil, mischief, shame,

disgrace, blame; *eggineu* to disregard, slight, wrong, injure; *eggādu* to find fault with, blame, reproach, revile, abuse. Cf. 856 *Ta. eḷimai* (if < *eḷg-; cf. esp. *Ta. eḷku*). DED(S, N) 663.

777 *Ta. ecar* water in a pot set over the fire for boiling rice (< *Ka.* or *Te.*). *Ka. esar, esaru* water in a cooking pot when in a state of boiling, water that is strained off from boiled vegetables or pulse, the water with the boiled vegetables, etc., pepper water. *Te. esaru* water boiled for the purpose of dressing food. *Kol. esar* water boiled for cooking grain. *Nk. esar* hot water in which meal, etc., is boiled or flour is kneaded. *Nk. (Ch.) esar var-* (water) to boil. *Ga. (P.) esar* water in which rice is boiled. Cf. 881 *Kui ēju*. DED(S) 664.

778 *Ka. ese* to shine, be brilliant, be beautiful, appear; *esaka* shine, splendour, beauty, appearance, state of being, fate, delight. *Te. esakamu* joy, delight, (K.) splendour; *esaṅgu, esāgu* to arise, appear, exist, happen, (K. also) shine; (K.) *esalāru* to shine, flourish. DED(S) 665.

779 *Ko. ec-* (*ec-*) to pick (berries, fruit). *Konḍa es-* (*-t-*) to play on *ṭoyla* or any stringed instrument. *Pe. ec-* (*-c-*) to pluck. *Mand. eh-* id. *Kui espa* (*est-*), (K.) *es-* (*-t-*) id.; [W. has *espa* in verb list, but incorrectly *ēspa* in *Voc.*]. *Kuwi* (Su.) *eh-* (*est-*), (F.) *essali* to pluck (fruit). DEDS 93.

780 *Ta. eccam* remainder, remains of food, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth (as defiling), dung of birds, lizards, etc.; deficiency, defect; *eccil saliva*, spittle, anything defiled by contact with the mouth, anything defiled, refuse of food, leavings, excretions from the body (as faeces, urine, semen), leavings of sacrificial oblation made of pounded rice; *eccilār* persons defiled by contact with *eccil*, low-caste people, untouchables; *eccu* defect; *eñcu* (*eñci-*) to remain, be left behind, survive, lack, be deficient, be spoiled, marred, transgress; *eñcal* defect, blemish, extinction; *eñcalār* strangers; *eñcali* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to bring discredit upon, cause degradation, cause discomfiture. *Ma. eccil*, *icil* remains and refuse of victuals; *eccil* remains of victuals; *eccam* excrements of lizards, flies; *eñcuka* to become surplus. *Ko. ecl* water that has been used to wash hand after eating, remnants of food, food eaten as part of ceremony as leavings from offering. *To. icil* pollution of food by being left as a remnant, pollution caused by death or birth. *Ka. eñjal* that which in eating is left on the plates, sticks to the mouth or hands, or falls to the ground, that of which a piece is bitten off, i.e. all food or drink which has somehow come in contact with the mouth or hands of the eater and therefore is regarded as impure; *eñjalisu* to defile; (Hal.) *neñjala* spittle, food or drink which has come in contact with the mouth and

is regarded as impure. *Koḍ. ecci* scraps of food that fall to the floor during meal. *Te. eṅgili* contamination or defilement by contact with the mouth or spittle, food defiled by touching with the mouth, leavings or remnants of food; defiled by contact with the mouth. *Go. (F-H.) yengul* defiled; (Mu.) *ingul sikriṅ* leavings of food (*Voc.* 334). *Konḍa enz-* (*-it-*) to remain, be left over; *es-* (*-t-*) to leave or save (food, etc.) for others, let something remain, leave over. *Pe. eṅ(g)-* (*eṅt-*) to be left over; *ek-* (*-t-*) to leave over. *Kur. eṅgrnā* to remain over, be in excess, be passed over, escape; *caus. eṅgrta'ānā; eṅgrkā* what remains over and above, excess, surplus, remainder. *Malt. eṅge, eṅgre* to remain over. / Cf. *Sgh. iñdul* broken, desecrated food, anything defiled by contact with the mouth (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1850). DED(S, N) 666.

781 *Ta. eṭār* plain, open field (< *Te.*). *Te. eḍāri, eḍāru* a desert, wilderness. DED 667.

782 *Ta. eṭṭi, aṭṭi* strychnine tree, *Strychnos nux-vomica*. *Ma. eṭṭi* id. *Ka. iṭṭi, iṭṭaṅgi, iṭṭe, iṭaṅgi* id. DED 668.

783 *Ta. eṭṭu* (*eṭṭi-*) to reach up to, come within reach, approach, be attained, be within mental grasp, be so shallow as not to submerge one, be sufficient so as to reach, go out of reach; *eṭṭam* length. *Ko. eṭ-* (*eṭy-*) to be sufficient, be a match for; *eṭe-r-* (*eṭe-ry-*) to reach, be sufficient. *Ka. eṭṭu* to reach a thing which is on high, be within reach; *eṭṭike* reaching, reach; *eṭaku, eṭuku* to be or come within reach, be sufficient; *eṭakisu* to stand on tiptoe to reach anything. *Tu. (B-K.) eṭṭu* to reach; *eṭṭāvu* to cause to reach by bending. DED(S) 669.

784 *Ta. eṭṭu* eight; *eṭ-patu* eighty; *eṭ-nūru* 800; *eṭṭ-eṭṭu* eight eights (= 64); *eṭmar, eṭvar* eight persons; *evv-eṭṭu* eight each. *Ma. eṭṭu* eight; *eṭ-patu* eighty; *eṭ-nūru* 800; *eṭmar* eight persons. *Ko. eṭ* eight; *em bat* eighty. *To. oṭ* eight; *pu-ṭ* eighteen. *Ka. eṭṭu* eight; *eṭbar* eight persons; *eṭ-pattu, em-battu* eighty. *Koḍ. eṭṭi* eight; *eṭṭane* eighth; *ēm-badi* eighty; *eṭ-pu-ri* 800. *Tu. eṭma, eṭuma* eight; *eṭpa* eighty. *Te. enimidi* eight; *enamaṇḍru* eight persons; *enu-badi, enabhai*, (inscr., p. 354) *eṇumbodi, eṇbodi, enubodi* eighty; *enaman(n)ūru* 800. *Kol. (SR.) enumadi, enumidi*, (Kin.) *enumdi* eight; (SR.) *enmāter, enmātar* eight persons. *Go. (Tr.) aṭmur, aṭmul*, (W. ChD.) *armur*, (Hislop) *yermud* eight (*Voc.* 354); (L.) *enmidī*, (Pat.) *tenmidī* id.; (Tr.) *aṭmuhk* eight each. DED(S) 670.

785 *Kur. eṭnā* (*eṭṭas*) to tear to pieces, lacerate; *refl.-pass. eṭnā. Malt. eṭe* to deface, destroy; *eṭgre* to be broken, be defaced; *eṭgro* broken, defaced; *eṭro* a broken winnowing fan. DED 671.

786 *Kol.* idd- (itt-) to tell, show. *Nk.* idd- to say; idip- to show. *Nk. (Ch.)* iduk-/itk-, id- to show. *Kur.* eṛnā (eḍdas) to call, summon, invite or command to come or assemble, rouse from sleep. *Malt.* eṛye to speak with fluency. DED (S) 672.

787 *Kur.* eṛgō a small mouse mostly found in fields. *Malt.* eṛge a small field-rat. DED 673.

788 *Kur.* eṛex-eṛpā prison, gaol; (Hahn) eṛxnā to imprison, shut up; eṛx obstruction; eṛx-addā, eṛx-eṛpā prison. *Malt.* eṛge to imprison, shut; eṛg-aḍa prison; eṛgo bar to fasten a mat-door with. ? Cf. 435 *Ta.* iṭar, esp. *Te.* eḍḍamu. DEDS 94.

789 *Kur.* eṛeth long-bow. *Malt.* eṛtu a bow; eṛtyo an archer. DED 674.

790 *Kur.* eṛbnā (iṛbyas) to cut the throat of, slaughter, sacrifice. *Malt.* eṛwe to sacrifice, propitiate, worship. DED 675.

791 *Ko.* eṛc- (eṛc-) to think and say ill of one, shame, laugh to shame. *Ka.* eḍḍisu, eḍisu to abuse, rail, mock. DED 676.

792 *Ta.* eṭṭan boor, fool (< *Ka.*). *Ka.* eḍḍu, heḍḍu stupidity, foolishness; a stupid thing or person; eḍḍa, heḍḍa a dull, stupid man; *fem.* eḍḍati, heḍḍati; eḍḍatana, eḍḍutana, heḍḍatana stupidity; eḍega a good-for-nothing fellow; *fem.* eḍati. *Koḍ.* heḍḍe stupid (< *Ka.*; MBE 1970, p. 146). *Tu.* heḍḍu, heḍḍa dull, stupid; heḍḍe a stupid man; *fem.* heḍḍi; eḍavaṭṭu, eḍevaṭṭu dull, stupid; (B-K.) eḍe a blockhead. *Te.* eḍḍaya, eḍḍe, eḍḍeḍḍu an ignorant man, boor, fool; eḍḍetanamu stupidity. DED (S, N) 677.

793 *Ta.* eṇ thought, intention, deliberation, esteem, calculation, mathematics, number; eṇṇu (eṇṇi-) to think, consider, determine, esteem, conjecture, count, reckon, compute, set a price upon; eṇṇam thought, idea, respect, deliberation, anxiety, mathematics; eṇṇar, eṇṇalar mathematicians; eṇṇal intention, counting, deliberation; eṇṇikkai numbering, esteem, reverence; eṇi number; eṭal meaning, intention, thought. *Ma.* eṇ number, thought; eṇṇam number, counting; eṇṇuka to count, number, esteem, relate; eṇṇikka to get counted, account for; *n.* counting. *To.* öṇ- (öṇy-) to count; önm (obl. önt-) counting, numbers. *Ka.* eṇike, eṇnike counting, number, thinking, observation; eṇisu, eṇasu, eṇusu, eṇṇisu to add together, enumerate, count, estimate, appreciate, consider, think, plan, compare; eṇṇu to count, think. *Koḍ.* eṇṇ- (eṇṇi-) to say, tell. *Tu.* eṇṇuni to count, think, presume, expect; eṇṇige, eṇike, eṇe, eṇke calculation, estimation. *Te.* ennu to count, reckon, think, believe, esteem, care for, criticize; ennika counting, number, esteem, regard, opinion, hope; encu to count, reckon, enumerate, think, consider, believe, judge, esteem. *Pa.* eja number; eja cāj- to count

(cāj- to do). *Pe.* eja ki- id. *Mand.* eji ki- id. *Kuwi* (S.) eji kīnai id. DED (S, N) 678.

794 *Ka.* eṇṭu arrogance. *Tu.* eṇṭu boasting, pride, craftiness, cunning. DED 679.

795 *Ta.* etir that which is opposite, over against, in front, before; obstacle, that which is contrary, adverse, hostile; *adv.* in front; (-v-, -nt-) to happen, befall, come to pass in future, precede, be opposed, be at variance; oppose, confront, meet; (-pp-, -tt-) to meet face to face, encounter, oppose, withstand, prevent, hinder; etirntōr adversaries, combatants; etirmai happening in future; etirvu meeting, confronting, happening; etiri enemy. *Ma.* etir opposite, adverse; etirkka to attack, face, resist; etirppu opposition, what crosses one's way, bad omen. *Ko.* edyr enemy. *To.* öθir openly, (to lie) on one's back. *Ka.* idir, idaru, iduru, edaru, edir, edur that which is opposite, the front, in front, that which is hostile, opposition; idircu, idirisu, edarisu, edirisu, edurisu to face (generally in a hostile manner), oppose, withstand, come into hostile contact; edarāyisu, edirāyisu, edurāyisu to oppose, contradict. *Koḍ.* edike in front. *Tu.* edury, eduru the front, that which is opposite, presence. *Te.* eduru the front, the point directly opposite, the presence, the forepart, an opponent; opposite, front; *vb.* to oppose, resist, act against; eduṭa *adv.* in front; ediri opponent, foe; edirincu, edurucu to oppose, resist, act against, face, encounter. *Koṇḍa* edru opposite, in front. DED (S) 680.

796 *Ko.* et- (eyt-) to take (by picking up and carrying), take off (cloak), raise (as legs to the sky when one is knocked down), join (hands in salutation), open (eyes in amazement), build (house). *Ka.* ettu to lift, raise, take up, hold up, collect, exhibit, mention (as the name of another), raise up (as one's own name); etta, ettu lifting up, raising, undertaking; ettike, ettuvike lifting, raising, etc.; ettisu to cause to raise, take up, lift up, erect, etc.; (Hav.) ettu to carry a child; ettarsu to raise. *Tu.* ettuni to raise a subscription or tax; ettaruni to ascend, climb; ettara high; height; ettige a collection. *Te.* ettu to lift up, raise, take away, steal, mention, quote; start, set out, arise, happen, occur, commence; *n.* height, elevation, weight, a load; *adj.* high, elevated; ettincu to cause to be raised, lifted, erected; ettaramu, ettaravu high, elevated; etubarikāḍu a thief. *Kol.* et- (ett-) to lift up; (SR.) ettā tall. *Nk.* ett- to lift. *Pa.* etip- (etit-) id. *Go.* (Ma. S. Ko.) ett- to take or carry (child) in arms, lap; (Mu.) att- to carry child on hip; (Tr. Ph.) attānā to take in one's lap; *caus.* (Ph.) accahtānā (*Voc.* 338); (S.) ettu high (*Voc.* 339). *Koṇḍa* et- (-t-) to carry child on waist, take child into lap. *Pe.* et- (-t-) to take child on hip. *Mand.* et- to carry on waist. *Kui* eta (eti-) to carry a child on the hip supported by a cloth wound around it; *pl.* action etka (etki-).

Kuwi (F.) *etali*, (Su.) *et-* (-it-) to carry child on hip. ? *To.* *ety* (used followed by vocative form of kinship term or clan term, in formal salutation; often shortened by loss of *e*; e.g. *ety afa-*, *tyafa-* mother!; see Emeneau, 'Language and Social Forms', *Language, Culture, and Personality* [Sapir volume], p. 178; cf. esp. *Ko.* *et-* to join hands in salutation). Cf. 851(a) *Ta.* *egu*. DED(S, N) 681.

797 *Ta.* *ettu* (*etti-*) to inveigle, lure, cheat, defraud; *n.* inveigling, cheating. *Ma.* *ettuka* to cheat, seduce; *ettuvāli* deceiver, cheat, swindler. *Te.* *ettu*, *ettugaḍa* contrivance, trick, stratagem. DEDS 95.

798 *Kur.* *etnā* (*ittyas*) to come or go downward, descend, alight, run or flow down, cross (a river), be dispirited; *etta'anā* to cause to descend, beat down (price), take down or off, let down. *Malt.* *ete* to go down; *eto* lower, smaller; *ette* to bring or take down. Cf. 516 *Ta.* *iraṅku*. DED 682.

799 *Ko.* *edkuy* high place from which to see things, place with good view. *To.* *ōṭwily* place with good view. DED 685.

800 *Tu.* *edde*, *eddeṇe*, *eddyana fan*; *eddyuni* to fan. *Go.* (Ko.) *ersk-* id. (*Voc.* 357); (ASu.) *rēsk-* id. *Konḍa* *rinz-* (-it-) to fan, wave; *caus.* *rinzpis-* (K.'s correction for *rinz-*, etc.; **eṛiñc-* > **riñj-*). *Pe.* *jinj-* (*jinc-*) to fan; *jicoṇa* a fan. *Maṇḍ.* *jinj-* to fan. *Kui* *jinja* (*jīnji-*) to blow, fan; *n.* act of blowing, fanning; *jīnjeri* a fan. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jinj-* (-it-) to fan, wave, shake; (F.) *jinjali* to fan, beckon; (S.) *jinjinai* to hurl; *jīnj-* to swish; (Su. F.) *jīnjiki*, (S.) *jīnjiki*, (Mah.) *jinjiri* a fan. *Malt.* *eswe* to fan; *eswe* to fan oneself; *espro* a fan. DED(S, N) 686, and from DED(S) 2127.

801 *Kur.* *end^exnā*, *endxa'anā* to remove the outer envelope from a fruit, clean and trim vegetables. ? *Malt.* *engde* to clear away weeds. (Pfeiffer.) DEN 11.

802 *Pa.* *endr-*, *enderp-* (*endert-*) to bring. *Ga.* (Oll.) *indr-* id. ? Cf. *Kur.* *ond^ornā*, s.v. 976 *Kui* *ota*. DED 688.

803 *Ta.* *ēppirāci*, *ēppiyan* simpleton, fool. *Ka.* *ēbrāsi*, *ebaḍa* a foolish, silly man; *fem.* *ebaḍi*. *Tu.* *ebuḷante* halfwitted, silly. *Te.* *ebberāsi*, *ebrāsi* a slovenly person; *ebberikamu* disgust, loathing; loathsomeness; *ebbe* interj. expr. a feeling of disgust; (B.) *eb-beṭṭu* dislike. DED 689.

804 *Ka.* *empali* name of a tree. *Te.* *vempali* *Tephrosia purpurea*, the purple Galega. DED 690.

805 *Ta.* *ey* (-v-, -t-) to discharge arrows; *n.* arrow; *eyiṇ* hunting tribe of the desert tract; *eyiṇaṇ* hunter; *ē* shooting, arrow; *ēvu* (*ēvi-*) to hurl, discharge (as an arrow), throw (as a dart); *n.* arrow; *evvu* (*evvi-*) to discharge (as a missile or arrow); *ēcu* (*ēci-*) to hurl, dart. *Ma.* *eyyuka* to shoot an arrow; *eyttu* shooting;

eyyikka to cause to shoot; *ēvuka* to hurl, dart, shoot; *ēvu* shooting. *Ko.* *ey-* (*ec-*), *iy-* (*ic-*), *icv-* (*ict-*), *ic-* (*ic-*) to shoot. *To.* *ef-* (*et-*) to shoot (arrow). *Ka.* *esu*, *ese*, *isu* (*ecc-*), *ēy* to shoot (as an arrow), throw; *ece* id., to expel (as water out of a syringe); *esu*, *ese*, *esige*, *esage*, *esuge* shooting, throwing; *ēsu* to throw; *n.* a throw, a shot. *Tu.* *eyyuni*, *ipuni* to shoot an arrow; *esaguni* to discharge. *Te.* *egucu* to cast, shoot, discharge (as an arrow); *ēyu* to throw, fling. *Pa.* *ey-* (*eñ-*), *eyk-* to shoot (arrow). *Go.* (L.) *esnā* to shoot; (Ma.) *es-* to shoot with bow (*Voc.* 370). *Kur.* *injnā* to shoot (arrows), cause a liquid to gush out upon; gush out. *Malt.* *iṇhe* (*inj-*) to pelt, stone; *ece* to throw out; *ēge* to throw away, scatter. DED(S) 691.

806 *Ta.* *ey* (-pp-, -tt-) to know, understand; *eyyāmai* ignorance. *To.* *iy-* (*iś-*) to know how to. *Ga.* (P.) *etap-* (*etat-*) to think. *Konḍa* *nes-* (-t-) to know, be capable of. DED(S) 692.

807 *Ta.* *ey* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow weary, fail in strength, flag as from want of food; exert oneself; *eyppu* weariness, languor, time of adversity. *Ma.* *eccu* exhausted, fatigued.

808 *Ta.* *eyil* fortress, wall, fortification, city, town. *Ma.* *eyil* fortress, wall, city, town.

809 *Ta.* *eytu* (*eyti-*) to approach, reach, obtain, be suitable. *Ma.* *eytuka* to get, obtain; *ettuka* to stretch as far as, reach, arrive; *ettam* reach, length; *ettal*, *ettu* reaching; *ettikka* to make to reach. *To.* *ic-* (*ič-*) to reach, be sufficient; *ic-* (*ič-*) id. (said to be < Badaga). *Ka.* *aydu*, (PBh.) *eydu* to approach, reach, go to, join, obtain, be suitable; *ay-tar-*, (PBh.) *ey-tar-* to approach, come, go. *Koḍ.* *ett-* (*etti-*) to arrive. *Tu.* *ettāvuni*, *ettāḍuni* to reach, deliver; (B-K.) *etty*, *ekku* to reach. *Te.* (K.) *ey(i)du*, *ēdu* to attain, go to, join, obtain; suit, be proper; *ētencu* to come, arrive, go; (K.) *egudu* to be obtained. *Kol.* *end-* (*ent-*) to arrive. *Pa.* *ēd-*, (S) *ēy-* to arrive; *epip-* (*epit-*), (S) *eypip-* (*eypit-*) to reach. *Ga.* (P.) *ed-* to arrive. *Go.* (A. G. S. M. Ko.) *ev-*, (Tr. W.) *awwānā*, (Mu.) *av-* to reach, arrive; (W.) *āwsahtānā* to dispatch; (Mu.) *avh-/avih-* to make to reach, bring, obtain (*Voc.* 369). *Konḍa* *i-* (-t-) to arrive. *Pe.* *ika-*, *ika vā-* id.; *ipka-*, *ipka vā-* id. (*intensive*; < *ik-pa-*). *Maṇḍ.* *neyka vā-* id. *Kui* *epa* (*et-*) to arrive, reach, overtake, be sufficient; *eppa* (*ept-*) to cause to reach, cause to arrive at, cause to suffice. *Kuwi* (F.) *ejali* to arrive, reach, overtake; (Mah.) *egowā-* to arrive (compound with *vā-* to come); (Isr.) *ega-* to arrive (*motion base*); *eda-* id. (*personal object*); *ep-* (-it-) to cause to reach; (Su.) *e-* (-t-), (D) *ne-* (-t-) to arrive. *Br.* *hining* (i.e. stem *in-*; *pres.* stem *kā-*, see 1419) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow, (stomach) has diarrhoea (MBE 1962, pp. 63-64.) DED (S) 693.

810 *Ka. eral, eral, elar, elal* wind, air. *Te. temm-era* cool breeze, zephyr; *temm-eral* south wind (Kumārasambhava; inscr., p. 99) (cf. *Te. temma* wetness, moisture, in 2539); *payy-ara* cool wind, south wind (for *Te. payy-*, see 3821 *Ta. paca, paital*). Cf. *Ta. nīrali* air, *nīral* wind. DED(S, N) 96.

811 *Ta. eri* (-v-, -nt-) to burn, blaze, shine, (sore or fever) burns, suffer a painful emotion; (-pp-, -tt-) to burn, consume by fire, scorch in flame; *n.* fire, flame, brightness; *ericcal* burning, heating, burning sensation, pungency, anger, jealousy; *erippu* burning, pungency, envy; *eriyal* burning, shining; that which is burnt, as charred food at the bottom of a vessel in cooking; (PR) *eriyam* phosphorus; *erivu* burning, heat, anger, jealousy. *Ma. eri* heat, burning, pungency; *eriyuka* to burn, be consumed; *erivu* pungency, zeal; *ericcal* burning, smarting of eyes, mouth, etc.; *erikka* to kindle fire, burn (*tr.*); *erippu* flame, torch; *eruvu* pungency. *Ko. erv-* (erd-) to shine brightly (anything except sun). *To. er-* (erθ-) to be very bright; *e·f* fever. *Koḍ. eri-* (erip-, eric-) (mouth) has burning or astringent sensation; *erivi* burning or astringent sensation in mouth. *Tu. eriyuni* to glare, be hot; *caus. eriyāvuni*; *eri* the glare or heat of fire. *Te. eriyu* to burn, grieve; *eriyincu* to burn, set on fire, inflame, afflict, hurt; *eragali, eravali* wildfire; *ērcu* to burn, set on fire; *ērcu* burning; (K.) *talay-ēru* headache. *Kol. erk-* (erekt-) to light (fire). *Nk. erk-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) erk-* id. *Pa. erip-* (erit-) to burn the mouth. *Go. (Ma.) ers-*, (Mu.) *ars-* to taste pungent (*Voc.* 356); (Mu.) *arri-* (boil) to throb with pain; (Ph.) *eritānā* to hurt, pain; (Tr.) *eritānā* to hurt or ache violently (*Voc.* 347). *Koḍa er-* (-t-) to kindle fire, light, burn; *eris-* to cause to burn, let someone light a fire. *Kui ērpa* (ērt-) to light, ignite, set fire to; *n.* ignition, lighting; *riva* (rit-) (fire) burns. *Kuwi* (D.) *er-* (-t-) to light, ignite, kindle; (Isr.) *er-* to kindle. *Kur. ercērnā* to perspire. Cf. 2929 *Ta. neruppu*. DED(S, N) 694.

812 *Koḍ. eri Eleusine coracana. Ta. irāki. Ma. rāgi, rāyi. Ir. ra·yi. To. erxy. Ka. rāgi. Tu. rāgi. Te. rāgi*. Cf. 525 *Ta. iṅuṅku*. / Cf. *Skt. rāgā-*, *rāgi-* id. (*lex.*). DED 695.

813 *Ta. eruku* (eruki-) to have loose motions (said of cattle); *eru* manure, excrement. *Ma. eru* manure; *erukuka* to discharge dung. *Ka. erubu*, *ēru* dung; *erapa* dung of a calf; *ekku* to have frequent evacuations, purge. *Te. ēruḡu* to go to stool; *n.* faeces; *eruvu* manure. *Kol. erṅg-* (ereṅkt-) to defecate. *Nk. erṅg-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) eruṅ-* id.; *eruṅta* excrement. *Ga. (P.) erg-* to defecate. *Go. (Koya Su.) ērg-* id. *Kur. erxnā* (irxyas) (small children, animals) have a motion, (adults) have diarrhoea. *Malt. erḡe, erḡtre* to go to stool. DED(S, N) 696.

814 *Ta. erukku Calotropis gigantea. Ma. erikku* id. *Ka. ekke, ekka, erke, yakka*

gigantic swallow-wort or manure-leaf, *C. gigantea* R. Br. *Tu. ekkamalē, ekkamālē, ekkamē* swallow-wort, *C. gigantea*. / Cf. *Skt. arka-C. gigantea*. DED 697.

815 *Ta. erutu* bull, ox, steer. *Ma. erutu* bullock, ox, chiefly as a beast of burden. *Ko. et* bull. *To. ešt* id.; *e(t) tešk* a circle of bullocks (in song; *eṭ* < *Badaga eṭṭu* bull, bullock; for *tešk*, see 3244). *Ka. ettu, eddu* ox, bullock; *ertu* bull, ox. *Koḍ. etti* bull, bullock. *Tu. (B-K.) eru* ox; male buffalo. *Te. eddu* (*pl. eḍlu*) ox, bullock, bull; *eddu paṭṭu* to geld (an ox); *-reddu*, in: *gaṅgi-reddu* bull consecrated to a temple (beside *gaṅg-eddu* id.). *Kol. eḍ* (*pl. eḍl*) bullock. *Nk. heḍḍ* (*pl. heḍl*) id. *Kur. aḍḍō* bullock, ox. DED(S, N) 698.

816 *Ta. erumai* female buffalo. *Ma. erima, eruma* id. *Ko. im* id. *To. ir* id.; *i* female buffalo (followed by buffalo name in vocative; in songs). *Ka. emme*, (PBh.) *erme* id. *Koḍ. emme* id. *Tu. erme* id. *Te. enumu* female buffalo; *enu, enupa* of the buffalo; *enu pōtu* male buffalo; *enu peṇṭi* female buffalo. *Go. (D. Ma.) ermi*, (A. Y.) *hermi* buffalo; (Tr.) *armī*, (L.) *ermī* female buffalo; (MuW.) *arm*, (MuE.) *aṛmi* buffalo (*Voc.* 352). DED(S) 699.

817 *Ta. eruvai* blood, (?) copper. *Ka. ere* a dark-red or dark-brown colour, a dark or dusky colour; (*Badaga*) *erande* sp. fruit, red in colour. *Te. rēcu, rēcu-kukka* a sort of ounce or lynx said to climb trees and to destroy tigers; (B.) a hound or wild dog. *Kol. resn a·te* wild dog (i.e. **res na·te*; see 3650). *Pa. iric netta* id. *Ga. (S.³) rēs nete* hunting dog, hound. *Go. (Ma.) erm ney*, (D.) *erom nay*, (Mu.) *arm/arm nay* wild dog (*Voc.* 353); (M.) *rac nāi*, (Ko.) *rasi ney* id. (*Voc.* 3010). For 'wild dog', cf. 1931 *Ta. ce-* red, esp. the items for 'red dog, wild dog'. DED 417, DED(N) 700.

818 *Ta. eruvai* a kind of kite whose head is white and whose body is brown; eagle. *Ma. eruva* eagle, kite.

819 *Ta. eruvai* European bamboo reed; a species of *Cyperus*; straight sedge tuber. *Ma. eruva* a kind of grass.

820 *Ka. ere* black soil. *Te. rē-gaḍa, rē-gadi* clay (*gaḍḍa* clod; see 1148). From DED 700.

821 *Go. (Ko.) erek*, (Ma.) *reki* leaf-umbrella; (G.) *reki*, (Elwin) *rek* leaf-hat (*Voc.* 3044). *Kuwi* (F.) *jekki* a leaf-hat (*jappi*). DEN 12.

822 *Ta. irai* intestinal worm. *Ma. ira* bait, worms. *Ka. ere* a worm that lives in orts, a worm in general, bait. *Koḍ. ere, ere puḷu* worm (earthworm, tapeworm). *Tu. eru* moth, worm. *Te. eṛa, eṛṛa* earthworm. *Go. (M) erad* id.; (Ko.) *eṛe puṇuk* earthworms (*Voc.* 345). DED(S) 701.

823 *Kol.* er- (e-, a-; edd-) to become, happen, (story) is finished. *Nk.* er- to become. *Nk. (Ch.)* er-/en- (ed-/edd-) to be. *Pa.* er- (eñ-) to become, happen, be. *Ga.* (Oll.) er- (ed-, en-) to be, become, happen, be born; (S.) ēr- (edd-, enn-) to become. *Br.* ar-ē- 'emphatic present' stem of anning to be (see 333; *BDCG*, §3.24). Cf. 480 *Ta.* iru. DED(S) 702.

824 *Ta.* erukku (erukki-) to cut, hew, strike (as a bush), beat (as a drum), kill, destroy. *Pa.* erk- to cut down bushes, etc., in clearing land. *Go.* (Ko.) erk- to cut down (grass, bushes); erkem (*pl.* erke) billhook (*Voc.* 349). *Kui* erga (ergi-) to make a clearing, clear jungle or thick grass or scrub; *n.* act of clearing a jungle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) erg- (-it-) to cut, slash. ? *Malt.* engde to clear away weeds, (*Gramm.*, p. 66) 'cut down a jungle'. DED(S) 703.

825 *Kur.* erkhos husband's younger brother; erkho husband's younger sister. *Malt.* eqo husband's younger brother. DED 704.

826 *Ko.* irg kindling (dry plants with leaves still on). *Ka.* (Hav.) ege small branch, sprout; (Bark.) enkli thin branch. *Tu.* eggè a branch, 'bough'; eggely a small branch. *Kor.* (M.) enkili branch. ? *Te.* rivva, rivaṭa a twig. DED 705.

827 *Ko.* ed trunk from chest to navel; courage; ed ma·r chest of body (ma·r id.). *To.* eṭy courage. *Ka.* ede, edde, erde chest, breast, courage; edegāra bold man. *Tu.* ede heart, chest, bosom. *Te.* eda heart, mind, wish, breast, fear, alarm; eḍḍa, eḍḍa the heart, mind, breast. *Pa.* edram, edrom chest. *Konḍa* eduṛam (*pl.* -ku) chest. DED(S) 683.

828 *Kur.* ernā (irryas) to sweep; errta'ānā to make sweep. *Malt.* ere to sweep; erpo a broom. DED 706.

829 *Ta.* el lustre, splendour, light, sun, daytime; elli, ellai sun, daytime; ilaku (ilaki-), ilaṅku (ilaṅki-) to shine, glisten, glitter. *Ma.* ilakuka to shine, twinkle; ilaṅkuka to shine; el lustre, splendour, light; ella light. *Te.* (K.) elamu to be shiny, splendid. Cf. 861 *Ta.* eri and 869 *Ta.* enru. / ? Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) alla- day. DED(S) 707.

830 *Kol.* (Kin.) elava a wave. *Go.* (A.) helva id., flood (*Voc.* 3587). DED 708.

831 *Ta.* elā interj. used in addressing a person in a familiar or friendly manner; ellā here, you!; a word used in addressing a woman friend; ellē here, you! used in addressing a woman friend; an excl. of wonder or pity; ellō excl. expressive of surprise or pity; ila excl. used in ancient times in addressing a woman in a familiar manner; eluva (always in vocative), eluval, eluvaṇ man-friend; eluvai lady-companion; ēlā excl. of familiar address to a companion, whether man or woman. *To.* eṣ particle added to name by male in addressing a younger male in his own or a descending generation. *Ka.* elā, ele, elē, elo,

elō excl. of a familiar and friendly character, used in calling or directly addressing any person; elage ho! used in calling to females. *Tu.* elā interj. of surprise. *Kui* ēla companion-ship; ēla gaṭanju male companion; fem. ēla gaṭari. DED(S) 709.

832 *Ka.* elarcu to make vigorous, enliven. *Te.* elami joy, pleasure, delight; elayu to be pleased, rejoice; elayincu to please, gratify; elarucu to rejoice, delight; elarupu joy, pleasure. DEDS 97.

833 *Ta.* eli rat, bandicoot. *Ma.* eli rat. *Ko.* eyj id. *To.* iṣy id. *Ka.* eli, ili rat, mouse. *Koḍ.* eli rat. *Tu.* eli, ili id. *Te.* eluka, (B. also) elika rat; ciṭṭ-eluka mouse. *Kol.* elka rat. *Nk.* elka id. *Nk. (Ch.)* elli (*pl.* -g) id. *Pa.* el (*pl.* elkul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) sired mouse (i.e. small rat). *Go.* (A. Y. S.) elli rat; (Tr. Ph.) allī (*pl.* alk) id., (Tr. also) mouse; (W.) allī mouse (*Voc.* 367); (Koya Su.) ellu rat. *Konḍa* elka id. *Br.* hal id. Cf. 2630 *Pa.* cir el and 2661 *Ta.* cuṇṭaṇ, cuṇṭ-eli. DED(S) 710.

834 *Ta.* eli, ēlu liquor. *Ma.* eli id.

835 *Te.* elūgu voice; elḡincu, elūgincu, elūgiccu to make a noise, cry, roar, sound, resound. *Pa.* iluṅg voice. *Ga.* (S.³) lēṅg a tune. *Go.* (Tr. M. W. Ph.) lēṅg voice, noise; (Ma.) lēṅgi, (Ch. Mu. S.) lēṅ, (Ko.) lēṅ(u) voice (*Voc.* 3127). *Konḍa* liṅ voice, tone. ? Cf. *Kor.* (O.) elkiri to weep. DED(S) 711.

836 *Ta.* elumiccai, elumiccaṅ kāy sour lime, *Citrus medica acida*. *Ma.* elumicca lemon tree; ilumpicci, irimpicci, irumpicci lime. *Ko.* elmic id. *To.* ūsmič, ūsmüč, ūsmišky id. *Ka.* ilimiñci lemon. DED(S) 712.

837 *Pa.* elub (*pl.* elbul) white ant. *Ga.* (Oll.) elub (*pl.* elbul), (S.) ellūb (*pl.* elbūl), (S.³) elb (elub) id. *Go.* (Ma. M.) elum, (Ko.) elu pete, (Tr. W. Mu.) allum white ant; (D.) ellum patten white ants (*Voc.* 368) (for pete, patten, see 4169). *Konḍa* līm piṛku white ant. *Pe.* līm dār id. *Mand.* līm id. *Kui.* ḍimbu (no *pl.*) id. *Kuwi* (S.) līmpu, (Su.) līmbu, (P. D.) lēmpu id.; (F.) limbu ant's earthwork. DED(S) 713.

838 *Ta.* elumpi hill olive. *Ma.* ilumpi id.

839 *Ta.* elumpu, enpu bone; erpu-ccattākam body (lit. cage made of bones). *Ma.* ellu, elumpu, eluṅku, eluvu, elpu bone. *Ko.* elv id. *To.* eḷf id.; kiṭ eḷf ankle (for kiṭ- small, see 1594); piḍ-eṣp heel (piḍ-behind, 4205). *Ka.* elu, eluvu, elubu, iluvu, emike, emake, (PBh.) elvu bone; (Hav.) elugu id. *Koḍ.* elimbī id. *Tu.* elu id. *Kor.* (M.) elkali, (T.) elkade id. *Te.* emmu, emmuka, emuka id.; makkelu bones. / Cf. Skt. eḍḍka-, BHS eluka- monument containing the ashes or bones of a dead person. DED(S) 714.

840 *Kur.* elkhnā to pour liquid out (by tilting a vessel standing on the ground); elkhṛnā to be poured out. *Malt.* ege to pour

out from a vessel. Cf. 866 *Ta.* *erru* (Pfeiffer). DEDS 98.

841 *Kur.* *elkhrnā* to go down (sun, moon, stars), be well past the meridian. *Malt.* *elqre* to descend (as the sun). DED 715.

842 *Kol.* (SR.) *elg-* to embrace. *Nk.* *elg-* id. *Pa.* *ol-, olv-, oli-* (< **olg-*) id. DED 716.

843 *Pa.* *elng-* to peel off (*intr.*); *elkip-* (*elkit-*) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S) *elug-* to peel (as fruit); (P.) *elipp-* (*elipt-*) to peel off (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ko.) *el-* to be peeled off; *elsp-* to peel off (*Voc.* 365). ? *Ka.* (Tipt.) *ebbu* to peel. DED(S) 717.

844 *Ta.* *ellām* whole, all (personal as well as impersonal); *ellavarum, ellārum* all persons; *ellēmum, ellōmum* we all; *ellīrum* you all. *Ma.* *ellām, ellāvum* all; *ellīrum* you all. *Ko.* *el, elm* all. *To.* *elm* (*acc.* *elnm, dat.* *eltkm*) all (only in songs: noun+o+s+elm); (rare in prose) *el, elm* id.; *om elom* all of us; *nīm elom* all of you. *Ka.* *ella* all, everything, the whole; *ellarum* all persons. *Koḍ.* *ella-* all. *Tu.* *-la* (? *-lā*) = additive particle *-um (in all usages; MBE 1974a, pp. 107-8). *Te.* *ella* all, whole; *ellavāḍu* every man, everyone; *ellaru* all persons, all men. *Kol.* *ittar el* both. *Kuwi* (F.) *ele'e* whole. DED(S, N) 718.

845 *Tu.* *elle* tomorrow; *ellañji* day after tomorrow. *Te.* *elli* tomorrow; *elluṇḍi* day after tomorrow. DED 719.

846 *Ta.* *ellai* limit, border, boundary, measure, goal, extremity. *Ma.* *ella* limit; *eluka* limit, border, boundary. *To.* *ely* boundary. *Ka.* *elle* limit, boundary. *Te.* *ella* id. DED 720.

847 *Kur.* *ebsnā* to lose, forfeit, wander from and not be able to find, cease to perceive (as from distance or darkness); *ebsrnā* to be lost, estranged, strayed, disappear from sight. *Malt.* *ewje* to be lost, go astray; *ewtre* to lose. DED 721.

848 *Ta.* *eṛil* beauty, gracefulness; *eṛiliya* beautiful. *Ma.* *eṛil* beauty, brightness, splendour. ? *To.* *ely* beautiful (meaning uncertain; followed by buffalo name in vocative, in songs). *Ka.* *eḍḍa* beauty, charm, goodness. *Tu.* *eḍḍe* goodness; good, superior, fair; *adv.* well. *Pa.* *edo, (S.) eda* good; (S.) *edka* very. *Malt.* *eṛu* good, beautiful, in health. DED(S) 722.

849 *Ta.* *eṛili* cloud. *Ma.* *eṛili* id.

850 *Ta.* *eṛiṇi* curtain. *Ma.* *eṛiṇi* id.

851 (a) *Ta.* *eṛu* (-v-, -nt-) to rise (as from seat or bed), ascend (as heavenly body), rise by one's own power (as a bird), appear, originate, be excited, aroused, increase, swell, grow (as a tree, breasts), return to life, awake, spread (as fame, rumour), begin, commence; *eṛal* enthusiasm, elation, originating; *eṛucci* rising, ascent, elevation, starting (as of an idol in procession), origin, birth, ap-

pearance, beginning; *eṛuppu* (*eṛuppi-*) to cause or help to rise, erect (a building), awake, rouse, restore to life, excite, stimulate, instigate, agitate, inflame (as the passions), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); *n.* rousing, waking; *eṛuppam* rising, getting up, growth, height, elevation; *eṛumpu* (*eṛumpi-*) = *eṛu*; *empu* (*empi-*) to rise, spring up; *eṛumai* height; *eṛuvu* (*eṛuvi-*) to cause to rise; *eṛvu* (*eṛvi-*) to rise; *eṛu* (-pp-, -tt-) to take up, raise, bear, carry, hold up, weigh in a balance, undertake, utter or sing in a loud voice, speak highly of, choose, build (as a wall), remove; be inflated (as a monkey's cheeks), be high (as the forehead), be prominent (as nose or ear); *eṛukkal* lifting; *eṛuttal* weight, measurement by balance; *eṛuttan* pack-ox; *eṛuppu* elevation, superiority, undertaking, arrogance, superciliousness; *eṛuppu* (*eṛuppi-*) to awake, produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument), dispel, drive away; *eṛai* weighing, weight, rousing from sleep, lengthening, increasing; *iṛai* weight; *eṛci* rising sign (astrology); *eṛci* rising of a heavenly body. *Ma.* *eṛuka* to rise, be high; *eṛu* height, prominence; *eṛuma* rising; *eṛumpuka* = *eṛuka*; *eṛukka* to raise, lift, take up, build, undertake, choose; become raised, visible, prominent; *eṛuppu* raising, taking up, harvest; *eṛuppikka* to get to take up, get built; *eṛuka* to rise (hon. of *rāja's* moving). *Ko.* *eṛv-* (*eṛd-*) (smoke) rises up, spring up from position, fly; (*eṛt-*) to make to spring up from position; *eṛ* weight. *To.* *ōḍ-* (*ōḍθ-*) to be high or raised, rise, get up (from sitting or lying), (tree) grows, (peacock) dances; *ōḍθ* where (mud) has not risen in water (= *ōḍoθ*; < *Badaga*); *ōṛf-* (*ōṛt-*) to carry, place (corpse) on fire, arouse from sleep, give (girl) in marriage, bring to life; *ōṛt-* (*ōṛty-*) to arouse from sleep, rouse, resurrect. *Ka.* *eṛ, eṛ* (*eṛd-*), *eṛu* (*edd-*) to stand up, rise, awake, spring up, be produced, be obtained; *eṛ* rising; *eṛbu, ebbu* to rise; *eṛbisu, eṛvisu, ebbisu, erbu, ebbu* to rouse, awaken, lift up, raise, take away, give life; *eṛisu* to cause to rise, raise, etc.; *eṛige, eṛge, eṛuvike, eṛvike, eṛuha* rising, growth, greatness, elation, haughtiness. *Koḍ.* *ē-l-* (*ē-v, ēdd-*) to get up; *ēḍi-* (*ēḍip-, ēḍit-*) to raise; *ēpp-* (*ēppi-*) to raise up, make to get up. *Tu.* *erkuni* to rise or collect (as water in a place), puff up, swell; *erkāvuni* to tuck up (clothes when wading a river), hold back (as milk by a cow); *erpuni* to lift up; *erky* rising or accumulation (as of water); *adj.* exceeding; *erke, erkely* rising; *erka* fullness; *adj.* full; *ertē* flood tide; (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 14) *eṛaṇci, leṇci, (B-K.) eṇci, eṇcy* ladder. *Kor.* (T.) *eṇṇi* to lift; *eṇṇali* to carry a child. *Go.* (Mu.) *ḍiṇ-* to stand on one's toes; (Tr.) *ḍiṅḡānā* to become erect (*obscene*) (*Voc.* 1563). *Maṇḍ.* *ḍek-* to carry on the shoulder. *Kui* *ḍēnja* (*ḍēnji-*) to be raised, uplifted, weighed; *n.* an uplift; *pl. action* *ḍēska* (*ḍēski-*); *ḍēspa* (*ḍēst-*) to raise, lift, uplift, rear, build, praise, flatter, weigh; *n.* act of raising, erection, flattery,

weighing; *dehka* (dehki-) to carry on the shoulders; *n.* act of carrying, etc.; (K.) *dēka* to carry on the shoulder. *Kuwi* (F.) *dekali*, (S.) *dēki'nai*, (Isr.) *dēk-* (-it-) to carry. *Br.* *hefing*, *harfing* to raise, lift up, support, carry, tolerate, carry off, lead off. Cf. 796 *Ko.* et-.

(b) *Ta.* *eccari* (-pp-, -tt-) to caution, warn, forewarn; *eccarikkai*, *eccarippu* caution, warning. ? *Ko.* *etor-* (etoṭ-) to come to senses after sleep; *etorc-* (etorc-) to bring to senses after sleep. *Ka.* *eṇcar*, *eccar* (eṇcatt-, eccatt-) to awake, be wakeful, vigilant, recover health; *eccarisu* to awaken, warn, caution; *eccar*, *eccara*, *eccarike* state of being awake, waking, vigilance, caution. *Koḍ.* *eccara* carefulness. *Tu.* *eccarike* wakefulness, care, caution, warning; *eccaripuni*, *eccarisuni* to admonish, caution. *Te.* *eccarincu*, *ecarincu*, *eccarikincu* to remind, call attention to, caution; *eccarinta*, *eccarika*, *eccaramu* attention, care, caution, a hint, warning; *heccarincu*, *heccarika*, *heccarikincu* = *eccarincu*, etc. *Pa.* *eñ-* to wake up; *ecip-* (ecit-) to arouse, waken up. *Kur.* *ejnā* (ejjas) to rouse from sleep; *ejnā* to awake, cease from sleep. *Malt.* *eje* to awake another; *eje* to be awake. DED (S, N) 723.

852 *Ta.* *eru* a kind of weapon. *Ma.* *eru*, *eruku* a club. DED 724.

853 *Ta.* *erutu* (eruti-) to write, paint, draw; become indented by pressure; *eruttu* letter, writing, painting, drawing, membranous intervals on the skull, fancied as written lines of destiny. *Ma.* *erutuka* to paint, write, learn; *erutikka* to cause to paint or write, teach, obtain a document; *eruttu* picture, letter, learning; *eruttan* writer; painted. *Ko.* *elḍ-* (elḍy-) to write; *elṭ* writing; *elp* unjoined suture in top of child's skull. *Koḍ.* *elḍ-* (elḍi-) to write; *elṭi* writing, education. DED 725.

854 *Ta.* *eḷ*, *eṇ* *Sesamum indicum*; *eṇ* *ney* gingily oil. *Ma.* *eḷ*, *eḷḷu* *sesamum*; *eṇṇa*, *eḷḷ* *enṇa* gingelly oil. *Ko.* *eṇ* oil. *Ka.* *eḷ*, *eḷḷu* *S. indicum*; *eṇṇe* oil. *Koḍ.* *eḷḷi* gingily seed; *eṇṇe*, *eḷḷ* *eṇṇe* gingily oil. *Tu.* *eṇme* gingily oil seed; *eṇṇe* oil. DED 726.

854A *Ma.* *eḷanta*, *eḷunta* plank. *Ka.* *eḷe* rafter. DEDS 99.

855 *Ta.* *eḷi* easy; *eḷimai* ease, facility; *eḷiyaṇ* man easy of access; *eḷivu* unaffected ease, approachableness; *eṇmai* easiness as of acquisition or access. *Ma.* *eḷutu* easy; *eḷupam* facility; easy. *Ko.* *eḷ(i)* sitting at ease, easy; *eḷṭ* easy, easily. *To.* *eḷal* ease, easy. DED 727.

856 *Ta.* *eḷimai*, *eḷumai* despicableness, lowness of rank, circumstances, or character, poverty, weakness, depression of spirit; *eḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cry down, disparage; *eḷiṇar* the poor; *eḷitaravu* humility, poverty; *eḷiyavaṇ*, *eḷiyaṇ* poor man, man of low caste; *eḷḷu* (eḷḷi-) to ignore, disregard, ridicule; *eḷku* (eḷki-) to despise, slight; *eṇmai* lowness of

rank or condition; *iḷamai* inferiority, baseness; *iḷappam* id., meanness, flimsiness. *Ma.* *eḷi* to be light, slight; *eḷima*, *eḷupam* lowliness; *eḷutu* mean, slight; *iḷappam* slowness, worthlessness; *iḷama* inferiority, lowliness. *Ka.* (PBh.) *iḷi* to become sapless or weak; *iḷisu* to make less or low. *Tu.* *eḷli*, *eḷḷa* small, inferior, mean. *Te.* *eḷḷidamu* scorn, contempt, disregard; contemptible. Cf. 776 *Ka.* *Te.* *eggu* and 911 *Ta.* *eṇṇai*. DED (S, N) 728.

857 *Ta.* *eṇku*, *elu*, *uḷiyam* a bear; *iḷai* Indian black bear. *Ma.* *uḷiyam* a bear. *Te.* *eḷḷu*, *eluvu* id. *Pa.* *ili* (pl. *iḷil*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *ilij* (pl. *iḷijil*), (S.) *illij* (pl. *iḷijil*; j = dz) id. *Go.* (A. Y. M. Ko.) *erj*, (Ma.) *erj(i)*, (S.) *erju*, (D.) *erjal*, (W.) *arjāl*, (Tr.) *arjal* (pl. *arjahk/arjalor*), (Ph.) *arjāl* (pl. -or) id.; (Ph.) *arje* female bear (*Voc.* 361). *Konḍa* (S. and E.) *olzu* (pl. *olsku*), (N. and W.) *orzu* (pl. *orsku*) bear. *Kuḷi* *oḍi*, *oli* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *ouḍi*, (Su.) *o'ṇi* id. *Malt.* *eju* id. DED (S) 729.

858 *Ta.* *eḷku* (eḷki-) to fear, be bashful, hesitate. *Ka.* *eḷar* fear. *Kur.* *eḷcṇā* (ilcyas) to fear, have a reverential awe of, have misgivings; *eḷeḡta'ānā* to frighten, threaten. *Malt.* *elce* to fear; *elttre* to frighten. DED 730.

859 *Ta.* *eṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to throw, discharge, hack, chop, smash, destroy, beat, pounce, kick; *n.* throw, fling, kick; *eṇiva* missiles; *eṇru* (eṇri-) to strike, kick, butt, cut, cleave, pierce, kill; *n.* kicking, hitting, pushing, attacking; *eṇru* throw, beating (as of a drum), stroke (as of a sword), pouncing upon, destroying, scar; *iṇu* (-pp-, -tt-) to throw as a spear, fling. *Ma.* *eṇi* a throw; *eṇiyuka* to throw, fling, hit; *eṇikka* to remove the bark from timber, rough hew for sawing; *eṇru* a blow (chiefly beating clothes); *eṇruka* to throw (as with sling), fillip, propel, spurt, beat hard; *eṇru* a throw. *Ko.* *eyr-* (erc-) to cut, kill, slaughter (animal); (head) aches; *eyrl* a cut; *et-* (ety-) to fight; *e•rp* a cut, blow; *e•r(p)* *pa•r* pain of wound. *To.* *ery* (eṇs-) to throw, cut, sting, charge with horns, sacrifice; *iṇ-* (iṇṭ-) to hit with weapon; *i•rk* depression made by cutting; *iṇ* depression in anything; ? *-eṭ-* (-eṭy-) mediative-causative suffix (e.g. *tineṭ-* to cause to eat); *ox* *eṭ* to make broad (cf. 8 *Ta.* *akal*). *Ka.* *iṇi* (iṇid-) to throw, beat, strike, pierce, kill, butt; *throḃ* (as a sore); *iṇa*, *iṇi*, *iṇu* tossing, butting; *iṇaku*, *iṇike*, *iṇata*, *iṇita*, *iṇipu* striking, piercing, goring, etc.; *eṇru* that with which one pierces or which one throws; a cut, wound; *eṇtu* a blow, throw, shot; *eṇtu* a blow; *ettu* cutting, stabbing; *reppu* to strike. *Tu.* *eṇṇuni* to be hit; *box* the ear; *eṇṇakutṭa* quarrelling and fighting. *Te.* *eṇtu* a blow, stroke; *iṇṇimu* to throw, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt; *n.* spurt, thrust, butt. *Ga.* (S) *ey-* (eṇṭ-) to throw. *Go.* (Tr.) *eṇṇitānā* to beat violently, thrash; (SR.) *eṇṇitānā* to thrash (*Voc.* 350); ? (Ko.) *eṇ-* to beat; *eṇ-* to shoot (bow) (*Voc.* 3065). *Konḍa* *eṇ-* (-t-) to shoot (arrow), fling or

pelt (with a stone); *ir-* (*iRt-*) to throw; *irga* a sling to chase birds destroying crops. *Pe. ec-* (*ecc-*) to shoot with bow. *Kui ibga* (< *ig-b-*; *igd-*) to throw down, let fall, drop; *pl. action iska* (*iski-*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *ir-* (*-h-*) to throw; (F.) *iskali* to dump down (i.e. *pl. action*); *irhmū* throw!; (S.) *irh'nai* to pelt. DED(S) 731.

860 *Te.* (K.) *remmu* to snatch, pull out, pluck out (as hair). *Go.* (Tr.) *aritanā* to drag along the ground; *arri* along with, taking; (W.) *arritānā*, (Ch.) *arri-* to drag; (W.) *arri tatānā* to convey away; (Ch.) *arri wara* bringing come!; (Y.) *ari sota* she went off taking; (Ma.) *ar vay-* to come bringing (*Voc.* 73); (ASu.) *eri-* to pull, drag. *Konda* (BB) *rel-* (*ren-*, *reR-*) to pull. *Pe. jel-* (*-t-*) id. *Kui jelba* (*jes-*) to pull, draw; *n.* act of pulling, drawing; *pl. action jelka* (*jelki-*). *Kuwi* (F.) *rejali* (*rec-*) to drag, pull; (S.) *rennai* id.; *rejja-koddinai* to drag; (Su.) *re-* (*recc-*) to pull. DED(S, N) 4243.

861 *Ta. eri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to shine, glitter; *erippu* lustre, brightness, hot sun. *Ma. erikka* to shine (as sun); *erippu* sunshine. Cf. 829 *Ta. el* and 869 *Ta. enru*. DED 732.

862 *Ta. eri* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to take pity, have compassion; *erū* (*erri-*) to feel compassion. *To. kon el-* (*et-*) to long for (person, *-k*); *mu·n el-* (*et-*) to like (cf. 5031); *mu·net* affection, love (only recorded as woman's name; MBE 1974b, p. 90). *Ka. eraka, eruka* love, good will. DED(S) 733.

863 *Ka. eru* to be full, complete. *Tu. erkuni* to be full of milk (as breast or udder). ? *Ta. erur* strength, might [so *DCV*]. DEDS 100.

864 *Ta. erumpu, erumpi, irumpi, uravi* ant. *Ma. erumpu, irumpu, urumpu. Ko. irb. To. irb. Ka. irumpu, irumpe, irupe, irive, irave, iruvu, iruve, irvu, irve*, (Hav.) *erugu. Kod. urupi*. DED 734.

865 *Ta. erur* a hill tree with red flowers; *eruram* a hill tree. *Te. erupa, erra, errana, errani* redness, red, scarlet, crimson; (K.) *Errana* *n. pr.* 14th cent. author (*erra* + *anna* elder brother); *Errama* *n. pr.* man (8th cent.; *inscr.*, p. 355); modern names *Errayya, Erramma* (MBE 1978, p. 355). *Kol. (SR.) errodi*, (Kin.) *eroṛi* red. *Go. (S. Ko.) erra* red (*Voc.* 355; < *Te.*). *Konda era, erani* red. DED(S) 700.

866 *Ta. erru* (*erri-*) to throw out (as water from a vessel); *irai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to scatter (*intr.*), disperse; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to splash (*tr.*), spatter, scatter, strew, draw and pour out water, irrigate, bale out, squander; *iraivai* receptacle for drawing water for irrigation; *irattu* (*iratti-*) to sprinkle, splash. *Ma. irekka* to bale out; *irayuka* id., scatter, disperse; *irava* basket for drawing water; *ericcil* rainwater blown in by the wind. *To. er-* (*erθ-*) to scoop up (water with vessel). *Ka. ere* to pour any liquids, cast

(as metal); *n.* pouring; *eracu, ercu* to scoop, sprinkle, scatter, strew, sow; *eraka, eraka* any metal infusion; molten state, fusion. *Tu. eraka* molten, cast (as metal); *eraguni* to melt. *Kur. ecchnā* to dash a liquid out or over (by scooping, splashing, besprinkling). Cf. 840 *Kur. elkhna* (Pfeiffer). DED(S) 735.

867 *Pa. edp-* (*edt-*) to lift out. *Pe. eh-* (*est-*) to lift off from the fire. *Manḍ. eh-* (*-t-*) id. *Kui ehpa* (*eht-*) to remove something from the fire; save, deliver, rescue; *n.* deliverance. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ret-* to take off from the fire. DED(S) 736.

868 *Ta. en* (*enp-*, *enr-*) to say, utter, express; *enakai* saying; *enpi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to make one establish or prove (as a statement). *Ma. ennuka* to sound, say, think (defective); to sound thus, appear thus, be such (aux. vb.). *Ko. in-* (*id-*), *-n-* (*-d-*) to say (so-and-so), be said to be (so-and-so). *To. in-* (*id-*) to say (so-and-so). *Ka. en* (*end-*), *ennu, an* (*and-*), *annu* to say, speak, call, name; *enisu, ennisu, enasu, anasu, anisu, annisu* to cause to say, cause oneself to say, cause to be called, cause oneself to be called, be called, be spoken of; *enuha, ennike, ennuvike, annuvike* saying, calling, naming; *embu, imbu* a saying, a word. *Kod. *enn-* (*emb-*, *end-*) to say (so-and-so). *Tu. anpini, inpini* to say, speak; *endruni* to say fully. *Te. anu* to say, utter, speak; *adj.* named, called; *anipincu* to seem, look, appear, be considered; pretend, cause to believe, cause to be said. *anukonu* to think, believe, suppose, say to oneself; (7th cent.; *inscr.*, p. 354) *envāru* he who is called. *Kol. en-* (*ent-*), (SR.) *in-* to say (so-and-so), be said to be (so-and-so). *Nk. en-* (*ent-*) to say. *Nk. (Ch.) en-* (*end-*) id. *Pa. en-* (*end-*, *ett-*) to say (so-and-so). *Ga. (S.) in-* id. *Go. (Tr.) indānā* (*inj-*) to say, call; (A. Y. Mu.) *ind-* (*itt-*), (Ma.) *in-* (*-t-*) to say (*Voc.* 173). *Konda in-* (*ir-*) id. *Pe. in-* (*ic-*) id. *Manḍ. in-* (*ic-*) id. *Kui. inba* (*is-*) to say, be articulate; *n.* saying, speaking, articulation; *ispa* (*ist-*) to cause to say, make articulate. *Kuwi* (F.) *injali*, (S) *innai*, (Su.) *in-* (*icc-*) to say; (Isr.) *inmbu* saying. *Kur. ānnā* to say, tell, salute as, point out, designate; *ānta'ānā* to make say, get one to designate or show. *Malt. āne* to think, say, or do thus (cf. *ine*, s.v. 410(a) *Ta. i*). DED(S, N) 737.

869 *Ta. enru* sun; *enr ur* sunshine, sun, summer. ? *To. er* sun, in song unit; *er* of *nelp* ground cool in the sun [during the rainy season] (interpretation doubtful, but a parallel unit has *nō·r* 'sun', for which see 2910). *Te. enḍa* sunshine, sun, heat of the sun; *enḍu* to be heated by exposure to the sun, dry up, evaporate; *enḍugulu* grain exposed to the sun for being dried. *Nk. (Ch.) edde* sunshine. *Pa. nendi*, (NE.) *nendi* heat of the sun. *Go. (A. D. MuE. Ma. S.) eddi*, (G. M. Ko.) *ed* id.; (SR.) *yaddi* hot, sunlight; (Tr. Ph.) *addi*, (W.) *adi*, (Ch. MuW.) *addi* heat of the sun (*Voc.* 342). Cf. 829 *Ta. el* and 861 *Ta. eri*. DED(S) 738.

Ἐ

870 *Ta.* ἔ increase, abundance, pile, looking upward, pride, arrogance; ἔntu (ἔnti-) to rise high, be elevated, be eminent, excellent; ἔntal height, dignity; ἔttu (ἔtti-) to praise, extol; *n.* praising, extolling. *Ma.* ἔntuka to rise; ἔttākkal praisers, singers (? < *Ta.*). *Ka.* (PBh.) esakam glory, magnanimity. *Te.* ἔcu to increase, grow; ἔcina exceeding, great, extreme; ἔpu bloom, increase, growth, prosperity; spirit, ardour; ἔdu to bring up, nourish, cherish, protect; edugu to grow, increase in stature; esāgu to increase (*intr.*); esakamu increase, rise; esa excess, superiority; very, excessively; esalāru to increase; (K.) ἔsaru to increase, flourish, exceed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) epa ā- to increase. ? *Malt.* ite to spring up (as seed); itgre, itre to be hatched. Cf. 3730 *Ta.* niva. DED(S) 739.

871 *Ta.* ἔku (ἔki-) to go, pass, walk. *Te.* ἔgu, (K.) ἔgu to go, proceed; (Inscr.) ἔgincu to carry the deity in procession through the village streets. *Kur.* ἔknā (ikyās) to walk, direct or conduct affairs. *Malt.* éke to go, move. DED 740.

872 *Ma.* ἔkuka to give, bestow. *Br.* ἔtallomorph in pres. indefinite, imper., and optionally probable future, of tining to give (cf. 3098) (*BDCG*, p. 25, fn. 6). DEDS 101.

873 *Kur.* ἔx-ἔrnā to give complacent looks at one's own dress. *Malt.* éqto fop, coxcomb. DEDS 102.

874 *Kui* ἔga (ἔgi-) to be open, ajar, unclosed, gaping, open out (*intr.*); *n.* state of being open; ἔgali ajar; ἔpka (< ἔk-p-; ἔkt-) to open, open up, prize open. *Kuwi* (F.) ekh-, in: ida'a ekhmū uncover this!, nī gūti ekhmū open your mouth!; (S.) ἔk'-, in: nī gūti ἔk'mu id.; (Isr.) ἔg- (-it-) to be open; ἔk- to open (mouth, book). DEDS 103.

875 *Kur.* ἔxnā (ixyās) to lose heat, cool, down, lose the heat of excitement or passion; ἔxnā (heat of day) abates; ἔxta'ānā to cool (*tr.*). *Malt.* ége to become cool, be healed; égtre to make cool. DED(S) 741.

876 *Kur.* ἔxā-galī rainy season. *Malt.* éqe rainy season. DED 742.

877 *Kol.* e•gar (*pl.* -sil) watchman's raised platform. *Nk.* hegar (*pl.* hegaḍl) id. DED 743.

878 *Ta.* ἔñku (ἔñki-) to pine, languish, long for, yearn after; ἔkkam despondency, craving; ἔkkaṛu (ἔkkaṛi-) to languish, long for; ἔcaṛu (ἔcaṛuv-, ἔcaṛi-) to long for, desire; be troubled, feel sorry; ἔcaṛavu desire, longing; regret, penitence. *Ma.* ἔkkam grief, anxiety. *Ko.* e•ng- (e•ngy-) to grieve; e•katm extreme sorrow. *Tu.* (B-K.) ἔvuro greediness; yēvura excessive desire. *Te.* ἔkaru, ἔkāru to long; ἔkaṭa strong desire, longing; ἔcu to harass,

torment, annoy, trouble; ἔpu torment. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 107) ēva jealous. *Kur.* ἔxnā to be dissatisfied, want more. *Malt.* ége to be dissatisfied. DED(S) 745, DED(S, N) 747, and from DED 741.

879 *Ta.* ἔñku (ἔñki-) to sound, scream as a peacock, weep, wail; ἔñkal shout, screaming as of a peacock, weeping; ? ἔe Sāmaveda (or with 470 *Ta.* iyampu). *Ko.* e•kalc- (e•kalc-) to shout to someone from a distance. *To.* ὀ•x- (ὀ•xy-) to scream (peacock or diviner); ὀ•xm (*obl.* ὀ•xt-) scream of a peacock or a diviner. *Koḍ.* e•ng- (e•ngi-) to lengthen note (in singing, crowing). *Te.* (Merolu) ἔgu to sound; ἔncu to make sound. *Go.* (Tr.) yēcānā, (Ph.) yēcānā to play a flute or any wind instrument (*Voc.* 375). DED(S) 746, and from DEDS 93.

880 *Ta.* ἔcu (ἔci-) to abuse, reproach, rail at, insult; ἔcal reproaching, abusing, slander; ἔcu fault, blemish; ἔccu abuse, insult, reproach. *Ma.* ἔccu reviling, abusing, backbiting; ἔṣaṇi backbiting, tale-bearing; ἔṣaṇikka to breed discord. *Te.* ἔku to expose or publish the faults of, defame. DED(N) 748.

881 *Kui* ēju cooked rice, rice-water, gruel; a meal. *Kuwi* (S.) yēu, in: hāru yēuta iṭṭinai to marinate (for hāru salt, see 2674b). (Burrow-Bhattacharya, *IJJ* 5.135.) Cf. 777 *Ta.* ecar.

882 *Ta.* ἔṭakam a kind of cloth. *Ma.* ἔṭakam id.

883 *Ta.* ἔṭākūṭam perverseness, contradiction, confusion. *Ma.* ἔṭākūṭam opposition, perverseness. *Te.* ἔḍāgōḍamu, ἔḍākōḍamu contradiction, opposition. DED 749.

884 *Ta.* ἔṭu petal, flower, eyelid, strip of palmyra leaf for writing, book; ἔṭakam flower; coconut palm, palmyra palm. *Ma.* ἔṭu palm leaf, leaf of book, book, flower leaf; ἔṭakam a flower; coconut palm, palmyra palm. DED(S) 750.

885 *Kur.* ἔḍer parrot (Tiga, Bleses; Grignard has erroneously ēdeṛ). *Malt.* eḍru id. DED 755.

886 *Ta.* ἔṇ, ἔṇi boundary, limit. *Ma.* ἔṇu edge, chiefly the three edges of the coconut. *Ko.* e•ṇer edge. *Ka.* ἔṇ, ἔṇu edge, border, point. *Te.* (VPK, intro. p. 123) ἔnu one edge of a blade of hoe or spade. DED(S) 751.

887 *Ta.* ἔṇ, ἔṇam, ἔṇai, ἔṭci firmness, stability; eṇ strength; (Tinn.) ἔṇu to support. *Ma.* ἔṇam steadfastness; ἔṇu energy, firmness, stability. DED(S) 752.

888 *Te.* ἔḍikōla the pole or shaft of a plough. *Koṇḍa* ἔṇṭa (*pl.* ἔṇṭen) ploughshaft. *Kuwi* (F.) entikarra cart-shaft. DEDS 104.

889 *Ta.* ētam suffering, affliction, distress; fault, defect, blemish; calamity, ruin; ētu fault, defect. *Ma.* ētam suffering, affliction, distress; fault. *Tu.* ētu annoyance (from goblins). *Te.* ētari a villain, miscreant.

890 *Ta.* ētalan foe, enemy; ētilan stranger, neutral; ētilār other, strangers, foes, enemies, prostitutes; ētilāl strange unfamiliar woman, co-wife; ētilālan stranger; ētinmai strangeness, foreignness, enmity. *Ma.* ētil neighbourhood; ētalar enemies. DEDS 105.

891 *Pa.* ēt bām cobra. *Ga.* (P.S.²) ēt. bāmb id. DEDS 106.

892 *Kur.* ēthrnā, etthrnā to be visible, come into sight, seem; etthr-nakhrnā to lie in sight of each other, associate, meet casually, have a bare glimpse of each other; ēdnā to show, point out, display, prove; become visible (of the sun and moon). *Malt.* éde, éte to show; appear (new moon); étre to be seen, appear. Cf. 903 *Ko.* er uk-. DED 753.

893 *Ko.* e·d- (e·dy-) to drive away. *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) edg- id. *Nk.* edg- id. DED 754.

894 *Ta.* ēntu (ēnti-) to stretch out the hands, receive or hold in the hands, hold up, support; ēntal stretching out the hands (as a beggar), holding up, supporting. *Ma.* ēntuka to take up, wield, stretch arms or legs; ēttam praising, extolling; ēttuka to praise, extol. DED 756.

895 *Ko.* edk- (edky-) to jump high, (Todas) dance. *To.* öθk- (öθky-) to jump. *Kol.* e·nd- (e·nt-) to dance in rejoicing. *Nk.* ēnd- (ēnt-) to dance. *Nk.* (Ch.) ēnd- (ēnt-) id.; ēndup-/ēndp- to make to dance. *Pa.* ēnd- to dance; ētip- (ētit-) to make to dance; enk- to play; enkip- (enkit-) to make to play. *Ga.* (Oll.) ēnd- to dance; ēndin, ēndonḍi a dance; (S.) ēnd- to dance; (Oll.) endk- to play; endikp- (endikt-) to make to play. *Go.* (all dialects) ēnd- to dance; *caus.* (Mu.) ēndh-/ēndih-, (S.) ēndcah- to make to dance (*Voc.* 386). *Konḍa* ēnd- (-it-) to dance, play; ēti dancing, dance. *Pe.* ēnd- (ēnt-) to dance, (top) to revolve; ēt- (-t-) to make to dance, make (top) spin. *Manḍ.* ēnd- to dance; *intens.* ētka- *Kui* ēnda (ēndi-) to dance; *n.* a dance; *pl. action* ētka (ētki-). *Kuwi* (F.) endali to dance (males); (Su. Isr.) ēnd- (-it-) to dance; (Isr.) ēt- (-h-) to cause to dance (child, doll, etc.). *Malt.* éndr-naqe (*Gramm.*, p. 83, endr-) to romp with each other. (MBE 1975, p. 10, no. 57.) DED(S) 684, 687, 757.

896 *Ka.* ēpi *Shorea robusta*. *Te.* (B.) ēpe *S. r.*, the sal tree (for Śaṅk. ēpe *Hardwickia binata*, see 5150 *Ta.* yā). DED 758.

897 *Ta.* ēppam belch. *Ma.* ēmpal id.; ēmpakkam, ēmpalam belching; (Tiyya) ēmpila a belch. DED(N) 759.

898 *Ta.* ēmam bewilderment, perplexity; ēmal confusion of mind; ēmār (-pp-, -tt-) to be confused, bewildered; ēmāru (ēmāri-) to be beguiled, inveigled; ēmārru (ēmārrī-) to

hoodwink, deceive; ēmārram state of being defrauded, deceit, confusion of mind; ēmāli simpleton, fool; ēmuṛu (ēmuṛuv-, ēmuṛr-) to be perplexed, bewildered. *Ma.* ēmal confusion of mind, bewilderment; ēmāri a cheat; ēmārram deceit, fraud; ēmārruka to hoodwink, deceive; ēmāli beggar, silly man. *Ko.* e·ma·r- (e·ma·ry-) to gasp (from sudden fright, shock, while dying); e·ma·n- (e·ma·nd-) to be cheated; be dazed by being caught suddenly in wrongdoing; e·ma·t- (e·ma·ty-) to cheat; e·ma·tl tricks. *To.* e·mo·t- (e·mo·ty-) to deceive. ? *Ka.* vēmāru to be careless, fall a prey to deceit. *Te.* ēmaṛu, ēmāru to be forgetful, be deceived, err; ēmaṛincu, ēmaṛucu, ēmārcu to make one forget, deceive, take by surprise. Cf. 190 *Ta.* ayir. DED 760.

899 *Ta.* ēy (-v-, -nt-) to be suited, be fit, be similar to, meet; (-pp-, -tt-) to be similar to, tell a seeming truth, deceive; ēyppu deceit; ēyvu comparison, resemblance. *Ma.* ēcuka, ēśuka to unite, fit, meet, take effect; ēccu tie, connexion; ēkkuka to join so as to fit, patch, deceive; ēppu a joint, patch; ēppikka to get fitted together; ēyuka to be fit, be suited; ēykkuka to unite, join; ēyvu joint. *Ko.* e·p joint of two pieces of iron; e·gu·r- (e·gu·c-) to gather (*intr.*); e·gu·t- (e·gu·c-) to gather (fuel, honey, grain, money). *To.* e·y- (e·c-) to join (pieces or two ends) together; ö·ku·r- (ö·ku·ry-) (things) are gathered, (men) work together; ö·ku·t- (ö·ku·ty-) to gather (things). For *Ko.* and *To.*, cf. 1882. DED 744, 761.

900 *Ta.* ēral mussel or other bivalve, snail; eruntu bivalve shellfish (as mussels, oysters); erunti a kind of small shell. *Ma.* ēral shell fish, snail; eruntu, erintu shellfish in rivers. DED 762.

901 *Ta.* ēri large tank, reservoir for irrigation, lake. *Ma.* ēri stakes to support banking work, bank. *Ka.* ēri a raised bank, the bank of a tank, a tank. *Koḍ.* e·ri parapet of well, bund (in paddy-fields, of tank). *Tu.* ēri a bed for planting vegetables, etc. DED 763.

902 *Ta.* ēri-vālai a freshwater fish, *Wallago attu*. *Ma.* ēri a kind of fish. *Tu.* ēri id. DED 764.

903 *Ko.* er uk- (uky-) to play 'peeping tom'. *Kui* ēra (ēri-) to spy, scout; *n.* spying, scouting; *pl. action* ērka (ērki-). ? *Kuwi* (S.) hēnai to scout; hēri kiyali to see; (Su. P.) hēnd- (hēt-) id. *Kur.* ērnā (iryaś) to see, look, look at, look after, look for, wait for, examine, try; ērta'ānā to let see, show; ērānakhrnā to look at one another. *Malt.* ére to see, behold, observe; érye to peep, spy. Cf. 892 *Kur.* ēthrnā. / Cf. Skt. heraka- spy, Pkt. her- to look at or for, and many NIA verbs; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14165. DED(S) 765.

904 *Ta.* ēri hump on bull. *Ma.* ēri id.

905 *Ta.* ēl (ērp-, ērr-, ēlv- ēpr-) to happen, occur, be suitable, convenient, just; to receive,

welcome, admit, consent, beg, undertake, engage in; **௪௭** suitability, appropriateness, fitness; **௪௭பு** id., acceptance, reception; **௪௭பு** beggar; **௪௭ரது** that which is fit, proper; (Asher-Radhakrishnan) **௪௭ரம்** acceptance; **௪௭பது** to come into existence, be produced, be engaged in, agree, consent; **௪௭பது** to create, establish, persuade, prepare, arrange, appoint; **௪௭பது** arrangement, rule, appointment to an office. **Ma.** **௪௭** possibility, reach; preparation, responsibility; **௪௭கா** to suit, fit; **௪௭கா** to receive, take in charge, admit, confess; **௪௭பது** to engage in, be responsible for; **vb.n.** **௪௭பது**; **௪௭பதுகா**, **௪௭பதுததுகா**, **௪௭பது** to entrust with; **௪௭ரா** admitted, agreed, undertaken. **Ko.** **௪௭** (e-**௪**-) to catch in something held up; **௪௭பா-**௪**-** (*obl.* **௪௭பா-**௪**-**) preparation, selection of a man to do something; **௪௭பா-**௪**-** (e-**௭பா**-) to prepare (thing or to do something), appoint (a person). **To.** **௪௭** (e-**௪**-) to receive, take. **Ka.** **௪௭** to become, be fit, be suitable, be possible, be able; **n.** state of being fit, etc.; **௪௭பது** to be arranged, be ready to act; **௪௭பது** to arrange, set in order; **௪௭பது**, **௪௭பது** decision, arrangement. **Tu.** **௪௭** to catch (as a ball), take, lift, or toss up a child in the arms. **Te.** **௪௭** to accept, admit, take; **௪௭யு** to arise, be produced, increase, (**K.** also) be suitable, become favourable; **௪௭ரது** to increase; **௪௭ரு** increase; **௪௭ரு** to arise, be produced or manifested; **௪௭ரு** to set in order; **௪௭பது** to be arranged, established, determined, appointed; **௪௭பாரு**, **௪௭பாரு** to arrange, settle, establish; **௪௭பது** arrangement, system, settlement, decision, appointment. **Nk.** (**Ch.**) **௪௭**- to take, lift. **Pa.** **௪௭** (ē-**௪**-) to get. **Ga.** (**S.**³) **௪௭**- to receive, take. **Go.** (**Tr.** etc.) **௪௭நா** to take, accept, receive (*Voc.* 380); ? (**L.**) **௪௭நா** to spread (*Voc.* 351); (**Koya Su.**) **௪௭**- to receive, hold both the palms together in the shape of a receptacle. **Konda** **௪௭** (-**௪**-) to become large, (family) to increase in size. **Pe.** **௪௭** (-**௪**-), **௪௭** (-**௪**-) to beg. **Mand.** **௪௭** (-**௪**-) id. **Kui.** **௪௭பா** (ē-**௪**-) to put forth the hand to receive, accept, accept the word of, obey; **n.** acceptance, reception; (**P.**) **௪௭பா** (ē-**௪**-) to accept, receive. **Kuwi** (**S.**) **௪௭நா** to accept; **௪௭நா** to receive; (**F.**) **௪௭நா** to hold out the hand; (**T.**) **௪௭**- id.; (**Isr.**) **௪௭**- to cup the hand, make cloth, etc. into a container for receiving something. **Br.** (**h**) **௪௭** to spread out (carpet, clothes to dry, tablecloth) (*cf.* *esp.* **Te.** **௪௭ரு**). For some senses of **Ta.** and **Ma.**, *cf.* 471 **Ta.** **iyal.** DED(**S, N**) 766.

906 **Ta.** **௪௭** (**௪௭ப**-, **௪௭ர**-, **௪௭வ**-, **௪௭ந**-) to oppose in battle, encounter (as a foe); **௪௭ர**al disputation, polemics; **௪௭ர**ar foes, enemies. **Ma.** **௪௭கா** (**௪௭ர**-) to hit, meet in battle; **௪௭பது** to wound, make (a dog) to attack or seize. **Ka.** **௪௭** to meet in battle, oppose; **n.** state of meeting and opposing, a wound. **Tu.** **௪௭வ**uni to beat, strike. DED 767.

907 **Ta.** **௪௭**lam cardamom plant, *Elettaria cardamomum*; cardamom; **௪௭வ**-arici cardamom seed. **Ma.** **௪௭**lam cardamoms; **௪௭வ**-ari cardamom seed. **Ka.** **௪௭**-akki, **ய**alakki, **ய**alaki

large cardamoms. **Koḍ.** **௪௭**-lakki cardamom seeds; **௪௭**-la male, **௪௭**-lati male cardamom plantation. **Tu.** **௪௭**-akki cardamoms. **Te.** **௪௭**, **௪௭**laki cardamom plant. **௪௭**akulu cardamom seeds. /*Cf.* **Skt.** **௪௭**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2522. DED 768.

908 **Ta.** **௪௭**vam fault, blemish. **Ka.** **௪௭**va disgust, dislike, hatred; ugliness; **௪௭**vaysu to be disgusted or vexed; **௪௭**va disgust, repugnance; **௪௭**varisu to feel aversion. **Te.** **௪௭**va, **௪௭**amu dislike, disgust, hate; disgusting, hateful; **௪௭**agincu to hate, dislike, be disgusted. DED(**S**) 770.

909 **Ta.** **௪௭**vu (**௪௭**vi-) to command, direct, incite, inspire (as god), speak; **௪௭**val instigation, command; **௪௭**valan, **௪௭**varikan a servant. **Ma.** **௪௭**kuka to say, command; **௪௭**kal a command; **௪௭**val command, work; **௪௭**valan a servant, attendant. **Ko.** **௪௭**lv matter, affair, errand; **௪௭**lvga-m servant. **To.** **௪௭**-fil, **௪௭**-fil a command, order (< **Ta.**); **௪௭**-fil o-**௪**-, **௪௭**-f o-**௪**- servant. DED(**S**) 771.

910 **Ta.** **௪௭**ru seven; **௪௭**mai id.; **௪௭**-patu seventy; **௪௭**-nuru 700; **௪௭**mai seven successive births; **௪௭**var seven persons; **௪௭**v-**௪௭**ru seven each. **Ma.** **௪௭**ru seven; **௪௭**-patu seventy; **௪௭**-nnuru 700; **௪௭**var seven persons. **Ko.** **௪௭**-y (**Sholur** dialect **௪௭**-g) seven; **௪௭** vat seventy; **௪௭** calg seven calg measures; **௪௭** pa-ny seven pa-ny measures. **To.** **௪௭**w seven; **௪௭**-w seventeen; **௪௭**-kwa-x seven kwa-x measures. **Ka.** **௪௭**ru seven; **௪௭**-pattu, **௪௭**-pattu seventy; **௪௭**-nuru, **௪௭**-nuru 700; **௪௭**bar, **௪௭**varu seven persons. **Koḍ.** **௪௭**-li seven; **௪௭**-lane seventh; **௪௭**-vadi seventy; **௪௭**-lu-nu-ri 700; **௪௭**v seven persons (in songs). **Tu.** **௪௭**lu seven; **௪௭**lane seventh; **௪௭**veru seven persons; **௪௭**pa, **௪௭**pa, **௪௭**pa seventy. **Te.** **௪௭**du, (7th cent.; *inscr.*, p. 356) **௪௭**ru seven; **௪௭**guru seven persons; **௪௭**-nuru 700; **௪௭**badi, **௪௭**bhai, **௪௭**bhai seventy; **௪௭**bandu seventy persons. **Kol.** (**SR.**) **௪௭**, (**Kin.**) **௪௭** seven; (**SR.**) **௪௭**gur, **௪௭**gur seven persons. **Go.** (**Y. Ch. Ma.**) **௪௭**ru, (**Tr. W.**) **ய**erung, (**SR.**) **ய**edung, (**S.**) **௪௭**ru seven (usually *non-masc.*); (**Y.**) **௪௭**vir, (**Mand.**) **௪௭**ur, (**S.**) **௪௭**ur, (**Ma.**) **௪௭**ur seven (*masc.*) (*Voc.* 396); (**Tr.**) **ய**erk seven each. **Konda** **௪௭**ru seven. **Kui** (**Letchmajee**) **௪௭**gi seven; **௪௭**gi pattu seven times twelve dozen (= 1008); (**Friend-Pereira**; **Gumsar** dialect) **௪௭** seven; **௪௭**gi seven things; (**K.**) **௪௭** seven; **௪௭**gi **௪௭** 140 (*cf.* **DBIA** 122). DED(**S**) 772.

911 **Ta.** **௪௭**gai indigent person, poor wretch, helpless fellow; **௪௭**gai poverty. **Ma.** **௪௭**ga a poor or innocent person, one who is helpless; (**Tiyya**) **௪௭**ga poor person. **To.** **௪௭**-ly poor. *Cf.* 856 **Ta.** **௪௭**mai. From DED(**N**) 728.

912 **Kui** **௪௭**lu, **௪௭**lu mind, reason, thought, wisdom, understanding, remembrance; **௪௭**lu giva to think, remember. **Kuwi** (**S.**) **௪௭**du wisdom. **Br.** **௪௭** knowledge, wisdom. **௪௭** tining to learn; **௪௭** tining to teach. DED 769.

913 *Ka.* ēle name of a metre. *Te.* ēla a kind of song, (B.) a catch used by rowers of boats. *Malt.* éle to sing. DED(S) 773.

914 *Ka.* ēr to glean, gather, pick off, select, choose. *Te.* ēru to pick up, select, cull, glean, gather; ērincu to cause to be gleaned; ērcu to choose, select, pick out; ērparincu, ērparacu to select, choose; ērpu selection. DED 774.

915 *Ma.* ekaruka to winnow, fan and clean (as paddy). *Te.* (K.) ēru to sift. *Kol.* (SR.) ers- id. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) ērānā to be separated, be separate from; *caus.* (Tr.) ērstānā, (Mu.) ēr- (cross-roads) to divide, spread out in different directions (*Voc.* 393). *Konḍa* ērlis- (-t-) to separate (as one's legs), keep away from; ērp- (-t-) to keep apart, keep separate; (BB) ēr- to be separated; rēs- (-t-) to winnow; ? nēspa- (-t-) to clean or winnow (rice, etc.). *Pe.* jēc- to winnow. *Kui* ēja (ēji-) to be separate from, detached, move aside, make way for; *n.* act of moving aside; ēspa (ēst-) to separate; *n.* act of separating; (K.) ēsp- to winnow. *Kuwi* (F.) ērlali to be separated; (Isr.) erl- (-it-) to go by a different path; (F.) ērsali to separate; (S.) ērsinai to sort; (Su.) ērs- to winnow; (T.) ērsp- to winnow with a sidewise motion; (P.) ēhp- to winnow; (Isr.) ērs- (-it-) to separate, keep separate. Cf. 2019 *Ta.* cēṭṭai, *Ma.* cēṭṭuka. DED(S, N) 775.

916 *Ta.* ēru (ēri-) to rise, ascend (as the heavenly bodies), mount, climb, abound in number, weight, or measure, increase in price, quality, spread, be diffused (as poison), grow, be laden (as cargo); ēra so as to exceed, more than, above; ērru (ērrī-) to lift up, raise, increase (as price), load (as a cart or ship), eulogize, found, establish; ērram mounting, ascending, raising up, rising (as the tide), eulogy, increase, excess, preeminence, well-sweep, picottah; ēl (ērp-, ērr-, ēlv-, ēnr-) to be excessive, abound; awake from sleep; bear, lift up, carry. *Ma.* ērūka to rise, increase, be much, arise, ascend; ēra much, more, beyond; ērruka to raise, embark, multiply; ērram rising, ascent, increase, climbing, pulling up, what is too much, embarkation; ērru mounting palm trees, flow of tide; ēlkka (ērr-) to multiply; ēttam machine to draw water. *Ko.* e-r- (e-ry-) (advice) is listened to; e-r, e-re-r, e-rr up; e-r big; e-ṭ- (e-c) to place (burden) on (person or animal); e-ṭl act of raising (e.g. a fine); e-ṭ an edge of bank of stream or tank (or with 5159 *Ta.* yāṭu; cf. 122 *Ta.* apai). *To.* ö-ṛ- (ö-ry-) to rise high, (poison, disease) is diffused, load (bullock, cart); ö-ṛc- (ö-ṛč-) to make high; ö-ṭ (ö-ṭ-) to be fat. (boil)

comes to a head; eṭ- (eṭy-) to raise, in: po-w ful eṭ- to thatch the ti* dairy (i.e. to raise the thatching grass to/of the dairy), a-ṣ fo-n eṭ- to burn the model house at a woman's funeral (lit. to raise the house to the sky). *Ka.* ēru to rise, increase, ascend, mount, climb; *n.* rising, etc., rising ground; ēri an ascender; ērike, ēruta, ēruvike rising, increasing, etc.; ērisu to raise, place upon, etc.; ēta ascent, rise; picottah; rēgu to rise (as dust), be aroused, excited, angry. *Koḍ.* ē-r- (ē-ri-) (liquor) rises to head, (poison) diffuses and kills; be more than enough, extra; ē-ra more than enough. *Tu.* ēruni to ascend, climb, rise, be increased; ērāvuni to raise, increase, load, embark; rēgiyuni to be excited; erku rising or accumulation of water; ertē flood-tide; yāta engine for drawing water. *Te.* ētavālu slope, slant; ētam, (VPK) ētām, ettam, ātam picottah, water-lift; ātakarra, ātamānu picottah pole; rēgu, rēgu, rēvu to be excited, rage, rise (B., as dust), swell; rēyu to increase, rise, swell, rage; rēcu, rēcu, rēpu to excite, rouse, provoke; rēpu, rēpu morning, tomorrow, (B.) dawn; rēpakaḍa morning, dawn; reccu to rise, swell, increase; lēcu to rise, get up, sprout, spring up, rise from sleep, be roused from sleep; lēpu to rouse, awake, rise, excite, stir up. *Kol.* (SR.) les- to get up; (W.) le-p- (le-pt-) to arouse (to search, to do something), begin (a search), compete, put (curdling agent into milk, match to pipe). *Nk.* lēp- to apply, kindle (fire), light (lamp), close (door) (used as equivalent of H. lagānā). ? *Go.* (Mu.) ehi- to place pot on fireplace for cooking; (Ko.) eh-, (Mu.) ah- to cook (gruel) (*Voc.* 373). *Konḍa* ēraṣi steep, steeply rising; le- to get up, rise (defective; found only in imperative 2sg. le'e, pl. ledū). *Kuwi* (S.) eski uphill; ? re'nai to ascend (but *Voc.*, p. 91, to descend). *Br.* saling, saling to stand, stand up, remain with, survive, stop, cease from. DED(S) 776.

917 *Ta.* ēru bull, male of certain animals (pig, deer, buffalo, sambar, tiger, lion); ērrai, (lex.) ēṭṭai male of any animal remarkable for physical strength. *Ma.* ēru bullock; ēran bull. *Ko.* e-r male buffalo; tir e-r buffalo calf at Toda calf sacrifice. *To.* e-ṛ male buffalo, bull. ? *Br.* arē (pl. arisk) male individual, person, husband (cf. *BDCG*, p. 10). ? Cf. 2820 *Konḍa* sēri. DED(S) 777.

918 *Ta.* ēnam palm-leaf vessel for drinking toddy; tool. *Ma.* ēnam id.

919 *Ta.* ēnai other, the rest. *Br.* ēlō the other, the other one, the second. (Kamaleswaran, with opposition to derivation of *Ta.* ēnai from ēn why?). DEN 13.

AI

920 *Ta.* aiyam alms, beggar's bowl. *Ma.* ayyam alms. Cf. 196(a) *Ta.* ayyaṇ. DED 779.

921 *Ta.* aiyavi mustard; ? aintai id. *Ma.* aiyavi, ayyavi id. ? *Te.* āva id.; āvalu mustard

seeds. /For possible relationship with Skt. *saṣapa-*, Pkt. *sāsava-* (> Ka. *sāsavi*, *sāsave*, Te. *sāsuvulu*), see Burrow, *The Sanskrit Language*, p. 379, and Mayrhofer, s.v.

922 *Ta.* aivaṇam mountain paddy. *Ma.* aivanam wild paddy, *Oryza mutica*.

O

923 *Kui* oanju, oaru, ōri, ōvi that male, those males, that female or thing, those females or things (at the greatest distance); *adj.* ō; *oko adj.*, *adv.* distant, far away; *okoki* to a distance away; *okoṭi* from a distance; *omba* there, yonder; *one adv.* that way, that side; *ōse* that size. *Br.* ō, ōd this, that (intermediate); *pl.* ōfk; *ōhun* thus; *adj.* such; *ōkā(n)* from here or thereabouts, by this or that way; hereafter, thereafter; *ōxa* so much, so many; *ōng* in this, that direction; *ōrē(k)* here, there; *ōskā(n)* up to this, that time. (But the *prima facie* similarity is deceptive, since *Br.* ō is a borrowing from Panj.-Lahnda ō or Indian Persian ō 'that'; MBE 1980b.) From DED 475.

924 *Ta.* o (-pp-, -tt-) to be suited to, appropriate, be acceptable, be in happy concord, resemble, equal, appear as if it were; *ottatu* that which is commensurate with or fit, that which has the approval of the world; *oppu* (*oppi-*) to agree, accede to, assent; *n.* that which is fit or proper, beauty, consent, approval, uniformity, likeness, analogy; *oppantam* agreement, contract, unanimity; *oppam* comparison, resemblance, ornamentation; signature; *kaiy-oppam* signature; *oppānai* comparison, likeness, adornment; *oppi* (-pp-, -tt-) to liken, compare, embellish; cause to agree, deliver; *oppitam* acceptability, propriety, fairness; *oppumai* likeness; *oppuvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to surrender, consign, illustrate; *ovvu* (*ovvi-*) to be like, be congruous, consistent; *ōpāti* particle of comparison. *Ma.* okkuka to be like, please, be acceptable, agree, compare; *otta* equal, consistent, agreeable, right; *oppanam* comparison; adornment; *oppam* equality, harmony; *oppantam* agreement, contract; *opparam* unity, agreement; *oppāti* comparison, simile; *oppāyam* something agreeable; *oppāran* a mediator; *oppāri* parable, flattery; *oppārittam* simile, comparison; *oppu* conformity; signature; *oppikka* to equalize, compare, adjust, please, persuade; *kayy-oppu* signature; *ovvuka* to be in agreement. *Ko.* op- (*opy-*) to be acceptable; accept, agree with; *op* state of being in agreement; *opc-* (*opc-*) to hand over, entrust. *To.* up- (*upy-*) to be pleased, agree; *upc-* (*upc-*), *ufc-* (*ufc-*) to hand over; *koy-upm* signature. *Ka.* oppu, orpu to agree with, suit, be fit, becoming, or agreeable, be beautiful, agree to, assent, consent; *n.* fitness, etc., consent, beauty; *oppisu*, *oppayisu* to assign, deliver, present, give, make consent; *oppa* fitness, propriety, elegance, beauty, agreement; *oppanda* agreeing, agreement, contract; *oppita*

that has been agreed to, consent; *oppike*, *oppige*, *oppuvike* agreeing, consent; *ommu* to concur, assent, admit, agree, be fit or proper; *n.* agreeing, assenting, etc.; *ōpādi* likeness, similarity; (Hav.) *ombu* to be agreeable. *Koḍ.* o- (*opp-*, *ott-*) to be suitable; consent, agree; *otta-* (*ottaṇḍ-*) to consent; *oppa-ra* good manners, quiet and respectful manners. *Tu.* *oppiyuni* to admit, acquiesce in, agree to, assent, consent, be fit or suitable, resemble; *oppāvuni*, *oppiyāvuni* to cause to consent or agree, persuade; *oppanda* agreement, contract, treaty; *oppige* consent, agreement, compliance; *oppu*, *kaiyy-oppige* signature; *ombuni* to be suitable, agree with; *ombu* becoming, elegant; *ōpādi* like, according to; (B-K.) *ottoṇu* to agree, accept, undertake. *Te.* *oppu* to consent, agree, acquiesce, admit, acknowledge, be fit, suitable, proper, suit, be agreeable, elegant, beautiful; *n.* fitness, propriety, correctness, elegance, beauty, consent, assent; *oppamu* beauty; *oppagincu* to cause to consent or agree, cause to admit; *oppincu* id., (B. also) to assign or make over, commit, entrust; *oppandamu* contract, agreement; *oppidamu* agreeableness, beauty; agreeable, graceful; *oppudala* consent, assent; *ommu* to suit, agree with one's health; *ommika* suitability, fitness; *ovvu* to agree, be friendly or on good terms; *ōpu* to be able, fit, worthy, can; *n.* (also *ōpika*) strength, ability. *Kol.* *ovol* (*pl.* *ovosil*) thing or person of first rank; (Pat., pp. 23, 99) *ovvol* good. *Pa.* *opip-* (*opit-*) to give in charge, hand over. *Go.* (Tr.) *appānā* to be pleasing; (Ko.) *op-* only in negative 'to be bad'; (M.) *opo* ugly (*Voc.* 412). *Konḍa* *op-* (-t-) to agree. *Kuwi* (S.) *ōpinai* to consent; *ōpi* *kinai* to convince; (Isr.) *ōp-* (-it-) to agree, consent, allow. *Kur.* *okknā* (*ukkyas/okkos*) to be exactly adapting to, fit in well, agree with, tally together. DED (S, N) 781.

925 *Ta.* okkal relations, kinsfolk; *okkali* (-pp-, -tt-) to hold friendly communion with one's relations, maintain one's relations, give them medical aid, etc.; *okkiliyaṇ* member of a caste of cultivators from the Kannada provinces who have settled in the districts of Madura and Coimbatore. *Ma.* *okkiliyan* a cultivating class. *Ko.* *okl* family. *To.* *wikil* family within clan. *Ka.* *okkal* residing, residence, home, tenancy, tenant, husbandman, farmer, subject; *okkala*, *okkaliga* husbandman, farmer, Śūdra; *okkalagitti*, *okkaligiti*, *okkaliti* a farmer woman; *okkalatana* husbandry, farming. *Koḍ.* *okka* patrilineal joint family. *Tu.* *okkelu* a tenant; *okkelme*

one of a cultivating class called the Bants, a Bant; *fem.* okkeldi, okkendi. / Cf. Pkt. okkia- a dwelling, residence. DED 782.

926 *Ma.* okkuka to indent. *Ka.* (Bark.) okki to scratch (as fowls); (Hav.) okku to dig. *Tu.* okkuni to scratch. *Kor.* (T.) ogi to cut. *Go.* (M.) uhcānā to scratch (*Voc.* 304). ? Cf. 561 *Ta.* ukir. DED(N) 783.

927 *Ma.* okkuka cattle to trample upon sheaves of corn; *vb.* noun okkal. *Ka.* ok-(oky-) to drive (cattle) round in threshing; okl act of threshing one lot of grain completely. *To.* wik- (wiky-) (bullocks) go round in threshing. *Ka.* okku to tread out corn, remove grain from the ears by the treading of oxen, thresh with sticks; *n.* threshing; okkal, okkike, okkanike threshing; okkisu to cause corn to be trodden out. *Koḍ.* okk-(okki-) to thresh (paddy crop) by driving cattle round on heaps of grain; okki heap of paddy on threshing floor on which cattle are driven round. Cf. *Ta.* ukai (-v-, -nt-) to move (as a boat), go (as a vehicle), walk (as an animal); (-pp-, -tt-) to drive, ride, row (as a boat), discharge (as an arrow), stir up (as dust); *To.* moṭy wax- (waxt-) to stir up the ashes after burning of relics at second funeral, in order to see if anything is left (moṭy may mean 'ashes'; cf. moṭy xō-ṣ the kö-ṣ tree at No-ṣ mund where these ashes are put). / ? Cf. Pkt. ukkhaṇ- to thresh. DED(S) 784.

928 *Kui* okol, okoli, (?) ekoli backyard, rear of the house. *Kuwi* (F.) okkopara the space at the back of a house; (Isr.) okopāra backyard of house. DEDS 107.

929 *Tu.* kōḍè yesterday. *Kol.* okkoḍ id. *Nk.* okkoṛ id. *Nk.* (Ch.) ok(k)on id. Cf. 989 *Pa.* ori. DED(S) 785.

930 *Kur.* okknā (ukkyas) to sit down, seat oneself, alight, perch, hold a session, come to a standstill, acquire steadiness, reside; okkrnā to sit down in order to breathe or recover oneself; okta'ānā to invite to sit down, give firmness to, settle. *Malt.* oke to sit, be situated; okete to sit down, settle; oktre to place, put down, make to sit. DED 786.

931 *Kol.* (SSTW, p. 83) panta okeng to reap (i.e. cart crops from field). *Pa.* okp-(okt-) to remove in loads, cart. *Ga.* (Oll.) oskap- (oskat-) to remove. *Go.* (L.) akanā to take, bring, carry (*Voc.* 1). *Konḍa* ok-(-t-) to carry on the head or shoulder in a container; *caus.* okis-. *Pe.* ok-(-t-) to carry harvest from field. *Kui* opka (< ok-p-; okt-) to remove in loads, cart; *n.* carting, cartage. *Kuwi* (S.) okh'nai to remove. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy. DED(S) 787.

932 *Ka.* ogaṭu, ogaṭe, ōgaṭe riddle. *Tu.* ogaṭu riddle, mystic language. DED 788.

933 *Ka.* oge to wash. *Kor.* (M.) oge id.

934 *Te.* (K.) oggu to lay a trap, net, lay a wager. *Go.* (Ma.) og- to set (fishtrap); (Ph.) vaggānā, vakkānā to set snare (*Voc.* 399).

Kui oga (ogi-) to trap, snare; *n.* act of trapping. *Kuwi* (F.) ūṛū ogali to noose (for ūṛū, see 655); (Isr.) og- (-it-) to set a trap. DED(S) 790.

935 *Kol.* ong- (onkt-) to carry (child) on hip; oṇḍg- (oṇḍonkt-) to have (child) with oneself while sleeping. *Nk.* ongip- to carry (child) on hip. *Nk.* (Ch.) on- to take child in lap. *Pa.* ong- id. *Ga.* (Oll.) ong- id. *Go.* (Ma.) oṇḍg-, (Mu.) oruṇ- id. (*Voc.* 425); (Mu.) urṇ-, (Ch.) urṇg- to embrace, take in arms; (Tr.) urṇḡānā to sleep with a child in arms (*Voc.* 267c). DED(S) 791.

936 *Kur.* ongkhnā/ungkhnā (ungkhyas) to get drunk, be intoxicated; ongkhta'ānā to make drunk, produce loss of sensibility (as cold or chloroform), turn the head of. *Malt.* onqe to be under the effect of drink or poison, be intoxicated; onq-male drunkard; onqtre to take effect (as poison). DED 792.

937 *Ka.* osage speech, report, news; usir, usur(u) to utter, speak, say, tell. *Tu.* osage, osaya, osaye news; the ceremony of sending a messenger to a girl's husband or parents with the news of her attaining puberty. *Kuwi.* (Isr.) oc- (-it-) to pronounce, guess; oconi riddle. Cf. 631 *Te.* ubusu, ūsu. DEDS 108.

938 *Kui* osan āba, osan tanji stepfather; osan aja, osan ṭaḍi stepmother. *Kuwi* (S.) ōca tanji stepfather; ōca talli stepmother; (Isr.) ōca to one side; ōca talli stepmother. DEDS 109.

939 *Ta.* oci (-v-, -nt-) to be coy, bashful; occi, oñci (-pp-, -tt-) to feel abashed, be shy; occam bashfulness, shyness. *Ma.* occam id.

940 *Ta.* oci (-v-, -nt-) to be broken as a stick, bend under a weight; (-pp-, -tt-) to break as a stick; ociyal a tree, a branch of which has been broken. *Te.* (K.) osulu to be loose (as joints), slip out. DED(S) 793.

941 *Kur.* osgā rat. *Malt.* osge mouse. DED 794.

942 *Ta.* occiyam amorous speech, contempt; occiyañ-col to speak libidiously. *Ka.* occiya, occi, occaya, occeya disgrace, opprobrium, impropriety, a lewd expression, contempt. *Te.* occemu disgrace, indignity, insult. DED 795.

943 *Ta.* occi, oñci woman's breast (nursery). *Ka.* oṇḡu teat, pap. DED 796.

944 *Ka.* oḍar, oḍarcu, oḍaricu, oḍarisu to join (*intr.*, *tr.*), undertake, begin, do, perform, produce, make an effort; oḍarcisu to undertake, begin. *Te.* oḍamu to be produced, arise. DED 797.

945 *Ta.* uṭaṇ together with, altogether, immediately after, at once; uṭaṇ-paṭu to agree, yield; uṭaṇ-paṭikkai, uṭam-paṭikkai contract, agreement, promise; uṭam-paṭu to harmonize; uṭaṇ-paṭu consent, concord; uṭantai union, alliance, relationship; -oṭu,

-ōṭu with. *Ma.* uṭan together with, at once; uṭam-peṭuka to agree; uṭam-paṭi agreement, contract; uṭappam, uṭanma, uṭama friendship, relation; -oṭu, -ōṭu with. *Ko.* -o-ṭ id. *To.* -wiṭ with, after; wiṭk together, undivided. *Ka.* oḍan, oḍam, oḍa union, together, as soon as; with; oḍam-baḍu, oḍa-baḍu to agree, consent; oḍa-baḍike agreement, treaty. *Tu.* oḍa with; oḍam-baḍipuni to consent, agree, be pleased; oḍam-baḍikē, oḍam-baḍigē agreement, consent, treaty; dambaḍipuni, dambaḍiyuni, dambaḍisuni to please, reconcile, appease, persuade; dambaḍigē delight, pleasure, love, acquiescence, persuasion. *Te.* oḍam-baḍu, oḍā-baḍu to consent, agree; oḍam-baḍika, oḍā-baḍika agreement, consent, treaty; oḍam-baracu, oḍā-baracu to persuade; oḍā-bāṭu consent, assent. DED(S) 798.

946 *Ta.* oṭi (-v-, -nt-) to break, break off, snap, cease, discontinue, be ruined; (-pp-, -tt-) to break, snap as stick or bone, destroy; oṭipu breaking off in the middle, leaving unfinished; oṭiyal, oṭivu breaking, fracturing; uṭai (-v-, -nt-) to break as a pot burst into fragments, crack, be split, be ruined; (-pp-, -tt-) to break into pieces, fracture, split, ruin; uṭaical broken pieces; uṭaiṭṭu breach, bursting (of a tank); uṭaiṭṭu cracking, fracturing; oṭṭai hole, crack in a vessel, flaw, leak; noṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to break. *Ma.* oṭiyuka to break (*intr.*); oṭikka id. (*tr.*); oṭappu breach or bursting of a ridge in a rice-field or bund; oṭicṭil breaking or fracture; oṭṭuka to break; uṭayuka to break as pottery, nuts, etc.; uṭekka to break (*tr.*) in pieces; oṭṭa crack, leak, hole. *Ko.* oṭv- (oṭd-) to break (*intr.*); (oṭt-) id. (*tr.*); oṭc- (oṭc-) to break (kindling); oṭ small crack in wood or iron; o-ṭ hole. *To.* waṭ- (waṭṭ-) to break in pieces, as pot (*intr.*); waṭf- (waṭf-) id. (*tr.*); wiṭy- (wiṭs-) (joints) crack; (wiṭc-) to crack (joints); waṭ aḍy broken pot. *Ka.* oḍi, uḍi to be broken, crack, burst, be broken in pieces, be weakened; break in pieces (*tr.*); uḍi fragment, splinter; uḍisu, oḍisu to cause to be shattered in pieces; oḍaka, oḍaku state of being cracked, crack, fracture; oḍe to be broken, etc. (= oḍi); *n.* fragment; oṭṭe, oṭṭe a crack, fracture. *Koḍ.* oḍe- (oḍev-, oḍand-) to break, be broken (pot); oḍa- (oḍap- oḍat-) to break (pot); oḍe piece of something hollow or of round fruit; oḍeve a break. *Tu.* oḍiyuni, oḍeyuni to break (*intr.*); oḍipuni, oḍepuni to break, break open (*tr.*); uḍepuni, uḍevuni to break (*intr.*, *tr.*), split as pot, etc.; oḍaku bruise, fracture, leak; oḍka bruised, broken; oḍpuni to pluck; oḍpu plucking; oḍately breaking, broken; uḍettely bruise; oṭṭe fissure, hole, potsherd; broken, cracked. *Kor.* (T.) uḍe, (O.) oḍi to break; (M.) oḍi, (O.) oḍpu to pluck. *Te.* oḍapi breach, opening; oḍiyu to take by force, snatch; oḍucu to defeat, overthrow, (K. also) to take away by force; oḍu to be defeated; *n.* defeat; crack, chink, hole; oḍincu to defeat; oṭu defeat, overthrow; oṭi cracked, broken, leaky; oṭami, oṭamu

defeat, failure; oṭaru, oṭāru to be split, broken, be ruined, defeated (or does 'defeat' go with 1041 *Ta.* oṭu?). *Kol.* o-ḍ- (o-ḍt-) to burst (*intr.*); o-ṭ- (o-ṭt-) to smash (pot). *Nk.* oṭ- to break (*intr.*); oṭ- id. (*tr.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) uṭup- to split, break (*tr.*); oṭup-/oṭp- to break (*tr.*); oṭ- (oṭṭ-) to break (*intr.*). *Pa.* oḍ- to break, burst (*intr.*); oṭip- (oṭit-) to cause to burst. *Ga.* (Oll.) or- to break (*intr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) wōṭānā to burst of an egg or pot; wōhtānā to burst (*tr.*), (chicks) hatch out; (A. Y. Ch. G., etc.) oṭ- to break (*intr.*); (A.) oḥ-, (W.) ohtānā to break (*tr.*); (Ph.) orsah-tānā, (Mu.) oriḥ- id. (*Voc.* 442); (Ma.) oruṇ-, (Tr. etc.) urung-, (Ko.) uruṇ- to break, break off (*intr.*); *caus.* (Tr.) uruht-, (W.) ureht-, (Ch.) urut-, (A.) uris-, (G. Mu.) uriḥ-, (Ko.) urh- (*Voc.* 261; or with 662 *Koṇḍa* ruṇ-). *Pe.* oḥ- (ōst-) to strike with hammer, smash (clods). *Kui* oḍa- (ōji-) to be burst, broken, cracked; oḥpa (oht-; should it be oḥpa?) to smash, burst, crack. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) oḥ- (-it-) to be broken; oḥ- (ōst-) to break. DED(S) 799, DEDS 113.

947 *Ma.* oṭi, oṭuku groin; uṭa id., testicle of oxen; ? uṭampu anus. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) uye hips. *Ko.* oṭ, oṭ kaṭ waist. *Ka.* uḍi, uḍa, uḍu, uḍe hip, waist; uḍi, uḍalu, uḍil, uḍulu, uḍlu pouch made in front by folding or doubling a part of the lower garment. *Koḍ.* oḍi katti Coorg sword (worn at waist of back). *Te.* oḍi lap (part of body and of the clothing), front loose part of a garment which can be held out for receiving anything, (B.) lap, loins; oḍi-kaṭṭu girdle. *Nk.* oḍḍi lap. DED(N) 800.

948 *Ma.* oṭi side, piece of ground, division or range of ricefields. *Tu.* oḍi border; division, plot, or range of ricefields. DED 801.

949 *Ta.* oṭicṭil brickbat, kavaṇ [i.e. sling]. *Ma.* oṭicṭil, oṭiṣil sling. *Te.* oḍisela id. DEDS 110.

950 *Ta.* oṭu festering sore; oṭu-kkaṭṭi boil in the armpit. *Ma.* oṭuvu bubo; oṭi-kkuru bubo, rupture. *Ka.* oḍise, oḍucu bubo; uḍacu, uḍucu venereal boil in the iliac region; uḍi a kind of disease. *Tu.* oḍi bubo. *Te.* (B.) oḍise-gaḍḍa, vaḍise-gaḍḍa bubo. DED 802.

951 *Ta.* oṭu, oṭuvan, oṭuvai, oṭaicci, (Lush.) oṭuku, oṭuppai the tree *Cleistanthus collinus*. *Ma.* oṭuku, oḍukku id. *Go.* (M.) orcha id. (*Voc.* 419). DEDS 111.

952 *Ma.* oṭukkuka to pay taxes. *Ka.* oṭṭaja tribute. DED 803.

953 *Ko.* ocg- (ocgy-) to sweep (*ṭi > *ṭy > c). *Ka.* uḍugu, uḍagu, uḍigu, huḍugu id.; (Hal.) oḍagu id. *Koḍ.* oḍik- (oḍiki-) id. *Kor.* (M., LSB 10.10) oḍki id. *Ga.* (S.³) orp- (orup-) to clean floor by hand. From DED(N) 506.

954 *Ta.* oṭuṅku (oṭuṅki-) to be restrained, become tranquil, become reduced, grow less, shrink, slide to one side (as when meeting a

superior), be subservient, be concealed, hidden, cease (as noise), be weary; oṭukku (oṭukki-) to subjugate, reduce, restrain, subdue, rob; *n.* contraction, compression, that which is narrow, dent or depression in a metal utensil; oṭukkam narrowness, closeness, self-restraint, reduction, contraction, place of concealment, secrecy, gradual sinking (of circumstances, of the powers of the body); oṭuṅkal obstacle, impediment; oṭuṅki tortoise (as that which contracts). *Ma.* oṭu-ṅṅuka to come to an end, die (esp. of small-pox); oṭukkuka to finish, destroy; oṭukkam the end; finally; oṭuka to come to an end; oṭuvu the end. *Ko.* oṛg- (oṛgy-) to be destroyed; oṛk- (oṛky-) to reduce (iron) in breadth. *To.* wiḍg- (wiḍgy-) to be crushed; wiṛk- (wiṛky-) to crush, beat black and blue. *Ka.* uḍugu, uḍagu to subdue, restrain; shrink, shrivel, contract, be bent, decrease, fail, fade, be finished, desist, leave, quit, abandon, stop, remove; uḍugisu, uḍagisu to cause to shrink, etc.; lessen (as strength); uḍukisu to restrain, keep in, tighten, compress, straighten, vex, oppress. *Tu.* oḍuṅgelu, oḍuṅkelu, oḍkelu, oḍka the end; oḍuṅgeluni to cease to bear fruit. *Te.* uḍugu, uḍuvu to give up, quit, leave, stop, cease, desist from; uḍupu to remove, efface, wipe away (or with 1009 *Ta.* oṭi); (K.) ḍuṅku to be lowered, diminish, be subdued; doṅku to dry up, sink, be absorbed, disappear, (K. also) diminish, shrink, hesitate; (K.) dōku water to sink down. ? *Kol.* (SR.) uḍp-, ūrp- to leave. *Kui* ḍumba (ḍumbi-) to be shrunken, contracted, wrinkled; *n.* shrinkage, contraction; ḍuppa (ḍūpt-) to cause to shrink, shorten, contract, draw in, tuck up; *n.* act of shortening, etc. *Kur.* oṛḡnā (oṛg-/oṛgc-), oṛḡānā to press, flatten, trample out of shape, kill by crushing, throttle; oṛḡknā (uṛḡkhyas) to crush out of shape, cause to wither, kill (plant). *Malt.* oṛḡe to blunt; oṛḡre to become blunt. Cf. 960 *Ta.* oṭṭu; ? cf. 2982 *Ta.* toṅkaṇ. DED (N) 804.

955 *Kur.* oṭṭā joint in a bamboo stem, knot in a plank, bony protuberance of limbs; (Hahn) a joint of the limbs or fingers. *Malt.* oṭḡe ankle. DEDS 114.

956 *Ma.* oṭṭi, oṭṭa a kind of cake. *Koḍ.* oṭṭi round wafer of rice flour eaten with rice and curry. *Tu.* oḍe, oḍetadḍye a kind of cake. DED 805.

957 *Ta.* oṭṭiyam kind of witchcraft. *Ma.* oṭṭiyam sorcery, witchcraft; oṭi sorcery; oṭiyan sorcerer, esp. of low castes; oṭikka to use witchcraft; oṭikkuka to practice sorcery, use witchcraft. *Ko.* oṛc- (oṛc-) (Kurumba) kills by witchcraft. *To.* wiṛy witchcraft practised by Kurumbas; wiṛy- (wiṛc-) to bewitch, kill by magic. DED 806.

958 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to stick (as with paste or gum), glue on, betake oneself to, make friends with; *n.* patch, piece stuck or fastened on, birdlime, union, friendship; oṭṭal adhesion,

attachment; oṭṭi that which adheres to, coheres with; oṭṭinar friends, adherents; oṭṭalan foe; oṭṭār foes; oṇṭu (oṇṭi-) to join (*tr.*). *Ma.* oṭṭuka to adhere, stick; oṭṭikka to paste, glue; oṭṭal adhesion; oṭṭam what holds together, stops a leak; oṭṭu glue, union; oṭṭalār enemies. *Ko.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to stick (*intr.*); oṭ- (oc-) to fasten up (hair) on nape of neck. *Ka.* oṭṭu to become joined, adhere to (as mud, etc.), come together, assemble, become a mass or heap; join (*tr.*), put together, pile up; *n.* close adhering or cohesion of a lump of clay, conjunction, union, total, heap, pile; oṭṭaje heap, mass, company; oṭṭaysu to collect, assemble, etc.; oṭṭalu a mass, heap; oṭṭil a handful; oṭṭike heaping; oṭṭisu to join (*tr.*), heap, cause to heap or pile up; oḍḍu to heap up; *n.* a mass, heap; oḍḍa, oḍḍana a pile, heap, army. *Tu.* oṭṭuni to heap, pile up; oṭṭu total, the whole. *Te.* (B.) oṭṭu a total; (K.) oṭṭu to arise (as fear), accumulate, be put together; to put (as fire). *Pa.* oṭp- (oṭt-) to apply whitewash, etc. *Ga.* (P.) oṛp- (ort-) to smear with cowdung. DED (S) 807.

959 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to wager, stake, bind oneself to do a thing; *n.* oath; oṭṭam a wager, stake. *Ma.* oṭṭam a wager, stake at play. *Ka.* oṭṭu a vow, solemn promise, oath; (PBh.) to make a vow; oḍḍu to put a stake at play; *n.* a stake at play; oḍḍa a wager, bet. *Te.* oṭṭu an oath; oḍḍu to wager, stake, bet; *n.* a wager; oḍḍanamu, oḍḍimi a stake, wager. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 91) oḍ oath. *Kui* oḍa (oḍi-) to swear an oath; *n.* swearing. *Kuwi* (S.) oṭṭinai to swear; (F.) ḍṭali to take an oath; (Isr.) oṭu proof. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) huḍḍā- a wager; hoḍḍa- id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 14175. DED (S, N) 808.

960 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to shrink, contract; oṭṭal contraction, shrinking. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to be lean, (cheeks) become hollow, be wrinkled. Cf. 954 *Ta.* oṭuṅku. DED 809.

961 *Ta.* oṭṭiyānam gold or silver girdle or belt worn by women. *Ma.* uṭaṅṅān gold chain round the loins. *Ka.* oḍyāna, oḍḍyāna, oḍḍana, oḍḍavāna, oḍḍivāna, oḍvāna belt of gold or silver chiefly worn by women. *Tu.* oḍyane, oḍyāna belt or girdle made of gold and generally worn by a devil-dancer. *Te.* oḍḍānamu belt of gold or silver worn by women. Probably < *oṭi-ṅān waist-string (see 947, 2908); cf. esp. *Ma.* uṭaṅṅān. DED (N) 810.

962 *Ko.* oḍ- (oḍy-) to set (net, spring-trap). *Ka.* oḍḍu to place, put, lay, put towards, present, hold (the hands) so as to receive, catch or support a thing, fix; oḍḍike, oḍḍuvike putting, etc.; oḍḍisu to cause to put, etc. *Tu.* oḍḍuni to hold or stretch out (as the hand); oḍḍavuni id., set (a snare), cast (a net). *Te.* oḍḍu to stretch out, extend, present, offer, spread (as a net), throw, cast; (Inscr.) oḍuku to give, deposit. *Go.* (SR.) urrānā to put a noose (*Voc.* 268). *Malt.*

adye to lay a snare. / Cf. Pali oḍḍeti to throw out (a net), lay (snare). DED(S) 811.

963 (a) *Ka.* oḍḍu to become opposite, oppose, counteract, resist; (PBh.) oḍḍaṇa a shield. *Te.* oḍḍu to interpose, prevent; *n.* an obstacle. *Malt.* oḍeṇṇe a shield. DED (S) 812.

(b) *Ta.* oṭṭāram obstinacy, stubbornness, perversity. *Ma.* oṭṭāram id. *Te.* oḍḍāramu enmity, opposition; oḍḍārinu to be hostile.

964 *Ka.* oḍḍu the original number whether multiplicand or dividend. *Tu.* oḍḍe multiplication table. *Te.* oḍḍu the multiplicand. DED 813.

965 *Ko.* oḍ slope of hill. *Ka.* oḍḍu bank, causeway; oṇḍi bank, shore. *Te.* oḍḍu id. *Go.* (S. *Ko.*) oḍu raised bank of river (*Voc.* 403). *Koṇḍa* oḍu bank of a river or stream. *Kuwi* (Su. P. *Isr.*) oḍu bank of river. *Kur.* oṭṭā shore. DED(S) 814.

966 *Ta.* oṭṭu stubble. *Ma.* oṭu id. *Tu.* oḍḍu id. DED 815.

967 *Te.* oḍikamu prettiness, beauty, elegance. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 107) oḍav attractive. *Kui* oḍa (oḍi-) to be clear, pure, bright; *n.* purity, cleanness; *pl.* action oṭka (oṭki-). *Kuwi* (F.) oḍi(ti) clear (of water); (S.) oth'nai to purify, refine, heal; othpinai to heal; oṭpinai to cleanse; oṭpi kēpinai to clean; (Mah.) oḍḍamne beautiful; (*Isr.*) oḍ- (-it-) to grow well, recover; be filtered; oṭ- (-h-) to strain, filter; oṭpi ki- to make clean, cause to be clean. DEDS(N) 112.

968 *Ta.* oṭṭu-kkaṭukkaṇ small ear-ring. *Ma.* oṇṭya a kind of ear-ring. *Ka.* oṇṭi a sort of large gold ear-ring. *Tu.* oṇṭi an ear-ring. *Te.* oṇṭu a sort of ear-ring worn by men. DED 816.

969 *Ta.* oṇṭu (oṇṭi-) to take shelter, conceal oneself (as a person to shoot game), lurk (as an animal for prey); oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to play the eavesdropper, lurk, lie in ambush. *Ir.* oṇḍal shed, shelter, hiding-place. *Ko.* oḍ- (oḍy-) to crouch down behind shelter, eavesdrop. *Ga.* (S.²) oṇḍa den (of wild animal). *Malt.* oḍe shelter, refuge; oḍye to screen, shelter. ? Cf. *Kur* (Tiga) ordnā to take shelter. DED(S) 817.

970 *Ka.* oṇṭu to agree (with one's health), be salubrious. *Te.* oṇṭu to be agreeable, wholesome, or salubrious, (K. also) be friendly; oṇṭami disagreement, enmity; oṇṭaramu enmity; oṇṭimpu convenience, aid, help. DED(S) 818.

971 *Ko.* oṇṭgyn boar. *Te.* oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭigāḍu wild boar. DED 819.

972 *Ta.* oṭṭācai aid, help, assistance. *Ma.* oṭṭāsa help. *Ko.* oṭa-c id. *To.* witoš id. *Ka.* oṭṭāse id. ? Cf. 609 *Ta.* utavu. DED 820.

973 (a) *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-), oṇṇu (oṇṇi-) to make room for; oṇṇi-ppō- to go away from; oṇṇi-vai- to place out of the way, adjourn. *Ma.* oṇṇuka to step aside, retire, cringe. *Ko.* oṭ- (oṭy-) to precede on the way, go fast. *Ka.* oṭṭu to give way, leave space, step aside. *Te.* oṭṭu, oṭṭilu, oṭṭillu, oṭṭigillu to step aside, make way, move out of the way.

(b) *Ta.* oṭuṇku (oṭuṇki-) to get out of the way, step aside (as a mark of respect, before a superior), retreat, be defeated, seek refuge; be finished, settled, adjusted, completed; oṭukku (oṭukki-) to put on one side (as the hair), cause to get out of the way (as cattle in the road), push into a corner, separate (as persons in a quarrel), gather on one side or tuck up (as one's clothes while crossing a river), place out of reach, expel (as from caste), dispatch (as a business), settle; *n.* that which is apart, refuge, screen; oṭukkam privacy, retiring, hiding-place. *Ma.* oṭuṇṇuka to give way, step aside, yield; be adjusted; oṭukkuka to subdue, settle; oṭukkam subjection, being settled and compressed; oṭukku shelter. *To.* wiṭx- (wiṭxy-) (horns of fighting buffaloes) slip apart. *Te.* oḍūgu to move or step aside, make room, sidle, shrink from, sneak, slink. DED 821.

974 *Ta.* oṭṭu (oṭṭi-) to keep time with cymbals or with the hands; *n.* time in music. *Ma.* oṭṭuka to jump, skip, dance, indicate the time (of music by moving the eyebrows). DED 822.

975 *Ka.* oṭṭu to cut or break betel nut. *Te.* oṭṭu to cut or break with nippers. DEDS 115.

976 *Kui* oṭa (oṭi-) to fetch (persons). *Kur.* oṭṭhōrnā (oṭṭhras) to take out, bring out, expel; ondōrnā (ondras) to bring, take along, take for wife. *Malt.* oṭre to take out, bring out; ondre to bring. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy and ? cf. 802 *Pa.* endr-. DED 823.

977 *Kur.* oṭṭhā burden; heavy, difficult, hard to suffer, important. *Malt.* oṭe heavy, important. DED 824.

978 *Kur.* oḍnā (oḍdas) to kindle a fire by means of straw or shavings. *Malt.* oḍe to burn (as fuel). DED 825.

979 *Ka.* oṇṭu, vantu, vanti a turn, time; oṇṭu a share, portion. *Tu.* oṇṭi a turn, time; oṇṭu id., once; oṇṭigē a contribution. *Te.* vantu share, portion, a turn by rotation, a round. DED(S) 826.

980 *Ka.* oṇali, ondari, ondri, vandari, vandare, vandri a sieve, strainer; one, one to winnow, sift; onasu, onisu to cause to shake to and fro; (Gowda) oṇcu to sift. *Koḍ.* oṇali a sieve. DED(S) 827.

981 *Kur.* opnā to wet, soak (with a view to softening and preparing for work); *refl.-pass.* oprnā. *Malt.* oprare to become soft (as earth by water). DED 828.

982 *Ta.* oppaṭi harvest. *Te.* obbiḍi threshing of corn. DED 829.

983 *Ka.* obbaṭṭu, obbiṭṭu a kind of sweet cake. *Te.* obbaṭṭu id. DED 830.

984 *Ta.* oy (-v-, -nt-) to drag along (as a flood), launch (as a boat), send forth, give; oyyal forwarding, giving; uy (-pp-, -tt-) to carry, take away, lead, guide, send, discharge (as arrow), give. *To.* üy- (üs-) to chase. *Ka.* oy, uy (oyd-) to carry off, conduct, carry, convey; osage a gift, present; (Hav.) occu to row a boat. *Koḍ.* uyti force. *Tu.* oyipuni to draw, pull, drag; oyipāvuni to cause to draw or pull; oyilu force or velocity of a stream; occiyuni to deliver, give in charge; occuni to row a boat. *Bel.* (LSB 2.1) oḡi to pull. *Te.* osāḡu, osavu to give; *n.* a gift; uccu to send. *Pa.* uy- (uñ-) to carry, take, take away. *Ga.* (Oll.) uy- (ud-, un-) to take, take away. *Go.* (A. Y. G. Mu.) oy-/ō- to take, take away, carry; (SR.) oyānā to take; (Tr.) woiānā, (W.) woinā, (Ph.) voitānā, voiānā to take away; *caus.* (Ph.) vosahānā; (Ma. Ko.) oy-, (M.) oyānā to carry (*Voc.* 414). *Konḍa* o- (-t-) to carry, take away, take along with oneself; *caus.* opis-. *Pe.* ō- (-t-) to take. *Mand.* ū- (-t-) id. *Kui* opa (ot-) to lead away, take away (persons); *n.* act of leading away; ōva (ōt-) to take away (things), take, receive; *n.* act of taking. *Kuwi* (F.) oiyali (ō-) to take away, remove. *Kur.* ho'onā (occas/hoccas) to take, receive, transport, conduct; *refl.* ho'ornā; *pass.* hōtārnā; *caus.* hōta'ānā. *Malt.* oye (oc-) to take away. Cf. 931 Kol. ok-, 976 Kui ota, and 1051 Pa. ōdir. DED(S, N) 831.

985 (a) *Ta.* oyy-eṇa slowly. *Ka.* oyyane in a restrained manner, slowly, gently, deliberately. *Te.* oyya, oyyana slowly, gently, softly.

(b) *Ka.* ollane in a restrained manner, slowly, gently, deliberately. *Te.* ollana slowly, gently, softly. *Nk.* ollaki slowly. ? *Kuwi* (S.) olle olle constantly. DED(S) 832.

986 *Ka.* oykane orderly, properly, exactly, clearly. *Tu.* vaimē straightness, fitness, rectitude. *Te.* oḡi order, a range or line; oḡin in order. *Kur.* uira'ānā to put in order, arrange. DEDS(N) 116.

987 *Nk.* (Ch.) oyk-, vayk- to see. *Go.* (Mu.) oh- id.; (Ma.) oʔ- to appear, be seen (*Voc.* 434). DEDS 117.

988 *Ka.* (Hav.) orale, (Gowda) orlE, (Hal.) olle, valle white ant. *Tu.* orale id. *Kor.* (M. T.) orle id. From DEDS(N) 75.

989 *Pa.* ori, orin yesterday. *Ga.* (Oll., S.) orgun id. Cf. 929 Kol. okkoḍ. DED 833.

990 (a) *Ta.* oru (before consonant), ōr (before vowel) one; ori (-pp-, -tt-) to be united in harmony; orukkam oneness, sameness; orukka for each; orukku (orukki-) to bring together; oruṅku altogether, simultaneously; (oruṅki-) to have a singleness of

aim or purpose, join together; oruttan, oruvan a male person; *fem.* orutti; oruttu concentration of mind; orumi (-pp-, -tt-) to be in unison, unite; orumikka together; orumippu union, harmony, undivided attention; orumai oneness, union, singleness, loneliness, uniqueness, concentration of mind; oruvar one person (*hon.*); oruvu (oruvi-) to resemble, equal; orē only, one; oru-talai one-sidedness; ōrmai unity; ōr-onṇu, ovv-onṇu each one, one at a time. *Ma.* oru, ōr one, the same; oruvan, oruttan one man; *fem.* oruval, orutti; orukkuka to bring together; oruma union, harmony; orumikka to join, be reconciled; ōrō, ōrōrō, ōrōnnu each one. *Ko.* or pa·ṇy one pa·ṇy measure; or kaṇm one kaṇm measure; or poṇt half of the day; o·r ak one olk measure; o·r a·ṇ one year; o·ra·lḷ co-wife; o ca·ry one side; o budy of one mind; orrvi- one at a time, once every day; obi- same place, together; o-tal crookedness (e.g. of mouth), deviation from straight line or perfect shape or position, one side (off the path); otalg- (otalgy-) to go on one side, avoid by going around; ? ong- (ongy-) to be a half-breed, change (*intr.*) magically into something else; ongc- (ongc-) to breed from two different strains, change (*tr.*) magically into something else. *To.* wi·r ak one aḷok measure; wi·r o·ṇ one year; oṣ tal half of cloak that contains pocket, half of cloak under which one sleeps; oṣ ter one handful; o kwa·w one kwa·x measure; o nu·ṇ 100; o mun one side; o fe·sy one wall of pen (esp. in song). *Ka.* or (before consonant), ōr (before vowel) one; orage oneness, entireness; ore likeness, similarity; orme, omme one time, once, together, at the same time; orba, obba, (PBh.) orvaN one man or person; obbanu one man; obbaḷu one woman; obbar(u) some persons, one person (*hon.*); oggu, orgu to become one, unite with, meet together, agree with one's constitution (as water, climate, etc.); join (*tr.*); oggu, orgu, orgu assemblage, heap; union, harmony, intimacy; ōrage, ōrige equality, similarity, a match; ōraṇa a line, row. *Koḍ.* ori one (*adj.*); obbē one man; obba one woman; orme unity, harmony; o·r a·ṇḍi one year; o·raḍi only one helping at a meal (instead of the usual two); o·rak ētti one pair of bullocks; o·randi, o·rabē one by one (thing, person respectively); omma once. *Tu.* or one (*adj.*); oru one, single, solitary; ori one man; single, solitary; orti one woman; ommē once; om-muta harmony, unanimity, ommēvuni to be united, be associated; oggaḍa oneness, concord; oggāpini to become one, be united; orguni to agree (any food) with one's stomach; obbaṭṭige, obbaṭṭe a single man; *adv.* alone; ora once, at once; oriye, orye a single or solitary man; orportu, orpoḷtu half a day. *Te.* orima, orimika friendship, unanimity, harmony; orumu to be mixed or united. *Go.* (Y.) oror one (*masc.*); orone alone; (Mand.) ore one (*masc.*); (Tr.) wōḷul a certain man (*Voc.* 418); (Mu.) orpan.

(W.) warpne at one place; (Ph.) varpane together; arpā āyānā to assemble; (Tr.) wārsanē all at once or together (*Voc.* 420). *Konḍa* oren, oren-e one man; or-nenḍ one day; orsu once; uRku uRku one each. *Pe.* ro, ronje one; rokan one man; ronjel one woman; roki lōk one person; roce at one time; robe at one place. *Mand.* ru, runḍi one; rukan one man; runḍel one woman. *Kui* ro one (adj. preceding n.); roanju, (K.) ro'onji one man; ronḍe, (K.) ronḍi one woman or thing (adj. following n.); rohe together, together with, jointly; roko on one side. *Kuwi* (F.) rondi, rō one; rō'osi one man; rondi'e one woman; (S.) ro one; roosi one man; rondi one woman or thing; (Su. P.) ro one; (Su.) ro'esi one man; (Isr.) ronḍi one (*non-masc.*); (F.) rōhe'e together, all at once. *Kur.* or^{ot} one man or woman; ot^{ox}, *fem.* utxī alone, lonely; orāsari equal, at the same time; ormā all; hormā, *fem.* hurmī id.; (Hahn) hormar, (Bleses) ormar id. (*masc. pl.*). *Malt.* ort one (*adj.*, of persons); orte one man; orti one woman; ortge alone; ortononti one by one (persons); orme all. *Br.* asiṭ one (entity); asi one (*adj.*); asike once. Cf. 1025 *Ta.* onpatu.

(b) *Ta.* okka together. *Ma.* okka together, all; okkuka to be together. *Koḍ.* okka, okkace together, in one company. *Te.* oka one (*adj.*), single; okāḍu, okōḍu, okarūḍu, okaruvūḍu, okorūḍu one man, one animal or thing; okata, okati, okatuka, okate, okarita, okariti, okarite, okartu, okartuka, okarte, okota, okorita, etc., one woman; okaru some persons; okaṭi, okoṭi one thing; okaṭa, okoṭa at one and the same time, together; (nearly all *Te.* forms also with -kk-). *Kol.* okkon one man; okkod one woman or thing; ok siḍ one day. *Nk.* okko(n) one man; okkod one woman or thing; ok šir one day; ok maṭ once. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) okko, okkod one, okoḍa once. *Pa.* okur one man; okal one woman; okut, okti one thing; ok one (*adj.*). *Ga.* (Oll.) ukur one man; ukuṭ, okuṭ one woman or thing; (S.) ukkur one man; okal one woman; ukuṭ one thing. *Go.* (Tr.) ōkō, ōkōrē one each (*Voc.* 398). *Kur.* onghon once; onghonum at the same time, together.

(c) *Ta.* oṇṭi that which is single, solitary or single person, one who is alone; oṭṭai one, one of a pair, odd number, singleness, uniqueness (= oṇṭai). *To.* waṭy single, odd (of numbers) (< *Ta.* oṭṭai). *Ka.* oṇṭi one, single, alone; oṇṭiga a single or solitary man; *fem.* oṇṭigitti. *Tu.* oṇṭi alone, single, separated; oṇṭige a single man. *Te.* oṇṭi state of being alone, singleness, solitariness; single, only one, alone; oṇṭari alone, one who is alone; oṇṭarikamu solitariness; oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭarīḍu, oṇṭarikāḍu man who is alone; *fem.* oṇṭarikatte. *Go.* (Mand.) unṭhal one (*neut.*) (*Voc.* 235). *Kur.* oṇṭa one thing.

(d) *Ta.* onṇu, oṇṇu the number one; one (*neut.*); onṇu (oṇṇi-) to unite, become one, be on intimate terms with; onṇ-ā- to be first, coalesce, be without an equal; onṇi (-pp-, -tt-)

to unite; *n.* singleness, one who is alone; onṇippu union, unity, harmony; onṇunan he who is at one with a person, friend; ovv-onṇu each one, one at a time (= ōr-onṇu); oṇṇu (only in neg.) to agree, be friendly; oṇṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to be united with, be odd (as numbers); oṇṇumai union, oneness, concentration of thought; oṇṇai one, one of a pair, odd number, singleness, uniqueness. *Ma.* onnu one (*neut.*); onn-āka to be united; onnuka to be united, become one; onnalan an enemy; onnikka to join, unite, agree; oṇṇa one, single, odd. *Ko.* oḍ one; pan oṇḍ, paṇḍ eleven; oj one thing alone; ond- (ondy-) (things) grow together, (persons) are reconciled; intimacy arises; ot- (oty-) to be friendly. *To.* wiḍ (*obl.* wiḍn-/win-) one; wiḍy, wiḍi- alone; winar at the same time, together (wiḍ nar one step; cf. 3582); wiḍinar at once, immediately (< wiḍi- nar one step only); ofoḍy all, the whole (cf. *Ta.* ovv-onṇu each one). *Ka.* ondu one thing; *vb.* to be one or united, be united with, be possessed of, come in connexion with; ondisu to join (*tr.*); ondige, ondike joining, together with. *Koḍ.* onḍi one thing; pannandi eleven; onna-ndi one day. *Tu.* oṇṇi one thing; oṇṇane, oṇṇene first; onduni to gather, accumulate (*intr.*, *tr.*); ondikē, ondigē joining, uniting, coalescence; ottē single, solitary; oddika union, concord, agreement. *Te.* oṇḍu one thing. *Go.* (many dialects) undi, (Tr. W.) undi, (Ph.) unḍi, (Ko.) onḍ one (*Voc.* 246); (L.) unḍi one; uncā one or other. *Konḍa* unṇi one woman or thing. *Kur.* ōn, ōnd one whole, one full; ōndkitā at one time, once. *Malt.* -ond one (thing); -ononti one by one (things). DED (S, N) 834, DED 835 (Pfeiffer).

991 *Ta.* oruṅku (oruṅki-) to sink, decline, become reduced, be ruined, perish; *n.* suppression, restraint; orukku (orukki-) to subdue, control, kill, slay. *Ma.* oruṅṅuka to yield. *Ka.* oggu to bend, bow, become submissive. *Te.* oggu to bend, turn towards, become submissive, yield. DEDS 118.

992 *Ma.* oruṅṅuka to be ready; orukkuka to prepare, get ready; orukkam preparation. *Te.* oggu to be prepared or ready, undertake. DEDS 119.

993 *Ta.* oruvu (oruvi-) to abandon, renounce, pass over, escape, be excepted; oruvu, orūu, orūutal leaving, separation, renunciation. *Go.* (Ma.) ori- to move aside; (SR.) vorke aside (*Voc.* 415). DEDS 120.

994 *Pe.* orli rat. *Mand.* urli id. *Kui* oḍri id.; (K.) ori'i id., mouse. *Kuwi* (F.) oṇṇi, (S. Su. P.) orli rat. From DED (S) 710.

995 *Kur.* oṇmā lampblack. *Malt.* oṇme ashes. DED 836.

996 *Ta.* oli (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, roar; *n.* sound, noise, roar, speech; olippu sonorousness, roar; ōl sound, lullaby; ōlam sound, noise, roar, cry of lamentation; ōl āṭṭu to sing

a lullaby; *ulampu* (*ulampi-*) to make a noise, roar, thunder; *ulappal*, *ulampal* combined noise of many sounds; *ōlu* (*ōli-*) to make a noise. *Ma.* *oli* a sound; *olikka* to sound, as running water, ring bell; *ulampuka* to make a noise; *ulappam* hubbub, clamour; *ōlam* cry for help; *ōli* howling; a jackal. *Ko.* *oj* noise; *o-l a-t-* (*a-c-*) to drive round bullocks when threshing. *Ka.* *uli* (*ulid-*) to sound, cry, utter, speak, say; *n.* sound, cry, word; *ole* a sound; (*PBh.*) to utter; *ulipa*, *ulipu*, *ulivu*, *uluvu* a sound, cry. *Koḍ.* *oli* noise of a metal bell. *Te.* *uliyu* to sound, resound; *ulivu* sound, voice. *Kur.* *olōxnā* (*ulxyas*), in phrase *cixnā olōxnā* to bewail, lament. *Malt.* *olge* to cry, weep. ? *Br.* *hōghing* (also stem *hō-*) to weep (: *Malt.* *olge*). Cf. 5283 *Ta.* *vali*. DED(S) 837.

997 *Ta.* *oli* (*-v-*, *-nt-*; *-pp-*, *-tt-*) to shoot forth, be luxuriant, prosper, thrive; *oliyal* luxuriance, shoot, sprout; *ulavai* green twig with leaves upon it, branch of a tree, grove. *Ka.* *ole* to appear, come to light. *Tu.* *ulevuni* to shine. *Te.* *olayu* to appear, arise, happen, (*K.* also) occur, increase, shine. DED 838.

998 *Ta.* *oli* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to wash as clothes, remove as dirt. *Ma.* *olumpuka* to wash clothes by shaking them in water, rub off, shake off, cleanse; *ulampuka* to rinse. *Koḍ.* *oli-* (*olip-*, *olic-*) to wash (clothes); *olap-* (*olapi-*) to wash (plates, pots); *olamb-* (*olambi-*) to gargle and spit out (water). *Tu.* *olapu*, *olampu*, *olpe* cleanliness, purity; *lumbuni* to plunge, wash, rinse. DED(S) 839.

999 *Ta.* *oliyal* river. *Ma.* *oliyuka* to flow; *olikka* to flow, run as water, blood from wounds; *olippu* flowing, looseness of bowels; *olivu* flowing; (*Tiyya*) *olu* water-current; *ōluka* to flow, ooze out; *ōla* trickling; *ōli* a spring, temporary well; *ōlōla* falling in drops, trickling. *Ir.* *uli* waterfall. *PālKu.*, *ĀlKu.* *oli* id. *Ko.* *oyl* waterfall in channel or river. *To.* *waṣy* waterfall; *waṣ-* (*waṣt-*) to defecate (of adults); *wa-l piḷ* drainage hole in wall (cf. 4317, esp. *Ta.* *puṛal*, *To.* *piḷ*). *Te.* *oluku* to be spilled, run, flow, overflow, gush out. Cf. 1068 *Ka.* *ōl-āḍu* and 5367 *Ta.* *vāli*. DED (S, N) 840.

1000 *Ta.* *oliyal* skin, hide. *Tu.* *olipu* skin, skin of a snake, shape. *Te.* *oliyu* to be peeled, flayed; *olucu* to peel, flay, strip; *olupu* peeling, flaying. *Kol.* (*Wagh.*) *ols-* to skin. *Nk.* *ols-* to peel. *Pa.* *olc-* to flay. Cf. 2856 *Ta.* *coli* (*Kol.* *Nk.* and *Pa.* may be borrowed from *Te.*). DED(S) 841.

1001 *Te.* *oliki* a funeral pile. *Pa.* *olngam* blaze of fire; *olip-* (*olit-*) to char, scorch. *Kur.* *ōlnā* to be on fire, (crop) is scorched by excessive heat; *olōdnā* to set fire to, scorch. DEDS 121.

1002 *Ta.* *oluṅku* big mosquito; *ulaṅku* gnat, mosquito. *Ma.* *oluṅku* a kind of mosquito. *Koḍ.* *olaṅji* a fly. DED 842.

1003 *Ta.* *olku* (*olki-*) to shake, move, wave; *ulukku* (*ulukki-*) to shake (*tr.*, as a tree),

tremble (as in an earthquake); *uluppu* (*uluppi-*) to shake off, cause to shed (as fruit or leaves from a tree); *ulai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be disordered (as one's affairs), become unsettled, loose, degenerate in morals, be agitated in mind, be dispersed (as an assembly, army), wander about; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to throw into disorder, unsettle, ruin, harass (as a demon); *n.* flurry, excitement, agitation; *ulaiccal* trouble, harassment; *ulaical* disordered state of one's circumstances, ruin as of a house, derangement; *ulaippu* troubling, putting to rout, destruction; *ulaivu* agitation, vexation, uneasiness, trembling; *Ma.* *ulayuka* to be agitated, shake, become loose, slack, tired; *ulekkuka* to agitate, crumple (paper, clothes, etc.), destroy; *ulaccal*, *ulavu* agitation; *ulakkam* shake, shudder; *ulaṅṅuka* to shake (*intr.*), be shocked; *ulasuka* to swing, shake, move from side to side; *ulukkuka*, *uluttuka* to shake; *olayuka* to shake, tremble, *olaśal* agitation, confusion; *olumpuka* to move from side to side. *Ka.* *ole* to swing (*intr.*), wave, shake, tremble, move, move in a swinging manner, hang or bend to one side; shake (*tr.*), etc., bend; *n.* act of swinging, etc.; *olapu* moving the body in a foppish manner; *olahu* swinging to and fro, a swing; *oleta* swinging; *uluku*, *ulku*, *uluku*, *ulku* the body to shake, tremble, be agitated, etc. *Koḍ.* *oli-* (*oliv-*, *oliṅj-*) (fruit) drops from tree in large quantities; (*olip-*, *olic-*) to beat (fruit) from tree. *Tu.* *olapu*, *olampu* affection in walking; *uliyuni* to tremble; instigate, induce; *olūṅuni* to move in a circle or to and fro. *Te.* *uliyu*, (*K.* also) *nuliyu* to move, shake; *ulucu* to brandish, wave, shake; (*K.*) *olayu* to swing, shake, move. DED(S, N) 843.

1004 *Ta.* *olku* (*olki-*) to grow weak or faint, pine, be disheartened, become reduced, slender, thin, be emaciated; *orṅku* (*orṅki-*) to be deficient, be wanting, fall short, droop; *orṅkam* poverty, indigence, destitution, feebleness, weakness, deficiency, dearth; *olli* thin person, thinness, slenderness. *Ma.* *olkuka* to grow weak, contract; *ollāṭi* a thin, slender person. *Tu.* *olandala*, *olandale* swoon, fainting. *Te.* *ollā-bōvu* to faint, grow or turn pale, fade. ? Cf. 1025 *Ta.* *oṇpatu*. Cf. 5281 *Ta.* *vali*. DED(S) 844.

1005 *Ta.* *oliyal* cloth, garment. *Ma.* *olli* sheet, cover five yards by three; *olliyal*, *oliyal* royal cloth. *Ka.* *olli* a small *dōtra*; (*K.*²) *ollanige* a cloth, an upper cloth. *Tu.* *olli*, *olle* sheet used for covering the body in bed, a laced cloth for wearing; *olanigē* a cloth covering the privities. *Te.* *olliya*, *olle* an upper garment; *valuva*, *valuvu* a fine cloth, a cloth. DED(S, N) 845.

1006 *Ta.* *ollu* (prob. *olli-*) to be possible, practicable, be fit, suitable, agree, combine, consent; *ollal* being able, possible, reconciling after a love quarrel; *ollāmai* inability, contempt, absence of desire; *ollātavār*, *ollār* enemies; *ollunar* friends, associates; *ol vaṛi*

in a suitable place, at a suitable time. *Ma.* olluka to consent, love, be fit, possible; (*neg.*) ollā, vallā must not, ought not; ollātta unbecoming, indecent, bad; ollal ability, possibility. *Ko.* ola-d bad; ola-pm bad return for good action, refusing to keep a bargain. *To.* wal- (*neg.* only) to be bad; walo(θ) bad; üš- (üsy-) to long for. *Ka.* ol to be pleased, like, love, desire; olavu pleasure, kindness, favour; olavara, valavara pleasure, charm; oli, ole to be pleased, desire, like, be apt, fit, be agreeable; olime, olume pleasure, love, kindness; öl-ādu to have affection for, love; öl-āta affection, friendship. *Tu.* olapuni to love, fondle; olame, olume affection, love, kindness; oliyuni to favour, be kind; olipe present, gift. *Te.* valacu (*neg. gerund* ollaka) to love, wish, desire; ollami refusal, rejection, declining; valadu, vaddu is not required or wanted; must not, ought not; valapu love, desire, wish; (*B.*) ölimika friendship. *Kui* orpa (orŧ-) to pine for, lust after; *n.* desire, lust (or with 691 *Ta.* uŋuval). Cf. 5276 *Ta.* val. DED(S) 846.

1007 *Ta.* ollu (olli-) to mend (as a net), braid (as a basket). *Ma.* orral net of pack-thread, basket for holding pots, weel, fishing with weels. *Go.* (*Ma.*) olc-, (*Ko.*) ols-, (*Tr. W.*) walcānā, (*Ph. Ch.*) valc- to sew; (*L.*) olcanā to repair, mend (*Voc.* 431). DED(S) 847.

1008 *Ta.* ollai, ollē, oll-ēna rapidly, quickly. *Ma.* olla a short time, rapidity.

1009 *Ta.* ori (-v-, -nt-) to cease, be finished, ended, die, be settled, decided, be empty, unoccupied; (-pp-, -tt-) to finish, bring to an end, destroy, expel, empty; oriccu (oricci-) to put an end to, banish, vacate, destroy; orippu exclusion, dismissal; orivu ceasing, end; oy (-v-, -nt-) to wipe out, efface; be off, escape. *Ma.* oriyuka to leave off, be free from, empty; oriccal, orivu vacancy; orikka to quit, give way, escape, make to cease, drive away, free; orippikka to dispossess, make to retire; orippu discharge. *To.* wiḍy- (wiḍs-), oḍy- (oḍc-) to be separated from (-k) by predeceasing or not surviving or by others predeceasing, leave behind; wiḍy- (wiḍc-) to put by, save. *Ka.* uŋi to leave, abandon, quit, except; be left, remain, be left out, excepted, or excluded, remain alive, be saved, remain behind; *n.* remaining, remnant; uŋiki, uŋaki, uŋike, ukke remaining, remainder, remnant; uŋate remaining, remainder; uŋave remaining, being saved, refuge; uŋipu to cause or suffer to remain, spare, save; oḍi to separate from, leave. *Koḍ.* oli- (oliv-, oliñj-) to halt for night, dwell; oy- (oyp-, oyc-) to exhaust, finish (song-word; ? < *Ma.*). *Tu.* oripuni, oriyuni, (*B-K.*) olipu to remain, be left, survive; oripāvuni, orpāvuni to spare; oripe, oripely remnant, remaining; uŋki remnant, rest. *Te.* uḍi-vōvu to cease, leave, quit; uḍugu, uḍuvu to give up, quit, leave, stop, desist, cease from; uḍupu to remove, efface, wipe away (or with 954 *Ta.* oṭuñku). DED(S, N) 848.

1010 *Ta.* oruku (oruki-) to flow, leak, trickle down; orukal leaking, dripping, leak; orukku (orukki-) to cause to drop, drip; *n.* leaking, dripping, flowing; orukkal pouring (as into the mouth). *Ma.* orukuka to flow, run down or off (of blood, water); orukal flowing, being adrift; orukkuka to pour, inundate, set afloat; orukku current, stream; orukkam running, floating; oriyuka to run off (as water); orivu watercourse; orikka to pour; orippu discharge; oruka to flow. *Ko.* ok- (oky-) to ooze, (liquid, e.g. blood) pours out. *To.* warf- (warŧ-) (po-x blood) flows (or with 5221 *Ta.* vaṭi). *Ka.* orku to flow; *n.* torrent or strong current of a stream; uggu to throw (as water). *Koḍ.* okk- (okki-) to flow, float away, be carried away by stream; obbe an open drain. *Tu.* ugguni to spurt; uggelu a well (or with 761 *Ta.* ūru). Cf. 5296 *Ta.* vaṭi. DED(S) 849.

1011 *Ta.* oruku (oruki-) to be arranged in regular order, act according to laws; *n.* land record, register; oruñku (oruñki-) to be regular or in order; place in line, set in order; *n.* row, line, order, regularity, propriety, regulation; oruñkal being right, correct, orderly; orukkam acting according to established rules, good conduct, decorum. *Ma.* orukku natural, smooth, plain; orukkam plainness; oruññuka to keep within bounds; oruñku order, regularity, good conduct, propriety. DED 850.

1012 *Ta.* orukku (orukki-) to draw out, as gold thread. *Ko.* ork- (orky-) to embroider. *To.* wiŋk- (wiŋky-) id. *Tu.* nūloḍu a spindle. *Te.* oḍuku, vaḍuku to spin (*tr.*). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) oc-/os- to sew. *Go.* (*SR.*) vaḍūyānā to twist a rope; (*Ph.*) vaḍḍānā, vaḍitānā to spin; (*Tr.*) waditānā to twist or twirl fibre into a thread; (*Ko.*) vark- to spin (*Voc.* 3156, 3201). *Pe.* roc- (-c-) to sew; plait, weave. *Manḍ.* ruḥ- to plait. *Kui* osa (osi-) to sew, weave; *n.* sewing, weaving; *pl.* action oska (oski-). *Kuwi* (*S.*) oh'nai to mesh; (*Isr.*) huc- (-it-) to weave. *Kur.* ojnā to spin, twist; ojjnā to sew, stitch together. *Malt.* oje to twist; ojgre to be twisted. DED(S) 851.

1013 *Pa.* or- (orŧ-) to be able. *Ga.* (Oll.) or- (orŧ-), (*S.*³) oḍ- id. DED 852.

1014 *Ta.* oruñkai lane, alley. *Ka.* (*Hav.*) orŋku narrow path between two walls in a garden (< *Tu.*). *Tu.* orñku, oruñku lane, footpath. DEDS 122.

1015 *Ta.* oli (-v-, -nt-) to hide, steal away; (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, conceal, disguise; lie hid; *n.* hiding, lurking-place, screen, cover for a fowler, decoy animal; olippu slinking away, hiding, concealing, keeping secret; olivu place of concealment; ulavu secrecy, spying. *Ma.* oli concealment, ambush; olivu ambush, hiding; olika to be hidden; olikka to hide oneself; olippikka to conceal; oliyuka to stoop, peep. *Ko.* oyl- (olc-) to hide (*intr.*); oyl machan in tree for tiger-shooting. *To.*

wily- (wily-) to hide (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Ka.* uḷi to conceal oneself, hide; *n.* hiding, ambush, lurking-place, hunter's hut; a thief; uḷiga man who hides or lurks; uḷita hiding or sheltering oneself; oḷavu, oḷagu a secret. *Koḍ.* oḷi (oḷip-, oḷic-) to hide (*intr.*). *Tu.* oḷa secret, private; oḷavu, oḷāvu secret thought; oḷaguṭṭu a secret; uḷavu one's secret. *Kor.* (T.) oṇpi to hide. *Te.* oḷavu a secret; oḷamu a shelter, cover, screen. *Ga.* (S.³) oḷp- (oḷup-) to hide (*tr.*). *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) ol-, (Ma.) ol- to bend down (*Voc.* 429). *Kur.* oḷtā nannā to hide; oḷā resting-place of a wild beast, hiding-place or lair. Cf. 698 Ta. uḷ. DED(S, N) 853.

1016 *Ta.* oḷi light, brightness, splendour, sun, moon, star, fire, sunshine, lamp, beauty; oḷiyavaṇ, oḷiyōṇ sun; oḷir (-v-, -nt-), oḷiru (oḷiri-) to shine; oḷirvu, oḷiru brightness; oṇmai brilliance, brightness, beauty. *Ma.* oḷi splendid, bright; the light; oḷima, oḷivu brightness; oṇma splendour, beauty; uḷayuka, uḷiyuka to shine, glitter. *Ka.* oḷa, oḷapu shine, blaze; uḷku to shine, blaze, appear; uḷku, uḷuku a shining substance, a meteor (or cf. *Skt.* ulkā-). *Tu.* oḷi light, splendour. *Koṇḍa* (BB) oṇini(ka) white, bright. DED(S) 854.

1017 *Ta.* oḷi excellence, fame, wisdom; oḷiyan good man, wise man; oṇmai goodness, wisdom; oṭpam intelligence, wisdom. *Ko.* oḷy, oḷyd good. *To.* wily good; wily id., what is good. *Ka.* oḷ(u), oḷitu, oḷatu, oḷlit(t)u that is good, handsome, excellent; oḷ(u)pu, oḷuhu, oḷtana, oḷletana, oḷle goodness; oḷlida a good man. DED(S) 855.

1018 *Ka.* oḷle, hoḷle, uḷli a kind of amphisbaena. *Koḍ.* oḷle pa-mbi water-snake. *Tu.* oḷle, oḷle id. DED 856.

1019 *Ta.* oṇu (-pp-, -tt-) to dislike, be disgusted with, rebuke, punish, suppress (as the desires), mortify (as the body); oṇuppu dislike, aversion, rebuke, punishment, self-mortification; uṇai (-pp-, -tt-) to rebuke, disgrace. *Ma.* oṇuppu hatred, aversion; punishment. *Ka.* rōsu to dislike, feel disgust; *n.* (also rōte) dirt, filth, ordure; roccu, rocce, rojju, rojje mud, mire, foul water. *Te.* orudala backbiting, tale-bearing; rōyu, (K. also) rōyu to hate, dislike, be disgusted with, be wearied or tired, give up, abandon, leave, (K. also) despise, rebuke; rōta, rōta disgust, abhorrence; dirt, filth; roccu, roccu contempt, disregard; mud, mire; rompi mud, mire. DED(S) 857.

1020 *Ta.* oṇṇi mortgage with possession (as of land, trees, cattle, etc.). *Ma.* oṇṇi a pawn;

oṇṇa-ttāli marriage badge (or with 1023). *Ka.* otte a pledge, pawn. *Tu.* otti id. DED 858.

1021 *Ta.* oṇṇu (oṇṇi-) to press, hug close, stamp (as a seal), press down, press upon, attack, apply fomentation; *n.* fomentation; ottu (otti-) to place in contact with, foment; oṇṇaṭam, ottaṭam, ottaṇam fomentation. *Ma.* ottanam fomentation; ottal fomenting. *Ko.* ot- (oty-) to blow (bellows); (dangerous illness) becomes very bad. *Ka.* ottu to press together, press, squeeze, shampoo, press down, impress (as a seal), push, subdue, harass, stress, foment; *n.* state of being pressed, etc., a mass; ottike pressing; ottuha rubbing, shampooing; ottaḍa, ottala, ottaḷa fomentation, pressure; ottarisu to subdue. *Koḍ.* ott- (otti-) to press, squeeze; otta-ya urging. *Tu.* oṇṇuni to press; ottuni to press, shampoo, seal, stamp; be close, thickset; ottu closeness, thickness; ottāya force, compulsion; ottāvuṇi to cause to press, be impressed or sealed; ottele oppressor. *Te.* ottu to press, squeeze, foment, urge, produce a mark on a surface by pressure; *n.* pressure, denseness; close, thick, dense; ottaḍamu fomenting, pressing gently. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ottu thickness; ? (S.) uh'nai to press. DED(S) 859.

1022 *Ta.* oṇṇu (oṇṇi-) to spy out; *n.* espionage, a spy; oṇṇaṇ, oṇṇuvaṇ, oṇṇaḷ a spy; oṇṇu-mai qualities requisite in a spy; oṇṇuvi (-pp-, -tt-) to keep oneself informed of events through spies. *Ma.* oṇṇu private intelligence, secret information; oṇṇaṇ, oṇṇukāraṇ a spy; oṇṇikka to cause to spy. DED 860.

1023 *Ta.* oṇṇu flat bracelet for a child; ottu a thin bangle. *Ma.* oṇṇa-ttāli marriage badge (or with 1020). *Te.* ottulu gold bracelets for children. DED 861.

1024 *Kur.* (Hahn) oṇ'nā to be sharp, cut. *Malt.* onke sharp; blade of a knife. DEDS 124.

1025 *Ta.* oṇṇpatu, ompatu, ompōtu nine. *Ma.* ompatu id. *Ko.* orba-d, (Sholur dialect) onba-d id.; patmba-d, potmba-d nineteen; orba-calg nine calg measures. *To.* winboṭ (winbo before nouns) nine; pu-ṇboṭ nineteen; e-ṇ boṭ ninety; winbo nu-ṇ 900. *Ka.* ombattu, ombhattu nine; ombay-nūru 900. *Koḍ.* oymbadi nine; ombay nu-rī 900. *Tu.* ormba nine. *Go.* (Tr.) unṇā id.; unṇāk, unṇahk nine each; (W. Ch.) unṇāk, (L.) edmu nine (*Voc.* 248). Cf. 990(a) Ta. oru, 3532 Ta. toll-āyiram; or ? cf. 1004 Ta. olku. DED 862.

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1026 *Ta.* ō-nāy Indian wolf, *Canis pallipes*. *Ma.* ō-nāy wolf. DED 863.

1027 *Ta.* ō shutter or other means to stop the flow of water. *Ma.* ōku, ōvu floodgate.

sluice, drain; ōtti open gutter, drain. DED 864.

1028 *Ka.* ōkaļi, ōkuļi red liquid sprinkled or squirted at the holi feast, at the close of a temple festival, or at marriage. *Tu.* ōkaļi, ōkuļi id. DED 865.

1029 *Ta.* ōkkālam, ōkkālippu, ōñkal retching; ōkkāli (-pp-, -tt-), ōñku (ōñki-), ōñk-āri (-pp-, -tt-), ōñkāli (-pp-, -tt-) to retch, vomit. *Ma.* ōkkānam retching, nausea; ōkkānikka to retch, vomit. *Ka.* ōkari, ōkarike, ōkarisuha, ōkāla, ōgaḍike vomiting; ōkarisu, okkarisu, ōgaḍisu to retch, vomit, spit out, emit; vākarisu, vākaļisu to vomit; vākarike, vākaļike vomiting. *Tu.* ōñkadē retching, heaving of the belly; (B-K.) ōñkate, ōñkate vomiting sensation. *Te.* ōkara, ōkarinta, ōkili, ōkilinta retching; ōkarincu, ōkilincu to retch. ? Cf. 678 *Ta.* uvaṭṭu. / Cf. *Mar.* okṇē to vomit; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2538, *ōkk-. DED(S) 866.

1030 *Ta.* ōrai boiled rice, rice that is mixed with other edibles such as tamarind, sesamum, etc. *Ma.* ōra boiled rice. *Ka.* ōgara boiled rice. *Te.* ōgīramu, ōremu, (*Inscr.*) ōvīramu food, boiled rice. / Cf. *OMar.* (Master) ogara, vogara rice, food. DED(S) 867.

1031 *Kur.* ōgnā (ūgyas) to swim, float; ōgrnā to be swum across, (tank or stream) supports; ōgta'ānā to make swim, float (trees, etc.). *Malt.* ōge to swim, float. DED 868.

1032 *Ko.* o·garv- (o·gard-) to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (*o·g- + 1258 *karv- to lie hidden). *To.* o·x to hear (a song-word). *Tu.* ōñgērūni, ōñopūni to listen, overhear, eavesdrop; ōkoṇūni to answer a call (cf. 643 *Te.* ū-konu to hear, listen to; or with 643). DED(S) 869.

1033 *Ta.* ōñku (ōñki-) to grow, rise high (as a tree), ascend (as a flame), be lofty, spread, be exalted, dignified, increase in wealth or renown; lift up, raise (as arm, weapon, pestle); ōñkal height, rising, mountain, mound; ōkku (ōkki-) to raise, lift up, cause to rise; ōkkam height, increase, bigness; ōccam eminence; ōccal height, elevation; ōccu (ōcci-) to raise in order to strike; ōppu (ōppi-) to raise. *Ma.* ōñhuka to lift up (as hand), prepare to strike, aim at; ōñhal threat; ōccuka to raise; ōppuka to raise, lift. *Ko.* o·k- (o·yk-) to raise (hand to strike, corpse on to fire). *To.* wī·k- (wī·ky-) to aim. *Ka.* ōga pride. DED(S) 870.

1034 *Ta.* ōcaram for the sake of, on account of. *Ka.* ōsuga, ōsugara, ōskara cause, reason, sake. ? *Te.* kōsaramu, kōsamu for the sake of, on account of. DED 871.

1035 *Kur.* ōsā mushroom. *Malt.* ōsu id. DED 872.

1036 *Ta.* ōcai sound, fame; ōtai sound, noise, clamour, din; (*Tinn.*) ōcam (= stan-

dard *Ta.* *ōccam) sound. *Ma.* ōśa sound, noise; occa id., name, fame. *Ko.* o·j noise whose origin is not seen. DED(S) 873.

1037 *Kui* ōspa (ōst-) to be bright, shine, glitter, give light; ōsteri light. *Kuwi* (F.) ojjam'ni pōda a pretty girl; (S.) ōja, ōjagatti, ōji beautiful; ōju beauty; ōjitasī a handsome man; ōja hārku ornaments; ōjali turh'nai to rig; ōjapee that I may look nice. DEDS 125.

1038 *Ka.* ōje a row, line, heap, mass, regularity, order, propriety; ōjāyila a man of propriety; ōjisu to be properly or carefully performed. *Te.* ōja a row, line, regularity, order, manner, way. DED(S) 875.

1039 *Ta.* ōṭam boat, raft, float, vessel; ōṭāvi shipwright, boatbuilder. *Ma.* ōṭam boat; ōṭāyi shipbuilders; ōṭi a large seaboat (long and narrow, chiefly from the Laccadives). *Ka.* ōḍa boat. *Tu.* ōḍa id. *Te.* ōḍa ship, vessel. *Pa.* ōḍa boat, trough. *Go.* (M.) ōḍa, (Ko. S.) ōṛa boat (*Voc.* 437); (Pat.) oda (i.e. ōḍa) donga. / Cf. *Skt.* hoḍa- boat, raft; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14174. The IA words are probably < Dr.; Parpola 1977-78, pp. 243 ff. DED(N) 876.

1040 *Kur.* ōṛā bird (in general); (*Hahn*) ōṛē a small bird. *Malt.* ōṛe quail. DEDS 126.

1041 *Ta.* ōṭu (ōṭi-) to run, flee, sail, operate (as the mind), happen, be defeated; ōṭal running away, being defeated; ōṭai large water-course, dyke, tank, reservoir, moat; ōṭṭu (ōṭṭi-) to cause to run, propel, steer, drive away, destroy, darn; ōṭṭam running, speed, current, defeat; ōṭṭan runner; ōṭṭi one who or that which drives; ōṭṭu running, defeat, sailing of a vessel, course of conduct. *Ma.* ōṭuka to run (as men, animals, roots, etc.), ships to sail, flow easily, meet with no impediment; ōṭikka, ōṭṭuka to drive, chase, steer, navigate; ōṭa water-course; ōṭṭam a course, run; ōṭṭi ship's captain. *Ko.* o·ṭ- (o·c-) to run; o·ṭ act of running. *To.* wī·ḍ- (wī·ḍy-) to run; wī·ṭ act of running; wī·ṭ- (wī·ṭy-) to drive calf from udder by hitting it under the chin (*ōṭṭ- to cause to run; for ṭ, MBE 1974b, p. 44, n. 20). *Ka.* ōḍu to run, flee; *n.* fleeing, running; ōḍisu to cause to run, drive away; ōḍike, ōḍuvike running; ōḍukuļi a runner; ōṭa running, a run, race, speed, current of water. *Koḍ.* o·ḍ- (o·ḍi-) to run. *Tu.* ōḍuni to run, (roots) spread; ōṭa running, race, current of a stream, sailing of a vessel. *Te.* ōḍu to run, be defeated, fail, be afraid, flow, trickle; *n.* defeat, failure; ōḍincu, ōrcu to defeat; ōṭaru, ōṭāru to be defeated, fail; ōṭami, ōṭamu defeat, failure, fear; ōṭa fear; ōṭu defeat, failure; ōḍucu to defeat, overthrow (or does 'defeat' go with 946 *Ta.* oṭi?); ōḍika stream, current; ōḍigillu to flow, run. *Ga.* (S.³) ōḍe defeat. *Go.* (S.) ōṛ- to lose, fail, be defeated (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 444). ? *Kui* ōṛa channel, drain; ḍunja (ḍunji-) to start, start forth, break cover, come to light, attempt; *n.* starting forth, attempt;

pl. action ḍuska (ḍuski-); ḍuspa (ḍust-) to cause to start forth, drive out of cover, bring to light, remind; *n.* driving of game or enemy. DED(S, N) 877.

1042 *Ta.* ṭu (obl. ṭṭ-) shell (of egg, tortoise, crab), tile, potsherd, earthen vessel, skull. *Ma.* ṭu shell, potsherd, tile; ṭṭikka shell. *Ko.* o·ṛ (obl. o·ṭ-) shell, tile, potsherd, skull. *To.* wi·ṛ (obl. wi·ṭ-) tile, skull, shell (of snail). *Ka.* ṭu potsherd, earthen pan, skull, shell of tortoise; ṭe, vāḍe a burnt earthen hoop used in constructing a tubewell, a storage vessel constructed of baked earthen hoops. *Koḍ.* o·ḍi tortoise shell, skull, wide circular dish. *Tu.* ṭu, ṭḍilu potsherd, tile; ṭḍari potter. *Te.* ṭu-billa a roofing tile. DED(S) 878.

1043 *Ta.* ṭai longer internoded stout reed bamboo, *Ochlandra travancorica*. *Ma.* ṭa a large reed; ṭṭal a kind of small bamboo, *Ochlandra rheedii*. *Ko.* e·ṛ (obl. e·ṭ-), o·ṛ (obl. o·ṭ-) sp. *Ochlandra* (thin bamboo-like plant). *To.* wa·ṛ id.; wa·ṭ mīḷ shoots of bamboo (for mīḷ, see 4997). *Ka.* ṭe a large jungle reed. *Koḍ.* o·ṭe reed. *Tu.* ṭe a kind of large thin reed, a pipe made of reed. DED(S, N) 879.

1044 *Ka.* ṭe the tree *Garcinia pictoria* Roxb., the Mysore gamboge tree; ṭe-puḷi its fruit. *Tu.* ṭe-puḷi, ṭe-puḷi the sour fruit of *G. cambogia*. DED 880.

1045 *Ta.* ṭai metal plate or badge for the forehead, frontlet for elephants. *Ma.* ṭa ornamented frontlet of an elephant.

1046 *Ma.* ṭpi a footpath. *Ka.* ṭpi lane, alley, street. *Koḍ.* o·ṇi lane leading to house. *Tu.* ṭpi lane, alley. *Te.* ṭni-kaṭṭu a dark alley, (B.) a narrow pass between hills. DED 881.

1047 *Ta.* ṭam moisture, dampness, flood, sea, wave. *Ma.* ṭam dampness in rainy season. *Ka.* odde wetness, dampness, moisture. *Tu.* odde id.; wet; vedḍe moist, wet. *Nk.* (Ch.) vad, vod dew. Cf. 743 Koṇḍa ūd-. DED(S) 882.

1048 *Ka.* ṭa, vāḍa ditch, trench, pitfall for catching elephants. *Te.* ṭamu pitfall for catching elephants. DED 883.

1049 *Ma.* ṭi share, part. *Koḍ.* o·di share. DED 884.

1050 *Ta.* ṭi, ṭimam swan. *Ma.* ṭi, ṭimam id.

1051 *Pa.* ṭir, (S.) oyir marriage procession. *Ga.* (Oll., S.) ṭur marriage. ? *Kur.* uinā (uyyas) to marry. Cf. 984 *Ta.* oy. DED 885.

1052 *Ta.* ṭu (ṭi-) to read, recite, utter mantras, repeat prayers, speak, declare; ṭuvi (-pp-, -tt-) to teach the Vedas, instruct; ṭal reciting (as the Veda); ṭi learning, learned person; ṭtu reciting, uttering (as a mantra), the Veda. *Ma.* ṭuka to recite, read, say; ṭikka to teach; ṭtu reading (chiefly of scriptures), using formulas. *Ko.* o·d- (o·dy-)

to read, pronounce (charms), learn; o·t a charm. *To.* wi·ṭ- (wi·ṭy-) to read; wi·t incantation. *Ka.* ṭu to utter, read, recite, study, say; *n.* reading, etc.; ṭisu to cause to read, instruct in the śāstras; ṭike, ṭuvike reading; ṭu, ṭa reading, that has been read or studied, the Veda. *Koḍ.* o·d (o·di-) to read. *Tu.* ṭuni to read; ṭavuni to cause to read, teach how to read; ṭige, ṭu reading. DED 886.

1053 *Ta.* ṭti chameleon, *Chamaeleo vulgaris*; bloodsucker lizard, *Calotes versicolor*; ṭti, ṭnti, ṭnāṇ, ṭmāṇ bloodsucker lizard; ṭnāṇ bloodsucker; (Devanesan; Coimbatore dial.) ṭakkāṇ id. *Ma.* ṭtu chameleon; bloodsucker, *Lacerta cristata*. *To.* wi·ḷ large jungle lizard. *Ka.* ṭti, (K.²) ṭnti a kind of lizard or chameleon, bloodsucker, *L. cristata*. *Koḍ.* o·ndi, o·tike·tē chameleon. *Tu.* ṭnti bloodsucker, salamander. ? *Malt.* ute a tree lizard called also qése-ōnu, lit, bloodsucker. DED(S) 887.

1054 *Ta.* ṭmam bishop's weed, *Carum copticum*. *Ma.* ṭmam sison. *Ka.* ṭma, ṭmu, ṭvu, vāma, vōma, hōma bishop's weed, *Ligusticum* (or *Ptychotis*) *ajwaen*. *Tu.* ṭma the seed of bishop's weed, common caraway, *Sison amomum*, *Ptychotis*. *Te.* ṭmamu the seed of bishop's weed. *S. ammi*, *P. ajowan*. / Cf. Mar. ṭvā *L. ajwaen*; bishop's weed, or the seed of it, *S. ammi*. [*C. copticum* Benth. = *L. ajawain* Fleming = *L. ajowan* Roxb. = *P. ajowan* DC. = *S. ammi* Jacq.] DED 890.

1055 *Ta.* ṭmal rumour. *Ma.* ṭmal id.

1056 *Ta.* ṭmpu (ṭmpi-) to protect, cherish, bring up. *Ma.* ṭmpuka to cherish, take care of; stroke (as in embracing, blessing); ṭmana fondness, tenderness with children, darling; nicety, beauty; ṭmanikka to fondle, caress; ṭmal fondness, darling; neatness. *Ka.* ṭvu to take care of, guard, protect, cherish. *Tu.* ṭmana darling, dear; fondness, tenderness. *Te.* ṭmu to preserve, cherish. DED 891.

1057 *Ta.* ṭy (-v-, -nt-) to cease, come to an end, expire, perish, be diminished, reduced, become tired, weary, weak, rest; ṭyccal ceasing, weakness, debility; ṭyvu cessation, termination, weariness, rest; ṭvu (ṭvi-) to cease, terminate, become extinct; *n.* cessation; oci (-v-, -nt-) to suffer, become weary. *Ma.* ṭyuka to become tired or weary, get emaciated, cease, come to an end; ṭyvu end; leisure, rest. *Te.* (K.) ovvu to be spoiled, perish. DEDS 128.

1058 *Ta.* ṭy hallo! *Ka.* ṭyi interj. used in calling. *Tu.* ṭyi interj. used in hailing. *Te.* ṭyi, ṭyi excl. in calling. DED 892.

1059 *Ta.* ṭr (-v-, -nt-) to consider attentively, examine, know; (-pp-, -tt-) to consider, select, choose, think, regard, listen attentively; ṭrcci investigation, wisdom, knowledge, consciousness; ṭrppu investigation, clear understanding; ṭrpu, ṭrvu consideration, research. *Ma.* ṭrkka to think, remember.

expect. *ōmma* thought, recollection, memory; *ōrkkal*, *ōrcca*, *ōrppu* remembering, recollection; *ōrpikkuka* to cause to remember, remind; *ōrmikkuka* to remember; *ōruvu* memory. *Ko.* *o•riḍ-* (*o•riṭ-*) to listen. *To.* *wi•riḍ-* (*wi•riṭ-*) id. (this form is of the perseverative aspect: to listen in spite of all difficulties). *Ka.* *ōru* to think, ponder, consider, inquire. ? *Te.* *rōyu*, (K. also) *rōyu* to seek, search, look for; (K.) *vār(u)cu* to look for, wait, expect, wish. DED 893.

1060 *Ta.* *ōram* edge, border, brim, brink. *Ma.* *ōram* margin, brim, side. *Ko.* *o•ry* flat ground beyond bank of stream. *Ka.* *ōra* side, edge, margin, brim. *Te.* *ōra* side, border, edge. *Konda* *ōra* side, neighbourhood. DED (S) 894.

1061 *Ta.* *ōri* old jackal, male jackal; male lemur. *Ma.* *ōri* howler, jackal; howl, yell. *Tu.* *ōrige* howl. *Ga.* (S.³) *ōrg-* (*ōrug-*) to call. DED(S) 895.

1062 *To.* *wi•ry* steep hillside. *Ka.* *ōra*, *ōre* state of being aslant, oblique, sloping, bending, declivity, crookedness; sideways; *ōraḍi* sloping, declivity. *Koḍ.* *o•re* slanting. *Tu.* *ōre* crooked, bent; *ōrekōre* oblique, irregular. *Te.* *ōra* oblique, sidelong, bent; *ōragincu* to slant (*tr.*), incline; *ōragilu* to slant (*intr.*), lean; *ōrasil(l)u* to move aside. *Konda* *ōra ki-* to bend slantingly, half-open (as door). Cf. 5360 *Ta.* *varam*. DED(S) 896.

1063 *Ta.* *ōrppu* patience, forbearance; *ōrmam* fortitude, courage, bravery; *ōrmi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be courageous; *ōrmai* fortitude, bravery. *Te.* *ōr(u)cu* to bear, endure, be patient, allow, pardon; *ōr(u)pu*, (K. also) *ōrmi* patience, tolerance; *ōr(u)pari* one who is patient; *ōpu* to bear, endure, be patient; *n.* (also *ōpika*) patience. *Kuwi* (S.) *orh'nai* to endure; *ōrhinai* to sustain. *Kur.* (Hahn) *ōrnā* to suffer willingly. DED(S) 897.

1064 *Kui* *ōpu inba* to be warm weather, be sultry or stifling. *Kur.* *ōrnā* to be warm weather, be heated (e.g. iron, body with fever); *ōrta'anā* to warm, heat. *Malt.* *ōrtre* to make red-hot; *ōthre* to become red-hot. Cf. 656 *Ta.* *uru*. DED(S) 898.

1065 *Kur.* *ōr*, *ōṛ*, (Tiga) *oṛe* beginning, origin. *Malt.* *ōre* beginning, end; *ōṛ-otre* to end, finish, DED 899.

1066 *Kol.* *o•l-* (*o•lt-*) to see, look at. *Nk.* *ōl-* to see; *ōlip-* to show. DED 900.

1067 *Ga.* (Oll.) *olond er-* to hatch eggs. *Go.* (G. Ma.) *ōl-*, (SR.) *volānā* id. (*Voc.* 446). DEDS 127.

1068 *Ka.* *ōl-āḍu* to sport in water, swim, bathe. *Te.* *ōl-āḍu*, *ōlal-āḍu* to sport in water. Cf. 999 *Ta.* *oliyal*. DED 901.

1069 *Ta.* *ōlaṇ* a kind of vegetable dish. *Ma.* *ōlam* a kind of seasoning broth; *ōlōlam*, *ōlōlan* a kind of vegetable stew. DED 902.

1070 *Ta.* *ōlai* palm leaf, writing on a palmyra leaf, rolled palm leaf used as an ear ornament, jewelled ear ornament. *Ma.* *ōla* leaf of palms or grasses, writing leaf. *Ko.* *o•l* palm leaf, ornaments worn on body. *To.* *wa•l* writing, education. *Ka.* *ōle* leaf of a palmyra palm, leaf used to write on, coil of palmyra leaf worn in lobe of female's ear, ear-ring of gold, etc.; (Hav.) *oli* leaf of palmyra palm. *Koḍ.* *o•le* screw-pine leaf, writing on screw-pine leaf, woman's ear-ring. *Tu.* *ōle* letter inscribed on a palmyra leaf, palmyra leaf rolled up and put into the hole of a female's ear, metallic ear-ring; *oli* a cadjan leaf used to write upon. DED(S) 903.

1071 *Ta.* *ō* (-pp-, -tt-) to copulate; (Annamalai, p. 875) *ōṛ* id.; (Tinn.) *ōl-* id.; *tāyōḷi* mother-lover (for *tāy*, cf. 364; K. Paramasivam). *Ma.* *ōkkuka* to copulate. *Ka.* *ōḷ* to have sexual intercourse. *Koḍ.* *o•l-* (*o•p-*, *o•t-*) to have sexual intercourse with. Cf. 558 *Ta.* *uka*. DED(S, N) 904.

1072 *Pa.* *ōṛ-* to roll. *Ga.* (P. S.) *ōṛ-* to lie down, sleep. DEDS 129.

1073 *Pa.* *ōl-* to dry (*tr.*). *Ga.* (Oll.) *ōl-* id. *Go.* (M) *ōṛānā* id.; (Mu. Ko.) *ōṛ-* id. (clothes, etc.) (*Voc.* 443). *Konda* (BB) *ōṛ-* to dry (clothes, etc.; *tr.*). ? Cf. 601 *Ta.* *uṇaṅku*. DED(S) 905.

1074 *Ka.* *ōṛe* painting; *ōṛegāra* a painter. *Te.* *ōru* decoration of red paint.

K, G

1075 *Ka.* *kakulāte*, *kakalāte*, *kakulāte*, *kakkalāte*, *kakkulate*, *kakkulite* love, compassion, desire, esp. vain desire. *Te.* *kakkūṛiti* greediness, avarice, miserliness. DED 906.

1076 *Ma.* *kakkaṣa* dagger. *Ka.* *kakkaḍe*, *karkaḍe* a kind of weapon. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *karkaṣa-* sword. DED 907.

1077 *Ko.* *kakadg*, *peṇ gakadg* *Pogostemon speciosum* (the latter 'female k'); *am gakadg* *Plectranthus macraei* ('our k'); *ka•ṛ* *gakadg*

Pl. nepetaefolius ('jungle k'). *To.* *kakaθx* *Pogostemon speciosum*.

1078 *Kol.* (Kin.) *kakkare* partridge. *Pa.* *kākral* id. *Go.* (W.) *kakrānj*, (A.) *kakranj* id. (*Voc.* 452). / Cf. Skt. (*Śabdaratnākara* 1624) *karkara-* a gallinaceous bird, Pali *kakkara-* jungle cock. DED 908.

1079 *Ta.* *kakku* (*kakki-*) to vomit, eject; *n.* whooping cough; *kakkal* vomiting, vomit. *Ma.* *kakkuka* to vomit; *kakkikka* to vomit,

make to regorge. *Ko.* kak- (kaky-) to cough, regurgitate; kake- (kake-) to make to cough. *To.* kak- (kaky-) to vomit; kake- (kakč-) to make to vomit. *Ka.* kakku, kaṅku to vomit; *n.* vomiting, vomit; kakkiṣu to cause to vomit, make one regurgitate (fig.). *Koḍ.* kakk- (kakki-) to vomit. *Tu.* kakkuni id.; kakkāvuni to cause to vomit; kakkāṭa constant vomiting. *Te.* k(r)akku to vomit, disgorge; *n.* vomiting; kakkū-devulu bilious vomiting (cf. 3406); kakkūḍu vomit, vomiting. *Ga.* (S.³) kak- to vomit. *Go.* (Tr.) kakkānā, (Ph. W.) kokk- to vomit (*Voc.* 450). *Konḍa* kak- (-t-) id. *Pe.* kak- (-t-) id.; kabga- id. (*intensive*; < kag-ba-); kakohiṅ (*pl.*) vomit, what is vomited. *Maṇḍ.* kak- to vomit; *intens.* kabga-. *Kuwi* (S.) kakwinai, kokowi/kakkiwi ānai id.; (Isr.) kakv- (-it-) id.; kakva *n.* vomit. *Malt.* qagire to expectorate. Cf. 1477 *Ta.* kāl. DED(S) 909.

1080 *Kui* kapka (< kak-p-; kakt-) to laugh, laugh at, ridicule; *n.* laughter, ridicule. *Kuwi* (Su.) kak- (-h-), (F.) kākhalī, (S.) kakh'nai to laugh; (S.) kakkpinai to joke; kakini merry; kakni kakni lehe ānai to smile. ? Cf. 1256 *Kol.* kayng-. DEDS 130.

1081 *Ka.* kakke, kakki *Cassia fistula* L. *Tu.* kakke id. ? *Ta.* kaṭukkai Indian laburnum, *C. fistula*. ? *Koḍ.* kē-ki id. DED(N) 910.

1082 *Kur.* xakkhnā to get, receive, acquire; come up with, catch in fault; *refl.-pass.* xakkhrnā. *Malt.* qaqe to receive; get a chance. DED 911.

1083 *Ta.* kaṅkaṇam a waterfowl. *Te.* kaṅkaṇamu a large bustard with a red head. DEDS 131.

1084 *Ka.* kaṅki, kaṅku an ear of jōla or sejje, the grains of which have been removed. *Te.* kaṅki an ear or head of corn. DED 912.

1085 *Ta.* kaṅku ridge to retain water in paddy fields, dam. *Ko.* kag deep pool in river. DED 913.

1086 *Ka.* kacak, kacik, kacuṅk sound produced when a stone falls into mud; kacakkane with the sound produced when a stone falls into mud, or the feet tread wet or sticky clay; smartly, suddenly (also kaccane); kacapici sound of mixing miscellaneous boiled things with the hand; confusion. *Tu.* kacakaca sound produced as when kneading any glutinous substance; kacapici, kacikuci reducing anything to a jelly; confusion; kacakka sound produced by a stone falling into mud; kasakka forcibly, hardly, deeply. *Go.* (SR.) kasne suddenly (*Voc.* 610). ? *Ko.* kocakn id. DED(S) 914.

1087 *Ta.* kacaṅku (kacaṅki-) to be squeezed, crumpled; be displeased, hurt in mind; kacakku (kacakki-) to rub, bruise between the fingers or hands, squeeze, crumple; harass, annoy; *n.* squeezing, bruising; kayaṅku (kayaṅki-) to be squeezed by the hand, bruised, mashed; kayakku (kayakki-) to squeeze in the hand, bruise, mash. *Ma.* kasaṅṅuka to be squeezed,

be broken; kaśakka to crumble, squeeze in hand; kayakkuka to squeeze. ? *Kur.* khacnā (khaccas) to squeeze soft matter (e.g. grains) into a compact mass by pressing, trampling upon, working inside with a stick. DED 915.

1088 (a) *Ta.* kacaṭu uncleanness, dirtiness, dregs, blemish, fault, imperfection; kacaṇṭu dregs; kaṅcal sweepings, rubbish heap, refuse. *Ma.* kacci straw, stubble, rubbish; kaṅcal sweepings, refuse, dirt. *To.* kosf rubbish. *Ka.* kasa, kasavu rubbish, sweepings, weed, useless plant, afterbirth, placenta; kasaru dust and other impurities; kasakilu a broom; kasabaralu a kind of broom; kasabarige, kasaparige, kasaborige, kasaporige, kasabōrige, kasapōrige id. (for parige, etc., see 4415); kasamara, kasavarige broom; gasi, gaṣṭu sediment or dregs of oil or melted butter, or of pickles. *Tu.* kajavu, kajāvu rubbish, sweepings, afterbirth; kajilū, kajelū afterbirth; (B-K.) kajane rubbish floating on stagnant water; kajē an acid substance accumulated on the teeth by chewing betel leaves; kasa sweepings, rubbish; kasaṇṭu sediment; kasaru sediment, dross of smelted iron; gajalū filthy, foul. *Te.* kasaṭu impurity, dirt, foulness, sin; kasavu sweepings; gasi sediment of ghee or oil. *Pe.* kanj- (kanc-) to be dirty, become dirty. *Kur.* kassā layer of dirt on the body. *Malt.* kase dirt on the body. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2615, Skt. kaccara- dirty, foul; wicked, etc.; no. 2980, Pali kasaṭa-nasty.

(b) *Ko.* kacp- (kacpy-) to be exposed to pollution (funeral, disease), have forbidden sexual intercourse; kacpl pollution caused by having sexual intercourse on day of god-ceremony. *To.* kasp- (kasy-) to break rules of the sacred dairies; kaspil transgression of dairy rules. DED(S, N) 916.

1089 *Ta.* (Tinn.) kasaru to bargain bitterly. *Ma.* kayakka to quarrel, abuse; kayaccal, kayampam contention; kayarkka to start up in anger, quarrel, reprove, punish; kayarppu reviling, quarrelling, wrath. *Ko.* kac party in a quarrel; gaj-va-yṇ man who talks nonsensically (va-y mouth). *Ka.* kasaru ill-humour; kēṇa, kiṇa envy, grudge; anger, passion; gajar(u) to produce a loud sound, scold; *n.* a loud, angry sound or speech. *Tu.* kaccāḍuni to quarrel; kaccāṭa quarrelling. *Te.* kayyamu quarrel, dispute, fight, battle; kasaru to scold, rebuke; *n.* anger, a scolding; kasi anger, spite, malice, grudge; (K.) kasugu to mutter in vexation (rhyme-word with 5386 visugu); kacce, kacciya a quarrel; kisaru anger; gay(y)āli a shrew, termagant; gay(y)-āṇincu to behave as a termagant. *Pa.* kayri an enemy, talebearer. *Ga.* (S.³) kayar anger, sorrow. *Kui* kāsē hostility, enmity, blood feud; kāsēnju a male enemy; *fem.* kāsali. *Kuwi* (S.) kaskinai to incense. *Kur.* kackacrnā to be vexed, get annoyed; kackac annoyance, vexation. DED(S) 917.

1090 *Konḍa* kas- (-t-) to be lit (as fire), burn; kasis- (-t-) to light (lamp, fire). *Pe.*

kacay ki- to light (lamp). *Kuwi* (S., *Voc.* p. 78) hiccu kahinomi we kindle fire. DEDS 133.

1091 *Ta.* kacaṇai dampness, moisture; kaci (-v-, -nt-) to ooze out (as moisture from a wall), perspire, weep; kacivu ooze, dampness, perspiration, weeping; kacikacippu being damp, dark, moist to the touch. *Ka.* kasi to ooze, trickle, flow; *n.* drizzling, fine rain. *Kuwi* (S. Su.) kassa, (Isr.) kasa blood. / Cf. Pkt. kasavva- wet, damp. DED(S) 918.

1092 *Kol.* (SSTW, p. 78) kasur, (SR.) kāsul, kāsul cart. *Go.* (S. Pat.) kasur, (Y.) khasur id. (*Voc.* 607). DEDS 134.

1093 *Ta.* kaya great; kayam, kayavu greatness. *Ma.* kaya big. *Te.* gaja large, as in: gaja nimma the large hill orange, *Citrus bergamia* (cf. *DBIA* 229). *Pe.* gaja big. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaja, (F. S.) kajja big, great. DEDS 132.

1094 *Ta.* kaccān west wind, west. *Ma.* kaccān the longshore wind blowing in January and February from NNW. DED 919.

1095 *Ta.* kaccitam accuracy, correctness, neatness. *Te.* kaccitamu exact, accurate, precise, strict, rigorous. DEDS 137.

1096 *Kol.* (SR.) kaccī sword. *Go.* kacci (A.) sword, (SR.) iron sword; (Ch. Ma.) kacci, (Tr. W. Ph.) kaccī, (M.) kacci, kac, (Ko.) kas iron; (Mu.) kacc iron, iron blade (of spade) (*Voc.* 460). / ? < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2866. DEDS 138.

1097 *Ta.* kaccu (kacci-) to bite, gnaw, nibble (nursery). *To.* koc- (koč-) to bite. *Ka.* kaccu, karcu to bite, sting, smart, ache (as the stomach), bite (as pepper); *n.* biting, a bite, incision; kaccike biting. *Tu.* kaccuni to bite. *Kol.* (Kin.) kacc- id. *Pa.* kacc- to bite, sting. *Ga.* (Oll.) kas- to bite; (S.) kacc- to sting. *Go.* (many dialects) kask- to bite, (Tr. also) (belly) gnaws from hunger; (Tr. Ph. SR.) kaccānā to gnash the teeth; (M. Ko. L.) kac-, (Y. Ko.) kas- to bite (*Voc.* 458, 608). *Pe.* kaca kupi scorpion (kupi crab). *Manḍ.* kaca kupe scorpion. *Kui* kasa (kasi-) to bite, sting; *n.* a bite, sting; *pl. action* kaska (kaski-). *Kuwi* (F.) kacali, (S.) kaccinai to bite, sting; (Su.) kacc- (-it-) to bite; (Su. P.) kaca kupi scorpion; (S.) kaskeri centipede. *Kur.* xassnā to derange (the stomach), act as a purgative. *Malt.* qaswe to eat greedily, nip off with the teeth. Cf. 1390 *Ta.* kaṛi. DED(S, N) 920.

1098 *Ta.* kaccu a kind of corset worn by Indian women in ancient times. *Ma.* kaccu bodice to confine the breast. / ? < Skt. kañcuka-. DED 921.

1099 *Ka.* kaccu to join. *Tu.* kaccuni to be joined fast; kaccāvuni to join fast; gajipuni to fasten, strengthen; kaupuni, (B-K.) kāypu to fasten, bind tight. *Kor.* (O.) kāypu to tighten. *Pa.* (S.) kañcip- (kañcit-) to fasten bullock to yoke. *Ga.* (P. S.²) kanuyk- (kanuyt-) to yoke bullocks to cart or plough.

Go. (Mu.) kah- to tie, fasten up, secure (*Voc.* 613); (Tr.) kaccānā to be tied tight (e.g. clothes). *Pe.* gac- (-c-) to tie, bind. *Manḍ.* geh- (-t-), gehpa- to bind. *Kui* gaspa (gast-) to tie a knot, hang, suspend; *n.* hanging, suspension, suicide by hanging; (K.) gah- (gast-) to tie. *Kuwi* (P.) gah- to bind; (Mah.) gahpo fastening, tying. *Kur.* (Hahn) xājnā to tether, bind by the feet. DEDS 139, DEDS 141.

1100 *Kur.* xaccnā to divide (soft material) by force, break by pulling, pull to pieces, break off, bite off; (as an auxiliary) finish, do thoroughly, definitely, or finally; xaccnā to be pulled off, break short. *Malt.* qace to break as a cord, cure an illness by exorcism, end, finish; qacre to be broken, be done, be over; qacro broken; torn cloth. DED 923.

1101 *Kur.* kajjnā to press down under a weight (so as to prevent escape, straighten, etc.), throw one's weight upon, hammer. *Malt.* kaje to beat down (as earth), wash (as clothes), fall upon (as a trap). DED 924.

1102 *Kui* kaja (kaji-) to be congealed, solidified by growing cold; ganja (ganji-) to solidify, coagulate, become solid; *pl. action* gaska (gaski-). *Kuwi* (F.) kajali to be congealed, become curdled. DEDS 135.

1103 *Ka.* gajani poor rice land. *Tu.* gajani poor or infertile ground. DEDS 136.

1104 *Ka.* kajji, gajji scab, itch; (Hav.) kajju itch. *Koḍ.* kajji itch. *Tu.* gajji itch, scab. *Te.* gajji id.; kasi itching, desire; kasimiri itching. *Nk.* (Ch.) khaj itch. *Pa.* kajra id. *Go.* (Ko.) kajram ringworm (*Voc.* 463); (Ma. M. S.) gajji, (Ko.) gajju itch (*Voc.* 1019); (LuS.) kusee id. *Konḍa* (BB) gazi id. *Kui* kasa the itch. *Kur.* khasrā id; xāsnā to scratch for relief; xāsrnā to scratch oneself. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2621, kacchū-; no. 3827, kharjū-, Pkt. khajju-; no. 3854, khasa-, Pkt. (Ardhamāgadhī) kasara-, khasara-, H. khasrā (whence *Kur.* khasrā). DED(S) 925.

1105 *Ka.* gañjanike, gañjīpīke a species of fragrant grass. *Tu.* gañjanigē a fragrant grass. DEDS 140.

1106 *Ko.* kaj barley. *To.* koj id. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) gajja- id. DED(S) 926.

1107 *Ta.* kañci rice-water, water poured off rice, starch. *Ma.* kaññi rice-gruel, starch. *Ko.* kaj ni•r water poured off rice. *To.* koj rice-porridge. *Ka.* gañji rice-gruel, starch. *Koḍ.* kañji rice-gruel, porridge. *Tu.* gañji gruel, rice-water, starch, porridge. *Te.* ganji gruel. *Ga.* (S.²) genji water from boiled rice. *Go.* (Ko.) genji ēr id. (*Voc.* 1174); ? (Tr.) kāsar yellow water which comes out of strained rice; (SR.) kaisar boiled rice gruel; (Ch.) kāsar, (Mu. S.) kāsar, (Ma.) ka²eri water of boiled rice (*Voc.* 662). *Konḍa* (BB) genzi water poured from boiled rice. *Kuwi* (Su.) genji id. *Kur.* kañji, kañji-amm water made very sour by a prolonged stay over cooked

rice; broth or vegetable soup (eaten with rice and considered as curry); acid in general (< IA). /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3016, Skt. *kāñjīka*-, *kāñjī*-, *kāñcika*- water of boiled rice in a state of spontaneous fermentation. DED(S) 927.

1108 *Ka.* *kañci* a kind of lime or bitter, sour orange; (Hav.) *kañcuḷi* a sour fruit. *Tu.* *kañci-kāyi*, *kañci-puḷi* a kind of bitter orange used in medicine. DED 928.

1109 *Ta.* *kaṭa* (-pp-, -nt-) to pass through, traverse, cross, exceed, excel, win, overcome, transgress; go, proceed, pass (as time, water, clouds, etc.); *kaṭattu* (*kaṭatti*-) to cause to go, drive, transport, pass (as time); *n.* boat; *kaṭappu* passing over, wicket or narrow passage in a wall or hedge; *kaṭavāṇ* channel cut through ridge of paddy-field to let surplus water run off; *kaṭavu* (*kaṭavi*-) to cause to go, drive, ride, dispatch, discharge (as a missile); *n.* way, path, direction; *kaṭavai* leap, jump, passing over, way; fault, defect; *kaṭavuḷ* god (who transcends speech and mind); *kaṭāvu* (*kaṭāvi*-) to discharge (as missiles), ride, drive, drive in (as a nail, peg, wedge), urge; *kaṭācu* (*kaṭāci*-), *kiṭācu* (*kiṭāci*-) to drive (as a nail), throw; *kaṭai* end, limit, boundary; lowness, lowest, worst; entrance, gate; *kaṭāici* end, extremity, the last; *kaṭaiṇaṇ* man of low caste, man of mean character; *kaṭaimai* meanest condition; *kaṭaiyar* men of the lowest caste or status; *kaṭu*, *keṭu* fixed time, period, term. *Ma.* *kaṭakka* to pass over, enter, pass out, transgress, surpass; *kaṭattuka* to make to pass, insert, introduce; *kaṭattu* transporting, conveying; *kaṭappu* passage, transgression; *kaṭa* what is ultimate; way; *kaṭasi* end, termination; *kaṭampa*, *kaṭāyi* stile, gate bar; *kaṭavu* beach, landing place, wharf; track of wild beasts; *kaṭāvuka*, *kiṭāvuka* to drive (as a carriage), drive in (as a nail); *gaḍu*, *keṭu* term, instalment. *Ko.* *kaṭv-* (*kaṭd-*) to cross (river), come out or leave (house), (years) pass; (sun, moon) rises; *kaṭ-* (*kayt-/kaṭy-*) to make to cross, send off; *me·ki·* (< **kay-*; *me·kaṭ-*) to get up (cf. 5086 *Ta.* *mē*); *me·kaṭc-* (*me·kaṭc-*) to make to get up; *kaṭv* cattle-path through bushes, ford; *kaṭ*, *kaṭc* extreme end (*kaṭ* al side of belly, *kaṭ pa·t* the end, at last, *kaṭ* may NE. monsoon [i.e. last rain], *kaṭca·c* last woman in series, *kaṭc* ib very excellent iron, *kaṭc* aky worthless rice); *gaḍv*, *gayṭ* fixed or appointed time. *To.* *kaḍ-* (*kaḍθ-*) to leave, pass, cross; *kaṭ-* (*kaṭy-*) to send, take across; *kaḍ* a stride; *kaḍ fo·y* corner of mouth (for *po·y*, see 5352); *kaḍ xo·l* mox last-born son (for *ko·l*, see 1479); *kaḍf* path, entrance to wood; *kaḍḅ* end (of thing, event); *koḍf* stipulated period of an agreement; *koṭy* fixed period (of imprisonment or purgatory), fixed time for paying a loan. *Ka.* *kaḍe* to pass over, transgress, pass, elapse, get through; *n.* end, termination, limit, position of being last, low or inferior, worse than, side, direction, last, at last; *kaṭa* end, corner, etc.; *kaḍa*

a ferry, ford; *kaḍakal* wicket or narrow passage in walls or hedges; *kaḍame*, *kaḍime* deficiency, inferiority, remainder; *kaḍaval* god; *kaḍāyisu* to drive in (as a nail); *gaḍa*, *gaḍaba*, *gaḍavu*, *gaḍi*, *gaḍu*, *gaḍuba*, *gaḍuvu* limit, limited time, period, instalment. *Koḍ.* *kaḍa-* (*kaḍap-*, *kaḍand-*) to cross; *kaḍat-* (*kaḍati-*) to take across; *kaḍe* end (of row, event, etc.); *kaḍeki* at last; *kaḍe kuṇṇi* the youngest child. *Tu.* *kaḍapuni* to cross, ford, pass, elapse, surpass; *kaḍapāvuni* to cause to pass, help one to ford a river; *kaḍapuḍuni* to dispatch, forward, send away; *kaḍapa* distance; *kaḍapu* a ferry; *kaḍapelu* that which can be crossed over; *kaḍame* deficiency, defect, remnant; less, deficient, remaining; *kaḍe* verge, margin, end, extremity, place; last, final, low, mean; *gaḍu* a term, fixed time or place. *Kor.* (O.) *kaḍappuru*, (M.) *kaḍi* to send. *Te.* *kaḍacu*, *gaḍacu*, *gaḍucu* to pass, elapse; pass over, cross, transgress, exceed; *kaḍapu*, *gaḍupu* to pass, cause to pass or elapse, put off, defer, drive, push; *kaḍa* end, extremity, place, direction, vicinity; *kaḍa-gottu* to die; *adj.* the youngest, last; *kaḍacanu* to die, be destroyed or lost, be completed; cross, pass over; *kaḍategu* to end, come to a close; *kaṭṭakaḍa* the very end, the very last place or point; *adj.* the very last, farthest, hindmost; *kaḍapa*, *gaḍapa* threshold; *kaḍa-paṭa* at last; *kaḍapaṭi* last, final; *kaḍapala* the end; *kaḍama* remainder; remaining; *gaḍuvu* term, period, or limit of time, appointed time within which action is to be performed. *Pa.* *kaḍa* (*pl.* *kaḍel*) end, side; *kaḍp-* (*kaḍt-*) to cross; *kaḍ-* (*kaṭṭ-*) to throw (normally used as aux. vb.). *Ga.* (Oll.) *kaṭp-* (*kaṭ-*) to cross; *kar-* aux. vb. denoting completeness; (S.) *kar-* to yean; (P.) *kar-* to give birth to; (S.³) *kar-* (*kaṭ-*) to drop, give birth to. *Go.* (SR.) *kaḍ-verci* evening time (verci light) (*Voc.* 485). *Koṇḍa* *garvi-* (-t-) to go beyond the boundary of a village, fail a promise, disregard (elder's words); (BB) *nā-* (-t-), *nāv-* (-it-) to cross (< **nā-* < **gṇā-*). *Pe.* *nā-* (-t-) to cross. *Manḍ.* *kṛā-* id. *Kui* *grāsa* (*grāsi-*) to pass something over or through, pass a thing through the outstretched legs; *grāpa* (*grāt-*) to cross, cross over, ford, pass by; *n.* act of crossing, fording, passing by; *ḍrāpa* (*ḍrāt-*) to step over, overflow; *n.* step, sill, threshold. *Kuwi* (F.) *grāncali* to cross over; (S.) *glā'nai* to pass, cross (river); (Isr.) *gṇa²-* to cross; *gṇap-* to take across; *kaṭu* time (suitable period). *Kur.* *kaṭṭnā* to cross, pass over or above, overtake and go beyond, out-distance, surpass, go to excess; *kaṭa'anā*, *kaṭṭa'anā* to take across; pass over, skip over. *Malt.* *kaṭe* to exceed, pass, cross; *kaṭtre* to pass, spend time; help across; *kaṭp* exceedingly, much, very. *Br.* *xarring* to proceed on foot, make one's way. (or with 1356 *Ta.* *kaṭi*). /Cf. OMar. (Master) *kaḍe*, *kaḍa* edge, side. DED(S, N) 929.

1110 (a) *Ta.* *kaṭakaṭav-eṇal*, *kaṭakaṭ-eṇal* onom, clattering, rattling, rumbling; sounding rapidly; *kaṭakaṭa-* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle (as a pin

in a jewel); kaṭakaṭappu clatter, rattling, rumbling. *Ko.* gaṭum guṭum in- to thunder; imit. of noise of rock rolling down hillside; gaṭm particle expr. noise of thunder, of door-hinges. *Ka.* kaṭakuṭa noise in the stomach arising from drinking much water; gaḍagaḍa ennu to rumble or rattle (as thunder, carts, etc.); gaḍavaṇe loud sound, noise. *Tu.* kaṭukuṭu uneasiness in the bowels; gaḍagaḍa a chattering noise. *Te.* kaṭakaṭa a rattling sound; gaḍagaḍa trembling, quaking, or quivering. *Kur.* xaṇar-xaṇar the sound of articles loosely packed and playing against one another (the creaking of a cart, etc.); xaṇar-xaṇar²rnā to rattle loosely together; xaṇar²rnā to rattle. *Malt.* qarqarē to purl, murmur. / MBE 1969, p. 288, no. 1, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3972, *gaḍagaḍa-, no. 4419 *ghaḍaghada-; also cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) kaḍayaḍ- to crush, crack, crackle, and kaḍatti imit. of crackling. DED 930(a).

(b) *Ka.* kaṭakaṭa kaḍi, kaṭṭane kaḍi to grind one's teeth (also kaṭṭakaṭṭa kaḍi); to produce the sound kaṭakaṭa in chewing a hard or crisp substance; kaṭakaṭennu to crackle; kaṭakane with the sound of kaṭa, produced when one bites a hard or crisp substance; kaṭaku, kaṭuku, kaṭikaṭi crispness (of bread and other eatables). *Tu.* kaṭukuṭu noise produced in biting or chewing any hard substance. *Te.* kaṭukku sound produced in biting or in cutting with nippers; (B.) kaṭakaṭa a crackling noise, as in chewing, etc. / MBE 1969, pp. 288-9, no. 2, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2632, kaṭakaṭāpayati gnashes the teeth, H. kaṭkaṭi grinding the teeth; also no. 3771 H. khar-kharānā to grind the teeth. DED(N) 930(b).

1111 *Ka.* kaḍagu, kaḍaṅgu, kaḍugu to be or become full of desire, eagerness, zeal, strive, make efforts; kaḍaṅgu desire, wish. *Te.* kaḍāgu, kaḍaṅgu, kaṇāgu to endeavour, strive; kaḍāka, kaḍaṅka, kaṇāka striving, attempt. DED 932.

1112 *Ta.* kaṭapaṭāv-eṇal hullabaloo, busting, sounding confusedly. *Ka.* gaḍa, gaḍi a term expr. disorder; gaḍabaḍa, gaḍabaḍi, gaḍabiḍi, gaḍibiḍi confusion, puzzle, tumult, vexation. *Tu.* gaḍabaḍi, gaḍibiḍi bustle, confusion, disorder, tumult, disturbance. *Te.* gaḍabaḍa, gaḍabiḍa noise, bustle, tumult, confusion, disorder. / MBE 1969, p. 296, no. 40, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3974, *gaḍa-baḍa- confused. DED 933.

1113 *Ta.* kaṭam debt, religious obligations, duty; kaṭaṇ obligation, debt, loan of money, tax; kaṭamai duty, obligation, tax, tribute. *Ma.* kaṭam, kaṭaṇ, kaṭappu, kaṭama debt, obligation; kaṭappukkāraṇ debtor. *To.* koṇṇ loan, debt. *Ka.* kaḍa debt, loan (of money, cloths, books, etc. and eatables). *Tu.* kaḍa loan, debt. *Go.* (Mu.) karra, (Ma.) kara loan (*Voc.* 557). ? Cf. 1149 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DED(S, N) 934.

1114 *Ta.* kaṭamā, kaṭamāṇ bison; kaṭamai, kaṭampai elk. *Ma.* kaṭamān elk, fallow deer. *Ka.* kaḍave, kaḍava, kaḍaba, kaḍabe, kaḍavu, kaḍaha elk; Indian stag, *Rusa aristotelis*; kaḍiti, gaṇaje a kind of deer or elk; (Gowda) kaḍE stag. *Koḍ.* kaḍamē sambur. *Tu.* kaḍama stag, elk. *Te.* kaḍāti, kaṇāti musk deer; kaḍāju, kaḍiti, kaṇāju, kaṇiti nilgao, a species of antelope; (B.) kaṇuju sambur deer. *Kol.* kaḍas id. *Nk.* kaṇas id. *Kur.* kārśā, (Tiga, Bleses) kārśā male of the bādō-deer. Cf. 1123 *Ta.* kaṭavu. DED(S, N) 935.

1115 *Ta.* kaṭampan unruly person; kaṭampi lewd woman. *Ma.* kaṭampan unruly. DED 936.

1116 *Ta.* kaṭampu, kaṭampam common cadamba, *Anthocephalus cadamba*. *Ma.* kaṭampu *Nauclea cadamba*; *Eugenia racemosa*. *To.* koḍb sp. tree. *Ka.* kaḍamba, kaḍava, kaḍaval, kaḍavu, kaḍaha, kaḍavoḍa *N. cadamba* Roxb. *Te.* kaḍāmi-ceṭṭu, kaḍimi, (Inscr.) kaḍamu id. *Ga.* (S.³) kaṇapa māre id. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2710, Skt. kadamba-, kalamba-. [*A. cadamba* Miq. = *N. cadamba* Roxb.] DED(N) 937.

1117 *Ta.* kaṭampai a kind of hornet. *Ma.* kaṭannal, kaṭunnal, kaṭanta, kaṭantal wasp, hornet. *To.* koḍḍ wasp. *Ka.* kaḍanduru, kaḍandurute, kaḍaja, kaṇaja wasp, hornet. *Koḍ.* kaḍandi wasp. *Tu.* kaṇajada puri hornet. *Te.* kaḍūduru, kaṇūduru, kaṇiriga, kaṇuriga, kaṇuru id.; (B) kaḍaju, kaṇaju wasp. *Kol.* (SR) gāndhīl potte stinging bee (< Mar.). *Pa.* gaṇḍid hornet. *Go.* (Mu.) kāṇḍul, (Ma.) kāṇḍuli id. (*Voc.* 627); ? (Mu.) kaṇāṭi id. (*Voc.* 527); (Tr.) gāndhīl the large yellow house hornet (*Voc.* 1042; < IA); (Koya Su.) kāṇḍrūm hornet. *Kui* krāṇḍi a black hornet. / Cf. Skt. kaṇabha- a kind of fly with a sting; cf. Skt. gāndhālī-, gāndhōlī- wasp, Pkt. (*DNM*) gāndhelli- bee, Mar. gāndhīl (māśī) gadfly or other fly of which the bite occasions a bump. DED(S, N) 938.

1118 *Ta.* kaṭal sea; kaṭalar fishermen. *Ma.* kaṭal sea. *Ka.* kaḍal id. *Koḍ.* kaḍa id. *Tu.* kaḍalu id. *Te.* kaḍali id.; kaḍalu a wave; kaḍalu-konu to swell, rise, increase (or the latter with 1350 *Ta.* kaṇal). DED(N) 939.

1119 *Ta.* kaṭalāṭi *Achyranthes aspera*. *Ma.* kaṭalāṭi id. DED 940.

1120 *Ta.* kaṭalai Bengal gram, *Cicer arietinum*. *Ma.* kaṭala. ? *Ko.* kacḷ (kaṭalai > *kaṇḷ > *kaṇḷ > kacḷ). *Ka.* kaḍale, kaḍle. *Koḍ.* kaḍale. *Tu.* kaḍalē. DED(S) 941.

1121 *Ta.* kaṭalai *Melastoma malabathricum*, Indian rhododendron. *Ma.* (Lush.) kaṭali id. DEDS 142.

1122 *Ka.* kaḍavasa, kaḍāsu a skin to sit or lie on. *Tu.* kaḍata, (B-K.) kaḍito skin. *Te.* kaḍavasamu a dried skin used by ascetics as a bed; kaḷavasamu, kaḷāsamu a skin or hide. DED(S) 942.

1123 *Ta.* kaṭavu, kaṭā, kaṭāy male of sheep or goat, he-buffalo; kiṭā buffalo, bull, ram; kiṭāy male of sheep; kaṭāri, kiṭāri heifer, young cow that has not calved; (PPTI) kaṭamai female of the goat. *Ma.* kaṭā, kiṭā, kiṭāvu male of cattle, young and vigorous; child, young person; kaṭacci heifer, young cow, calf; kiṭāri a cow-calf, heifer; female buffalo. *Ko.* kaṛc na-g buffalo calf between two and three years; kaṛc kurl cow calf between two and three years; ? ke-v calf of buffalo or cow, under one year (? < *kṛc-v); ? ke-n im, ke-no-ṛ im buffalo with its calf; ke-n a-v, ke-no-ṛ a-v cow with its calf. ? *To.* kaṛ pen for calves from 6 months to 1-2 years. *Ka.* kaḍasu young cow or buffalo that has not yet calved. *Koḍ.* kaḍici id. *Tu.* gaḍasu id. *Te.* krēpu calf (? or with 1594 *Ta.* ciṛu). *Go.* (Ph.) kāṛā young buffalo (*Voc.* 648). *Koṇḍa* (BB) grālu calf. *Kui* (K.) grāḍu, (W.) ḍrāḍu (*pl.* ḍrāṭka) id.; (W.) gāro a bullock or buffalo not trained to the plough; kṛai young female buffalo or goat. *Kuwi* (Su.) dālu, (F. S.) dālu calf. *Kur.* kaṛā young male buffalo; kaṛi young female buffalo; kaṛrū, kaḍrū buffalo calf (male or female). *Br.* xarās bull, bullock; xar ram. Cf. 1114 *Ta.* kaṭamā. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2645 *kaṭṭa- (also Skt. [*lex.*] kaṭāha- a young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing), and no. 2658 *kaḍḍa- DED(S) 943.

1124 *Ta.* kaṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to bite, bite off, bite and eat, gnaw, nibble, champ, hurt; *n.* biting, scar of a bite; kaṭippu scar of a bite. *Ma.* kaṭikka to bite, chew, smart, pain, cheat; kaṭiyuka to be pained, broken; kaṭi a bite, biting; a cheat. *Ko.* kayṛ- (kaṛc-) to bite; kayṛ, kayṛl a bite. *To.* koṛy- (koṛc-) to have desire to scratch. *Ka.* kaḍi to bite, sting, itch, pain (as the stomach), gnash, chew; kaḍita, kaḍata biting, bite as of insects, itching, gripe; kāṭu a bite, cut. *Koḍ.* kaḍi- (kaḍip-, kaḍic-) to bite; kaḍi a bite. *Tu.* kaḍepini, kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni to bite, champ, gnaw, grind. *Te.* kāṭu biting, a bite, cut, notch. *Go.* (SR.) kaḍḍiyānā to bite (*Voc.* 484). *Koṇḍa* kaṭ- (-t-) to bite, sting; (hunger, thirst) to be felt; kaṭis-, kaṭpis- to cause to bite or sting. *Pe.* kaṭ-, in: ṭaḍaṇ kaṭ- to gnash the teeth. *Kur.* kaṭṭnā to cut with the teeth, gnaw holes. *Br.* gaṭ a bite (cf. Bal. gaṭṭ id.; Elfenbein, p. 391). DED(S, N) 945.

1125 *Ta.* kaṭi (-v-, -nt-) to cut away; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut into pieces; kaṭikai piece cut off. *Ma.* kaṭiyuka to clear bamboos from thorns. *Ka.* kaḍi to cut, chop, fell, cut off, dig (as well, ditch); kaḍi, kaḍita, kaḍa, kaḍata, kaḍuku cutting, a cut, portion cut off, chip, bit; kaḍiyuvike cutting; kaḍisu, kaḍiyisu to cause to cut; (PBh.) kaḍitale sword. *Tu.* kaḍiyuni to be cut in two; kaḍi small fragment, bit; kaḍpuni, kaḍupuni to cut, fell; kaḍḍāṭa cutting, fighting; kaḍuṭa, gaḍi a cut, incision; (B-K.) kaḍtale a long-edged sword. *Te.* kaḍi a morsel, a mouthful; kaḍi-kaḍalu fragments, bits, pieces. *Kur.* xaṭṭnā (xaṭṭyas)

to divide, separate in several sets or parts, portion out. DED(S) 946.

1126 *Ta.* kaṭi (-v-, -nt-) to reprove, rebuke, chide. *Malt.* qar̥ye to reproach, scold, abuse. DEDS 143.

1127 *Ta.* kaṭi protection, safeguard, defence; kaṭikai shield. *Ka.* kaḍitale shield. DEDS 144.

1128 *Ta.* kaṭi pickle; kaṭippā, kaṭippān curry, relish, condiment, pickle. *Ka.* kaḍi curds mixed with salt, chillies, mustard, etc., and some rice flour boiled and seasoned. DEDS 145.

1129 *Ta.* kaṭi scent, odour, fragrance; (-pp-, -tt-) to waft an aroma, emit fragrance. *Te.* (SAN) kaḍi good or bad odour. DEDS 146.

1130 *Ta.* kaṭikai bolt, sliding catch. *Ma.* kaṭika peg tied to the well-rope to prevent its slipping from the bucket. *Te.* gaḍacila wooden pin with which a bucket is fastened to the pole of a picottah. DED 947.

1131 *Ta.* kaṭiccai *Casearia tomentosa*. *Ka.* kaḍisa tree producing a brown berry that is used as the drop to an ear-ring. *Te.* kaḍise *Cluytia collina*. DED 948.

1132 *Koḷ.* keḍiak tiger. *Nk.* khareyak panther. *Go.* (A.) kharyal tiger; (Haig) kariyāl panther (*Voc.* 999). *Kui* kṛāḍi, krāṇḍi tiger, leopard, hyena. *Kuwi* (F.) kṛani tiger; (S.) klā'ni tiger, leopard; (Su. P. Isr.) kṛa'ni (*pl.* -ṇa) tiger. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) karaḍa- id. DED(S) 1059(b).

1133 *Ta.* kaṭivālam horse's bit, bridle. *Ma.* kaṭivālam bit; kaṭi-nān, kaṭi-nānam bridle; kaṭi-vāru id., bit. *Ko.* karva-lm reins. *To.* kaḍoṇm (*obl.* kaḍoṇt-) id. *Ka.* kaḍivāṇa, kaḍivāṇa bit, bridle. *Tu.* kaḍivāṇa bridle; kaḍḍyana bridle, reins, bit. *Te.* kaḷliyamū, kaḷlemū bridle. *Go.* (W.) kariāri bit of bridle; (Ph.) kariyāri bridle (*Voc.* 532). DED(S) 950.

1134 *Ta.* kaṭu, kaṭu-kkāy chebulic myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula*. *Ma.* kaṭukkāyi, kaṭukka ink-nut, *T. chebula*. *To.* koṛ ko-y gall-nut (? ink-nut, myrobalan). *Te.* karaka, karakkāya chebulic myrobalan, *T. chebula*. *Pa.* karka id. *Go.* (G. Mu.) karka, (M.) karkā, (Ma.) kahka, (M.) kakā (? kahkā) id. (*Voc.* 540). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) kaRka id. *Kuwi* (S.) karka id. DED 951.

1135 *Ta.* kaṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to throb and pain (as from sting, venomous bite, prick, toothache), ache (as from rheumatism, colic, dysentery, the leg from walking, head from carrying load, arm from writing), be too highly seasoned, pungent, be angry, indignant, wroth, move swiftly; *n.* bitterness, pungency, poison, astringency; severe, cruel, harsh, extreme; kaṭukkam speed; kaṭukkeṇal being hasty, passionate, peppery; kaṭukaṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to throb (as from the sting of a scorpion),

be too highly seasoned, show signs of anger (as by sour looks, harsh words); kaṭukaṭuppu throbbing pain, excessive seasoning, sign of hot temper; kaṭukam pungency; kaṭuku (kaṭuki-) to move fast, blow hard as wind, increase; kaṭutt-ēru wasp, hornet; kaṭuppu throbbing pain, aching, wrath, speed; kaṭumai severity, harshness, ferocity, anger, heat, speed; kaṭi speed, swiftiness, sharpness, keenness, pungency; kaṭicu asperity; kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to increase, as the passion of love. *Ma.* kaṭu pungent, extreme, excessive, fierce, impetuous; kaṭukuka to hasten; kaṭukam pungent; kaṭukka to grow hard, sharp, worse (as pain); kaṭuppam, kaṭuma pungency, harshness, bravery, strength of toddy, vinegar, etc.; kaṭuppu, kaṭukaṭuppu austerity; kaṭi extreme, sharp; kaṭayuka to pain; (Tiyya) kaṭaccilu pain. *Ka.* kaḍu, kaṭṭa, kaṭṭu, kaḍi, kaḍadu, kaḍidu intensity, vehemence, impetuosity, swiftiness, abundance, greatness; greatly, swiftly; kaḍupu, kaḍipu, kaḍuhu, kaḍume force, vehemence, severity. *Koḍ.* kaḍipa quickness. *Tu.* kaḍu pungency, severity, excess; pungent, extreme, severe; kaḍḍu severity, rigour, harshness; kaḍpu excessive, beyond limit; kaḍuve hero, courageous man, clever man; kaḍume pride, vanity, ostentation. *Te.* kaḍu much, great, exceeding; kaḍīdi id., difficult, hard; kaḍimi valour, bravery; increase; kaṭṭīdi a cruel, merciless, hard-hearted, or unfeeling man; kaṭṭ-aluka great displeasure or anger. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) keḍed severe. *Nk.* kaṭu bitter, sour. *Go.* (Ko.) kaṭi severe (of pain) (*Voc.* 466). *Konḍa* (BB) kaṭu sharp. *Kui* kaṭi nōmeri a severe fever; kaṭru kāu a species of fruit or berry with a pungent taste; krō pungent; krō inba to have a pungent smell. *Kuwi* (Su.) gaḍḍu much; (S.) gaddu much, many. *Kur.* xaṛxā bitter, pungent, highly salted, harsh (fig.), changed to bitterness (of feelings); xaṛxnā to affect the palate unpleasantly (as things salted or spiced to excess), be uttered harshly; xaṛxō bile in its vesicle. *Malt.* qaṛqe bitter; qāṭare to throb with pain. *Br.* xaṛēn bitter (or with 1466 *Ta.* kār). Cf. 1137 *Ta.* kaṭuku. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2641, *Skt.* kaṭu-, kaṭuka-pungent (taste or smell), sharp, fierce, impetuous. DED(S, N) 952.

1136 *Ta.* kaṭuñcūl first pregnancy (for cūl, see 2733); kaṭumpuppāl first milk drawn from a cow after calving, beestings boiled into a paste (for pāl, see 4096). *Ma.* kaṭiññūl first-born of man or beast; kaṭumpiḷḷa first-born, the strongest child. *To.* kaṭṭaṣ first-born (k. mox first-born son, k. xu-x first-born daughter); kaṭṭaṣ fi-ṛ first pregnancy. *Tu.* kaḍiṛu first-born. From DED(S) 943 (Su. 1976, p. 99, n. 6).

1137 *Ta.* kaṭuku Indian mustard, *Brassica juncea*, mustard seed. *Ma.* kaṭuku mustard. *Ko.* kaṛḡ id. *To.* koṛx mustard seed. *Koḍ.* kaḍu id. Cf. 1135 *Ta.* kaṭu. DED 953.

1138 *Ta.* kaṭukkan man's ear-ring; kaṭippu, kaṭippam ear-ornament. *Ma.* kaṭukkan ear-ring; kaṭimpu ear-ornament. *Ko.* kaṛk ear-ring. *Ka.* kaṭaku, kaḍaku, kaḍuku a kind of ear-ring with a precious stone or pearls in the middle. *Koḍ.* kaḍiki ear-ring. DED(N) 954.

1139 *Ka.* kaḍumbu, kaḍubu, kaḍabu a kind of cake boiled in steam. *Koḍ.* kaḍimbi, kaḍimbutṭi small ball of rice. *Tu.* kaḍubu, kaḍumbu a kind of cake. *Te.* kuḍumu a bun or cake boiled in steam (vowel u by crossing with u of items in 1680 'round'). *Go.* (SR.) kuḍum flour-ball; (Tr.) kuddum (*pl.* kudduhk) the ball of mahua and flour which Gonds take on journeys as provisions (*Voc.* 734; < *Te.*). /Cf. *Mar.* kaḍbū a cake stuffed and rolled up. DED(S) 955.

1140 *Ta.* kaṭuvaṇ male monkey, tom-cat; kaṭuvaṇ-panṛi boar. *Ma.* kaṭuvaṇ male of cats, pigs, etc.; kaṭaṇ wild hog, tom-cat, male tiger. *Ko.* kaṛvn tom-cat. *Ka.* gaḍava a stout male monkey; (Hav.) kaṭṭā male cat. *Go.* (A. Y.) gaḍḍi black-faced monkey; (Haig) gaḍḍē id. (male) (*Voc.* 1028). *Malt.* gaḍa-berge, gaḍo a wildcat. DED(S, N) 956.

1141 *Ta.* kaṭai (-v-, -nt-) to churn, turn in lathe, mash to pulp (as vegetables with the bowl of a ladle); kaṭaical polishing, enamelling, turned work in wood; kaṭaical turning on a lathe, that which is turned on a lathe; kaṭaical uli turner's chisel; kaṭaiyal turning in a lathe, agitating, churning. *Ma.* kaṭayuka to churn, turn on lathe, polish; kaṭa churning; kaṭaccal turning; kaṭaccil turning and polishing (wood, etc.), churning. *Ko.* kaṛv- (kaṛḍ-) to churn; kaṛc uly lathe. *To.* kaṛ- (kaṛḍ-) to churn. *Ka.* kaḍe, kaḍi to churn, stir, rub together (as two pieces of wood to excite fire), turn in a lathe; kaḍe, kaḍa, kaḍaha, kaḍeta churning; kaḍayisu to cause to churn. *Koḍ.* kaḍe- (kaḍev-, kaḍand-) to grind with mortar and pestle; (Shanmugam) kaḍev grinding; kaḍace kalli mortar and pestle. *Tu.* kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni to stir up, turn; kaḍeñcuni to knead; kaḍanda grinding; kaḍavu, kaḍcilu, karcilu a turning lathe; (B-K.) kaḍañjige kneading. *Go.* (Mu.) karrih-, (Ph.) karahtānā, (S.) karah- to churn (*Voc.* 559); (LuS.) kērtuna id. *Konḍa* (BB) karas-(-t-) to stir with ladle. *Kui* kaṛsa (kaṛsi-) to knead; *n.* act of kneading. *Malt.* gaṭye to churn. DED(S, N) 957.

1142 *Ta.* kaṭai shop, bazaar, market. *Ma.* kaṭa market. DED 958.

1143 *Kur.* kaṛmā waist. *Malt.* kaṛme id.

1144 *Ta.* keṭṭi cleverness, skill; keṭṭi-kkāraṇ clever, active man. *Ma.* kaṭṭiyam skill, cleverness; kaṭṭikkāraṇ a clever man. *To.* koṭyxo-ṛn clever person. *Ka.* gaṭṭi ability; a strong, smart person; gaṭṭiga a strong, able man. *Koḍ.* geṭṭigē clever man; *fem.* geṭṭigati. *Tu.* kaḍuve clever man; gaṭṭi clever, able;

gaṭṭige a clever man; gaḍusu clever. *Te.* gaṭṭi able, clever, expert; gaṭṭitanamu ability, cleverness; gaṭṭivāḍu an able, capable, or clever man; gaḍusu clever, shrewd; gaḍusari a clever or shrewd man. ? Cf. 1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DED 959.

1145 *Ta.* kaṭṭil cot, bedstead, couch, sofa; throne. *Ma.* kaṭṭil bedstead, cot. *Ko.* kaṭṭ cot. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭi id. *Te.* kaṭṭi litter, dooly. *Go.* (Tr. Mu.) kaṭṭul (*obl.* kaṭṭud-, *pl.* kaṭṭuhk) bed, cot; (numerous dialects) kaṭṭul, kaṭṭul id. (*Voc.* 477). *Koṇḍa* (Sova dial.) kaṭel(i) cot. *Pe.* kaṭel id. *Mand.* kaṭel id. *Kui* (K.) gaṭeli id. *Kuwi* (Su.) kaṭeli, (P.) gaṭeli, (S.) kateli, (F.) kuteli (i.e. kaṭeli; *pl.* kutelka, i.e. kaṭelka) id. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3781, khāṭvā- cot; no. 3785, khaṭṭi- bier (*lex.*); also kaṭāha- cot (*lex.*). From IA: *Pa.* kaṭeya cot (< Halbi); *Kui* kaṭe id.; *Kur.* khaṭi bedstead, bed; *Malt.* kaṭe, kāṭi id. DED(S) 960.

1146 *Ma.* kaṭṭila, kaṭṭala, kaṭṭila door frame. ? *Ko.* kaṭo-l wall of temple compound. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭole door frame. Cf. 1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu. DEDS 147.

1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to tie, fasten, build, wear, put on, bind by spells, marry, shut up, store, hug, compare with, be equal; *n.* tie, band, fastening, regulations, custom, building, marriage, bundle, packet, dam, causeway; kaṭṭaṭam building, binding of a book, setting of a jewel; kaṭṭanam building; kaṭṭalai code, rule, regulations, etc.; kaṭṭai dam. *Ma.* keṭṭuka to tie, build, clasp, yoke, dress, marry, make into a bundle, stop, restrain, build, become entangled, clot; keṭṭikka to cause to tie, make to wear, give in marriage; keṭṭu tie, bundle, band, connexion (as of marriage), restraint, dam, bank, building; keṭṭakam house; kaṭṭu tie, bundle. *Ko.* kaṭ- (kac-) to tie, build, manage (house), be equal; kaṭ knot, caste custom, case of which decision has been given; kaṭaṛm (*obl.* kaṭaṛt-) wall of brick or stone; kaṭaṇ caste custom, individual's habit; kaṭma-nm caste custom, order given. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) to tie, build, kill by witchcraft, obstruct, hug, manage (a house); koṭ knot, bundle, amulet; koṭaṣ noose (in song unit: miṛ xoṭaṣ [to tie] a noose on the neck); koṭy a tie, in: tū-l goṭy and po-l goṭy (for which see 2698(a)). *Ka.* kaṭṭu to bind, tie, yoke, build, shut up, stop by magic, bewitch, amass (wealth), obstruct, shut, dam, be bound, stopped; *n.* binding, tying, checking, restraint, band, tie, bundle, something built, regulation, rule, bewitching; kaṭṭuvike tying, etc.; kaṭṭuka man who ties; kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭana, kaṭṭa a building; kaṭṭal state of being bound, tied, surrounded; kaṭṭe structure of earth or stones to sit upon, embankment, dam, causeway; gaṭṭu dam, embankment; gaṭṭe bale, bundle. *Koḍ.* kēṭṭ- (kēṭṭi-) to tie, build; kēṭṭi knot, bundle; kaṭṭe bund of tank, platform built under tree on village green; (Shanmugam) kaṭṭaḍa a building. *Tu.* kaṭṭuni to tie, bind, build, amass (wealth); kaṭṭāvuni to cause to

bind or tie, have a house built; kaṭṭu band, tie, bundle, regulation, bond; kaṭṭana, kaṭṭalme building; kaṭṭa a dam; kaṭṭale custom, rule; kaṭṭani necklace. *Te.* kaṭṭu to tie, bind, wear (clothes), build, bewitch, obstruct; *n.* tie, bond, knot, band, wearing of a garment, restraint, rule or regulation; kaṭṭincu to get built, cause to be bound or tied; kaṭṭa dam, embankment; bundle (or this meaning with 1400 *Ta.* karrai); kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭaḍi rule, law, fashion, manner; kaṭṭadamu building; kaṭṭanamu a tie; gaṭṭu dam, embankment. *Kol.* kaṭ- (kaṭt-) to tie, build; (SR.) kaṭṭā platform; (Kin.) kaṭṭa bund of field. *Nk.* kaṭ- to tie, build; kaṭṭa bund of field, dam, dike; kaṭṭe necklace. *Nk.* (Ch.) kaṭ-/kaṭt- to bind, tie hair, build, attach bowstring. *Pa.* kaṭt- to tie, build; kaḍk- to tie, fasten, bind; kaṭṭa bund of field. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṭ- to tie, build; (S.) kaṭt- to bind; gaṭṭu bank. *Go.* (Tr.) kaṭṭānā to be shut (of door), close or come to grips (of two men fighting); (Ph.) kaṭṭānā to shut, close (door) (*Voc.* 472); (Ph.) kaṭṭitānā to adhere, be attached to (*Voc.* 476); (Tr. W. Ph.) kaṭṭā a dam in the river for catching fish; (A.) kaṭṭa bund, embankment (*Voc.* 473); (Y.) kaṭ bank of river (*Voc.* 465). *Koṇḍa* kaṭa bundle (of hay, etc.); gaṭu (*pl.* gaṭku) bund, bank (of river, tank, etc.); (BB) kaṭis- to yoke (plough). *Pe.* kaṭa bank of river. *Kui* (K.) kaṭ- to fix, fasten, secure; (W.) kāṭa giva to latch or bolt the door (but cf. kāṭa peg, short bar, bolt, hook, ? < IA, cf. H. kāṭh, Or. kāṭha). *Kuwi* (Su.) gaṭṭu (*pl.* gaṭka) bund of field; (F.) gāṭṭu (*pl.* gāṭṭūṇa, gāṭka) boundary; kaḍagattu bank of river; (S.) gatti kinai to tie; (Isr.) gaṭu boundary, beach, shore; end of a table, field, etc.; geṭu backload; geṭu ki- to carry something on the back. *Malt.* gaṭa rope, cord. Cf. 1146 *Ma.* kaṭṭila. / Cf. (with *Ka.* *Te.* gaṭṭu, etc.) Turner *CDIAL*, no. 4414, Skt. ghaṭṭa- quay, landing-place, bathing place. DED(S, N) 961.

1148 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to harden, consolidate, congeal, coagulate, be congested (as the throat), swell (as a boil, tumour); *n.* boil, abscess, tumour; firmness, strength; kaṭṭu-kkaval strict guard; kaṭṭi clod, lump, concretion, anything hardened, coagulated, boil, abscess, tumour, enlarged spleen, foetus; keṭṭi firmness, hardness, strength; (-pp-, -tt-) to harden, strengthen, make firm; keṭṭai, keṭṭai-kkaṭṭi enlargement of the spleen. *Ma.* kaṭṭa lump, mass, clod; kaṭṭi what is condensed, solid, ingot; kaṭṭi lump, concretion; keṭṭa a hypochondriacal disease. *Ko.* kaṭy solid lump; kaṭ-ka-vl close watch; kaṭc very hard, brittle steel; kaṭg gristle; geṇḍ round lump or ball (food, butter), growth in abdomen; geṇḍ-payn frost on grass, ice on top of water. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) (blister) to form, swell. *Ka.* kaṭṭu to gather (as a boil, secretion, or lump); kaḍugu to become hard or solid; gaṭṭi firmness, hardness, lump; gaḍacu, gaḍasu, gaḍusu hardness, brittleness, severity; gaḍḍe, gaṇṭe a mass.

lump, concretion; island. *Koḍ.* kaṭṭi mo•ri curd (cf. 4902 *Ta.* mucar); (Shanmugam) geṭṭi hard; gēnde spleen. *Tu.* gaṭṭi, gaḍusu firm, hard; gaṭṭe, geṭṭi, geṭṭe a lump, clod. *Te.* kaṭṭu to gather, collect, become hard; gaṭṭi, gaḍusu hard, firm; gaḍḍu hard, difficult; gaḍḍa lump, mass, clod, clot; boil, ulcer; island; (for -gaḍa/-gaḍi clod, cf. 820). *Kol.* (Pat., p. 107) gaṭṭi thick (density); keḍk hard. *Nk.* kaṭṭ spleen. *Pa.* (S.) kay-gaṭṭa bile (cf. 1249). *Ga.* (S.³) gaṭṭin hard. *Go.* (Tr. Mu.) kaṭ spleen; (Ma.) kaṭṭi gall-bladder (*Voc.* 464); (Ko.) kay-kaṭ bile (*Voc.* 523); (Ma.) kaṭṭ- (fruits) to form (*Voc.* 471); (Ko.) gaṭṭi very (*Voc.* 1022); (Ko.) gaṭ pāpe Adam's apple (*Voc.* 1023; pāpe throat); gaḍa clod (*Voc.* 1024). *Kui* ḍraḥpa (ḍraht-) to be hard, stiff, difficult, troublesome; *n.* hardness, stiffness, difficulty, trouble; ḍrai hard, stiff, firm; ḍrai inba to be hard, etc.; ḍrāna solidly. *Kuwi* (F.) gatteninga strongly, loudly; (S.) gatti hard; *adv.* gattininga. ? *Kur.* kaṭṭarnā (kaṭṭyas), kaḍrnā to congeal, freeze, be paralysed with fear. ? Cf. 1144 *Ta.* keṭṭi. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2650, kaṭhina- hard, firm, stiff; no. 2651, kaṭhara-, kaṭhura-, kāṭhara- hard; no. 2657, kaḍḍ- to be hard, severe (*DhP.*). DED (S, N) 962.

1149 *Ta.* kaṭṭu (kaṭṭi-) to remit, pay up; kaṭṭaṇam fees, dues. *Ko.* kaṭ- (kac-) to pay, pay off. *To.* koṭ- (koṭy-) to pay (revenue tax, fine, offering to temple). *Tu.* kaṭṭuni to pay government dues. *Te.* kaṭṭu to pay (as a tax); kaṭṭaṇamu, kaṭṭamu a gift. *Malt.* qaṭe to give (to me or us). ? Cf. 1113 *Ta.* kaṭam. DED (S) 963.

1150 *Ka.* kaṭṭu the water in which any kind of pulse has been boiled, decoction of any kind of pulse. *Tu.* (B-K.) kaṭṭu essence; beḷeta kaṭṭu decoction of pulses (cf. 4494 *To.* pa•l). *Te.* kaṭṭu dal-soup, water in which any kind of pulse is boiled. *Pa.* kaṭ soup. / Cf. Mar. kaṭ decoction of pulse. DED (S, N) 964.

1151 *Ta.* kaṭṭai shortness of stature, dwarfishness; kaṭṭaiyaṇ short man; *fem.* kaṭṭaici. *Ma.* kaṭṭayan a short man. *Ko.* kaḍn short, broad person (male or female); kaḍ pi• constipated stool. *Go.* (Ma.) kānde, (Hislop, Ma.) kande short (*Voc.* 628); (LuS.) kande id., contracted. *Kui* gāṭu dwarfish (? < IA). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4112 *gāṭṭa-, *gāṇṭa- short, stunted (Burrow 1967, p. 41); cf. also Skt. (*Paramānandīyanāmamālā* 4.116) khaṭṭana- dwarf. DED (S, N) 965.

1152 *Ta.* kaṭṭai body, corpse. *Ka.* kaḍuku a headless trunk. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) kaṭa- corpse. DED 966.

1153 *Ka.* kaṭekaṭe railing, balustrade. *Te.* kaṭakaṭālu, kaṭakaṭākammulu railing (as of a balcony). DED 967.

1154 *Ir.* ebbukaṭṭe *Strobilanthes*, conehead (for ebbu, cf. 4411 *Ko.* peb a profuse flowering of *Strobilanthes*). *ĀlKu.* kaṭṭe id.; ebbukaṭṭe a profusely flowering kind of *Strobil-*

anthes. *Ko.* kaṭ *Strobilanthes*. *To.* kaṭ *Strobilanthes* flower. *Ka.* (Badaga, Hock.) kaṭṭe *Strobilanthes*. DED 968.

1155 *Kur.* gaṭūr a sort of black heron. *Malt.* gaḍure the adjutant bird, a crane. DED 969.

1156 *Ta.* kaṭṭam chin; keṭṭam beard (< *Te.*). *Ka.* gaḍḍa the beard about the chin, the chin; gadda chin. *Koḍ.* geḍḍa beard (< *Ka.*). *Tu.* gaḍḍa chin, beard. *Te.* gaḍḍamu id.; gadduva chin. *Kol.* gaḍḍam chin, (Kin. also) beard. *Nk.* gaḍḍam beard. *Pa.* gaḍḍom (*pl.* gaḍḍocil) beard, moustache; (S) gaḍḍal (*pl.* beard. *Ga.* (S.²) geḍḍam id. *Go.* (M.) gaḍḍo id.; (Ko.) gaḍḍok (*pl.*) id., chin; (S.) gaḍḍem beard (*Voc.* 1030); (W. Ph.) kaṭṭe whiskers (*Voc.* 479). *Koṇḍa* gaḍemku (*pl.*) beard. *Kuwi* (S.) gaḍemu bānanga whiskers. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) khaḍḍa- = śmaśru-. DED (S) 970.

1157 *Ta.* kaṭṭāyam force, compulsion, constraint; certainly. *Ma.* kaṭṭāyam certainty, surety; kaṭṭāyama certainty. *Ka.* kaḍḍāya force, compulsion, exaction. *Te.* kaḍḍāyamu id. DED 971.

1158 *Te.* gaḍḍi grass, straw, hay. *Kol.* gaḍḍi grass. *Nk.* ghaḍḍi id. *Go.* (Ph.) kargi a bit of dry grass, a straw (*Voc.* 580); (M.) gaḍḍi, (Ko.) gaḍḍu grass (*Voc.* 1029). *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 236) gaḍi id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gaṇḍri id. *Kur.* kaṭṭe herbage in general, weeds. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2630, kaṭa-; no. 3769 khaṭa-, khaḍa-; no. 3917 kheṭa-, all 'grass' and lexical. DED (S, N) 972.

1159 (a) *Ta.* kaṇ eye, aperture, orifice, star of a peacock's tail. *Ma.* kaṇ, kaṇṇu eye, nipple, star in peacock's tail, bud. *Ko.* kaṇ eye. *To.* koṇ eye, loop in string. *Ka.* kaṇ eye, small hole, orifice. *Koḍ.* kaṇṇi id. *Tu.* kaṇṇu eye, nipple, star in peacock's feather, rent, tear. *Te.* kanu, kannu eye, small hole, orifice, mesh of net, eye in peacock's feather. *Kol.* kan (*pl.* kaṇḍi) eye, small hole in ground, cave. *Nk.* kan (*pl.* kaṇḍi) eye, spot in peacock's tail. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kan (*pl.* -l) eye. *Pa.* (S. only) kan (*pl.* kanul) eye. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇkul) id.; kapul maṭṭa eyebrow; kaṇa (*pl.* kaṇul) hole; (S.) kanu (*pl.* kankul) eye. *Go.* (Tr.) kan (*pl.* kank) id.; (A.) kaṇ (*pl.* kaṇk) id. *Koṇḍa* kaṇ id. *Pe.* kaṇa (*pl.* -ṇ, kanku) id. *Maṇḍ.* kan (*pl.* -ke) id. *Kui* kanu (*pl.* kan-ga), (K.) kanu (*pl.* kaṇka) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kannū (*pl.* kaṇka), (S.) kannu (*pl.* kanka), (Su. P. Isr.) kanu (*pl.* kaṇka) id. *Kur.* xann eye, eye of tuber; xannērnā (of newly born babies or animals) to begin to see, have the use of one's eyesight (for ērnā, see 903). *Malt.* qanu eye. *Br.* xan id., bud. Cf. 1443 *Ta.* kān and 1182 *Ta.* kaṇṇāṭi.

(b) *Ta.* kaṇ nīr tears. *Ma.* kaṇ nīr. *Ko.* ka(n) nī•r. *To.* keṇi•r. *Ka.* kaṇ nīr. *Tu.* kaṇṇu nīr. *Te.* kan nīru. *Pa.* (S.) kan nīr. *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇīr. *Go.* (Mu.) kanner, (A.) kaṇel, (Tr. Ph.) kānēr (*pl.* kānehk), (Ko.) kaṇēr, (Ma. Ko.) kannīr (*Voc.* 506). *Koṇḍa* kaṇer(u).

Pe. kaṇer, kânel. *Kui* kaṇḍru (*pl.* -ka). *Kuwi* (F.) kaṇḍrū (*pl.* -ṇa), (S. Su.) kaṇḍru, (Mah.) kaṇ'eri. *Kur.* xañjalxō. *Malt.* qan amu. *Br.* xaṇink. DED(S) 973.

1160 *Ta.* kaṇ joint in bamboo or cane; kaṇu joint of bamboo, cane, etc., knuckle, joint of the spine, vertebra; kaṇu-kkai wrist; kaṇu-kkāl ankle. *Ma.* kaṇ, kaṇu, kaṇṇu, kaṇṇu joint in knot or cane; kaṇavu node of bamboo, cane, etc.; kaṇakkai, kaṇaṅkai wrist; kaṇakkāl, kaṇaṅkāl ankle; kaṇippu articulation of limbs. *Ko.* kaṇ joint of bamboo. *To.* koṇ joint of bamboo or cane. *Ka.* kaṇ joint in reeds, sticks, etc.; gaṇalu knuckle of the fingers, joint or knot of any cane; gaṇike knot or joint. *Tu.* kāra kaṇṇu ankle. *Te.* kanu, kannu joint in cane or reed; kaṇupu, gaṇupu joint, knot, node (of bamboo, sugar-cane, etc.); (*VPK*) ganupu (ganapu, genapu, genupu), kanupu, kannu, gani, ganike, gane, ganne, gunupu = gaṇupu. *Kol.* (Kin.) gana knot in tree. *Nk.* khan joint in bamboo. *Go.* (Ko.) gana, gana-kay wrist (*Voc.* 1039). *Kur.* xann place on bamboo or cane where side shoot was cut away. *Br.* xan knot in wood. Cf. 1946 *Ta.* keṇṭai. DED(S) 974.

1161 *Ta.* kaṇ place, site. *Ka.* kaṇi a place. DED 975.

1162 *Ta.* kaṇakaṇa (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, rattle, jingle, tinkle; kaṇakaṇ-eṇal tintinnabulation, tinkling as of bells. *Ka.* kaṇa an imitative sound; kaṇakaṇa the ringing sound of unbroken earthen or metal vessels, bells, etc., when struck with the knuckles; gaṇa, gaṇagaṇa, gaṇal, gaṇil imitative sound of the ringing of bells. *Tu.* gaṇilu tinkling; gaṇaṅṅu a tinkling sound. *Te.* gaṇagaṇa the ringing or tinkling of bells. / MBE 1969; p. 289, no. 3, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3791, khaṇakhaṇāyate, and no. 4425, *ghanaghana- (or *ghaṇaghana-). DEDS (N) 148.

1163 *Ta.* kaṇavāy mountain pass, ravine. *Ma.* kaṇavā mountain, ghat, ravine. *Ka.* kaṇame, kaṇave, kaṇime, kaṇive narrow pass between two mountains, gap. *Koḍ.* kaṇuveⁿ the plains (? passes, ravines) to the east of Coorg. *Tu.* kaṇime defile or pass. *Te.* kanuma, kanama, kalama gap, opening, narrow pass between hills, defile. DED(S) 976.

1164 *Ta.* kaṇavīram, kavīram, kayīram red oleander. *Ma.* kaṇavīram *Nerium odorum*. *Ka.* kaṇagil, kaṇagila, kaṇagala, kaṇagile, kaṇalige, kaṇigal, kaṇiginu, kaṇigil, kaṇigila, kaṇigili, kaṇigile, kaṇegile, gaṇigalu, gaṇigilu, gannē-rale fragrant oleander, *N. odorum*. *Te.* ganneru, gannēru id.; (B.) geṇṭena the oleander flower. *Go.* (A.) gannēri oleander (*Voc.* 1043). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2800, Skt. karavīra-, Pkt. kaṇavīra-; Skt. kaṇikāra-, Pkt. kaṇniāra-, kaṇṇēra-; but *Te.* gannēru, etc. are probably < *IA*. DED(S) 977.

1165 *Ko.* kaṇk thin dry sticks used as kindling or in a bunch as a torch. *Ka.* kaṇike,

kaṇuku stalk of the great millet when deprived of its ear; kaṇḍike a stalk or stem. *Tu.* kaṇaku fuel, firewood. *Te.* kaṇika a stick. *Pa.* kaṇciḍ (*pl.* kaṇcil) wood for fuel; kaṇpa thin stick, twig, beanstick (or with 1370 *Ta.* kaṇai). *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṇsid (*pl.* kaṇsil), (S.) kaḍcil wood for fuel (or with 1370 *Ta.* kaṇai); (P.) kanve stick. ? *Kuwi* kandi (F.) stick (dried), (Isr.) twig, stick. *Kur.* kaṇk wood, fuel, timber. *Malt.* kanku wood. DED(S) 978.

1166 *Ta.* kaṇai arrow, wooden handle (of a hoe, a pickaxe, or other tool), curved pole of a palanquin, shin; kaṇai-kkāl shin, main stem of a flower; kaṇai-kkai forearm; kaṇaiyam club, post; kaṇicci battle-axe, pickaxe, goad. *Ma.* kaṇa small stick, shaft, hilt, handle, arrow, small bamboo branch, bamboo; kaṇayam spear, club; kaṇicci battle-axe, hatchet; kaṇaṅkāl, kaṇakkāl shinbone, calf of leg; kaṇaṅkai forearm. *Ko.* kaṇkeyt, kaṇki-t sickle (i.e. handle + katy knife). *To.* kaṇ koty dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (cf. 1204); kaṇ ob knife used in child's hair-cutting ceremony (cf. 178). *Ka.* kaṇe, kaṇa, gaṇa stick, arrow; kaṇakāl, gaṇakāl shinbone. *Tu.* kaṇe a slender bamboo branch, quill of a porcupine; kaṇelu small branch of a tree, thick end of grass or straw; gaṇe pole, staff, arrow. *Go.* (L) kaṇi arrow. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) kaṇsi spade. / Cf. Skt., Pali kaṇaya- a kind of spear or lance. DED(S, N) 979.

1167 *Ta.* kaṇai, kaṇṇā long pepper, *Piper longum*. *Ma.* kaṇa id. *Ka.* kaṇa, kaṇe id. / Cf. Skt. kaṇā- id. DED 980.

1168 *Ta.* kaṇai cylindrical or globular shape. *Ma.* kaṇa roller of mills, the cylindrical wood of an oilpress. *Ka.* kaṇe, kaṇi heavy wooden roller which stands upright in the mortar of an oil-mill, pair of such rollers used for a sugar-mill. DED 981.

1169 *Ta.* kaṇkutti-ppāmpu whip-snake, *Dryophidae*. *Ma.* kaṇkotti green whipsnake. DED 982.

1170 *Ta.* kaṇṭam iron style for writing on palmyra leaves. *Te.* gaṇṭamu id. DED 983.

1171 *Ta.* kaṇṭal mangrove, *Rhizophora mucronata*; dichotomous mangrove, *Kandelia rheedii*. *Ma.* kaṇṭa bulbous root as of lotus, plantain; point where branches and bunches grow out of the stem of a palm; kaṇṭal what is bulb-like, half-ripe jackfruit and other green fruits; *R. candel*. *Ka.* gaḍḍe, geḍḍe any bulbous root, esp. that of the lotus; (Gowda) gEṇḍE bulbous root. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍe root-stock from which small roots grow; ila-ti kaṇḍe sweet potato (ila-ti England). *Tu.* kaṇḍe, gaḍḍe a bulbous root; kaṇḍelu a kind of tree growing near salt water. *Te.* gaḍḍa, geḍḍa a bulbous root, bulb. *Kol.* (Wagh.) gaḍḍa tuber. *Kuwi* (S.) gidḍa, in: ulli gidḍa onion. / Cf. Sgh. kaḍol mangrove. DED(S) 984.

1172 *Ta.* kaṇṭavan whoever is seen, person who has no concern; kaṇṭavaḷ woman not

related, stranger; kaṭṭār persons not related, strangers. *Ko.* kaṇḍo•n man not related to one; *fem.* kaṇḍo•l. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍavēⁿ stranger; *fem.* kaṇḍava. ? Cf. 1443 *Ta.* kāṇ. DED 985.

1173 *Ta.* kaṭṭaṇ warrior, husband; kaṭṭi buffalo bull; kaṇavaṇ husband; keṭṭaṇ robust, stout man; kiṭṭaṇ fat man, strong person. *Ma.* kaṭṭaṇ the male, esp. of cat; kaṇavaṇ husband; kiṭṭaṇ big; a stout, bulky fellow; kiṭṭappaṇ a stout and robust person. *Ko.* gaṇḍ male. *To.* koḍṇ Badaga husband. *Ka.* gaṇḍu strength, manliness, bravery; the male sex, a male, man; gaṇḍa a strong, manly male person, a husband; strength, greatness; gaṇḍasa, gaṇḍasu, gaṇḍusa, gaṇḍusu male person; gaṇḍike prowess; gaṇḍiga a valiant man; (Hav.) geṇḍā husband; geṇḍu male. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍē male (of dogs and other animals, mostly wild; not of cats). *Tu.* gaṇḍu male, valiant, stout; gaṇḍusu husband; gaṇḍukāyi, gaṇḍustana, gaṇḍastana manliness; gaṇḍālu a stalwart man, giant; kaṇḍaṇi, kaṇḍaṇye husband; gaṇṭē, gaṇṭa-puccē male cat; (Bhattacharya, brahmin dial.) kaṇṭe id. *Te.* gaṇḍu bravery, strength, the male of the lower animals; gaṇḍūḍu, gaṇḍāḍu a brave, strong man; gaṇḍ-āḍu to copulate. *Nk.* gaṇek (*pl.* -er) man, male. *Malt.* geṇḍa male. / Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) gaṇḍa-, gaṇḍira- hero. DED(S) 986.

1174 *Ta.* kaṭṭālam travelling sack placed on a bullock, pack-saddle. *Ka.* kaṭṭale, kaṭṭāla, kaṭṭāle, kaṭṭle double bag carried across a beast. *Te.* kaṭṭalamu, kaṭṭlamu bullock-load consisting of two bags filled with goods. / Cf. *Mar.* kaṭṭhālī a bag having opening in the middle. DED 987.

1175 *Ko.* kaṭṭ-po•t flesh of hind thigh of animal; kaṭṭ-ka•l calf of leg. *Ka.* kaṇḍa flesh, meat. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍa piece or lump of meat. *Te.* kaṇḍa id., flesh. *Nk.* khaṇḍe piece, piece of flesh. *Ga.* (S.³) kaṇḍa muscle (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) khāṇḍum (*pl.* khāṇḍk), (Ch.) khāṇḍ, khāṇḍum, (Ph.) khāṇḍk flesh; (SR.) khāṇḍum id., mutton (*Voc.* 1001). *Koṇḍa* kaṇḍa meat, flesh, muscle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kaṇḍa piece. / Probably < *Skt.* khaṇḍa- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3792) with development of meaning: piece > piece of flesh > flesh. DED(S) 988.

1176 *Ma.* kanti gap in a hedge or fence, breach in a wall, mountain pass. ? *Ko.* kaṇḍy small elevation of land. *Ka.* kaṇḍi, kiṇḍi, gaṇḍi chink, hole, opening. *Koḍ.* kaṇḍi narrow passage (e.g. doorway, mountain pass, hole in a fence). *Tu.* kaṇḍi, khaṇḍi, gaṇḍi hole, opening, window; kaṇḍeriyuni to make a cut. *Te.* gaṇḍi, gaṇḍika hole, orifice, breach, gap, lane; gaṇṭu to cut, wound; *n.* cut, wound, notch; gaṇṭi wound; gaṇḍrincu to cut, divide; gaṇḍrikalu pieces, fragments. *Kuwi* (F.) gundṛa piece; (S.) gaṇḍra trunk of a tree; gaṇḍranga rath'nai to cut in pieces; (Isr.) gaṇḍra piece. DED(S) 989.

1177 *Ta.* kaṭṭu ball of thread. ? *To.* koḍy string of cane. *Ka.* kaṇḍu, kaṇḍike, kaṇṭike ball of thread. *Te.* kaṇḍe, kaṇḍiya ball or roll of thread. DED 990.

1178 *Kol.* (SR.) gaṇḍeṇ to prick; sār g. to lodge, of a thorn. *Go.* (SR.) gaṇḍānā, (Y.) gaṇḍ-, (W.) gaḍḍinā, (Ph.) gaḍḍānā, (G. Mu. Ma.) gaḍ- to pierce, of a thorn; (Tr.) gaddānā to be embedded, of a thorn (*Voc.* 1033). ? *Te.* kāḍu to enter, penetrate, pierce, (K.) to pierce through (as arrows). DEDS 149.

1179 *Kur.* kaṇḍō a stool. *Malt.* kaṇḍo stool, seat. DEDS 150.

1180 *Ta.* kaṭṭai a small cloth for wear. *Te.* kaṇḍuvā upper garment. *Kol.* (Kin.) khaṇḍva cloth; (SR.) kaṇḍvā dhoti, garment. *Nk.* khaṇḍa, khaṇḍva cloth. *Pa.* gaṇḍa id. *Ga.* (Oll.) gaṇḍa id. *Go.* (W.) gāṇḍāl men's cloth; (Ma.) gāṇḍa women's cloth; (Mu.) gāṇḍo man of weaver caste; *fem.* gāṇḍke; (W.) gāṇḍal Panka caste (*Voc.* 1066). *Koṇḍa* gaṇḍa garment, piece of cloth. *Kuwi* (Mah.) gaṇḍā cloth. / Cf. Or. khaṇḍuā shawl, etc. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3801); Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.563 (Dr. < IA). DED(S, N) 991.

1181 *Ta.* kaṇṇa speedily, quickly. *Te.* kranna, krannana quickly, rapidly, soon, at once; ? kraccuṛa quickly, soon. DED(N) 992.

1182 *Ta.* kaṇṇāṭi, kaṇṇaṭi mirror of metal or glass, glass things, spectacles (< kaṇ eye + āṭi mirror, crystal). *Ma.* kaṇṇāṭi mirror, glass; kaṇṇaṭa spectacles. *To.* koṇḍy mirror, spectacles. *Ka.* kannāḍi, kanaḍi mirror, pane of glass, lens of spectacles, pair of spectacles; kanaḍaka pair of spectacles; kannāḍisu to mirror, appear. *Koḍ.* kannāḍi glass, mirror. *Tu.* kaṇṇāḍi, kannāḍi glass, mirror, pair of spectacles; kannāḍaka pair of spectacles, eye-glass. Cf. 1159 *Ta.* kaṇ. DED 993.

1183 *Ta.* kaṇṇi snare, noose, net, knot, tie. *Ma.* kaṇi snare, gin; kaṇikka to lay a snare; kaṇṇi link of a chain, mesh of a net; keṇi snare, trap, stratagem; keṇikka to entrap. *Ka.* kaṇi knot, tie; kaṇaya, kaṇe the knot which fastens a garment round the loins; (Hav.) keṇi trick. *Koḍ.* keṇi bird-trap (bent sapling and noose with bait); trickiness, cunning; keṇi- (keṇiv-, keṇiñj-) to get stuck, caught; (keṇip-, keṇic-) to entangle, get into trouble (*tr.*). *Tu.* keṇi stratagem; kiṇi wit, cunning. DED(S) 994.

1184 *Ta.* kaṇṇi wreath, garland, neckrope for bullock, rope; kaṇṇu (kaṇṇi-) to be attached to, be fastened to. *Ko.* kaṇy yoke-rope for bullock. *Ka.* kaṇṇi rope, cord, neck-rope. ? *Tu.* kaṇṇi fibre. *Te.* (K.) kanne-tāḍu neck-rope (of calves, oxen). *Koṇḍa* kane a rope used to fasten cattle. DED(S) 995.

1185 *Ta.* kaṇṇi sprout, shoot, tender leaf. *Ma.* kaṇṇi shoot of betel vines, palm leaves. Cf. 1353 *Ma.* kayal, *Ka.* kaṇale. DED(S) 996.

1186 *Ta.* *katavu* (katavi-) to be angry with, be displeased with, quarrel with; *n.* anger, wrath; *katam* anger; *katār* (-v-, -nt-) to be angry with, displeased with, be furious; *katārvu* fury, heat, vehemence; *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with. *Ma.* *katam* wrath; *kataykkuka* to get angry; *katārppu* getting angry. *Ka.* *kati*, *khati*, *kāti*, *khāti* anger, wrath. *Kol.* *ka-ti* (? *kaati*) anger, hate. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *kāndri* anger. Cf. 1447 *Ta.* *kātu*. DED 997.

1187 *Ta.* *katavam*, *katavu* door. *Ma.* *katavu*, *kakaku* door, door-leaves, corner of a door. *Ka.* *kada*, *kadavu*, *kadahu* leaf of a door, door. DED 998.

1188 *Ta.* *katār* (-v-, -nt-) to be hasty, run swiftly; *katārvu* haste, speed; *katalu* (katali-) to move, shake; *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to hasten, move rapidly. *Ma.* *kataykkuka* to hasten; *kadartu* (d, not t) shaking. *Ko.* *gadb-* (gadby-) to hurry. *Ka.* *kadaḍu*, *kadar*, *kadaḷu*, *kalaḍu* to be shaken, agitated, put into confusion; *kadaḍu*, *kadaru*, *kadaḷu* (or with 1189 *Ta.* *katāru*) commotion, tumult, trouble. *Tu.* *gad-duni* to shake, quiver, be agitated; *gaddāvuni* to shake, move, rock (*tr.*); ?*kadeluni*, *kadaluni* to become loose, slack; shatter; *kadely* loose; (D. N. S. Bhat, *LSB* 7.3) *kade* to shake. *Te.* *kadaḷu*, *kadalincu*, *kadalucu*, *kadalucu* to move, stir, shake, totter; *kadaḷu*, *kadalika* motion; *kadapu* to move, stir, put in motion; *kadamu* the trot of a horse, a step, stride. *Nk.* *kadal-* (-t-) to move. *Pa.* *gadl-* to shake, tremble. *Konḍa* *kadli-* (-t-) to shake, stir, move. DED(S, N) 999.

1189 *Ta.* *katāru* (katāri-) to cry aloud from pain or grief, shriek, scream, roar, yell. *Ma.* *katāruka* to roar, lament. *Ka.* *gadaṛu*, *gadda-riṣu*, *gaddriṣu*, *gaddiṣu* to produce a loud sound, thunder, roar, growl, cry, menace, exhort with a loud voice; *gadaṛiṣu* to exhort with a loud voice, scare, frighten (as beasts); *gadaṛu* roaring, crying, etc.; *gadaṛike* loud and earnest exhortation, scaring (of cattle); *gaddala* noise, din (or with 1188 *Ta.* *katār*). *Tu.* *gaddala* confusion, disturbance, noise (or with 1188 *Ta.* *katār*). *Te.* *gadumu*, *gaddincu* to rebuke, scold, check, browbeat. Cf. 1206 *Ta.* *kattu*. DED 1000.

1190 *Tu.* *kadale* a rag; *adj.* ragged, tattered. *Go.* (Mu.) *gatla*, (G.) *getli*, (Ma.) *getla*, *gette*, (L.) *gete*, *gende* cloth (*Voc.* 1175). *Pe.* *kadiya*, *kediya* id., waistcloth. *Maṇḍ.* *kediya*, *kidiya* a cloth, DEN 14.

1191 *Ta.* *kati* (-pp-, -tt-) to become large, grow big, abound, be superior to; *katippu* thickness; *katimai* largeness, greatness. *Tu.* *kadiya* strongly, well. DEDS 151.

1192 *Ka.* (Hav.) *kadikke* a bamboo granary. *Tu.* *kadike* granary. *Te.* *gāde* a large high basket used for storing grain. *Pa.* *gadeya* granary. *Kuwi* (F.) *gadde* a bamboo receptacle for storing paddy. / Cf. Halbi *gadeya* granary. DEDS 152.

1193 *Ta.* *katir* (-pp-, -tt-) to shine, glow, become manifest, abound, increase; *n.* ray of light, beam, light; *katirppu* radiance; *katiravan* sun. *Ma.* *katir* ray; *katiram* beauty, radiance; *katiravan* sun; *katirkka* to shoot rays or looks, be radiant; *katirmma* shining, beaming. *Ka.* *kadir* ray of light, splendour; *kadaru*, *kaduru* lustre. *Te.* *kaduru* to be produced, increase, spread. DED 1001.

1194 *Ta.* *katir* ear of grain, spear of grass. *Ma.* *katir* ear, spike of corn; *katirkka* to shoot into ears; *katirppu* a sprout, shoot. *Ka.* *kadir* spike of corn, ear. *Koḍ.* *kadi* ear (of paddy, wheat, etc.). *Tu.* *kadiry* ear of corn; *kadpu* ear of ripened corn. DED 1002.

1195 *Ta.* *katir* spinner's spindle. *Ma.* *katir* id. *Ka.* *kadir*, *kadaru*, *kaduru* id. *Tu.* *kaduru*, *kadiry*, *kadru* id. *Te.* *kaduru* id. *Ga.* (S.³) *kadur* an instrument used to spin threads from cotton. DED 1003.

1196 *Ta.* *katu* a scar. *Ka.* *gadu*, *gaduvu* a swelling (as from a blow), a tumour; *gaddaṛiṣu* to swell (as the face or limbs); *gādari* weal. *Tu.* *gadaṛu* a lump. *Te.* *kadumu* a swelling, bump; *kanti* excrescence, lump, wen, swelling. DED(S) 1004.

1197 *Ta.* *katukku* (katukki-) to gorge, glut. *Tu.* *gad(u)kuni* to lap, bolt. *Te.* *katuku*, *gatuku*, *gaduku* to lap, lick up, (K. also) eat food defiled by others. *Ga.* (S.³) *katkap-* to lap like a cat (< *Te.*), DED 1005.

1198 *Ta.* *katuppu* herd of cattle. *Ka.* *kadupu* herd, flock; *kadale*, *kadaḷi* a mass, multitude. *Te.* *kadupu* id. / ? Cf. Skt. *kadam-ba(ka)-* multitude, troop. DED(S) 1006.

1199 *Ta.* *katuppu* cheek, hair. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) *kadvāya* cheek. *Ka.* *kadapu*, *kadampu* cheek. DED(N) 1007.

1200 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to seize, grasp, take more than a proper share of. *Ka.* *kadubu* to seize or hold firmly; *kadi* to steal; *kadaka* a thievish, deceitful man; *fem.* *kadiki*. *Tu.* *kadipu*, *kadupu*, *kadpu* stealing, theft. *Te.* *kadumu* to seize. DED(S) 1008.

1201 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to be troubled, perturbed. *Ka.* *kade* to join, be contiguous, meet, approach, copulate, be pressed or squeezed; *kaduku* to press, squeeze; *kadubu* to press, distress, trouble. *Te.* *kadiyu* to approach, meet, come together; *kadiyincu* to bring together. *Kol.* (SR.) *gaddi-* to reach. DED 1009.

1202 *Ta.* *katuvu* (katuvi-) to pare, slice off, whittle, strip off (as fibres from a nut), chisel. *Tu.* *kadepuni*, *kadevuni*, *kadevuni* to pull out, strip off, disjoin. DED 1010.

1203 *Ta.* *kattāṇam* jacket, tunic, coat of mail; *kattāḷam* armour for the body. *Te.* *kattāḷamu* armour, mail; *kattāḷidu* one who is clad in armour. DED(S) 1011.

1204 *Ta.* *katti* knife, cutting instrument, razor, sword, sickle. *Ma.* *katti* knife. *Ko.* *katy*

billhook knife; *kati-r-* (*katre-*; < *katy-tayr*, *katy-tarc-*) to cut; *kankeyt*, *kan̄ki-t* sickle (for *kaṇ*, see 1166). *To.* *kaṇ* *koty* dagger-shaped knife burned with corpse (cf. 1166). *Ka.* *katti* knife, razor, sword. *Koḍ.* *katti* knife. *Tu.* *katti*, *katte* id. *Te.* *katti* knife, razor, sword. *Go.* (Ch.) *katti* cock's spur; (Elwin) *kāti* the knife attached to the cock's foot (*Voc.* 490). ? Cf. 1208 *Kol.* *katk-*. DED(S) 1012.

1205 *Go.* (Ch. W. Ph.) *katti*, (Ma. S. M.) *ketti* mat; (Tr.) *kaṭṭi* palmleaf mat (*Voc.* 494). *Konḍa* (BB 1972) *kati* wall. *Kuwi* (Su.) *katti* mat-wall; (Isr.) *kati* wall. DEDS 153.

1206 *Ta.* *kattu* (*katti-*) to caw, screech, chatter, yelp, growl, bray, bleat, croak, cry, scream, babble, roar; *n.* crying, bawling, chattering. *Ka.* *kattu* to cry, croak, caw, bray, etc. Cf. 1189 *Ta.* *kataru*. DED 1013.

1207 *Ma.* *kattuka* to kindle, burn; *kattal* burning, heat, appetite; *kattikka* to set on fire, burn. *Ko.* *kat-* (*katy-*) to burn (*intr.*); light (lamp); *katc-* (*katc-*) to set fire to. *To.* *kot-* (*koty-*) (fire) burns with flame, glitter, flash; light (lamp). *Ka.* *kattu* to begin to burn with flame; cause to burn with intensity, inflame, kindle; *kattisu* to inflame, kindle. *Koḍ.* *katt-* (*katti-*) to burn with a blaze (*intr.*). *Kor.* (M.) *kanti* to kindle. DED 1014.

1208 *Kol.* *katk-* (*katakt-*) to strike down (man), break down (tree). *Nk.* (Ch.) *katuk-* *katk-* to cut with axe. *Pa.* *katt-* to cut down (tree), slaughter, sacrifice. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kat-* to cut, sacrifice. *Go.* *kad-* (Mu.) to cut (hair), (Ma.) gnaw; (Mu.) *kadi-* to cut (hair), break (sod) (*Voc.* 498); (KoB.) *kaht-*, (Ma.) *kaʔt-*, ? (Mu.) *kah-* to cut (*Voc.* 617); (Koya T.) *katt-* to cut; *kaht-* to make to cut. *Konḍa* *kat-* (*-t*) to cut down (tree) with an axe, fell; *katki-* (*-t*) to cut down (trees); *katas* lopping, cutting; *katas ā-* to cut one another. *Pe.* *kat-* (*-t*), (*intens.*) *katka-* to cut (with axe). *Manḍ.* *kat-* id. *Kui* *kata* (*kati-*) to cut down, fell, cut, hew; *pl.* *action* *katka* (*katki-*). *Kuwi* (P.) *katt-* (*-it*), (F.) *kuttali* (i.e. *kattali*) to cut (with axe, etc.); (Isr.) *kat-* (*-it*) to cut (trees, bushes, etc.); *katk-* (*-it*) to chop into pieces; (S.) *kutkianari* (i.e. *katk*^o) soldiers. ? Cf. 1204 *Ta.* *katti*. DED(S, N) 1015.

1209 *Ta.* *kantāyam* instalment, assessment, revenue money paid in a lump or in instalments; astrological period of four months. *Ma.* *kantāyam* tax, land-tax, ground-rent; *kandāyam* (d, not t) term for paying taxes; space of four months. *Ko.* *kandi-g* revenue money. *Ka.* *kanta*, *kantu* instalment, fixed term of payment; *kandāya* tribute, tax; space of four months (in astrology). *Tu.* *kandāya* assessment, tax; space of four months; (B-K.) *kantu* instalment; *kandāyo* tax. *Te.* *kandāyamu* space of four months.

1210 *Ma.* *kantu* membrum muliebre. *To.* *kod* pubic hair. DED 1016.

1211 *Ka.* *kantu* to set (as the sun); *kantisu* to extinguish, as a lamp. *Tu.* *kantuni* to sink, set (as the sun); *kantelu* sinking; *kantu*, *kanta* depth, precipice; deep, precipitous; *kantanè* bent downward, inclined. *Kor.* (O.) *kantappa* prostrate; *kanti* depth; *kantri* to immerse. DED(S) 1017.

1212 *Ta.* *kenti* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*), *kentu* (*kenti-*) to hop, skip. *Ka.* *gantu* moving about, jumping, dancing. *Te.* *gantu* to jump, bound, vault; *n.* a jump, etc.; (K.) *gentu* to hop, jump. *Konḍa* (BB) *gat-* to jump, dance (males). *Kuwi* (S.) *gentinai* to spring; *gettinai* to jump, leap; *getkinai* to hop; (Su.) *get-* (*-it*) to dance; (Isr.) *get-* to hop. Cf. 1552 *Ta.* *kittu*. DED(S) 1018.

1213 *Ta.* *kanti* dhal (< *Te.*). *Te.* *kandi* pigeon pea, *Cajanus indicus*; *pl.* *kandulu*. *Pa.* *kerdi* id. *Ga.* (P.) *kardi* (*pl.* *-l*) id. *Go.* (S.) *kandi* (*pl.* *-hku*) tuar pulse (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 502). *Konḍa* *kandi* pigeon-pea, *C. i.* / Cf. Or. *kāndula* id. DED(S) 1019.

1214 *Tu.* *kanduka*, *kandaka* ditch, trench. *Te.* *kandakamu* id. *Konḍa* *kanda* trench made as a fireplace during weddings. *Pe.* *kanda* fire trench. *Kui* *kanda* small trench for fireplace. *Malt.* *kandri* a pit. DEDS 154.

1215 *Pa.* *kandi* (*pl.* *-l*) necklace, beads. *Ga.* (P.) *kandi* (*pl.* *-l*) bead, (*pl.*) necklace; (S.²) *kandiṭ* bead. DEDS 155.

1216 *Ko.* *kaṭṭ* butterfly, moth. *To.* *kopaṇ* butterfly. *Ka.* *kapaṭe*, *kappaṭe*, *kappaḍi*, *kappaḍe*, *kabaṭe*, *kabbāṭe*, *gabbilāyi* bat. *Te.* *gabbidāya*, *gabbilāyi*, *gabbilamu* id. *Nk.* *kapaṭe* cricket (or a kind of bird; meaning not certainly recorded). DED 1020.

1217 *Tu.* *kappaḍe* dirty. *Malt.* *qape* to touch filth, be soiled. DEDS 156.

1218 *Ta.* *kappam* tribute. *Ma.* *kappam* tribute, taxes. *Ka.* *kappa*, *kappu* tribute. *Tu.* *kappa* tribute, an offering. *Te.* *kappamu* tribute, tax, subsidy. / Cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *kappa-* tribute, tax, ransom. DED 1021.

1219 *Ta.* *kappal* ship, sailing vessel. *Ma.* *kappal* ship. *To.* *kopol* boat. *Tu.* *kappalu* ship. *Te.* *kappali* id. DED 1022.

1220 *Ta.* *kappi* grits in flour, grain half-ground; gravel, road-metal; *kampu* grain half-ground. *Ma.* *kappi* coarse part of rice. DED 1023.

1221 *Ta.* *kappu* (*kappi-*) to overspread (as a cloud); *kavi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to cover, overspread, overshadow, surround; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cover (as with an umbrella), overshadow, cover over (as an arch); *kavikai* bending, being concave, umbrella; *kavippu* covering, canopy, umbrella; *kavicaṇai* wrapper, envelope, cover, sheath (< *Te.*); *kammu* (*kammi-*) to be overcast, cloudy, gloomy, dark; *kammal* dimness (as of a gem, a lamp, glass, spectacles), cloudiness, haziness. *Ma.* *kappuka*, *kammuka* to

cover, overspread; *kaviyuka* to overflow, inundate, surpass, exceed; be overflowed; *kamiyuka* to overspread; *kaviyan* wrapper, pillowcase; *kaviccā*, *kamiccā* inundation, encroachment. *Ko.* *kavc-* (*kavc-*) to cover with a garment. *To.* *kofc-* (*kofc-*) to cover; to be in great numbers, (crowd) comes in great numbers; *kofy-* (*kofs-*) to surround in great numbers or on all sides (e.g. people, fire). *Ka.* *kappu* to cover; spread, extend, overspread, surround; *kavi* to cover, overspread, come upon, rush upon, attack; *n.* a rushing upon, etc.; *kavicu*, *kavacu*, *kavucu* to put upon, cause to come upon, etc.; *gavasapi*, *gavasapike*, *gavasapige* a cover, wrapper, case; *gavasapisu* to cover, wrap. *Tu.* *kabiyuni* to besiege, surround, overwhelm, overspread (as clouds); *gavasapigē* case of a fiddle, etc.; *gausapigē* a bag, case, cover. *Te.* *kappu* to cover, overspread, envelope, conceal; spread, extend, collect or settle in a thick covering (as clouds); *n.* a cover, darkness, blackness; *kappuḍu* a cover or covering; *kappiri* duskiness, partial darkness; *kaviyu* to spread, approach, fall upon, rush against, attack; *gausena*, (B.) *gavisena* a cloth case or cover; *kammu* to cover, surround, overspread; (K.) *kamiyu* to overspread, cover completely; *kammirincu* to cover; *kammudala* covering, concealing; (Inscr.) *kapuṛālu* the stone beams covering the sanctum. *Pa.* *kapp-* to cover, overspread. *Koṇḍa kap-* (-t-) (clouds) to overcast the sky. *Kuwi* (S.) *kaph'nai* to outflank. *Kur.* *khapnā* to cover exactly, fit upon hermetically, stick fast to or together. Cf. 1225 *Kur.* *kappnā* and 1324 *Ta.* *kavanti*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2957, *kāvaca-* armour, and no. 3816, **khappa-* cover (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED (S, N) 1024.

1222 *Ta.* *kappu* (*kappi-*) to gorge, cram into mouth; *kavvu* (*kavvi-*), *kauvu* (*kauvi-*) to seize with the mouth, grasp with eagerness; *n.* bite, seizing by the mouth (as dog), eating. *Ma.* *kappuka*, *kammuka* to snap at, eat as a dog or madman; (Kauṭ.) *kauvuka* to seize with mouth, bite. *Ka.* *kapa*, *kaba*, *gapa*, *gappa*, *gaba* imit. of the sound emitted in eager gulping (mostly also reduplicated); *kabakkane*, *kappane*, *kavakkane*, *gabakkane* in a snatching manner, with the sound produced in snatching, with the sound of gulping quickly. *Koḍ.* *kabb-* (*kabbi-*) to seize with wide-open mouth (of dogs, tigers, etc.). *Tu.* *kappuni* to eat greedily; *gabagaba* gulping, swallowing; *kapparapṭu* a glutton. *Te.* *kamucu* to nibble at, swallow; *kami* a lump of food; *kamikili* a handful to eat; *kamikēḍu* a large handful; (K.) *kamiyu* to swallow, gulp down; (K.) *kavvu* to seize by mouth. *Pe.* *kap-* (-t-) to bite. *Maṇḍ.* *kap-* (-t-) id. *Kui* *kappa* (*kapt-*) to swallow liquid hastily, gulp, drink; *kavali giva* to chew the cud. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kap-* (-it-) to eat fast like a dog; *gab-* (-it-) to eat fast. *Kur.* *xappnā* to swallow (any thickish liquid), drink (e.g. broth, rice-water, medicine); *xappā* leech; *habkā* a bite; *habkā'ānā*

to bite; (Hahn) *khauwānā* to eat greedily. / Prob. > Skt. *kavala-* mouthful, morsel; *kavalaya-* to swallow, gulp down, devour; *kavaḍa-* mouthful of water; Pali *kabala-*, *kabaḷa-* small piece, ball of food, mouthful (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2960); whence *Ta.* *kavalam*, *kavaṛam* morsel, mouthful of food, ball of rice or other food for an elephant; *Ma.* *kavalam*. *kabaḷam* mouthful, morsel; *kavaḷuka* to gargle, swallow; *kabaḷikka* to gulp; *Ko.* *kava-lm* offering of plantain fruits to gods by stuffing them into diviners' mouths; *Ka.* *kavala*, *kavaḷa*, *kabala*, *kabaḷa*, *kavaṇa* mouthful, pill; *kabaḷisu* to eat, gulp, devour; *Te.* *kabaḷamu* mouthful, morsel; *kabaḷincu* to swallow, devour, gulp). Cf. also Skt. (*lex.*) *kavaka-* mouthful (ibid., no. 2956), and Skt. *kavikā-* bit of a bridle (cf. F.B.J. Kuiper, *Museum* 64.212, Mayrhofer III.669). DED(S) 1025.

1223 *Ka.* *kappu*, *kappa*, *kappal* hole in the ground, pit; *kappu* to dig; *gabbarisu* to dig, undermine; (Hav.) *garpu* to dig; (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) *gambu* a hole in a tree. *Tu.* *karpu* pit, hole, ditch; *garpuni*, (D.N.S. Bhat, p.13) *galp-* to dig; *garpelu* scooping, burrowing; (B-K.) *kappu* *kheddah*. *Kor.* (M.) *garpu* to dig. ? *Te.* (B.) *kāvu* pit, well. Cf. 1467 *Go.* *kār-*. / ? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3817, **khappa-* hole (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(S, N) 1026.

1224 (a) *Ko.* *kepak* frog, toad. *To.* *kopin* frog. *Ka.* *kappe*, (Hav.) *keppe* id. *Koḍ.* *kappe* toad. *Tu.* *kappē* frog. *Te.* *kappa* id. *Go.* (M.) *kappe* id. (*Voc.* 514). *Koṇḍa* *kapoki* id., (BB also) biceps. *Kuwi* (F.P.) *kappa* frog.

(b) *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.12) *pōke* frog. *Koḍ.* *po-ke* id. (Probably **kVppokk...* > **kpōk...* > *pōke*; cf. *Ko.* and *Koṇḍa*.) DED(S, N) 1027.

1225 *Kur.* *kappnā* to cover or press gently with the hand, throw the hand or claws upon in order to catch, feel with the hand or feet for knowing; (Hahn) *kappar ērnā* to feel, touch. *Malt.* *kape* to touch, meddle. Or with 1221 *Ta.* *kappu* (Pfeiffer). DED(S) 1028.

1226 *Ta.* *kapōti* blind person, silly fellow (< *Te.*). *Ka.* *kabōji* a blind man. *Te.* *kabōdi* a blind creature. DED 1029.

1227 *Ka.* *kabbila* huntsman, fowler, rustic; *kabbiliga*, *kabbeya* boatman, fisherman. *Te.* *kabbili* toddy-drawer; ? *gamallaṇḍavāḍu* man of the toddy-drawer caste; *gavunḍavāḍu* a toddy-drawer. DEDS 158.

1228 *Go.* (Mu.) *kaman*, *khamna* forest; *kamna ṭāli nilgai* (for *ṭāli*, cf. 3136) (said to be < Halbi; *Voc.* 516). *Pe.* *kaman* forest. *Maṇḍ.* *kamaṇ* id. *Kui* *kamboṛi*, *kamboni* forest, jungle. *Kuwi* *kamṇa* (Isr.) park, grove; (T.) forest. *Malt.* *kambare* uncultivated ground. DEDS(N) 159.

1229 *Ta.* *kamar* crack, chasm, cleft in the ground caused by drought. *Ka.* *kamari*,

kammari declivity, steep bank, cliff, ravine. DED 1030.

1230 *Ka.* kamaru to be singed, burnt, or scorched; kamara, kamaru, kamarike, kamarige the state of being singed, burnt, or scorched, the disagreeable smell arising from burnt oil, ghee, hair, etc. *Te.* kamaru to be singed, burnt, charred; *n.* singeing, burning, smell of burnt hair, skin, or oil; kamarucu, kamarcu to singe, burn, char; kamalu to be scorched, singed, or parched, be blackened; *caus.* kamalincu. *Koṇḍa* kavi pieces of half-burnt wood (which are heaped up and reburnt before starting pōṟu cultivation). From DED(S) 1120.

1231 *Ta.* kamaru (kamarī-) to feel a pungent sensation as that produced by chillies on the fire. *Ma.* kamarkka to have astringent taste; kamarppu acerbity. / Cf. Skt. kavara- sourness, acidity. DED 1031.

1232 *Kur.* xami spear-grass (used for thatching houses, feeding cattle, etc.). *Malt.* qami thatching straw. DED 1032.

1233 *Ta.* kamuku areca palm, *Areca catechu*. *Ma.* kamuku, kamuññu, kavuññu, karuññu betel-nut tree, *A. catechu*. *Ka.* (PBh.) kauṅgu areca-nut tree; (Gowda) kammu id. *Tu.* kaṅgu, (B-K. also) kamu id. / Cf. Skt. kramu(ka)- id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3440). DED(N) 1033.

1234 *Ta.* kamukkaṭṭu armpit. ? *Ko.* ganj-guy, ganju-ly id. *To.* komkwiṟ id. *Ka.* kavuñkur, kañkur, kañkar, kañkuṟa, koñkur, koñkar, koñkaṟa id.; (Hal.) gañkəlu id.; (Hav.) kiñklede id. *Koḍ.* kavṇki vital spot. *Tu.* kañkuḷa armpit. *Kor.* (T.) karkileḍi id. *Te.* kauṅgili breast, bosom; an embrace; kauṅgilincu to embrace, hug, press to the bosom; kauṅgilinta, kauṅgilimpu an embrace. *Pa.* kavkor, kavkoḍ armpit; kavngil, kaṅgil lap. *Ga.* (Oll.) kalgil id. *Go.* (Tr.) kākri, (W.) kākri armpit; (Tr., *Gramm.* 55) kākriṅ (*pl.*) armpits (? < H., Mar. kākḥ). DED(N) 1034.

1235 *Te.* kampa, krampa bramble; branch of a thorny tree or plant; (K.) thorn hedge; (K., mod.) kar(r)a kampa id. *Nk.* kappa id. *Ga.* (P.) kampa thorny bushes used for fencing. *Koṇḍa* kampa id. ? *Ka.* kompe a small thorn bush, a small bundle or load of thorny twigs. DEDS(N) 160.

1236 *Ta.* kampaṭṭam coinage, coin. *Ma.* kammaṭṭam, kammiṭṭam coinage, mint. *Ka.* kammaṭa id.; kammaṭi a coiner. DED 1035.

1237 *Ta.* kampalai agricultural tract; kampalar inhabitants of an agricultural tract. *Ka.* kampapa a district. *Te.* (Inscr.) kampaṇamu an administrative division. / Cf. Mayrhofer, s.v. kampaṇaḥ. DED 1036.

1238 *Ko.* kabalm communal work in one man's garden. *Ka.* kambala daily hire or wages. *Koḍ.* kambala feast given in field at transplantation time; picnic. DED 1037.

1239 *Ka.* kambala a buffalo race. *Tu.* kambula, kambuḷa a buffalo race in a rice field. DEDS 161.

1240 *Ta.* kampākam, kampāṇ ship's cable. *Ma.* kampa cable, strong rope. / Cf. Sgh. kamba strong rope. DEDS 162.

1241 *Ta.* kampi wire of gold, silver, iron or other metal; bit of a horse's bridle; narrow stripe along the border of a cloth. *Ma.* kampi wire of lute; bar of iron; stripe in the border of a cloth. *Ka.* kambi wire; iron band, bar of iron, bar, bridge of nose; stripe or stripes running parallel with the border of a cloth. *Tu.* kambi a wire; flat bar of iron; borders of a cloth. *Te.* kambi wire; kammi id., a bar, the line or border at the end of a cloth. DED(S) 1038, 1039 (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561).

1242 *Ta.* kampu, kampam-pul bulrush millet, Italian millet. *Ma.* kampu id.; kampam a grain; kamp-ari *Holcus spicatus*. *Ka.* kambu id. *Te.* kambu id. / Cf. Skt. kambū- (Hem. *Uṇ* 847) = kuruvinda-. [*Pennisetum typhoid-eum* Rich. = *Panicum spicatum* Roxb. = *H. spicatus* Linn. = many other synonyms.] DED 1040.

1243 *Ta.* kemparai basket, grain basket. *Ka.* gampe basket. *Te.* gampa id. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 71) gappal (*pl.*) a set of baskets. *Pa.* gappa bamboo basket. *Ga.* (S.²) gampa large basket. *Go.* (Mu.) gappa, goppa basket, bag (*Voc.* 1045). *Koṇḍa* gapa basket in which to carry grain; gapati, gapend a basketful. *Pe.* gapa a basket. DED(S) 1041.

1244 *Ta.* kampai slips of wood forming the binding of a book made up of palm leaves. *Ma.* kampa wooden peg which goes through a native book; the boards which hold it. DED 1042.

1245 *Ta.* kammal ear-ring worn by women in ear-lobe. *Ma.* kammal woman's ear-ornament; (Tiyya) kammalu ear-ring. *Te.* kamma a kind of large drop ear-ring worn by women; kammi nose-ring. *Kol.* kamma women's ear-stud. *Ga.* (P.) kami nose-ring. *Koṇḍa* kami ear-ring. *Kuwi* (S.) aḍi-kommu nose-ring; (F.) karsakāmi ear-ring (worn by males only). DED(S, N) 1043.

1246 *Ta.* kammu (kammi-) to become hoarse, be rough or jarring (as a wind instrument); kammal hoarseness, sore throat; kamm-eṇal indistinct sound. *Ma.* kammuka to be hoarse. DED 1044.

1247 (a) *Ta.* kamm-eṇal emitting of fragrance; kamakama (-pp-, -tt-) to be very fragrant; kamakamav-eṇal fragrant smell; kamaṅ (-v-, -nt-) to emit fragrance. *Ko.* gaml good smell (of food, incense); gamgam in-to be fragrant. *Ka.* kamma, kampu bad smell, fragrance; kammu to be fragrant (of the breath); *n.* fragrance; kampsu to be odoriferous; kammage, kammāne fragrantly; fragrance; kammitu that which is fragrant, fragrance; gama a term expressive of diffused-

ness and strength of a fragrance; *gamana* odour, fragrance; *gampu* fragrance; *gabbu*, *garbu* bad smell. *Koḍ. gamana* smell. *Tu. kammaṇa*, *kamyana* smell, fragrance; *gammu* good or bad smell; *gamagama* fragrance, odour; *gamasu* id.; stink, stench; *gamasuni* to smell, scent, stink; *gamāyisuni* to be fragrant, odoriferous. *Te. kampu* smell, odour, stink; stinking, fetid; *kamma* sweet, delicious, pleasant (in taste or odour); *kammana*, *kammātanamu* deliciousness of taste or odour, sweetness; *kammani* delicious, sweet, pleasant; *gabbu* stink, stench; *gama-gama* sweetly, fragrantly. *Kol. kam*, (SR.) *kamp* a smell. *Nk. kap* smell, odour. *Ga. (S.³) kampu* bad smell. *Go. (Ko.) gabbu* stink (*Voc.* 1046). *Koṇḍa kampu*, (Sova dial.) *kapu* smell. *Kur. gamgamrṇā* (flowers) send forth a pleasant scent; *gamgam-amba'anā* to perfume, impregnate with a sweet odour; *gamak* smell, scent (< IA); *gamkārṇā* to give forth a smell (pleasant or otherwise) (< IA). Cf. 1334 *Ta. kaviccū*. / Cf. *H. gamak* fragrance.

(b) *Ka. guma guma annu*, *guma-gumāyisu* to send forth a fragrant odour. *Te. gumaguma* fragrance; fragrantly; *gumāyincu* to spread, as an agreeable odour; *gubālincu* to emit fragrance, spread as fragrance; *gubulu* fragrance; *gubulu-konu* to spread as fragrance, emit fragrance. DED(S) 1045.

1248 *Ta. kamm-eṇal* being calm, still, silent; *kamukkam* reticence, taciturnity. *Ma. kamukkam* id. *Ko. gamn* state of saying or doing nothing. *Go. (Ph.) kameke*, *kam(m)ene*, (Mu. Ko.) *kamek* silent; (W.) *kammeke* silence; (Mu.) *kummay man-*, (Ma.) *kemen man-* to be silent (*Voc.* 517). DED(S) 1046.

1249 *Ta. kaya* (-pp-, -nt-) to be bitter; abhor, loathe, detest; *kai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bitter, astringent, unpleasant; dislike, be angry with, hate; *kayappu*, *kacappu*, *kaccal* bitterness; *kaippu* bitterness, dislike, aversion; *kayar*, *kacar* astringency, astringent matter; *kaca* (-pp-, -nt-) to taste bitter, be embittered, disgusted; *kacaṭṭai* astringency, as of an unripe fruit. *Ma. kaikka*, *kaśakka* to be bitter, be disliked; *kaippu* bitterness, grudge, disrelish, disagreeable, sourish; *kappu* id., bile; *kaśakaśa* imit. sound of sour astringent tastes. *Ko. kac-* (*kac-*) to be bitter; *kac va-y* mouth when it has bitter taste from beer, etc. *To. koy-* (*koc-*) to be bitter. *Ka. kay*, *kampi*, *kayi*, *kayyi*, *kaypu*, *kaype* bitterness; *kasar* to scratch the throat, be astringent; *kasa*, *kasaku*, *kasaru*, *kasi*, *kasu*, *kasuru* astringency, unripeness; (Hav.) *kayku* to be bitter; *kaykaṭe*, *kayke* bitter. *Koḍ. kay-* (*kayp-*, *kayc-*) to be bitter; *kaype* gall-bladder. *Tu. kaipē*, *kayipe*, *kaipelu* bitterness; bitter, envious; *kasa* brackish; *kaskāyi* half-ripe. *Kor. (M.) kāy*, (T.) *kayye* bitter. *Te. kasu* raw, unripe (*kaṣṭagāya* unripe fruit); *kasuru* unripe fruit; *cēdu* (*cēti-*) bitterness; bitter. *Kol. se-nd* bitter. *Nk. (Ch.) kayek* unripe. *Pa. kēp-* (*kēt-*) to be sour or bitter; (S.) *kay-gaṭṭa* bile (cf. 1148). *Ga. (S.) kēmbur*, (S.³)

keymbur bitter. *Go. (Ch. Ko.) kay-*, (SR. W. Ph.) *kaiyānā* to be bitter; (W. Ph.) *kaitāl* bitter; (Tr. *Voc.*, p. 94) *kaiṭṭānā*, (*Gramm.*, p. 65) *kaiṭṭānā* to taste bitter, as quinine; (Tr.) *kehke* bitter; (Mu.) *kay-* to be bitter; *kayle* bitter; *kaymul burka* bitter gourd; (Ma. S. Ko.) *kaymul* bitter; (M.) *kaitā*, (L.) *kahita*, *kelā* bitter (*Voc.* 520); (L.) *kayār* raw, unripe (*Voc.* 521); (Ko.) *kay-kaṭ* bile (*Voc.* 523); (ASu.) *kaymūl* bitterness. *Pe. ke-* (-t-) to be bitter. *Maṇḍ. kembel* bitter. *Kui* (K.) *kappeli* id.; (W.) *kasi* a young undeveloped pumpkin. *Kuwi* (F.) *kassa* sour; *kombelli* bitter; (S. Su.) *kambeli* id. *Mal. qase* to become bitterish, insipid or vapid. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2974, Skt. *kaśāya*-astringent, Pali *kaśāya-*, *kaśāva-* id., *kaśaṭa*-bitter, acrid. DED(S, N) 1047.

1250 *Ta. kayam*, *kayamai* baseness, meanness; *kayavan* base, unworthy, cruel man; *fem. kayatti*; *kayavu* baseness, meanness, theft, pillage; *kaimmai* meanness, lie; *kaiyar* mean, despicable persons, thieves, deceivers, cheats. *Ma. kayam* low condition; *kayavan* a mean, low fellow; *kayyan* man of low caste, slave, good-for-nothing, rascal; *kaśavan* a wicked person. *Ka. keyta* trickery, deceit, fraud; *keydālu* crooked, dishonest behaviour, fraud; *keyme* cleverness, deceit. *Tu. kainē* a nasty woman; (B-K.) *gayyālī* a bad-charactered woman. *Pa. kiyalto* bad. DED(S) 1048.

1251 *Ta. kayam* depth, tank, water, sea. *Ma. kayam* depth; *kaṛam* id., body of water, tank. *Ka. (Hav.) kaya* deep place in a river. *Tu. kaya* depth (as of water), swamp; deep. *Go. (FH. G. Mu.) kasa*, (Ma.) *kassa* pool, tank (*Voc.* 603). DED(S) 1049.

1252 *Ta. kayal*, *cēl* carp. *Ma. kayal* a fish, *Cyprinus*; *kayyan* a river fish. *Te. kakka* fish; *cēpa* id. *Kol. kaye* id. *Nk. kayye* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kayye* (*pl. -l*) id. *Pa. key* sp. fish. *Go. kike* (Mu. Ma.) a small fish, (M. Ko.) fish (*Voc.* 706). / ? Cf. *kai-*, *ke-* in Skt. *kai-varta-*, *ke-varta-* fisherman, Pali Pkt. *kevaṭṭa-* id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3469). DED(S) 1050.

1253 *Ta. kayil* nape of the neck. *Tu. kekki*, *kekkiḷu* neck, throat. *Kor. (T.) kekki*, (O.) *gekkili* neck. Cf. *DCV*, no. 957. DED(S) 163.

1254 *Ta. kayiru* rope, cord, string. *Ma. kayal* string; *kayaṛu* rope, cord, coir; *caṅari*, *cekari*, *cēri* coconut husk and fibres. *Ko. ki-r-na-p* rope. *Koḍ. ke-ri* rope; *ce-ri* coconut fibre, coir. *Tu. (BRR) cēri* fibre. *Te. cēru* string, cord; *cēru*, in: *cēru-kōla* whip. DED(S) 1051.

1255 *Ma. kayaṛuka* to increase, rise, ascend, climb up, embark; *kayaṛuka* to increase (*tr.*), raise, put on ship; *kayaṛram* increase, steep ascent, attack. *Te. (K.) kasaru* to increase, rise high, be elated. DED 1052.

1256 *Kol.* kayng- (kayaṅkt-) to laugh; kayngekan man who is in a jesting relationship with female (essentially, cross-cousin); *fem.* kayngekad. *Nk.* kayng- to laugh. *Nk.* (Ch.) kayng(g)- to laugh; kaynga wife's younger sister, husband's younger sister; kayman (*pl.* kaymar) husband's younger brother, wife's younger brother. ? *Go.* (many dialects) kav-, (Tr.) kowwānā to laugh; (Mu.) kavna, kavtik joking relation (*Voc.* 595). ? *Pe.* gray-(-t-) to laugh. ? Cf. 2010 *Te.* kēru. ? Cf. 1080 *Kui* kapka. DED(S) 1053.

1257 *Ma.* kayyil ladle, spoon. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) kili ladle. *Tu.* kailu id., spoon. Cf. *DCV*, no. 1843. DEDS(N) 164.

1258 *Ta.* kara (-pp-, -nt-) to conceal, steal; hide (*intr.*), lie hidden, keep oneself out of sight; karappu, karavu concealing, theft, fraud, deceit; karavar thieves; karaval concealment; karavaṭam act or practice of stealing, deceit; karavaṭar thieves, deceivers. *Ma.* karappu covering, hiding, concealing; theft. *Ko.* o-garv- (o-gard-) to listen without speaking, be silent when called, keep silent (*o-g- [see 1032] + *karv- to lie hidden). *To.* kar- (karθ-) to steal, hide (*tr.*); kar naṛ- (naṛθ-) to have sexual intercourse stealthily (for naṛ-, see 3582). *Ka.* kare to hide (*intr.*, *tr.*). *Te.* karaṭi a deceiver, cheat. / Cf. *Skt.* kharpara- thief; kharapaṭa- name of the author of the cora-śāstra, otherwise called Karpisuta (Mattavilāsap^o; in *Ta.* the treatise is known as karavaṭa-nūl [Cilapp.]). DED 1054.

1259 *Ka.* garagarike pleasantness, neatness, beauty. *Tu.* garakena clean, clear. *Te.* garagara clean, neat, tidy, nice; garagarika cleanliness, etc. *Kur.* xarxar perfectly clean, quite empty; xarxarānā to be perfectly clean, quite empty; (Pfeiffer). DED(N) 1055.

1260 *Ka.* garasu, garusu gravel. *Tu.* karṇ-kallu gravel, hard sand. *Te.* garusu gravel. ? Cf. 1265 *Ta.* karaṭu. DED 1056.

1261 *Ta.* karacai, karicai a measure of capacity = 400 marakkāl (< *Te.*). *Ka.* garase, gerase id. *Te.* garise id. Cf. 1966 *Ko.* kerc. / ? Cf. *Pali* karisa- a square measure of land, being that space on which a karisa of seed can be sown. DED(S) 1057.

1262 *Ta.* karaṭi, karuṭi, keruṭi fencing, school or gymnasium where wrestling and fencing are taught. *Ka.* garadi, garuḍi fencing school. *Tu.* garaḍi, garoḍi id. *Te.* gariḍi, gariḍi id., fencing. DED 1058.

1263 *Ta.* karaṭi Indian black bear, sloth bear. *Ma.* karaṭi bear. *Ko.* karḍy id. *To.* ka-ṛ id.; ka-ṛik wiḍ black (lit. which is like a bear); (Su. 1977, p. 1). *Ka.* karaḍi, kaḍḍi bear. *Koḍ.* karaḍi id. *Tu.* karaḍi id. *Te.* (B.) karaṭi id. DED 1059(a).

1264 *Ta.* karaṭi, karaṭi-pparai, karaṭikai a kind of drum (said to sound like a bear, karaṭi). *Ka.* karaḍi, karaḍe an oblong drum

beaten on both sides, a sort of double drum. / Cf. *Skt.* karaṭa- a kind of drum. DED 1060.

1265 *Ta.* karaṭu roughness, unevenness, churlish temper; karaṭtu rugged, uneven, unpolished; karap uneven surface in vegetables and fruits, scar; karu prong, barb, spike; karumai, karil severity, cruelty; karukku teeth of a saw or sickle, jagged edge of palmyra leaf-stalk, sharpness. *Ma.* karaṭu what is rough or uneven; karu rough; karuppu roughness; karuma sharpness of sword; karukku teeth of a saw or file, thorns of a palmyra branch, irregular surface; karukarukka to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating; karikku edge of teeth; kari-muḷ hard thorn; projecting parts of the skin of custard-apples, jack-fruits, etc.; kari-maṭal rind of jack-fruits. *Ko.* karp keenness or harshness (of wind); ? kako-ṭ hoe with sharp, broad blade (for -ko-ṭ, see 2064). *Ka.* karaḍu that is rough, uneven, unpolished, hard, or waste, useless, or wicked; karaku, karku, kakku, garaku, garaku, garku, garasu a jag, notch, dent, toothed part of a file or saw, rough part of a millstone, irregular surface, sharpness. *Tu.* karaḍu, karaḍu rough, coarse, worn out; wastage, loss, wear; kargōṭa hardness, hard-heartedness; hard, hard-hearted; garu rough; garime severity, strictness; gar-gāṣu a saw. *Te.* kara sharp; karagasamu a saw; karakasa roughness; karusu rough, harsh; harsh words; karaku, karuku harshness, roughness, sharpness; rough, harsh, sharp; gari hardness, stiffness, sharpness; (B.) karaṭi stubborn, brutish, villainous; kakku a notch or dent, toothed part of a saw, file, or sickle, roughness of a millstone. *Go.* (Ma.) karkara sharp (*Voc.* 543). *Kur.* karcnā to be tough, (Hahn) be hardened. ? Cf. 1260 *Ka.* garasu. / Cf. *Skt.* karaṭa- a low, unruly, difficult person; karkara- hard, firm; karkaśa- rough, harsh, hard; krakaca-, karapattra- saw; khara-hard, harsh, rough, sharp-edged; kharu-harsh, cruel; *Pali* kakaca- saw; khara- rough; saw; *Pkt.* karakaya- saw; *Apabhraṃśa* (*Jasa-haracariu*) karaḍa- hard. Cf. esp. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2819. Cf. also *Skt.* karavāla-sword (for second element, cf. 5376 *Ta.* vāl). DED(S) 1061.

1266 *Ta.* karaṭu ankle, knot in wood. *Ma.* karaṇa knot of sugar-cane; kuraiṭta knuckle of hand or foot. *Ka.* karaṇe, kanne clot, lump. *Te.* karuḍu lump, mass, clot. DED 1062.

1267 *Ta.* karaṇṭi spoon or ladle. *Ma.* karaṇṭi spoon. *Te.* gariṭe, gaṇṭe, geṇṭe spoon, ladle. *Kol.* (SR.) gāṭe spoon; (Kamaleswaran). *Kuwi* (S.) garti (brass) spoon. DED(S, N) 1063.

1268 *Ta.* karaṇṭu (karaṇṭi-) to paw (as a dog), gnaw (as a rat), scrape. *Ma.* karaṇṭuka to scrape the inside of metal vessels with a grating noise. DED 1064.

1269 *Ma.* karaṇṭa *Carissa carandas*. *Ka.* (Lush.) karaṇḍe id. *Tu.* (BRR) karaṇḍe,

(Männer) karṇḍe-puḷi-mara id. / Cf. Skt. karā-marda-, karamardi-, karāmbuka-, karāmlaka-id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2799. DED(S) 1065.

1270 *Ta.* kara-tālam palmyra palm. *Ka.* kara-tāla fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera* Lin. *Tu.* karatāla cadjan. *Te.* (B.) kara-tālamu the small-leaved palm tree. DED 1066.

1271 *Ta.* karantai Indian globe-thistle, *Sphaeranthus indicus*. *Ka.* karṇḍe id. *Tu.* karṇḍe, karṇḍe, karṇḍelu the shrub *S. hirtus*. DED 1068.

1272 *Ta.* karappaṇ eruption in children; karappaṇ eruption, any cutaneous disease, rash, eczema, erysipelas, etc. *Ma.* karappaṇ eruptions, scurf (esp. on children's heads). DED 1069.

1273 *Ka.* (K.²) kaṛame an ulcer. *Tu.* karampè wound; karampely scar of a wound. *Go.* (Mu.) karem, (W. Ph.) karam, (Ch.) karam, kaṛam, (Tr.) kaṛēm, (pl. kaṛēhk) boil, wound, sore (*Voc.* 528). *Kui* krēmbu (pl. krēpkā) sore, wound. DEDS 165.

1273A *Koḍ.* karava clay pot with narrow neck. *Go.* (Ma.) karvi narrow-mouthed earthen vessel for oil or liquor (*Voc.* 564). DEDS 167.

1274 *Ma.* karal, karul lungs and heart, liver, bowels; heart, mind; karil heart. *Ko.* karl heart, mind, desire; ? kavi-r stomach (internal organ; for -vi-r, see 5259). ? *To.* ko-ḷ friend (e go-ḷ my friend, tan go-ḷ his friend) (cf. the meaning 'love' in *Ka.*; for *arV > o-, Emeneau, *TPS* 1957, pp. 60ff.). *Ka.* karul, karaḷu, karlu, kaḷlu an entrail, the bowels; love. *Koḍ.* kari intestines. *Tu.* karaly, karly the bowels, the liver. DED(S, N) 1070.

1275 *Ma.* karaḷa dried fruit. *Ka.* karaḍa, karaḍu, kaḍḍa dried foddergrass. DED 1071.

1276 *Ta.* kari witness; testimony, proof. *Te.* (B.) kari a witness. DED 1072.

1277 *Ta.* karumi miser (*coll.*; TATD). *To.* karyn niggardly person. *Ka.* (Tipt., *LSB* 17.18) karba miser. *Tu.* karmbelu stingy woman. *Kui* krāḍa (krāḍi-) to be greedy, avaricious; *n.* greediness, avarice. DEDS(N) 166.

1278 (a) *Ta.* karu black; karukkal darkness, twilight, cloudiness, sunburnt paddy crop; karukku (karukki-) to darken by heat, burn, scorch, toast, fry; karuku (karuki-) to be scorched, blackened by fire or sun, become dark in evening; karukal charred rice; karumai blackness; karum poṇ iron; kari (-v-, -nt-) to be charred, scorched, become black; (-pp-, -tt-) to char; *n.* charcoal, charred wood, lampblack; kariccāṇ king crow; kaṅkul darkness, night. *Ma.* kari, karu black; charcoal, coal; karikkal, karukkal twilight, dusk, frying; karikka to char, burn black, fire (a jungle), scorch; kariippu jungle cultivation; karima, karuma blackness; karukkuka to be dusk; kariyuka to be scorched, singed; *vb.* *n.*

karivu; karimpu dark colour, grey; kariśal that which is singed, scorched; kaṅṅal darkness; kaṅṅuka to be singed, burn in cooking. *Ko.* kayr charcoal, soot; kar black (or with 1395 *Ta.* karu); kagutṁ darkness, dark place. *To.* kary- (kars-) to be singed, scorched, fried too much; (karc-) to heat (new pot, etc., to purify it); kary charcoal; ka, kax, kaxt black; kabīn iron; kaga-rf darkness (-ga-rf in 1395); ka-pic *Jasminum bignoniaceum* (see 4139); ? koṣ fir- (fiṭ-) to dawn (lit, the darkness goes away); ? ka-y maḍ, ka-ye maḍ the black-headed one (i.e. the Toda; in song; maḍ head) (*Su.* 1976, p. 91; or with 1494 *Ta.* kāṛ). *Ka.* kari to be scorched, singed, charred; fry, roast; *n.* state of being scorched, frying, blackness, charcoal; karaku, kariku state of being scorched; karidu black; kar-, ka- id.; kargu to turn black (or with 1494 *Ta.* kāṛ); kare blackness; kabbīṇa iron; (PBh.) karipu blackness; (Hav.) karaṅcu to be scorched; karaṅcaṭe scorched; (Gowda) kaṛṇṇi to become charred. *Koḍ.* kari- (kariv-, kariṅj-) to be singed; (karip-, karic-) to singe; kari black. *Tu.* kari soot, charcoal; kariya black; karṅka state of being burnt or singed; karṅkā-ḍuni to burn (*tr.*); karṅcuni to be burned to cinders; karṅcāvuni to cause to burn to cinders; kardu black; karba iron; karvāvuni to burn the down of a fowl by holding it over the fire; kaṛṇṇuni to be scorched; karguḍe a very black man; *fem.* karguḍi, kargi. *Kor.* (T.) kardi black. *Te.* kaggu to fade, (K. also) turn black (through heat, smoking); (K.) kaṅgu to be scorched, be burnt, fade; (K.) krāgu to be burned. *Nk.* (Ch.) karan, karen, kareyan black. *Pa.* ker-, (S.) kerv- to burn (*intr.*); kerip- (kerit-), (S.) kervip- (kervit-) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (S.) karid- to burn away as rice; (P.) karv- to burn (*intr.*); karup- id. (*tr.*); karup din summer (din day < 1A). *Go.* (Tr. W.) karw-, (SR. Ph.) karv-, (Mu.) kar-, kar- to burn (*intr.*); (G. Ma. Ko.) karv-, (Ph.) karsahtānā, (Mu.) karih- id. (*tr.*); (Mu.) kaṛha field for burning cultivation (*Voc.* 563); (Grigson) kare area set apart for penda cultivation when left fallow for a term (*Voc.* 536); (Ma.) gaṅga darkness, mist (*Voc.* 1016); (Mu.) kark- rice to burn while cooking; (Ko.) karr- to be charred or burnt (*Voc.* 539). *Kui* krumu scorched, tinderlike; grīpa (grit-) to cremate the dead; *n.* cremation. Cf. 1282 *Ta.* karuṅkāli. / Cf. *Mar.* karapṇē to scorch.

(b) *Ko.* katal, katalg darkness. *To.* kaṣtal, katal id. (in songs). *Ka.* kartale, kartale, kattale, kattala, kattal, (Hav.) kastale id.; kattalisu to become or be dark. *Tu.* kattale, (B-K.) kartale darkness; kattal(i)yuni to get dark, set (as the sun), droop (as one's spirits). *Kor.* (T.) kartale darkness.

(c) *Ta.* kāṛ blackness, darkness, cloud, rainy season; (-pp-, -tt-) to darken, grow black; kāri blackness, crow, black bull. *Ma.* kāṛ darkness, black, cloud. *Ko.* ka-r black; ka-r may rain of SW. monsoon; ka-rṅgal *n.pr.* rock at Me-na-ṛ village. *To.* ko-r young grass at first rain after winter frosts. *Ka.*

kār blackness, rainy season; kārī rainy season; kārā-hullu any grass that grows in the rainy season. *Tu.* kārū, kārī black, dark; kārkalā cloudy or rainy weather; kār mugaly dark cloud. *Te.* kārū black, dark colour; season, time of year (see also 3516). *Kol.* (Kin.) kārī black. *Go.* (A.) kārīal, (D. G.) kārīyal, (Ma. M.) kārīyal, (Ph.) kārīal, (W.) kārīal, (Y.) kareyal, (Ko.) kari, (Pat. L.) karkāl black (*Voc.* 545, 644). DED(S) 1073.

1279 *Ta.* karu foetus, embryo, egg, germ, young of animal; karuppai womb; karuvam foetus, embryo. *Ma.* karu embryo, yolk; karuntala generation. *Ko.* karv foetus of animal, larva of bees; pregnant (of animals). *To.* kef pregnant, in: kef ir pregnant buffalo, kef nīl- to become pregnant, of animals. *Ka.* kandu foetus of beasts (? or with 1411 *Ta.* kaṇṇu). *Te.* karuvu foetus; (B.) kari uterus of animals; karugu an unopened ear of corn. *Pa.* kerba (*pl.* kerbel) egg. *Ga.* (Oll.) karbe id. *Go.* (Ko.) garba egg (*Voc.* 1054); (Koya Su.) garbūm id. ? *Malt.* kare to form as the stone or seed of a fruit. Cf. 1281 *Ta.* karukkāy. DED(S, N) 1074.

1280 *Ta.* karu mould, matrix; karukku engraving, carving, embossed work. *Ma.* karu figure, mould; karukku-pani embossed work; karaṭu the original of a copy. *Ka.* karu embossed work, bas-relief; karuv-iḍu to put bosses or raised figures, mould, model. *Tu.* karu, garu, karavi a mould. *Te.* karugu, karuvu id. *Kuwi* (S.) garra form, mint; ḍālu-gara womb (for ḍālu, see 1123). DED(S) 1075.

1281 *Ta.* karukkāy young and immature fruit. *Ma.* karikku an unripe coconut. *Ka.* (Gowda) kārki tender, unripe fruit. *Tu.* gargayi half-ripe, half-grown, as an areca-nut, etc.; karku a very tender coconut, its tender shell; (BRR) kar-mukkē young flower bud. *Ga.* (Oll.) karke unripe mango; (S.) karke mango. Cf. 1279 *Ta.* karu. DED(S) 1076.

1282 *Ta.* karuṅkāli Coromandel ebony of Mysore, *Diospyros tupru*. *Ma.* karinṅāli blackwood, *Mimosa catechu*; karumaram *Shorea robusta*; ebony, *Diospyros*. *Ka.* karimara *D. melanoxylon* Roxb.; (DCV) kaggali blackwood. *Tu.* kari-mara id.; karmaru a superior kind of firewood, *Vatica laccifera* [for this as a *Shorea* sp., see 2473]. Cf. 1278(a) *Ta.* karu. DED(S) 1077.

1283 *Ta.* karutu (karuti-) to intend, re-collect, suppose, consider, regard, desire, ponder; karuttu design, purpose, opinion, attention, desire, judgement, mind, will. *Ma.* karutuka to conceive, think, meditate, aim at, attend to, prepare; karutal care, regard; karuttu id., courage; karuttan resolute. *Ko.* karnd- (karndy-) to prepare (to do), have great desire (to do); kart purpose, aim strenuously striven for. *Ka.* karu to point, aim at. *Te.* karada thought, idea, reflection, imagination, intention (? influenced by r in 1297 *Te.* karacu; so K.). DED(S, N) 1078.

1284 *Ta.* kar(u)nāṭakam, kaṇṇaṭam the Kanarese country; language of the Kanarese; kaṇṇaṭan, kaṇṇaṭikan, kaṇṇaṭiyaṇ native of the Kanarese country. *Ma.* kannaṭam the Canarese country. *To.* konodyn Canarese man; *fem.* konodyč; kaṇno-ṭ Carnatic; ancient, of ancient times. *Ka.* kaṇṇāṭa, kannāḍa the Kannāḍa country and its language; kannāḍiga a man of the Kannāḍa country; kaṇṇāṭaka the Kannāḍa language; a Kannāḍa man. *Tu.* kannāḍa, kaṇṇāṭaka the Canarese language; of or belonging to Canarese or Canara. *Te.* kaṇṇāṭamu, kaṇṇāṭa-kamu the country or language of Karnataka; kannāḍamu id.; kannāḍi an inhabitant of Carnatic. DED(S) 1079.

1285 *Ta.* karu-nīlam barren soil, waste land; karampu, karampai waste land; (inscr.) kari failure of crops; (inscr.) karuṇ-cey dry land, uncultivated waste. *Ma.* kari, karivi, karuvi waste land, long grass in rice-fields. ? *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) hargu forest. *Malt.* qawru id.; jungle. DED(S) 1080.

1286 *Ta.* karuppu famine. *Te.* kaṇavu, (B.) karavu, karuvu famine, dearth, scarcity. *Kol.* karu hunger. *Nk.* karu id. *Ga.* (S.³) karuvu famine. *Go.* (Tr.) kar(u), (W.) karū, (M.) kar, (Ph.) karrū, (Ma.) kaṇ, (Mu.) karruv, karv hunger (*Voc.* 533). *Kuwi* (F.) kaṇvū, (Isr.) karvu famine. DED 1081.

1287 *Ta.* karumai strength, greatness. *Ma.* karu, kaṇu stout, hard; karuma hardness, strength of a man; karuman one who is strong and able; karumana valour, etc.; karuttu strength, vigour, power; fortitude, courage; karuttan a strong man, powerful person. ? *To.* kaṣ-tu-ṛ any bush about 3-4 feet high (cf. 3401). *Ka.* kara, karu greatness, abundance, power. *Te.* karamu much, great, very; krandu-konu to be excessive, great or much; to spread. DED(S) 1082.

1288 *Ta.* karumpu (in cpds. karuppu-) sugar-cane; karupp-aṭṭi jaggery made from palmyra juice, jaggery. *Ma.* karimpu sugar-cane; karipp-aṭṭi coarse palmyra-sugar. *Ko.* kab sugar-cane. *To.* kab id.; kapoṭy jaggery. *Ka.* karvu, karbu, kabbu sugar-cane. *Koḍ.* kaybi id. *Tu.* karumbu id. / Cf. Mar. karvā a bit of sugarcane. DED(S) 1083.

1289 *Pa.* garum göli fox (göli jackal < IA). ? *Br.* xarmā wolf. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 14A.

1290 *Ta.* karuvi instrument, tool. *Ma.* kari, karivi, karuvi, karu tool, plough, weapon. DED 1084.

1291 *Ta.* karai (-v-, -nt-) to sound, roar, weep, lament, call, invite; (-pp-, -tt-) to call, summon. *Ma.* karayuka to cry, lament, neigh, caw, caterwaul; karaccil weeping, crying, lamentation; cry of certain animals or birds; karaḷuka to mumble; karaḷca mumbling. *Ko.* karv- (kard-) to bellow, caw; gage- (gagc-) to make first tentative unmusical notes on clarinet when starting to play. *To.* kar- (karθ-) to bellow; kark bellowing. *Ka.*

kare, kari to emit a sound, sound, call, invite; karasu, karisu, karesu, kareyisu to cause to call, have called, cause to sound, shout together; karaha, kareyuvike calling, etc. *Tu.* kareyuni, karevuni to crow; karmbuni to mutter; gaggelyuni to roar, cry. *Te.* kraṅgu the sound of a bell; krandu to sound, ring, lament; *n.* sound, noise. *Nk. (Ch.)* karug-/karuk- to call, crow, invite; summon; karup- to cause to summon (a physician). *Pa. (S.)* kerip- (kerit-) to cackle. *Go. (Ko.)* karṅg- to call; (Ma., *LSI* 4.535) karingi calling (*Voc.* 547). *Kui* krāva the tongue of a bell. *Kur.* xarxṇā to ring, jingle, clink, give out a sound; xarxa'ānā to make ring, perform music. *Malt.* qargre to cry out. DED(S) 1085.

1292 *Ta.* karai (-v-, -nt-) to dissolve in water, be reduced from solid to liquid form, wear away (as soil by the action of water), become emaciated, become gradually attenuated; (-pp-, -tt-) to dissolve in water (*tr.*), melt, liquefy, extirpate; karaiyal dissolving, melting, that which is dissolved; karaivu dissolving, tenderness of mind. *Ma.* karakkuka to melt, dissolve. *Ko.* karg- (kargy-) to dissolve, melt (*intr.*), be affected in the heart (by fear); kark- (karky-) to dissolve, melt (*tr.*). *To.* karx- (karxy-) to dissolve, melt (*intr.*); kark- (karky-) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* karagu, karaṅgu, kargu to be dissolved, melt away, decrease in bulk, become softened to pity or love, pine away; karagisu, karigisu, kargisu to cause to be dissolved, melt; (Hav.) karaḍu to melt. *Koḍ.* kar- (kari-) to be digested; karak- (karaki-) to digest; (Shanmugam) to dissolve; (Shanmugam) karak dissolving. *Tu.* karaguni to melt (*intr.*), dissolve, liquefy, become thin, become affected, softened, melt with pity; karagāvuni, kargāvuni to melt (*tr.*), liquefy, affect the mind, afflict; karavuni to be dissolved, melted, digested; karapuni to digest. *Te.* karāgu to melt (*intr.*, *tr.*), dissolve, liquefy; karāgincu, karācu to melt (*tr.*), dissolve, liquefy; karugu what is melted, a crucible; (K.) krāgu to be melted away; (K.) krācu to melt (*tr.*). *Ga. (S.³)* karṅ-ēr- to be melted. *Go. (Ma.)* kari-, (W.) karitānā, (Ko.) karṅg- to melt, dissolve (*Voc.* 530); (Koya Su.) karṇ- to melt. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) kariṅ- to melt, be dissolved. *Kuwi* (F.) karangali to be dissolved, be melted; (Su.) karṅg- to melt (*intr.*). DED(S, N) 1086.

1293 *Ta.* karai shore, bank, ridge of a field, border of a cloth. *Ma.* kara shore, riverside, land (opp. to sea), coloured border of a cloth; karayan striped cloth; karal border, margin, edge. *Ko.* kar coloured woven stripes on end of cloth; pair-word with ka-ṛ field. *To.* kar coloured woven stripes on end of cloth; bank of river, horizon line, direction. *Ka.* kare bank, shore, boundary, border of a cloth. *Koḍ.* kare bank. *Tu.* karè seashore, bank of a river, border, coloured border of a cloth. *Te.* kara shore, bank; ? (Inscr.) kariti, kar(a)ta, karṛu bank; garusu boundary. ? *Go. (SR.)* karum, (Y.) karum, karuṅ, (Tr.

Ch. W.) karrum, (Ch.) karruṅ, (Ko.) garre near (*Voc.* 534, 1055). ? *Br.* karrak bank, shore, brim, border, edging, near. DED(S) 1087.

1294 *Ma.* kara parish. *Tu.* karè parish, a social or caste jurisdictional division. DED 1088.

1295 *Kur.* xarbnā to give an extra pounding to rice, for cleaning it from grains unhusked or spoiled. *Malt.* qarwe to clean rice by pounding; qarwre to be bruised or hurt by falling. DED(S) 1089.

1296 *Kur.* (Hahn) karrō xōcol cartilage (for xōcol bone, see 2188). *Malt.* qaru id., the gums. DEDS 168.

1297 *Ta.* kal (karṇ-, karṛ-) to learn, study, practise (as arts), acquire skill in the use of arms; kalai arts and sciences, learning, erudition; kallāmai state of being unlearned, illiteracy, ignorance; kallān unlearned, illiterate person; kalli precocity, precocious child; kalvi studying, learning, erudition, science, practice, scientific work; karṛkai learning; karṇan, karṇavan learned person, scholar; karṇanai learning, study, teaching, instruction; karṇōn scholar, pupil; karṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to teach, instruct; karṇu learning, study, knowledge, chastity; karṛar learned men. *Ma.* kalkka (karṛ-) to learn; kala art, science; karṇavar the learned. *Ko.* kal- (kaṛ-) to learn; kalc- (kalc-) to teach; kalyv (? kalyv) education; kalyv skill, ability to do things without being taught. *To.* kal- (kaṛ-) to learn; kalc- (kalč-) to teach; kalfy education. *Ka.* kal (kalt-), kali (kalit-) to learn; kalisu, kalusu to teach; kal learning; kali a learned man; kalike learning, skill; kalita, kalpi learning, erudition; kaliyuvike act of learning, learning; kale an art. *Tu.* kalpuni to learn, study; kalpāvuni to teach, instigate; (B-K.) kalpādi a learned man, sophist; hypocrite. *Te.* karacu to learn, study; karapu to teach; *n.* instigation, incitement; karapincu to cause to teach; karudu ability, skill, cleverness; kala an art, a science. *Koḷ.* karp- (karapt-) to learn, teach; (SR.) karāp- to learn; karil- to understand. *Nk.* karap- to learn. *Go. (A. Y.)* kari- to learn; (SR.) karivāl a student; karusānā to teach; (ChD.) karitānā to learn; karutānā to teach; (Tr.) karitānā to learn; karehtānā to teach; (W. Ph.) karritānā to learn; (W.) karahtānā, (Ph.) karrahtānā to teach; (Mu.) kari- to learn; karih- to teach; (Ma.) kari- to learn; kar?- to teach; (M.) karhtānā, (Ko.) kahr- id. (*Voc.* 531). *Pe.* jap- to teach; japa- to learn. *Manḍ.* jap- to teach; japa- to learn. *Kui* grāmba (grāmbi-) to learn, study; *n.* act of learning, study; grāppa (grāpt-) to teach, instruct, instigate; *n.* instruction, teaching, doctrine, instigation. *Kuwi* (Su.) jāp- (-it-) to learn; (-h-) to teach; (F.) japali to learn; jāphali to teach; (S.) jāpinai to learn; jāp- < *gīap- < *grāp- = Kui grāp-; likewise in *Pe.* and *Manḍ.*). / Cf. Skt. kalā- an art. DED (S) 1090.

1298 *Ta.* kal (kaṭ-, kaṇ-) stone, pebble, boulder, precious stone, milestone; *kallaṇ* hard-hearted fellow. *Ma.* kal, *kallu* stone, rock, precious stone; *kalla* glass beads; *kallan* mason; hard-hearted. *Ko.* kal stone, milestone. *To.* kaṣ stone; kal milestone, bead; *kalīr* round river stone. *Ka.* kal, *kalu*, *kallu* stone; hard, stiff state of mind. *Koḍ.* *kallī* stone. *Tu.* *kallu* id. *Te.* *kallu* (*pl.* *kandlu*) id. *Nk.* *khalbada* stone slab for pounding. *Pa.* *kel* stone. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kand*, (S.) *kandū* (*pl.* *kandkil*) id. *Go.* (Mu. M.) *kal* (*obl.* *kad-*, *pl.* *kalk*), (G.) *kall(i)* (*pl.* *kalku*), (Ma.) *kalu* id. (*Voc.* 585). *Konda* *kalu* id. *Pe.* *kal* (*pl.* *-ku*) id. *Br.* *xal* id., boulder. DED(S) 1091.

1299 *Ta.* *kala* (-pp-, -nt-) to mix (*intr.*, *tr.*), unite in friendship, form friendly or matrimonial alliance with, copulate; *kalakku* joint; *kalacu* (*kalaci-*) to mingle (*intr.*); *kalappu* cordiality, fraternity, friendship, copulation; *kalampakam* mixture, combination; *kalavu* (*kalavi-*) to mix (*intr.*, *tr.*); *n.* joint of the body; *kalaval* mixing, combining; *kalavaṇ* mixture of various things, medley; *kalavi* union, combination, sexual union; *kalaviṇār* friends, relations; *kalavai* mixture, compound; *kalāvu* (*kalāvi-*) to mix, join together, unite. *Ma.* *kalaruka* to be mixed, united; mix (*tr.*), mingle (esp. what is dry); *kalarcca* mixture; *kalarppu* act of mixing, mixture, adulteration; *kalaval* mixing, intermingling; *kalappu* the whole, sum. *Ko.* *kalv-* (*kald-*) to knead, mix (solid+in water); *kalv* pair-word with *elv* bone (i.e. joint); *gal gu-ṛ* (*gu-c-*) to join (*intr.*) in dense mass (or with 1303). *To.* *kaṣf-* (*kaṣt-*) to mix (rice and milk, rice and curry), feed (solid food to child). *Ka.* *kali*, *kale* to join (*intr.*), be mixed, come together, meet; *kala* state of being joined or mixed, of being promiscuous or various; *kalaka*, *kalka* mixture; *kalapu* a joined or mixed state, a miscellaneous mass; *kalasu* to mix, mingle; *n.* mixed or mingled state; *kalpisu* to join, mix. *Koḍ.* *kala-* (*kalap-*, *kaland-*) to knead; (Shanmugam) *kalap* kneading. *Tu.* *kalaḍuni* to be mixed, kneaded; *kalaḍāvuni* to mix, knead; *kalapuni* to mingle, knead; *kalappu* mixed, kneaded; *kalaberakē* admixture, compound; *kalamu* grafting; *kalka* decoction, infusion of any drug. *Te.* *kalayu*, *kaliyu* to join (*intr.* *tr.*), unite, meet, mix, mingle, copulate; *kalayika* joining, uniting, meeting, union, copulation; *kalapu* to mix, join, unite, bring together, reconcile; *n.* mixing, mingling; *kalapamu* mixing; *kalagal(a)vu* familiarity, intimacy; *kalavaṇṭakamu* boiled rice mixed with several ingredients; *kalavuḍu* to mix, mingle (*intr.*). *Kol.* *kalay-* (*kalayt-*) to be mixed (liquids, grains); *kalp-* (*kalapt-*) to mix (*tr.*). *Nk.* *kalay-* to mix (*intr.*); *kalap-* id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *kalitānā* to meet and embrace, greet; (M.) *kaliyānā* to meet; *kali-* (S.) to meet, be obtained, (Ko.) to meet, join; (Mu.) *kalli-* to get (*Voc.* 588); (Ma. S. Ko.) *kalp-* to mix (*Voc.* 590). *Konda* (BB) *kali-* (-t-) to meet, come together, be mingled; *kalp-* to mix

(*tr.*). *Kuwi* (F.) *kalhali*, (S.) *kalhinai* to be mixed, mingle; (F.) *kalpali*, (S.) *kalpinai* to mix (*tr.*); (Isr.) *kal-* (-h-) to mix together; *kalp-* (-it-) to mix (*tr.*); *kalvi ā-* to be united together; *kalh-* (-it-) to copulate. *Kur.* *khalnā* to dilute, mix with water or other liquid. / Cf. Skt. *kalka-* a medicinal paste (mixture); *avakalkana-* mixing (*lex.*). DED(S) 1092.

1300 *Ta.* *kala* (-pp-, -nt-) to appear, come into being, spread (as news); *kali* (-pp-, -tt-) to grow luxuriantly, sprout, come into being, appear, increase; *n.* flourishing, prospering. *Te.* *kalugu* to accrue (Arden), happen, occur, be produced or caused, be born, be, exist, be able (inscriptional forms with *l*, *kalgina*, etc.); *kaligincu* to cause, produce, effect, bring about; *kala* existing, true, actual, possessing, having; *kala-terāgu* truth, fact (for *terāgu*, see 3260); *kala-rūpu* id., the real state of things (*rūpu* < Skt. *rūpa-*); *kalaḍu* exists, is possessed, belongs to; *kalimi* existence, presence, possessions, wealth. *Kol.* *kal-* (*neg.*), *kalt-* (present-future paradigm, present-future or past in meaning) possibly be, may be; (SR.) *kall-*, *kal-* to do. *Konda* *kalg-* (-t-) to accrue as prosperity, happen. *Kuwi* (S.) *kalg-* to get, become, accrue. DED(S) 1093.

1301 *Ta.* *kallai* plate made of leaves sewn together. *Konda* *kala* leaf-cup, cup. *Pe.* *kala* leaf-plate. *Kui* *kali* leaf-cup. *Malt.* *kale* id. ? Cf. 1305 *Ta.* *kalam*. / Cf. Pkt. (Sheth, suppl.) *khallaga-*, *khallaya-* leaf-cup. DED(S) 1094.

1302 *Ta.* *kalakala* (-pp-, -tt-) to reiterate in sound, rustle, tinkle, chink, clink, rattle; *kalakalappu* rustling; *kalakalam* chirping of birds, confused noise of a crowd; *kalakal-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying tinkling, chinking; *kali* (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, clamour, roar; *n.* sound; *kalippu* sounding, murmuring; *kallu* (*kalli-*) to cause to sound, as a drum; *kallal* disturbance, confusion, tumult, noise due to many people speaking at the same time; *kall-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying excitement; *kaḷakaḷa* (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle, chatter, gurgle; *kaḷakaḷappu*, *kaḷakaḷam* loud and confused noise (as the din of the bazaar or the roar of waters); *kaḷakaḷ-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying tinkling, flowing with a gentle sound, chattering; *kaḷaṇ* sound, noise. *Ma.* *kaḷakaḷa* confused noise, buzz, din. ? *Ko.* *gal gal in-* (id-) (tree) shakes. *Ka.* *kalakala* confused noise, the murmuring or buzz of a crowd; *kalakali* *nagu* to laugh aloud; *galagala*, *gaḷagaḷa* clanking, clinking, tinkling, rattling; *kaḷakaḷa* noise, clamour, tumult, chattering of birds; the noise of rice when nearly boiled; imit. sound accompanying weeping. *Tu.* *kalakala* a confused noise, hum; *galagala* a noise caused by bracelets; *galugaḷu* a rumbling in the stomach; *kalkuni*, (B-K. also) *kaḷku*, *kāḷku* to cry as a demon or one possessed by an evil spirit; *kaḷakaḷa*, *kaḷapaḷa* a confused sort of noise (as when wading through water or shaking a whole coco-nut); *gaḷagaḷa* a noise (as in drinking fast or by shaking a coco-nut).

Te. kalakala imit. word representing laughter; kalakalamu indistinct or confused noise, the hum or buzz of a crowd; galagala tinkling of coins, etc.; gallu a tinkling or clinking sound, jingle; kaḷapeḷa sound of boiling. *Nk. (Ch.)* kalla noise. *Go. (A.)* kalla uproar, commotion (*Voc.* 591). *Kuwi (Isr.)* kālori ā- to shout; (*Su. T.*) kālovi sound; (*F.*) kalōvi noise. *Malt.* qal-qaltre to shake water or cowries. / Cf. *Skt.* kala- indistinct or inarticulate; low, soft (as a tone), melodious. *MBE* 1969, pp. 289–90, no. 4 (also p. 296, no. 42), for areal etymology of reduplicated forms, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2914, kalakala-, no. 3836, khalakhalāyate. *DED(S)* 1095.

1303 *Ta.* kalañku (kalañki-) to be stirred up, agitated, ruffled (as water), be confused, abashed; kalakku (kalakki-) to confuse, nonplus; kalakkam, kalakku being agitated (as surface of water), discomposure, distress, perplexity; kalañkal turbidity, muddiness, muddy water, perturbation; kalāvu (kalāvi-) to be perturbed, confused, be displeased, angry; kalāy (-pp-, -tt-) to get angry, quarrel; kalāpam disturbance, uproar, raid; kalām war, battle, rivalry, rage; kali perturbation, discomposure, uneasiness, war, dissension, strife; kalur (-v-, -nt-) to become turbid (as water), be disturbed in mind, weep; *n.* weeping, muddiness; kalurcci, kalurvu sorrow, weeping; kaluri disturbed water, puddle, flood, tears, confusion; kaliḷ (-v-, -nt-) to weep, be troubled in mind; *n.* muddy water. *Ma.* kalaññuka to be mixed, agitated, turbid (as water), embarrassed; kalaññal turbidity; kalakkuka to mix (*tr.*), confound; kalakkam turbidness, confusion, quarrel; kalakku muddy water; kalacuka to be disturbed; kalaśal, kalāpam confusion, quarrel; kalampuka to get confused, quarrel, anoint the body with perfumes; kalampal, kalampu uproar, quarrel. *Ko.* kalg- (kalgy-) to be mixed, confused in relationship; kalk- (kalky-) to mix (*tr.*); kalk muddy (of water); gal gu-ṛ- (gu-c-) (storm) is violent and unceasing (or with 1299). *To.* kalx- (kalxy-) to be stirred up (water so that it becomes muddy); kalk- (kalky-) to stir up (water so that it becomes muddy); kašk muddy (of water). *Ka.* kalaku, kalañku to agitate, shake, perturb, make turbid, stir up, disturb; kalakisu to perturb, stir; kalaku turbidness; kalaḍu to be shaken or perturbed, become turbid, muddy, unclean; kalumbu to perturbate, make turbid; *n.* turbidness, contamination, defilement; kaluhe turbidness, impurity. *Koḍ.* kalagg- (kalangi-) to be stirred up; kalak- (kalaki-) to stir up, churn; (Shanmugam) kalak stirring up. *Tu.* kalañky, kalañky turbidness, muddiness; kalañkuni, kalañkuni to be turbid; kalañkāvuni to render turbid; kalambuni to quarrel, fight; galjuni to confuse, disturb. *Te.* kalāgu to be in agitation, confusion, or trouble, be turbid (as any liquid); kalācu to stir, agitate, disturb, trouble, make turbid; kalāka, kalākuva

confusion, trouble, turbidness; kalāta agitation, disturbance, dissension, quarrel, strife, turbidness; kalagunḍu confusion, disorder, tumult, commotion. *Go. (Mu.)* kallih- to shake (bottle, etc.) (*Voc.* 593). *Kui* glahpa (glahṭ-) to mix by stirring, stir, confuse, perplex, confound, cause to be confused; *n.* act of stirring, confusing. *Kur. (Hahn)* xalaxnā to disturb, make muddy (as water); (Grignard, *Grammar*) xalxnā to be wet and muddy. *Malt.* qalge to disturb (as water); qalgro disturbed or muddy; ? gālye to disturb, stir (as water); gālgro muddy, disturbed. Cf. 1306 *Ta.* kalavaram. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2922, kalaha- strife, quarrel, fight. Cf. also *Skt.* kalaṣa- turbid (of water or mind). *DED(S)* 1096.

1304 *Ta.* kalappai plough, ploughshare. *Ma.* kalappa plough and what belongs to it. *Ka.* kalapu materials for a house, for a plough, etc. *Te.* kalapa materials for a plough, timber for buildings. *DED* 1097.

1305 *Ta.* kalam vessel, plate, utensil, earthenware, ship; kalavar navigators. *Ma.* kalam pot, vessel, ship. *Ko.* kalm (*obl.* kalt-) clay pot in the making; k/gal, in: ap gal (*s.v.* 155 *Ta.* appam). *Ka.* kala pot, vessel. *Koḍ.* kala big pot. *Tu.* kara an earthen vessel. *Te.* kalamu ship; kalamari sailor. ? *Br.* kaland broken earthen pot, any old pot. ? Cf. 1301 *Ta.* kallai. / Cf. *Skt.* kalā- boat; ? kalaśa- pot. *DED(S)* 1098.

1306 *Ta.* kalavaram confusion of mind, perturbation; kalavari (-pp-, -tt-) to be confused, perturbed. *Ka.* kaḷakala, kaḷavaḷike agitation of the mind, distress, confusion; kaḷavaḷisu to be agitated, grieve, be perplexed. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) kaḷavaḷa confusion. *Tu.* kaḷavaḷa anxiety, alarm, sorrow. *Te.* kalavaramu confusion, state of being puzzled or perplexed, anxiety; kalavara-paḍu/pōvu to be confused; kaḷavaḷamu confusion, perplexity, anxiety; kaḷavaḷincu to be perplexed, anxious. Cf. 1303 *Ta.* kalañku and 1310 *Ta.* kalipali. / *MBE* 1969, p. 296, no. 41, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3837, *khalabhala-. *DED* 1099.

1307 *Ka.* kalave, kaluve water-lily; caṅgalave, ceṅgalave red water-lily. *Te.* kaluva water-lily; ceṅgaluva red water-lily. ? Cf. *Ta.* kaṅunir, ceṅ-kaṅunir, *Ma.* ceṅ-kaṅinir water-lily. *DEN* 15.

1308 *Ta.* kali strength, force; kaliyan warrior. *Ka.* kali man noted for valour and prowess, warrior, hero; kalitana valour, heroism. *Te.* (*Inscr.*) kalitanamu bravery. / Cf. *Skt.* (*inscr.*; Schmidt, *Nachträge*) kalihero. *DEDS* 169.

1309 *Ta.* kaliñku, kaliñcu, kaluñku sluice or water-weirs for surplus vents; (Tinn.) kaliñkulu sluice-weirs. *Ma.* kaluñku culvert. *Te.* kalōju sluice, flood-gate; (*VPK*) kaḷiṅga sluice. *DED* 1100.

1310 *Ta.* kalipali, kalipili uproar, disturbance, quarrel, wrangle. *Ka.* galabali, galabili, galibili disorder, confusion; galabe hubbub, clamour. *Tu.* galibili disorder, tumult, anarchy; galabu tumult, confusion, noise. *Te.* galibili, galaba confusion, noise, disturbance. Cf. 1306 *Ta.* kalavaram, esp. *Ka.* kalavalike, etc. /Cf. *Mar.* galbalñē to be in commotion; galbā clamour; and also the references at 1306. DED 1101.

1311 *Ta.* kalai (-v-, -nt-) to disperse (as an assembly, a defeated army), be scattered (as clouds), be ruined, wander in thought, be blurred (as writing on slate); (-pp-, -tt-) to disperse (*tr.*), break up, scatter, detach, exile, frustrate, erase (as writing on slate). *Ma.* kalayuka to disperse (as a mob); kalayikka to drive away birds. *Kor.* (O.) kali to open. *Te.* kalayu to be dissolved or broken up (as an assembly). DED 1102.

1312 *Ta.* kalai stag, buck, male black monkey; kalañ-kompu stag's horn. *Ma.* kala stag, buck; kalañ-kompu stag's horn. *Ko.* kal a-ṛ Nilgiri ibex. DED 1103.

1313 *Ma.* kala mark as of small-pox, scar, mole. *Ka.* kale, kali scar of an old wound, mark of small-pox, stain of mud, oil, etc. *Koḍ.* kale scar, white spot on nail. *Tu.* kalē scar, mark, blemish, stain. DED 1104.

1314 *Tu.* kalkorē a kind of fish. *Kur.* xalxō id., (Hahn) shad fish. DEDS 170.

1315 *Kur.* kalāgnā (kalgas/kalgyas), kal^aknā (kalkyas) to bite so as to disable, open or unhusk with the teeth. *Malt.* kalge to break off a part with the teeth; kalke to bite off. DED 1105.

1316 *Pa.* kalla *Dillenia aurea.* *Go.* (M.) kallā id. (*Voc.* 592). DEDS 171.

1317 *Ka.* kalli a kind of coarse net-work; a bag made of it. *Tu.* kalli a bag of net-work, a wicker-work. DED 1106.

1318 *Kur.* xalli father's younger brother's wife. *Malt.* qali mother's sister; qalapo sister's son; qalapi sister's daughter. DED 1107.

1319 *Ta.* kallu (kalli-) to dig out (as a hole), hollow (as a rat), excavate, scoop out (as a nut), erode; kellu (kelli-) to dig. *Ma.* (Kauṭ-) kalluka to dig out, excavate. *Ko.* kelv- (kelt-) to dig with fingers or paws. *Pa.* kelc- to dig holes (as rats); ? kelohg el bandicoot. DED(S) 1108.

1320 *Ko.* kavakn suddenly; gabakn, gubakn noise of jumping into water, of fire blazing up. *Ka.* gappane suddenly, all at once. *Te.* gabagaba quickly, swiftly; gabakkuna, gabāluna suddenly; gabāluna all at once. *Go.* (FH.) gapene quickly, suddenly; (*Tr.*) gapnē quickly, greedily (used of eating only); (*Ph.*) gapne quickly (*Voc.* 1044). *Kur.* khapp'anā, khapp'lē at one stroke, abruptly, unawares. DED(S) 1109.

1321 *Ta.* kavaṭi game of leap-frog. *Ma.* kavaṭi jumping play of children. DED 1110.

1322 *Ta.* kavaṇ, kavaṇai, kavaṇṭi, kavaṇṭu sling. *Ma.* kavaṇa, kaviṇa sling, bow to throw stones; kavaṇ sling, catapult. *Ko.* givṇdy gal sling. ? *To.* tiṇṇy id. *Ka.* kavane id. *Tu.* kavane, kappanda id. DED 1111.

1323 *Ta.* kavaṇi muslin. *Ma.* kavaṇi, kaviṇi, kaṇi id., fine cloth to cover the head. DEDS 172.

1324 *Ta.* kavanti, kavantikai quilted cover made of rags to keep off cold. *Ko.* kavdy saddle, cloth put on pack-animal's back under load. *Ka.* kavadi, kavidi, kavudi quilted cover for the night, quilted rags used as a bed or as a saddle. Cf. *Ta.* kavi, s.v. 1221 *Ta.* kappu. DED 1112.

1325 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to separate into various channels, deviate, depart from instructions; churn (or with 1340); (-pp-, -tt-) to branch off (as roads), fork, bifurcate; *n.* bifurcated branch (as of tree or river), prong; kavarp̄pu forking, bifurcation; kavarp̄u differing; kavaṭu branch of tree, forked branch, separation, division; kavatt̄i, kavatt̄ai fork of a branch, branching root; kavutt̄i space between the thighs; kavalai forking of branches, place where several ways meet; kawai (-pp-, -tt-) to fork (as a branch); *n.* division, cleavage (as of hoof, a crab's claws), branch of a tree, forked stick, crossroads; kavam, kavvam churning stick; kavvu fork of a branch or horn; kappu forked branch, branch, bough, cleavage, cleft; kappi (-pp-, -tt-) to fork as a branch. *Ma.* kava forked branch, space between the legs; kavekka to stand astride; kavaṭi pitch-fork; kavatt̄a the forked branch of a tree; kavaram, kavar bifurcated branch or shoot, prong of a pitch-fork; kavarik̄kuka to shoot forth as a forked branch; kavala place where two roads meet; kappu bifurcated branch. *Ko.* kav forked stick, fork of branch; kavc go-l forked stick used as potholder; kavṛ forked branch. *To.* kafy forked stick, double peak of a hill, hair of a god or of priest of ti*-dairy. *Ka.* kaval to become bifurcated or forked, branch off; *n.* bifurcation, forked or lateral branch, forked stick, divided state, couple, pair; kavate forked state; kavaḍu, kave = kaval *n.* *Tu.* kaba space between the fingers; kabaru forked or lateral branch, forked stick; forked; kabe forked stick; cloven, forked; (B-K.) kappu fork of a wooden post. *Te.* kava pair, couple; kavalu twins; kavvamu churning stick. *Go.* (S.) kava churning stick (*Voc.* 596). *Malt.* kapli a pair of branches, horns or antlers. DED(S, N) 1113.

1326 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to seize, grasp, catch, steal, get control of, receive, experience, desire, have sexual connexion with; kavarc̄ci captivity, attraction; kavaru id., desire; kavavu (kavavi-) to desire, embrace, copulate; *n.* copulation; (inscr.) kavarp̄pu

(kavarri-) to attract; kawai (-pp-, -tt-) to include, join with, embrace. *Ma.* kavaruka to plunder, rob; kavarecca robbery, plunder. *Ka.* kavar to take away by force, seize, strip, plunder; kavarte, kavate taking by force, seizing, plundering. *Kor.* (M.) kamḍi to steal. *Te.* kamucu to hold, seize; (K.) kavayu to embrace, copulate. / Cf. Skt. kavarakī- a captive female prisoner. DED(S) 1114.

1327 *Ta.* kavari chowrie. *Ma.* kavaram hair-plait; kavari id.; woman with fine hair; yak; yak's tail, chowrie. *Ka.* kabari, kavari braid of hair, knot of braided hair. *Tu.* kabari tufted hair of females. / Cf. Skt. kavara-, kabara-, kavari-, kabari braid of hair. DED 1115.

1328 *Ta.* kaval (kavalv-, kavar-,) kavali (-pp-, -tt-) to be distressed, troubled; kaval, kavalai care, anxiety, distress, concern, interest, fear; kavarci anxiety, grief, desire; kavaru sorrow; kavaru (kavarri-) to cause anxiety or sorrow; kavara being anxious, sorrowing; kavanam attention, care; kavani (-pp-, -tt-) to be attentive, attend to, heed, observe; kavi (-v-, -nt-) to be eagerly intent upon; kavvai affliction, distress, anxiety, care, concern, business; kavvai affliction, distress. *Ma.* kavanam care; kavanikka to be diligent; kavala perplexity; kavalikkuka to be perplexed, confused, bewildered; kavva concern, needful. *Ko.* gav pity, sympathy. *To.* kaf affection, love (filial or of a friend), mercy. *Ka.* gavana attention, care, heed; gavanisu, gavisu, gamanisu to heed. *Tu.* gava sense, sensation, consciousness. *Te.* gamanamu attention; gamanincu to bear in mind, pay attention to. DED(S) 1116.

1329 *Ta.* kavaru dice, gambling. *Ma.* kavaru die. DED 1117.

1330 *Ta.* kavari Baliya caste among the Telugus. *Ma.* kavara a tribe trading with glass bracelets, baskets, etc. *Ka.* gavariga a man of the basket- and mat-maker caste. DED 1118.

1331 *Ta.* kavān thigh. *Te.* kaunu waist. Cf. DCV, no. 1076. DEDS 173.

1332 *Ta.* kevi deep valley, cave. *Ka.* gavi cave; (Nanj.) gambu cave of wild animals. *Tu.* gavi cave, hole, cell. *Te.* gavi cavern. DED 1119.

1333 *Ta.* kavi (-v-, -nt-) to break down (as the bank of a river), crash, fall. *Ko.* kavc- (kavc-) to unfasten, knock off (something fixed in place). *To.* köfy- (köfs-) to have piece broken off; (köfc-) to break piece off. *Te.* kamiyu to be crushed. ? *Kur.* xaōkhñā to knock the pestle against the sides of the pounding hole, cut gashes in the pounding hole; (wild animals) to tear a piece of flesh out of prey. DED(N) 1129.

1334 *Ta.* kaviccū stench of fish, raw flesh, rotten eggs; kavul, kaul fetid odour, bad smell. *Ma.* kavar, kaur offensive smell of the body. *Ka.* kamaṣu, kamuṣu rankness, rancid-

ity, fetid smell, esp. of dirty clothes; the disagreeable smell of burnt oil or ghee; kavuṣu the disagreeable smell of burning oil, fish, raw meat, eggs, ulcers, etc.; kavuru, kavval a strong or bad smell; gavulu, gavalu, gavulu a fetid smell, as that of sweat or of oil or the body. *Tu.* kauṇṭu, kauṇṭu rancidity; rancid; kauṇṭuni, kauṇḍuni to become rancid; kauḷu odour, scent, smell, a kind of perfume, stench. *Te.* gaulu an offensive odour, stink or stench; (B.) kavucu, kaucu fish-smell, stench. Cf. 1247(a) *Ta.* kamm-eṇal. DED(S) 1120.

1335 *Ta.* kaviṭ (-v-, -nt-) to be capsized, turned bottom upwards, bow one's head from modesty, shame, or confusion, stoop, bend down, be overthrown; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn over, capsize, overthrow, destroy, put a cover on; (Tinn.) kavuru to capsize; (NTD) kamur to be upside down. *Ma.* kaviṭuka, kamiṭuka to be overturned, upset, overwhelmed; kaviṭtuka, kamiṭtuka, kamuttuka, kamikka to upset, overthrow, lay flat. *To.* kof- (kofθ-) to be turned upside down; (kof-) to turn upside down (tr.). *Ka.* kavicu, kavacu, kavucu to be turned upside down, be overthrown or upset; turn upside down, etc. *Koḍ.* kaviⁿ- (kaviⁿv-, kaviⁿñj-) to bend or lie face downwards; (kaviⁿmp-, kaviⁿñc-) to turn face downwards (tr.). *Tu.* kapparu on the face; kabbe, kabya topsyturvy, upside down; kauñca topsyturvy, upside down. *Go.* (Ma.) kapmuṇd- to fall on face; (Mu.) kapmuṇd, (Ko.) kapmuṇdi with face downwards; (SR.) gap murung- to fall back; (Tr.) ghaṇ muṇṅānā to sleep on one's face; (Ph.) gam muraṭhānā to turn upside down (Voc. 515; for the verb forms, cf. 5123). *Kuwi* (T.) kap- to bend the head down. Cf. 1344 *Kur.* kab'ā-kub'urnā. DED(S) 1121.

1336 *Ta.* kavuci fainting. *Ka.* kavali a swoon. DED 1122.

1337 *Ta.* kavul cheek, temple or jaw of elephant. *Ma.* kavil cheek. *Tu.* kauḷu the cheek; kavuṇḍrasa, kavuḍrasa cancer of the cheek. ? *Te.* gauda the cheek. *Pa.* gavla, galva jaw (cf. 2334 for metathesis). ? *Kui* (K.) kulu cheek. / ? Cf. Skt. kapola- id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 2755. DED(S) 1124.

1338 *Ta.* kavuli, kauḷi lizard. *Ma.* gauḷi lizard, esp. *Lacerta gecko*. *Ka.* gavuli, gavalu house lizard. *Koḍ.* gavli big lizard. *Tu.* gauḷi a kind of lizard. *Te.* gauḷi lizard. *Go.* (Tr.) gūwhāl a poisonous lizard smaller than the monitor; (Mu.) goyhal iguana (Voc. 1173). ? *Br.* glūṇṭ, gulōṇṭ, klōṇṭ, in: garri-glūṇṭ, etc. rough lizard (garri mangy), tāzi-glūṇṭ, etc. common lizard (tāzi greyhound, swift animal). / Cf. Skt. gauḷi-. Details of relationship with gṛha-golakā-, -golikā- are unclear (see Turner, CDIAL, no. 4324, and Mayrhofer, s.vv.). DED(S) 1125.

1339 *Ta.* kavuṇi gate or fort of a city. *Te.* gavanu gate of a fort. DEDS 174.

1340 *Ta.* kavar (-v-, -nt-) to churn (or with 1325 *Ta.* kavar). *Ka.* kavvare, kavvale, kavvare, kōvari, kavalī a turning or whirling round, agitation, confusion. *Te.* kapparamu agitation of mind, confusion; kappara-paḍu to be confused, agitated. DED(S) 1126.

1341 *Ta.* kavvai din, roar; scandal, slander; kavvai sound, noise, roar; scandal; kavar (-v-, -nt-) to call, summon. *Ka.* kava imit. sound of angry language; kavakava anu/māḍu to chide, scold; gavuji, gavuju noise, hubbub; gāvāra, gāvālī sound, noise, outcry. *Tu.* gauji noise, tumult, alarm, agitation. *Te.* kavakava aloud (of laughter). *Pa.* kavḍ- to curse, abuse; kavḍukuḍ, kavḍa kavḍi abuse. *Kur.* kauwār tumult of angry voices, rowdy shoutings, uproar. *Malt.* kawye to use vile language; qāwe to speak, whisper or sound (as the leaves of a tree); qāwe-naqe to converse; qawse to jingle, warble, sound (as rushing water). DED(S) 1127, DED(N) 1123.

1342 *Kol.* kavve tortoise. *Nk.* kavve id. *Pa.* kavva id. *Ga.* (P. S.²) kavve id. ? *Te.* gavva a cowrie. DED(S) 1128.

1343 *Ko.* kavḷ bulb of *Ceropegia pusilla*. *To.* kaḷiḷ id. DED 1130.

1344 *Kur.* kab'ā-kub'urnā to take short steps forward in a leaning position; kabkub-urnā to curve the body forward, be bent in two. *Malt.* kawge to curve, bend; kawgre to be bent, stoop; kawgro bent, curved. Cf. 1335 *Ta.* kaviṛ. DED 1131.

1345 *Ta.* kaṛakam assembly, college, gymnasium. *Ma.* kaṛakam a temple (chiefly considered in its political bearings), a temple service; assembly (of village elders, scholars). DED 1132.

1346 *Ka.* kaṛakaṛisu, kaḷakaḷisu to glitter. *Tu.* kaḷakala brightly. *Te.* kaḷuku brilliancy. DED(S) 1133.

1347 *Ta.* kaṛaṅku, kaṛal, kaṛaṛci, kaṛaṛ-kāy, kecca-kkāy (< *Te.*) molucca bean (*Caesalpinia bonducella*), bonduc nut. *Ma.* kaṛacci, kaṛaṅci, kaṛaṛri *Guilandina bonducella*. *Ka.* gajuga, gajjuga, gajiga, gajjiga, gajige, gajaga, (Gowda) kaḷ-iṅjikāyE molucca bean, *G. b. Lin.* *Tu.* gajigē, (B-K.) kaḍēñji, kaḷēñji molucca bean, *G. b. Te.* g(r)acca *C. b.*, bonduc. [*Caesalpinia* = *Guilandina*.] DED(N) 1134.

1348 *Ta.* kaṛaṅcu a weight = 1/6 oz. troy. *Ma.* kaṛaṅcu, kaṛaṅṇu a drachm, weight of two silver fanams. *Ka.* kaṛaju, kaṛaṅju a weight used in weighing coral. / Cf. *Skt.* kaṇaja- a certain weight (Hemādri); kaḷaṅja- a particular weight (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2913; Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 1135.

1349 *Ta.* kaṛal (kaṛalv-, kaṛaṅ-) to become loose (as a fastening, shoe, handle, hair, part of any mechanism), be unhinged, slip off, slough off, become extricated, disentangled, be put out of joint, fall out (as a loose tooth); kaṛaṅru (kaṛaṅri-) to unfasten, loosen, un-

hinge, dislocate, unlock, disentangle, extricate, strip, take off, divest, remove; kaṛāala (*inf.*) to unloose or divest; kaṛāl weeding, uprooting; kaṛālu (kaṛāli-) to become loose. kaṛi (-v-, -nt-) to be removed; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, strip off. *Ma.* kaṛaluka to slip; kaṛaṛruka to slip off, put off; kaṛiyuka to become loose, undone; kaṛikka to unloose, untie, remove. ? *Ko.* kacc- (kacc-) to snatch or pull hastily. *To.* ka•l- (ka•ḍ-) to fall from height, (fruit, leaves) fall from tree; ka•t- (ka•ṭy-) to make to fall from tree, pluck, shed (tears); ? kacc- (kacc-) to take off (hinges of box). *Ka.* kaṛal to slip off, drop down, get loose; throw away, remove, pull out (as a sword); kaṛalcu to make separate, pull out, remove; kaṛi to unloose, remove; kaḷe to become loose; draw out (as a sword from a sheath), remove, throw away; kaḷacu to become loose; kaḷa state of being loose. *Koḍ.* kay- (kayp-, kayc-) to remove, undo (knot). *Tu.* kaḷeyuni, kaḷevuni to become loose (as the bands of a box, etc.). *Te.* krālu to move, turn round, exist, behave, (K. also) shake, tremble, wave (as a banner), wander; krāl(u)gaṇṭi a sparkling-eyed woman (translation of *Skt.* cañcala-akṣi-). *Go.* (Tr.) kaṛēṅgānā to be swung or shaken, as a coat on a peg; kaṛhūttānā to swing (*tr.*); (SR.) kaṛēṅgānā to move; kaḍusānā to shake (*tr.*); (Ch.) kaṛṅg- to sway; (Mu.) kaṛṅguṛ movement of opening a door (*Voc.* 577); ? (Tr.) kaṛēṅgānā, (SR. Ph. W.) kasang-, (G.) kasṅg-, (Ph. W.) kasangitānā to tremble (*Voc.* 605). *Pe.* kṛaṅ(g)- (kṛaṅt-) to be or become loose; kṛaṅgi ki- to loosen. *Kui* kṛēnga (kṛēngi-) to be shaken, shake (*intr.*); kṛēpka (< kṛēk-p-; kṛēkt-) to shake, cause to shake; *n.* act of shaking. DED(S) 1136.

1350 *Ta.* kaṛal (kaṛalv-, kaṛaṅ-) to protrude, bulge out, pass through (as an arrow); kaṛalai wen, tubercle, tumour. *Ma.* kaṛaṛruka to protrude; kaṛāla a swelling (chiefly in the groin). *Ko.* kaṛv- (kaṛd-) to be stretched, protrude through hole (e.g. piles); kaṛt- (kaṛty-) to make to protrude through hole; kaḷ swelling (e.g. caused by blow of a stone). *Ka.* (Gowda) gaḷalE swelling of a gland. *Tu.* karalē a swelling; (B-K.) kaḷalē a swelling at the joints. *Te.* kaḍalu-konu to swell, rise, increase (or with 1118 *Ta.* kaḷal). DED(N) 1137.

1351 *Ta.* kaṛal anklet, toe-ring, sandal, foot. *Ma.* kaṛal foot. *Ka.* kaṛal foot-ring, anklet. DED 1138.

1352 *Ma.* kaṛal piece of sugar-cane. *Ka.* kaṛalu two or three of the upper joints of a sugar-cane that are insipid. DED 1139.

1353 *Ma.* kayal shoot or branch growing from the root. *To.* koyl, ko•ly sp. bamboo (largest type). *Ka.* kaṛale, kaṛile bamboo shoot. *Tu.* kaṇile tender bamboo shoot. *Nk.* (Ch.) karrka bamboo. *Pa.* karri (*pl.* karrul) bamboo shoot. *Go.* (G.) karka bamboo sapling (*Voc.* 541); (Ch. Mu.) karr. (Ph. S. Ko.)

kar, (Ma.) kar(i) bamboo shoot (*Voc.* 555). *Kur.* xarrā seedling bamboo, bamboo sapling. Cf. 1185 Ta. kanpi. /Cf. Skt. karira-, Pali kaḷira-, H. karīl (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2804); also Pkt. karilla- the shoot of a bamboo. DED(S) 1140.

1354 Ta. kararu (karari-) to thunder. *Kol.* karadil- (karadilt-) lightning strikes (subject abar sky). *Nk.* (Ch.) ij karalil- id. (ij lightning < IA). DED(S) 1067.

1355 Ta. karani field, paddyfield, mud. *Ma.* karani mire, ricefield. *Ko.* gad paddyfield. *Ka.* ganṇa a division of paddy-land, a paddyfield; garde (inscr.), garde, gadde field, esp. paddyfield; (Hav.) gedde field. *Tu.* (B-K.) kaṇḍo, ganṇa id. *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.3) galde id. *Kor.* (M.) gedda id. *Te.* (Inscr.) gaḍḍuva-maḍi wet or paddy land; gaṇḍu-maḍi id.; gaṇḍamu a paddyfield. *Kui* gado muddy, slushy, slimy. *Kur.* gaddā sediment, alluvium. /? Cf. Skt. kardama-, karda-, kardaṭa- mud; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2867-70. DED(N) 1141.

1356 Ta. kari (-v-, -nt-) to pass (as time, season), slip away (as prosperity, adversity), elapse, become spent, be ruined, expire, die, finish, come to an end, be discharged (as excreta); (-pp-, -tt-) to reject, discard, separate, abandon, deduct, cut off (hair, nails), prune, spend or waste (as time), void (excreta); kariccal diarrhoea; karical that which is rejected; karintār deceased persons, poor or destitute persons; karippu (karippi-) to spend, pass (as time), complete; *n.* expulsion, rejection, that which is cast aside; kariyal departing, that which is cast away; karivu passing (as time), leaving (as a place), discharging (as from the bowels), waste, refuse, deduction, death, destruction; karal (karalv-, kararv-) to pass away, disappear, be expended. *Ma.* kariyuka to pass, be spent, be over, live; karikka to make to pass, pass time, live, die, kill; kariccal diarrhoea; karippu what is rejected. *Ko.* kana-ṛ (*obl.* kana-ṛ-) distant place where no one lives (i.e. ka- + na-ṛ); kavc- (kavc-) to finish (ceremony). *To.* koḍy- (koḍs-) (period of time) passes, disappear from sight, pass successfully over all the difficulties of life; (koḍc-) to disappear from sight, die; koḍc- (koḍč-) to make disappear, chase out of sight, drive (buffalo) over hill, finish funeral. *Ka.* kari to go or be removed very far, pass away, end, die; make to pass, purge; *n.* going far, a great distance; karipu to cause to go away, remove; pass or move over, cross; karivu ending, etc.; karalisu, karalcu to put aside, lose; kale, kaḷi to send forth, abandon, reject, spend (as time and money), leave behind. *Koḍ.* kayy- (kayyuv-, kayñj-) (time) passes; kay- (kayp-, kayc-) to pass (time); perform (ceremony). *Tu.* kariyuni to elapse, expire, pass (as time); karipuni to deduct, subtract, spend, remove; karipè, karipelu deduction; kaḷeyuni, kaḷevuni to lapse, pass (as time), be spent (as money); kalevuni to be deducted; kalepini, kalepuni

to subtract, deduct. *Kor.* (M.) kale, (T.) kale to remove. *Pa.* kay- (kañ-) to defecate. *Koṇḍa* karṣ- (-t-) to evacuate the bowels. *Pe.* kṛac- (-c-) id. *Maṇḍ.* gṛah- id. *Kui* kṛahpa (kṛaht-) id.; *n.* evacuation of the bowels. *Kuwi* (Su.) gṛah- (gṛast-) to excrete; (F.) grāssali (grāst-) to void dung. *Br.* xarring to proceed on foot, make one's way (or with 1109 Ta. kaṭa). DED(S, N) 1142.

1357 Ta. kari (-v-, -nt-) to be able (*dial.*). *Ma.* kariyuka to be possible, able, must; (Tiyya) kayivu ability. *Koḍ.* kayy- (kayyuv-, kayñj-) to be possible. *Tu.* kariyuni to be able or possible. DED(S, N) 1143.

1358 Ta. kari much, great, excessive; (-v-, -nt-) to be great in quantity or quality, be abundant, extensive; kariya exceedingly; karivu excess, abundance, surplus. *Ka.* kari to be excessive; kariha exceeding. DED 1144.

1359 Ta. kari backwater, shallow seawaters, salt river, marsh, saltpan; kaḷappu shallow part of the sea; kaḷar saline soil, bog; kaḷari saline soil. *Ma.* kari sea-arm, ebbing brook, salt marsh; kaḷar saline soil, alkaline earth. *Ko.* kayl- (kaḷc-), kaḷc- (kaḷc-) to taste salty; kaylkc-, kaḷcgc- to oversalt. ? *Te.* k(r)ayya canal. *Br.* kallar saline soil (Bray adduces Bal. Si. Jaṭkī as the source). /Cf. Burrow 1967, p. 41, on Br. kallar as borrowed from IA and on Dr. *kaḷar as the possible origin of the IA items (Si., Lahnda, Panj.) in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2954, *kallara-. DED(S, N) 1145.

1360 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) karitānā to be rotten, rot, decay; (A. G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) kari- to be rotten, go rotten; (Tr.) karistānā to rot, ret (hemp) (*Voc.* 573). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kaṛk- to go bad, become rotten. *Pe.* kṛaṇ(g)- (kṛaṇt-) to go bad, become rotten (egg). DEDS 175.

1361 Ta. karu stake for impaling criminals, sharp-pointed pieces of wood strung around cow's neck, trident. *Ma.* karu, karuku stake for impaling malefactors. *To.* ko-w point, pointed stick, wooden skewer used by Kotas, peg. *Ka.* kar, karu an instrument for perforating an elephant's ear. DED 1146.

1362 Ta. karu, karuku griffin vulture (*Gyps indicus*), pharaoh's chicken (*Neophron gingimanus*), eagle (*Aquilinae falconidae*). *Ma.* karu, karuku, karukan eagle, vulture. *To.* koṛṭ kite. *Tu.* karu, (B-K.) kaḷu vulture. DED(N) 1147.

1363 Ta. karu green turf. *Pa.* kaḍu sod. *Ga.* (P.) karu ḍela a clod of earth. DED(S) 1148.

1364 Ta. karutai ass. *Ma.* karuta id. *Ko.* karṭ id.; kaḷd a term of abuse. *To.* katy ass. *Ka.* kaṭe, katte. *Koḍ.* katte. *Tu.* katte. *Te.* gāḍida. *Kol.* ga-ḍdi. *Nk.* gāḍi. *Pa.* gade, (S.) garad. *Go.* (G. Ko.) gāḍi (*Voc.* 1073). *Kuwi* (Su.) gāḍe. /Cf. Skt. gardabha-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4054. DED(S) 1149.

1365 *Ta.* karutai-mulli holly-leaved bear's-breech, *Acanthus ilicifolius*. *Ma.* kaṛu-mul, kau-mul a tree whose fibres serve as string. DED 1150.

1366 *Ta.* karuttu neck, throat. *Ma.* karuttu neck (of man, animal, plant, vessel, etc.). *Ir.* kapucu neck, throat. *Ko.* kaṛṭṭi neck; ? kidḡ id. *Ka.* kattu neck, throat; gaṇṭalu, gaṇṭlu, gaṇṭala throat. *Tu.* kaṇṭelu neck, throat. *Ga.* (Oll.) gaḍḍi neck. *Koṇḍa* gaḍḍi id., hollow in the nape of the neck. *Kuwi* (Su.) gaḍḍi back of neck. ? Cf. 1996 *Kur.* xēs^{er}. / Cf. Skt. kaṇṭha- neck; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2680. DED(S) 1151.

1367 *Ta.* karuntu rounded end, as of a pestle or bow; tenon. *Ma.* karunnu notched extremity of a bow. DED 1152.

1368 *Ta.* karumu (karumi-) to be full, complete, abundant, copious, overflow; *n.* denseness as a tuft of hair. *Te.* krammu to spread, extend, overspread, (K. also) overflow; (K.) kraccu to surround, overspread. *Kui* garja (garji-) to spread out, increase, multiply, grow thick and outspreading. DED 1153.

1369 *Ta.* karuvu (karuvi-) to wash, rinse, purify; karu-nir water in which rice has been washed, sacred water for cleansing away sin; karunar those who wash away dirt or sin; kāriyan washerman, dhoby. *Ma.* karukuka to wash, cleanse, wash off. *Ko.* kaṛṭ- (kayt-/kaṛṭy-) to wash (*tr.*; hands, face, child); kaḷv a-l bathroom. *To.* koṛ a purifier, in: koṛ oṭ- to purify (dairy) with dried buffalo dung (lit. to pour purifier; for oṭ-, see 97). *Ka.* karcu, kaccu washing, water in which raw rice has been washed; karcu to wash. *Koḍ.* katt- (katti-) to wash (plate, hands); (Shan-mugam) katt washing. *Kor.* (M.) kacci to wash vessels. *Te.* kaḍugu, kaḍgu, kaḍuvu, kaḍvu to wash, scrub, bathe, lave; *n.* water in which rice or anything has been washed. *Kui* kahpa (kaht-) to lave, anoint, wash the face. *Kuwi* (S.) glāpinai to smear. *Kur.* xajinā to cleanse the head of, with the soapy clay called xajinā xajj (xajj earth, clay). *Malt.* kaje to wash as clothes. DED(S) 1154.

1370 *Ta.* karai pole used for propelling boats, elephant-goad, stem of sugar-cane, shaft of a bamboo, bamboo bottle, spiny bamboo; kaṛi rod, staff, stick, handle of tool, peg to keep a yoke in place, lath; kaṛāy acrobat's pole, spiny bamboo; kaṛāyar pole-dancers, tumblers; kāṛ post, pillar, oar, iron rod, elephant-goad, bolt, handle, rafter, firewood. *Ma.* kara bamboo, pole for carrying burdens; kaṛi staff of hoe, pin of yoke. *To.* koḷag churnstick (word used at ti- dairy and at kog foḷy dairy of To-ṛo-ṭi clan; ordinary word is mod, *DBIA* 287); koḷem id. (*TS* 92.16, pīn goḷem golden churnstick, with reference to the ti- dairy); ? ka-w forked stick. *Ka.* gaṛ, gaṛa, gaṛu, gaṛuvu, gaṛe, gaḍe, gaḍi bamboo rod or stake, bamboo, pole,

staff, bamboo pole on which Kollaṭigas or Dombas tumble, churning stick. *Koḍ.* gaḷe long stick. *Tu.* kari bar with which a door is fastened, pole fastened to a load by which it is carried on the shoulders; karē, garē the pole to which a bucket is attached in a country water-lift; garu, (B-K. also) karu, gaḷu rafter. *Te.* gaḍa pole, staff, rod, stick, stalk, mast. *Pa.* kaṛcid (*pl.* kaṛcil) wood for fuel; kaṛpa thin stick, twig, bean stick (or both with 1165 *Ko.* kaṇk). *Ga.* (Oll.) kaṛsid (*pl.* kaṛsil), (S.) kaḍcil (*pl.*) wood for fuel; kaṛmeṭ stick; kaṇḍven (*pl.* kaṇḍvēl) id. (or all these with 1165 *Ko.* kaṇk). *Koṇḍa* gaṛa pole, long stick. For other possible items, see App. 24 *Ka.* kaḍḍi. DED(S, N) 1155.

1371 *Pe.* kaṛde (*pl.* -r) boy, son. *Manḍ.* kaṛde (*pl.* -r) boy. DEDS 176.

1372 *Ta.* kaḷ (kaṭp-, kaṭṭ-) to rob, steal, deceive; *n.* stealing, theft, robbery; kaḷavu robbery, theft, deceit, hypocrisy, stolen property; kaḷavāṇi, kaḷavāḷi, kaḷvaṇ thief; *fem.* kaḷvi; kaḷvam act of thieving; kaḷḷattanaṁ cunning, craftiness, hypocrisy; kaḷḷam guile, deception, secrecy, lie, stealing, robbery, fraud; kaḷḷal stealing; kaḷḷaṇ thief, robber, deceitful person; kaḷḷi female thief, woman who shirks work; kaṭṭal theft, robbery; kaṭṭōr thieves, robbers; kaṭṭōṇ thief; kaṇaṇ id., rogue. *Ma.* kaḷkkuka, kakkuka to steal; kaḷavu theft, lie, cheat; kaḷavan thief; kaḷḷam theft, untruth, false, forged; kaḷḷattaram deceit, artifice; kaḷḷan thief, liar, rogue; *fem.* kaḷḷi, kaḷḷatti. *Ko.* kaḷv- (kaḷd-) to steal; *n.* state of being habitually a thief, trickiness; kaḷṇ thief; *fem.* kaḷy; kaḷ cinm adulterated gold; kaḷ ga(n) no-ṭ- to peep. *To.* koḷ- (koḷd-) to steal; koḷṇ thief; koly petty thief. *Ka.* kaḷ (kaḷd-) to steal; *n.* stealing, falsehood, deceit; kaḷavu, kaḷahu, kaḷa theft; kaḷḷa, kaḷa thief, rogue; kaḷḷati, kaḷḷe female thief. *Koḍ.* kaḷ- (kapp-, kaṭṭ-) to steal; kaḷḷe thief, false, counterfeit; kaḷḷi female thief; kaḷḷatana state of being a thief. *Tu.* kaṇḍuni to steal; kaṇḍu thief, rogue; kaṇḍy, kaṇḍyudi stolen; kaṇḍely thievish, stealing; kaṇḍelyutana thievishness; kaṇḍele male thief; *fem.* kaṇḍelu; kaṇḍonuni to steal, rob. kaḷavu theft, robbery; kaḷu false, untrue, fraud, cheating, lie; kaḷve thief, robber; kaḷḷa deceitful, dishonest; dishonesty, stealing; kaḷḷaṇṭi, kaḷḷaṇṭigē dishonesty, falsehood. *Te.* kaḷḷa falsehood, untruth, lie, fault, deceit; false, untrue, unreal; kaḷḷari, kaḷḷarṭṭu a liar, deceiver, cheat, rogue. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) kaḷḷānā, (W.) kaḷḷinā, (SR.) kaḷiyānā, (Y. Mu. Ma.) kaḷ-, (S.) kaḷl- to steal; (Y.) kaḷmaṛ act of stealing (*Voc.* 589); (Tr.) kaḷḷe (*pl.* -rk), (W.) kaḷḷe, kaḷwāl, (Ph.) kaḷvāl, (G. Mu.) kaḷḷer, (Ma.) kaḷḷe thief (*Voc.* 594). *Manḍ.* kaṛ- (-t-) to steal. *Kuwi* (S.) kaḷḷi mleha/mneha rogue, scoundrel. *Kur.* xaṛnā (xaḍḍas) to steal, win by address or gradual and imperceptible means; xalḃ theft; xalḃas thief; khaḍḍkā theft, i.e. the thing stolen. *Malt.* qale (qaḍ-) to rob, steal; qalwe thief; qalwi theft; qalwo

stealthily, secretly. *Br.* xalling to lift (cattle); *kalp* deceitful. / Cf. Skt. *khala*-rogue (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3835); Skt. (*lex.*) *kalama*-, Pkt. (*DNM*) *kalama*-thief. DED(S) 1156.

1373 *Ta.* *kaḷ* (*kaṭp*-, *kaṭt*-) to weed, pluck; *kaṭpu* weeding; *kaṭṭal* weeding, plucking off, pulling out; *kaḷai* (-v-, -nt-) to weed, pull up, pluck out, remove, extirpate, exterminate; *n.* weeds; *kaḷaiṇaṇ* one who weeds; *kaḷaiṇu* weeding, stripping off, extirpation. *Ma.* *kaḷa* weed, tares; *kaḷayuka* to get rid of, abolish. *Ko.* *kaḷv*- (*kaḷt*-) to take out or scoop out (with finger, stick, beak), flick away dirt from liquid or semi-liquid (e.g. clay); *kaḷ* weeds. *To.* *koḷ* without leaves (of tree in winter), half dry, half green (when tree is being killed by stripping bark). *Ka.* *kaḷe* to pull off, remove, destroy; *n.* weed; *kaḷacu* to remove, pull off, pull out, let drop; (UNR) *kaḷubu* weeds and grass standing in corn. *Koḷ.* *kaḷe* weeds; ? (Shanmugam) *kaḷe* to dig; *kaḷep* digging. *Tu.* *kalepini*, *kalepuni* to strip off, remove; *kalevuni* to be stripped. *Kor.* (M.) *kaḷe*, (T.) *kale* to remove. *Te.* *kalupu* weeds; (VPK) *kalvaṭam*, *kalsadāṃ*, *kalsuḍu* act of weeding (from verb stem *kaḷv*-/kals-). *Br.* xalling to uproot, gather (vegetables, grass for fodder). DED(S) 1157.

1374 *Ta.* *kaḷ* toddy, honey; *kaḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be intoxicated, be in rut, exult, rejoice, be proud; *n.* intoxication, delight, mirth, toddy, honey, drunkard, pride, must of elephant; *kaḷippu* intoxication, delight, pride; *kaḷiyaṇ* drunkard; *kaḷiru* male elephant. *Ma.* *kaḷ*, *kaḷlu* toddy; *kaḷi* play, game, jest; *kaḷikka* to play, sport; *kaḷippu* infatuation, pride; joy, exultation, hilarity; play, entertainment; *kaḷimpam* playfulness, as of children; *kaḷiru* male elephant. *Ko.* *kaḷ* toddy. *Ka.* *kaḷ*, *kaḷlu*, *kallu* id. *Koḷ.* *kaḷli* alcoholic liquor; *kaḷi* play; (*kaḷip*-, *kaḷic*-) to play. *Tu.* *kali*, (B-K. also) *kari*, *kaḷi* toddy, liquor. *Te.* *kallu* toddy, palm wine. *Kol.* (Kin.) *kaḷ* liquor. *Nk.* *kaḷ* id. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) *kaḷ* (*obl.* *kadd*-) fermented liquor, esp. of mahuas; (Ma. S.) *kallu*, (Ma. dial.) *kaḷlu* liquor (*Voc.* 586). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaḷu*, (K.) *kalu* country liquor. *Pe.* *kaliṇ* liquor. *Maṇḍ.* *kaliṇ* id. *Kui* *kalu* spirituous or fermented liquor, toddy, beer, grog, wine. *Kuwi* (F.) *kāru* country spirit; *maṛa kāru* toddy; (S.) *kāḍu* toddy; *māra kāḍu* sago toddy; (Su. P.) *kāru* liquor. Cf. 1379 *Ka.* *kaḷi*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 2950-1, Skt. *kalyā*-, Pkt. *kallā*- spirituous liquor; Pkt. *kallāla*- liquor-dealer; H. *kal(w)ār*, *kalāl*, Mar. *kalāl* distiller; Skt. *kaḍaṅga*- a spirituous liquor. Cf. also Skt. *kaḍ*- to be intoxicated (*ibid.*, no. 2684). DED(S, N) 1158.

1375 *Ta.* *kaḷaṇciyam* granary, storeroom. *Ma.* *kaḷaṇciyam* granary, barn, godown, storeroom, repository. *Ka.* *kaḷaṇji*, *kalaṇji*, *gaḷage*, *gaḷige* corn-bin, large basket in which corn is stored; *kaṇaja* id., granary. *Tu.* *kaṇaja* granary, barn. *Te.* *kaṇājamu*, *kaṇājamu* id.

Pe. *kaṇgi* receptacle for storing grain. / Cf. Mar. *kaṇgā* corn-bin. DED(N) 1159.

1376 *Ta.* *kaḷam*, *kaḷaṇ* place, open space, threshing floor, battlefield; *kaḷamar* husbandmen, śūdras, slaves; warriors; *kaḷari* arena, area for dramatic, gladiatorial, or gymnastic exhibitions, assembly, place of work or of business. *Ma.* *kaḷam* threshing floor, level place for spreading grains for drying, battlefield; *kaḷari* id., fencing school; *kaḷli* square space, garden bed. *Ko.* *kaḷm* place for threshing, dancing; ? *kava*-l ground in front of house (i.e. *ka*+*va*+*l*; for the latter, see 5354). *To.* *koḷṇ* (*obl.* *koḷt*-) threshing floor. *Ka.* *kaḷa*, *kaṇa* id., battlefield. *Koḷ.* *kaḷa* threshing floor. *Tu.* *kala* a square, bed of flowers, etc., place where pariahs assemble. *Te.* *kaḷlamu*, *kaḷāmu*, (Inscr.) *kaḷlāmu* threshing floor; *kalanu* war, battle, combat, (B.) threshing floor. *Kol.* *kaḷave* workshed in field, (Kin.) threshing floor. *Nk.* *kaḷave* threshing floor. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *kaḷay* id. *Pa.* *kali* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kalin* id. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) *kaṛā* id., sacred enclosure; (Ko.) *kaḷam* threshing floor (*Voc.* 568). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaṛaṇ*, (K.) *kaḷam* id. *Maṇḍ.* *kāra* id. *Kui* *klai* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kṛaṇu*, *kaḷōmi*, (Su.) *kṛānu* (*pl.* *kṛāka*), (T.) *kāṛnu* id. *Kur.* *xall* field, piece of land suitable for tillage; *khali* threshing floor (< IA). *Malt.* *qalu* field on the hills. / Cf. Skt. *khala*- threshing floor, granary; place, site; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3834. DED(S) 1160.

1377 *Ta.* *kaḷā Carissa spinarum* (also *kaḷavu*); large Bengal currant, *C. carandas*; *Vaccinium nilgherrense*; *V. leschenaultii*; Nepal barberry, *Berberis nepalensis*. *Ma.* *kaḷāvu* *C. carandas*. ? *To.* *kaḷ* a thorny plant (*TS*, p. 850, s.v. *kaḷe muḷ*). *Ka.* *kaḷave*, *kaḷivi* spinous shrub bearing edible black berries, *C. carandas* L. *Te.* *kalivi*, *kalive*, (VPK) *kaligi*, *kalimi*, *kaḷive*, *kaḷe-kampa* *C. diffusa*. DED (S) 1161.

1378 *Ta.* *kaḷi* thick pulp, liquid paste, a kind of pasty pottage made with flour, etc., gruel; *kaḷi-ppākku* boiled areca-nuts covered with thick paste (see 4048). *Ma.* *kaḷi* thick pap or paste, water in which arecas have been boiled, water boiled with lime and turmeric; *kaḷiy-aṭakka* boiled arecas; *kaḷi-ppākku* prepared betel nuts, boiled betel nut. DED 1162.

1379 *Ka.* *kaḷi* sour gruel (*lex.*; *ḷ* falsely restored for *l*). *Te.* *kali* the water in which rice has been washed, kept until it ferments. *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 241) *ḷru kali* water and gruel. Cf. 1374 *Ta.* *kaḷ*, *kaḷi*. / Cf. Skt. (*Yāśastīlaka*) *kali*- sour rice-gruel; (*Vaijayanī*) *khali*-boiled ground rice gruel. From DED 1158, DED(S, N) 1162.

1380 *Ma.* *kaḷiy-aṭaykka* the quite ripe areca nut. *Ka.* *kaḷi* to ripen well; *n.* state of being quite ripe; *kaḷiy-aḍike* a superior kind of betel-nut. *Koḷ.* *kaḷi-aḍake* the quite ripe areca-nut. DED 1163.

1381 *Ta.* *kaḷi*, *kaḷi-man* clay, potter's clay. *Ma.* *kaḷi-maṇṇu* potter's clay. *Kui* *kliu*, *kilu* clay, black cotton soil. DEDS 177.

1382 *Ta.* *kaḷḷam* morbid matter in a boil or in the system. *Te.* *kaḷḷa*, (K. also) *kaḷḷe* thick phlegm. DEDS(N) 178.

1383 *Ta.* *kaḷḷi* spurge, *Euphorbia*; milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli*; prickly pear, *Opuntia dillenii*. *Ma.* *kaḷḷi* milk-hedge plant. *Ka.* *kaḷḷi* milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli* L.; etc. *Koḍ.* *kaḷḷi* sp. tree. *Tu.* *kaḷḷi* milk-hedge; prickly pear, *O. dillenii*. *Te.* (B.) *kaḷḷi* milk-hedge, *E. tirucalli*. DED 1164.

1384 *Ka.* *kaḷḷa* name of a plant. *Tu.* *kaḷḷe* a kind of grass. DED 1165.

1385 *Ta.* *kaṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to milk, yield milk (as a cow), extort; *kaṛappu* milking; *kaṛavai* milking (as a cow), milch cow; *kaṛavu*, *kaṛai* tribute. *Ma.* *kaṛakka* milk to flow out, milk, give milk; *kaṛava*, *kaṛavu*, *kaṛru* milking; *kaṛa* sap issuing from trees, gum. *Ko.* *karv-* (kard-) to milk; *karpo-y* pen and cowshed attached (i.e. 'milking place' or the like; is the second member *po-y* or *o-y*, for which see 4112?). *To.* *kaṛ-* (kaṛθ-) to milk, give milk; *kaṛ* milk (in songs); juice of fruit; fine imposed by council; *kaṛf* *ir* milch buffalo (*TS*, concordance, s.v. *pe xarf* *ir* big milch buffalo). *Ka.* *kaṛe*, *kaṛi* to milk, cause to flow, emit, rain, shed tears, give milk; *kaṛasu* to cause milk to flow, cause to milk, cause to rain; *kaṛavu* milking. *Koḍ.* *kara-* (karap-, karand-) to milk; *karapa* milch cow; (Shan-mugam) *karap* milking. / ? Skt. *kara-*, *kāra-* tax; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2780. DED(S, N) 1166 (in DEN by mistake under 1116).

1386 *Ta.* *kaṛakara* (-pp-, -tt-) to crackle in the mouth (as a crisp cake); utter a rattling sound; *n.* onom. expr. signifying rattling sound; *kaṛakaṛappu* crispness; rattling; *kaṛaṅku* (kaṛaṅki-) to sound; *n.* a sound; *kara-kara* (-pp-, -tt-) to be crisp in the mouth (as a fried cake); *karakar-eṇal* being crisp in the mouth. *Ma.* *kaṛakaṛē* imit. of gnashing and biting noises. *Ka.* *gaṛa* sound in imitation of that which is produced when very crisp substances (as well-baked *happalas*, etc.) are eaten; *gaṛagu*, *gaṛugu* state of being scorched by heat, fragile, brittle, dry and crumbling as flowers, leaves, grass, etc.; state of being very crisp by frying or baking (as *happalas*, etc.); *karakara* sound made in gnashing the teeth, in chewing certain substances (as raw cucumbers), in scratching the body, in writing with a pen or an iron style. *Tu.* *karakara* noise made in chewing, sawing, or writing; *karukuru* noise made in chewing any brittle substance. *Te.* *gaṛagaṛa* crispness, dryness, and brittleness; *gaṛagaṛaḷ-aḍu* to be crisp, be dry and brittle; *kaṛakaṛa* a harsh grating sound; *kara-kara* noise made in writing or chewing. *Kur.* *kharkharārnā* to use in speaking a sharp tone which grates upon the ear. DED(S) 1167.

1387 *Ta.* *kaṛaṅku* (kaṛaṅki-) to whirl; *n.* whirling, gyration, kite; *kaṛakku* (kaṛakki-) to spin (as yarn). *Ma.* *kaṛaṅṅuka* to turn around, whirl. *Ka.* *gaṛa*, *gaṛagaṛa* whirlingly, around and around; ? *koṛi*, *koṛe* to whirl. *Tu.* *garu*, *gara*, *garagara*, *garranē* a whirling noise. DED 1168.

1388 *Ka.* (K.²) *kaṛaṅgu* to be emaciated. *Tu.* *karaguni* to become lean or thin, waste.

1389 *Ta.* *kaṛal* firewood, fuel. *Ko.* *garl* quill of feather (or with 1394); to • *krl* small peg used in pegging down hide to dry (to • *l* + *karl*; for to • *l*, see 3559). *Te.* *karra* wood, timber; stick, staff. *Kol.* (Wagh.) *garr* quill of porcupine. *Pa.* (S.) *karra* id., tooth of comb. *Go.* (Ko.) *karra* shaft of arrow (*Voc.* 556); (Tr.) *karrē* the long thin pole of a carrying yoke (*Voc.* 561). *Koṇḍa* *kaṛa* *kampa* fencing with dried stalks, thorny bushes, etc.; *kaṛu* (pl. *kaṛku*) a small piece of wood, dried plants, twigs, etc.; used as fuel; (BB 1972) *gaṛi* shaft of arrow. Cf. also the items with -*kaṛ* / -*kar* in 3986(b) *Tu.* *parkaḍ* (d̥i). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *karāli*- toothstick. DED(S, N) 1169.

1390 *Ta.* *kaṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to chew, eat by biting or nibbling; *n.* chewing, eating by biting; *kaṛumpu* (kaṛumpi-) to eat bit by bit; *kaṛuvu* (kaṛuvi-) to nibble as a rat; *kaṛuḡ* bridle, bit. *Ma.* *kaṛumpuka* to eat as cows with the lower teeth; *kaṛampuka* to nibble, gnaw. *Tu.* *kajepuni* to chew, husk with the teeth or beak. *Te.* *kaṛacu* to bite, gnaw. Cf. 1097 *Ta.* *kaccu*. DED 1170.

1391 *Ta.* *kaṛi* vegetables (raw or boiled), meat (raw or boiled), pepper; *kari* (-pp-, -tt-) to season (as curries with ghee or oil and spices). *Ma.* *kaṛi* hot condiments, meats, vegetables. *Ka.* *kaṛi* vegetables of any kind (raw or boiled), curry. *Koḍ.* *kari* curry. *Tu.* *kajipu* id. *Te.* (Inscr.) *kariy-amudu* vegetable of any kind, raw or boiled, offered to deity (*amudu* < Skt. *amṛta*); (Inscr.) *kaṛaluvāru* persons who bring raw vegetables for the preparation of an offering to the diety. DED 1171.

1392 *Ko.* *kayr-* (karc-) to laugh. *To.* *kaṛy-* (kaṛs-) id.; *keṛk* laughter. *Go.* (W. Ph. M.) *karsānā*, (A.) *kars-*, (Tr.) *garsānā*, (Ma.) *kars-* to play; (Mu.) *kars-*, *kars-* id.; *caus.* *karsih-* (*Voc.* 565); (Koya Su.) *kars-* to play; *caus.* *karpis-*. *Koṇḍa* *kaṛzi-* (-t-) to play, sport, dance. *Pe.* *kraz-* (krast-), (another dial.) *krez-* to play. *Manḍ.* *key-* id. *Kui* *kaha* (kahi-) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kah-* (-it-), (F.) *kāhali* (p. 90 *kah-*), (S.) *kahinai*, (D.) *kay-* (-it-) id.; (F.) *kāhi* *kiali* to amuse; *kahū* a game. DED(S, N) 1172.

1393 *To.* *kaṛy-* (kaṛc-) to make ornamental dots on metal articles, beautify (anything); *kaṛy* a beautified thing, beauty, ornamental dots on metal articles. *Tu.* *karepuni* to make a notch or incision. DED 1173.

1394 *Ko.* garl quill of feather (or with 1389 *Ta.* karal). *Ka.* gari wing, feather. *Tu.* gari id. *Te.* (B.) gari, (K.) gari id.; (*VPK*) gari, -gara a long leaf (of millet, corn, etc.). *Kol.* gar (*pl.* gaḍl) feather. *Nk.* gar (*pl.* -sil) id. DED(S) 1174.

1395 *Ta.* karu (-pp-, -tt-) to grow black, darken, become dirty, impure; to mature; karukaru (-pp-, -tt-) to become very black; karuppan black man, a demon; karuppi black woman; karuppu blackness, darkness, spot, taint, moral defect; karuval black person or animal, karai spot, stain, rust, blemish, fault, blackness, darkness; kar-ṇal expr. signifying blackness; kārū (kāri-) to be blackened. *Ma.* kara blackness, spot, stain, rust; karu black; karukka to grow black; karuppu blackness; kārū darkness, black, cloud. *Ko.* karp blackness, a demon; karpn name of a man; fem. karyp; karṭy black person (male or female); kar black (or with 1278(a) *Ta.* karu). *To.* kar dirt, spot, rust; karf- (kart-) to become black, dark; kap black dot (soot between eyes or on temples, or tattooed on woman's chin); kaga-ṛf darkness (-ga-ṛf belongs here; ka- in 1278(a)); ka-ṛ id. (in song unit nin ga-ṛ fiṭ leaving off your darkness). *Ka.* karaṅgu to turn black; kare, kari blackness, the colour black, stain, blot; karṛage, karṛane blackly, blackness; karpu, kappu blackness, collyrium, ink. *Koḍ.* kara- (karap-, karat-) to become black; karapi blackness; karatē black; kare stain. *Tu.* kappu blackness, darkness; black, dark; kade catamenial discharge; (B-K.) kaje stain on the teeth. *Te.* kara blackness, a stain, blot; black; kari black; kariya black colour; karri black. *Pa.* kernda rust. *Ga.* (P.) kari id. *Go.* (Ko.) karka id. (*Voc.* 542); (L.) karkāl black (*Voc.* 545). *Konda* kari blackness; kar(i)ni black; karṇikan a black man; (BB) kariṇ rust; (BB 1972) kar- to become dirty; *tr.* karis-. *Pe.* kahrā- (i.e. kahra ā-) to be black; kahrāti black. Cf. 1410 *Ta.* kanru. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) karpari- collyrium. DED (S, N) 1175.

1396 *Ta.* karu (-pp-, -tt-) to resent, get angry with; *n.* rancour, vengeful enmity; karukaru (-pp-, -tt-) to rage; karuttōr enemies; karuppu anger, displeasure; karumu (karumi-) to show signs of anger, be enraged; karuvam anger; karuval sign of anger; karuvu (karuvi-) to exhibit signs of displeasure; to rankle, entertain malice, implacable hatred; *n.* anger, wrath; enmity, hostility, hatred. *Ma.* karukka to rage; karukarukka id., be beside oneself; karukarē fiercely, intensely; karavu rage. *To.* kar enmity, anger. *Ka.* karupu, karuhu envy; karubu, karumbu to envy; *n.* envy; karuba an envious man; fem. karubi; karubātana the state of being an envious person, envy. ? *Go.* (Ch.) karvitānā, (W.) karvitānā to envy (*Voc.* 584). *Kuwi* (F.) kārbi anger; karbigattasi a bad-tempered man (ṛ = r). *Br.* xar angry. From DED(N) 1175; DEN 16.

1397 (a) *Ma.* karuka *Agrostis linearis*, a grass used for the funeral ceremonies and veli

of Sudras. *Ko.* karg sp. grass; tikarg, nakarg *Andropogon foulkesii*. *To.* karx sp. short grass (for grazing); kakarx *Eragrostis nigra*, Nees. (so Rivers, p. 738, with misspelling *Eragrostica*; TGT, commentary on text 56). *Ka.* karike the huriallee grass, *Agrostis linearis* Retz. *Koḍ.* garike id. *Tu.* kadike the huriallee grass, *Cynodon dactylon*. *Te.* garika a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis*. ? *Go.* (M) kār, (Hislop Ma.) kar grass (*Voc.* 642); (ASu.) garka jārī a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis*. *Kuwi* (S.) garki grass.

(b) *Ta.* aruku, arukai harialli grass, used in ceremonies, *Cynodon dactylon*. *Ma.* aruka *Agrostis linearis*. ? *To.* narṛ grass, *Andropogon schoenanthus*. / Cf. Skt. agarī-, garā-, gari- a kind of grass, *Andropogon serratus*. [Anglo-Indian harial(l)i, huriallee (< H. hariālī < Skt. haritālikā-) = Bermuda grass = *Cynodon dactylon*, for which Hooker records that one taxonomist used *Agrostis linearis*.] DED(S) 1176.

1398 *Konda* (BB) karna canal. *Kuwi* (Su.) karna irrigation channel. DEDS 179.

1399 *Ko.* karv- (kard-) (rope) becomes tight; (kart-) to tighten (knot). *To.* kar- (karṭ-) to become tight; karf- (kart-) to tighten (*tr.*). DED 1177.

1400 *Ta.* karrai collection (as of hair, rays of the sun), bundle (as of straw, grass, paddy seedlings), coconut leaves braided like ropes as bands for hedging. *Ma.* karra bundle (as of grass, straw), sheaf of corn. *Ka.* kante bundle (as of grass, straw, etc.). *Te.* kaṭṭa bundle (or with 1147 *Ta.* kaṭṭu). DED(S) 1178.

1401 *Ka.* garra sound in imitation of loud belching. *Te.* garru sound produced in belching. DED 1179.

1402 *Ta.* kan copper work, copper, workmanship; kannān brazier. *Ma.* kannān id. DED 1180.

1403 *Kui* (Mah.) kanban to cohabit. *Kuwi* (Su.) kan- (kacc-), (F.) kanjali (kac-, imper. kanamū) id. ? *Pe.* kaṇḍ- (-t-) to copulate. DEDS(N) 180.

1404 *Ta.* kana (-pp-, -tt-) to be heavy, stout, abundant, etc.; kaṇam thickness, heaviness; kaṇati id., gravity; kaṇappu being stout, etc.; kaṇai (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded, intense; *n.* density, abundance; kaṇaivu closeness, thickness; kaṇal (kaṇalv-, kaṇaṇṛ-) to be close, crowded, densely packed. *Ma.* kanam compact, hard; kanakka to become solid, hard, heavy. *To.* ken densely (of shade) (in songs). Cf. 1987 *To.* ken moz. /Influenced by Skt. ghana-. DED(S) 1181.

1405 *Ma.* kanekka rancidity; kaṇappu id., staleness. *Ka.* kanar to be acrid, tart, or bitter; *n.* an unripe, acrid, tart, or bitter taste; kanaru an unripe, acrid, tart, or bitter taste; a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil; kanagu, kaṅgu, kaggu, gaggu a disagreeable

smell; kaṇṭu a disagreeable smell, esp. that of burning oil. *Tu.* kaṇape bitter, astringent; kaṇepuni to have an acrid or astringent taste; kaṇeru astringency; kaṇṭu a disagreeable smell; (B-K.) kaṇṭu excessive in bad taste and odour. *Te.* kanaru a sort of disagreeable taste. DED(S) 1182.

1406 *Ta.* kaṇal (kaṇalv-, kaṇaṇṭ-) to be hot, boil, be angry; burn (*tr.*); *n.* fire; kaṇaṇṭu (kaṇaṇṭi-) to cause to burn, render warm, shine brightly; kaṇali sun, fire; kaṇalōṇ sun; kaṇaṇci heat, glow, anger; kaṇaṇal, kaṇalvu anger; kaṇi (-v-, -nt-) to be redhot, glow, get angry; kaṇal heat, sun's ray, light, mirage. *Ma.* kanal live coals, fire; kanaluka to burn, be hot; kanekka to burn as charcoal; kaniyuka to glow; kānal heat, glare, mirage. *Ko.* kan redhot (kan ib redhot iron; ka(n) nep red coals); kanc- (kanc-) to expose (dead person's jewelry) to fire to remove pollution. *Ka.* kanal (kanald-) to be angry; (PBh.) to glow like live coals; *n.* wrath, anger; kanalke wrath, anger; kani glow; (Hav.) kansu to blacken (pot). *Tu.* kani-mūri the smell of smoke; kanepuni, kanipuni to be afflicted, hardened; kaṇipuni to be hardened by burning as an earthen vessel; kanevuni the skin to be discoloured by a blow. *Te.* kanalu to be angry, burn, give pain; *n.* anger; kanakana the glow of fire or live coals; ganagana glowing, glow, blazing; kanakanam-anu, kanakanal-ādu to glow, shine; (K.) kanaru to grow angry; *n.* anger. *Kui* kamba (kambi-) to be burned, injured by fire, consumed by fire; *n.* injury or destruction by fire; kappa (kapt-) to cause to burn, char, scorch. Cf. 1410 *Ta.* kaṇṇu. / Cf. Skt. kanala- shining, bright. DED(S) 1183(a).

1407 *Ta.* kaṇā, kaṇavu dream, sleep; kaṇavu (kaṇavi-) to dream. *Ma.* kināvu, kanavu, kaṇāvu dream; kanavuka, kaṇā-vikkuka to dream. *Ko.* kancn dream. *To.* konof (*obl.* konot-) id. *Ka.* kana, kanasu, kanasa id.; (K.²) kanavarisu to dream. *Koḍ.* kenaci dream. *Tu.* kana id. *Te.* kala id.; kaḷḷaṇu to dream. *Koḷ.* kala dream; kars- (karast-) to see a dream. *Nk.* kala dream. *Pa.* kelay- to dream; kelaykuḍ dream. *Ga.* (Oll.) kirk- to dream. *Go.* (Tr.) kanckānā to dream, cry out in one's sleep; kanskstānā to send a dream (of god); (A.) kansk-, (SR.) kanjkānā, (Mu.) kanisk- to dream; (G.) kanjkaṇ dream (*Voc.* 507); (LuS.) kunchukna dream; (Koya Su.) gansk- to dream. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) kala dream. *Pe.* kṛēnj- (kṛēnc-) to dream; kṛēckonḍ dream. *Kui* kṛinja (kṛinji-) to dream; *n.* dream; kṛispa (kṛist-) to cause to dream, reveal in a dream. *Kur.* xandrnā to sleep. *Malt.* qandre id.; qanqe sleep. DED(S) 1184.

1408 *Ta.* kaṇi (-v-, -nt-) to ripen, be over-ripe, melt, grow tender, become soft (as the heart by affection, love, devotion); (-pp-, -tt-) to melt, soften; *n.* ripeness, ripe fruit; kaṇivu ripeness, love, compassion; kaṇikaram

affection, love; kaṇukku (kaṇukki-) to cause to grow mellow by heat. *Ma.* kani ripe fruit; kaniyuka to be ripe, become mellow, compassionate; kanivu tenderness, pity, kindness; kanikaram love, kindness; kanikkuka to melt, soften. *Ka.* kani pity, kindness; kanikara compassion. *Tu.* kanikara id. *Te.* kanikaramu pity, compassion, sympathy; (K.) kaniyu, kamiyu to grow ripe, mellow (as fruit). *Go.* (W.) kanaro tender (*Voc.* 500). *Kui* (K.) kamb- to ripen, (hair) to become grey. *Kuwi* (F.) kambali, (S.) kampinai, (Su.P.) kamb-(-it-) id. DED(S) 1183(b).

1409 *Ta.* kaṇai (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as a drum), bellow, neigh; (-v-, -nt-) to sound (as a drum); *n.* sound, roar, resonance; kaṇaippu sound, roar, neighing, bellowing. *Ma.* kanekka to sound, low as oxen; kaneppu lowing. *Ko.* kanv- (kand-) (cow or buffalo) bellows for calf. *To.* kenf- (kent-) to roar (wild animal, child), make roaring sound in throat when one has a cold; kenp öṛt- (buffalo) coughs. *Ka.* kene to neigh (Burrow from Mod. Ka. text); gane to emit a loud sound, roar. *Koḍ.* kene act of bellowing. *Kui* kaṇaṇi sound, noise, clatter, confusion; k. āva to make a noise, be noisy; k. bogari a noise. DED(S) 1185.

1410 *Ta.* kaṇṇu (kaṇṇi-) to be scorched, sunburnt, melt (as the heart), become sore (as by a blow, as the feet with walking, as the hands with first using a tool), fade, become pale (as from exhaustion); kaṇṇiṇa-kāyam livid mark, contused wound; kaṇṇal id.; sign of anger; kantuḷ charcoal. *Ma.* kannuka to be scorched. *Ka.* kandu to be scorched by the sun (said of the face) or by fire, be charred, lose one's lustre, colour, or freshness, fade, wither, wane; *n.* discoloration by scorching, dark hue, want of lustre, stain, lowness of spirits. *Koḍ.* kandi mark of a blow, bruise. *Tu.* kanduni to fade, wither, be wan, become dull or dim, be vexed; kandy dull, faded, inferior. *Te.* kandu blackness, discoloration caused by scorching, grief; *vb.* to be scorched, be inflamed (as by a blow), be vexed. Cf. 1395 *Ta.* kaṇu and 1406 *Ta.* kaṇal. DED(S) 1186.

1411 *Ta.* kaṇṇu calf, colt, young of various animals, sapling, young tree; kaṇṇ-ā cow with a young calf. *Ma.* kannu (*obl.* kaṇṇu-) young of cattle (esp. buffalo calf), young plantain trees around the mother plant; kaṇṇa boy, calf. *To.* koṇ female buffalo calf below one year. *Ka.* kaṇu, kaṇa, kaṇuvu calf; kanda young child; kandu calf, young plantain trees around the mother plant; foetus of beasts (? or with 1279 *Ta.* karu); kanti, kandi, kandu a cow that has calved. *Tu.* kaṇji calf; kandambi excrement of a newborn child, calf, etc. (see 4210). *Te.* kandu infant; kanduvu child; kanu to bear or bring forth, beget; kanubadi produce; kāncu to bear, produce, bring forth; kānupu bringing forth a child. *Pa.* kar (*pl.* -kul) sapling. *Go.*

(G.) marka karrē mango sapling (*Voc.* 560); (Ma.) karanji (*pl.* karasku) half-grown young of pig (*Voc.* 567). *Koṇḍa* kās- (-t-) to bring forth young (of human beings), bear children. *Kur.* xadd child, young animal or plant; xaddas son, boy; xaddar children; xadā small child, young of animal, small. *Malt.* qade son. *Br.* xaning to give birth to. DED(S, N) 1187.

1412 *Ta.* kaṇṇam hole made by burglars in a house-wall, theft, burglary. *Ma.* kannam perforation of a wall by thieves. *Ka.* kanna hole made by burglars in a housewall, chink. *Tu.* kanna hole. *Te.* kannamu hole, bore, orifice, hole made by a burglar in a wall. *Kuwi* (S.) kannomi a hole. /Prob. < IA; cf. Pkt. khaṇṇa- dug, excavated (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3874). DED(N) 1188.

1413 *Ta.* kaṇṇam cheek, ear. *Ma.* kannam cheek, jaw. *Ka.* kanna the upper cheek. DED 1189.

1414 *Ta.* kaṇṇal sugar-cane, sugar. *Ma.* kannal id. *Ko.* kaln jaggery. *Tu.* ganna, (B-K.) kanno sugarcane. DED(S, N) 1190.

1415 *Ta.* kaṇṇal earthen vessel, water-pot. *Ka.* kandal a small earthen water-vessel. *Tu.* kandelu pitcher, large pot. DED 1191.

1416 *Ta.* kā (-pp-, -tt-) to preserve, shelter, watch, guard, ward off, rescue, wait for; *n.* preservation, protection; kakkai preserving; kāppu, kāval watching, caution, preservation, defence, guard, protection, that which serves as a protection, amulet, fence, fortification, prison; kāvalan protector, guardian, king; kāppāṭu (kāppāṭi-) to conceal, screen; kāppāṭṭu (kāppāṭṭi-) to guard, protect, save; cēval watching; cēval-ā watchman in corn-field. *Ma.* kakkuka to keep, defend, watch, wait, expect; kāppu keeping, enclosure, garden, amulet; kāppikka to cause to watch, protect, etc.; kāppāttuka to protect, save, take care of, watch, guard; kāval custody, guard, prison; kāvalan protector; kāvu enclosure, garden, holy enclosure. *Ko.* ka-v- (ka-t-) to watch, guard; ka-vl act of watching, gaol; ka-pa-ṭ- (ka-pa-ṭy-), ka-pa-t- (ka-pa-ty-) to help, save. *To.* ko-f- (ko-t-) to wait, watch, (woman) marries (man); ko-fil act of watching. *Ka.* kā (kād-), kāy (kād-/kāyd-), kāyi (kāyid-) to guard, protect, keep, save, tend, watch, keep in check; kāyu (kād-) id., to wait; kāyisu to make guard, watch; kāpu, kāhu guarding, protecting, preserving, that which preserves; kāpāḍu to guard, take care of; kāyi, kāhi person who tends, watches, guards; kāyike guarding, etc.; kāval, kāvala, kāvali, kāvalu guarding, protecting, watching, a guard, custody, place where anything is guarded. *Koḍ.* ka- (ka-p-, ka-t-) to wait; ka-pa-ḍ- (ka-pa-ḍi-) to protect. *Tu.* kāpuni to watch, guard, keep, wait; kātoṇuni to wait, expect; kāpu, kāppu protecting, watching, tending, hatching, a scarecrow; kāpele watchman; kāvalu guard, custody, watch, protection; kāpāḍuni to

protect, preserve; kāpāṭa act of watching, guard. *Te.* kācu to guard, watch, tend (cattle, etc.), protect, save, nourish, forgive, expect, wait for; kāyu to tend (cattle); kāpari keeper, watcher; kāpu protection, guarding, keeping, a guard; kāpuncu to place a guard; kāpuṇḍu to keep guard, watch, act as sentinel; kāpāḍu to protect, save, guard; kāvali guard, guarding, protection, watch, custody. *Koḷ.* kay- (kayt-) to graze (cattle), (Kin.) watch (crops). *Nk.* kay- to graze (cattle). *Pa.* kāp- (kāṭ-) to wait. *Ga.* (Oll.) kāp- (kāṭ-) to wait, watch, keep awake; (S.) kā- to herd (cattle). *Go.* (A. Y.) kēp- to guard, watch a field; (Tr. W. Ph.) kēpānā to watch, guard, take care of; (M.) kēpānā to lurk; kētul (Mu. Ma.) hut in field for watching, (Ko.) machan (*Voc.* 855); (Mu.) kavara- (hen) to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 597; cf. *Tu.* kāpu hatching); (SR.) kārānā, (Ph.) kārāvallānā to hatch, of an egg; (W.) kārā a hatching hen (*Voc.* 645); (S.) kēr- to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 857). *Koṇḍa* kāp(u) protection (of crops, etc.); kāp ki- to wait for, look for, waylay. *Pe.* kā- (-t-) to wait, watch, wake; kai ki- to wake (*tr.*). *Maṇḍ.* kā- (-t-) to be awake, watch, wait; (special base) kāṭ- (-t-) to watch for, wait for (me, etc.). *Kui* kāpa (kāṭ-) to await, look out for, last, outlast; *n.* act of awaiting, survival. *Kuwi* (F.) kācali to wait for; (S.) kā'nai to wait, guard; (Su.) kā- (-t-) to be awake, watch over. *Kur.* xāpnā to protect, guard, tend, wait, wait for; xāpus guardian, keeper, watchman. *Malt.* qāpe to wait for, watch. *Br.* xwāfing to make to graze, take to graze; xwāhing to graze. Cf. 1486 *Ta.* kāvaṇam; ? cf. 2218 *Te.* kōvuramu, *Pa.* kōp-. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) kāhila- cowherd. DED(S) 1192.

1417 *Ta.* kā pole with ropes hung on each end, used to carry loads on the shoulder; lever or beam for a well-sweep, lever of a steelyard; kāvaṭi pole used for carrying burdens; kāvu (kāvi-) to carry on the shoulder (as a palanquin, a pole with weight at each end), bear anything heavy on the arms or on the head; kāvuvōr palanquin-bearers. *Ma.* kāvu, kāvaṭi split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens; kāvuka, kāvikka to carry on a pole. *Ka.* kāgaḍi, kāvaḍi bamboo lath or pole provided with slings at each end for the conveyance of pitchers, etc. *Tu.* kāvaḍi split bamboo with ropes suspended from each end for carrying burdens across the shoulders. *Te.* kāvaṭi, kāvaḍi yoke or pole with a sling attached to each end, placed upon the shoulder for carrying burdens; kāḍi, (VPK) kāḍi, kāḍi-mānu, kāḍimāku, kāṇḍi, kāṇi, kāni, kāvaḍi yoke of plough, etc. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) kāvaṭi carrying yoke. *Pa.* kāñ- to carry with carrying yoke; kācal carrying yoke. *Ga.* (Oll.) kāñ-, kāñ- to carry with carrying yoke; (S.) kāñ- to carry on the shoulders; (Oll. S.) kāsāl carrying yoke. *Go.* (Tr. Ph. SR.) kāñjānā, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kāñj- to carry on the shoulders (*Voc.* 624); (Y.) kāvṛi, (Ma.) kāveṛi, (G.) kāviṛ(i), (Ko.) kāveṛ, (A.) kāhaṛi

carrying yoke (*Voc.* 660). *Konḍa* (Sova dial.) *kāsa* the shaft of a kāvṛi; (BB) *kānj* carrying yoke. *Pe.* *kavṛi* id. *Maṇḍ.* *kavṛi* id. *Kui* *kāsa* pole or stick carried on the shoulder from the ends of which loads are suspended and carried; (K., Mah. p. 77) *kānju* carrying yoke. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kānju* (*pl.* *kāska*) id.; (F.) *kāca* banghi-pole; *kānju* (*pl.* *kāska*) a banghi. ? *Kur.* *xāxō* a triangular frame made by folding a bamboo stem (used in pairs for carrying logs.) ? *Malt.* *qowe* to carry or lift on the shoulders. /Cf. Skt. *kāca-*, *kāja-*, Pali *kāca-*, *kāja-*, Pkt. *kāa-* a yoke to support burdens; Pkt. *kāvaḍa-* carrying yoke, *kāvaḍa-* one who carries burdens with yoke; H. *kāwaṛ*, etc. carrying yoke; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3009, 3011, and (part of) 2760. DED (S, N) 1193.

1418 *Ta.* *kā* forest, pleasure-grove, garden; *kāl* forest; *kān* jungle; *kānam* woodland, grove, forest tract, flower-garden; *kānakam* jungle; *kānal* grove or forest on seashore, forest on slope of a hill; *kāvaṇam* garden, tope, grove; (Koll.) *kāvam* forest. *Ma.* *kānam*, *kānakam* jungle; *kānal* very dry jungle. *Ka.* *kā* forest; (HavS.) *kānu* id. *Tu.* *kāna* forest, jungle, wood. *Te.* *kāna* forest. /Cf. Skt. *kānana-* forest; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3028. DED(S) 1194.

1419 *Kur.* *kānā* (*past* *keras* [cf. 2814 *Ta.* *cēr*]; *fut.* *kālos*, *kāos*; *imper.* *kalā*; *gerund* *kālā*) to go, lead to (as a road), progress favourably, go on, continue, perish, pass (of time), come to an end, (stomach) has diarrhoea, bring oneself to, be able to. *Malt.* *kāle* (no *past* tense) to go, come to. *Br.* *hining* (*pres. indef.* *kāv*, *kās*, *kāe*, *kān*, *kāre*, *kār*; *pres.-fut.* *kāva*, *kāsa*, *kāik*, *kāna*, *kāre*, *kāra*; *kāmbō* let us (incl.) go) to go, depart, disappear, be past, pass beyond, be no longer fit for, flow, (stomach) has diarrhoea; (for *hining*, see 809 *Ta.* *eytu*). DED 1195.

1420 *Konḍa* *ke-* (used only in negative forms) to be unwilling. *Pe.* *kā-* (conjugated only in the negative; *pres.* *kaṇṇ*, etc., *past* *kāvataṇ*, etc., *special base* *kad-*) to be unwilling, refuse. *Kuwi* (S.) *kahi* don't!; *kahi* kinai to prohibit; (Isr.) *kāhi* don't! (*sg.*); *kāheri* id. (*pl.*); *kāhi* *ki-* to forbid. Cf. 1869 *Maṇḍ.* *kū-*.

1421 *Konḍa* *kāk-* (-t-) to keep open (mouth). *Pe.* *kāk-* (-t-) to open (mouth). *Kui* *kāu rūja* (*rūji-*) to yawn; *n.* yawning, a yawn. *Kuwi* (F.) *kāwa orjali* to yawn; (S.) *kāwa* breath; (Isr.) *kā'va oji-* to yawn; *kākhā* open-mouthed, gaping. DEDS 181.

1422 *Pa.* *kākandi* (*pl.* *kākacil*) brinjal. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kākal* (*pl.* *kākasil*) id. DEDS 182.

1423 *Ma.* *kakka* shell, cockle. *Te.* *kāki* cippa a bivalve shell. *Kol.* *kāke* (Kin.) shell-fish, (Pat., p. 35) shell of snail. *Nk.* *kāke* shellfish, snail. / ? Cf. Skt. *kākinī-*, *kākinī-* a small coin; (*lex.*) the shell *Cypraea moneta*. DED(S) 1196.

1424 *Te.* *kāku* fatigue; contempt; *adj.* vain, empty, useless. ? *Tu.* *kāku*, *kāku* bad, corrupt. *Pe.* *kākru* distress. *Kui* *kākali* unthrifty, spendthrift, wasteful; *kākaligaṭanju* a spendthrift, unthrifty man or boy; *fem.* *kākaligaṭari*. *Kuwi* (F.) *kakūli* travail; *kakūl-gattasi* a poor man; (S.) *kākuligattasi* id.; *kākuli* kinai to harm, hag, moil. ? *Malt.* *kāklare* to be distressed, be in trouble; *kākle-tre* to trouble, tease; *kākli* affliction, trouble. DEDS 183.

1425 *Ta.* *kākkai*, *kākkāy* crow, *Corvus splendens*; *kākkāv-eṇal* the cawing of a crow. *Ma.* *kākka*, *kākkacci*, *kākan* crow. *Ko.* *ka•k*, *ka•yk* id.; *ka•••*, *ka•••ka•••* noise of crow cawing. *To.* *ka•k* crow; *ka•n-* (*ka•ḍ-*) to caw (i.e. *ka•* + *in-*, *iḍ-* to say). *Ka.* *kāke*, *kāki*, *kāge*, *kāgi* crow; *kā*, *kā* *kā*, *kāvu* *kāvu* the cawing of crows. *Koḍ.* *ka•ke* crow; *ka•-* (*ka•v-*, *ka•nd-*) to caw. *Tu.* *kakke*, *kāka* crow. *Te.* *kāki* id.; *kāvu* caw, cawing. *Kol.* *ka•ka* crow. *Nk.* *kākal* id. *Pa.* *kākal* (*pl.* *kākacil*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kākal* (*pl.* *kākasil*) id. *Go.* (A.) *kākaṛ*, (Ma.) *kākaṛ(i)* (*pl.* *kākasku*), (S.) *kākaṛ* (*pl.* *kākahku*) id. (*Voc.* 619); (ChD.) *kāvāl*, (W.) *kāwāl*, (Mu.) *kāval* id. (*Voc.* 659); (Koya T.) *kākaḍ* id. *Konḍa* *kāki* id. *Pe.* *kāv* croak of crow; *kāva* crow. *Maṇḍ.* *kāva* id. *Kui* *kāka*, *kāva* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kā'vwa*, (S.) *ka'wa*, (P.) *kā'va* id. *Kur.* *xāxā* id. *Malt.* *qāqe* id. *Br.* *xāxō* id. /Cf. Skt. *kāka-* crow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2993. Some of the Dr. items may be reborrowings from IA. DED(S) 1197.

1426 *Kol.* *ka•kl a•ḍ-* (*aṭṭ-*) to abuse. *Kuwi* (S.) *kākh'nai* to growl, howl; *kākh'nai* to roar. DEDS 184.

1427 *Te.* *kākara* the creeping plant *Momordica charantia*. *Konḍa* *kākeṇi* id. DEDS 185.

1428 *Ta.* *kāṇku-ppuṭavai* a kind of coloured cloth. *Ma.* *kāṇki* blue or dark cloth (as of fisherwomen and Iṭṭawattis). *To.* *ka•g* black thread; blue cloth of olden times, now used for funeral purposes. *Ka.* *kāgu* a dark-black or dark-blue colour, a dark-black cloth. *Tu.* *kāṇgy* a dark-blue cloth worn by lower classes or used for bedding. DED(S) 1198.

1429 *Ka.* *kāsarike* a kind of potherb or cucumber. *Te.* *kāsara* *Luffa tuberosa*. DEDS 187.

1430 *Ta.* *kāci* difficulty, straits (< *Te.*). *Ka.* *gāsi*, *ghāsi* trouble, fatigue, pain. *Tu.* *gāsi* id. *Te.* *gāsi* id.; *gāsincu* to harass, vex, fatigue, exhaust; *gāsil(iu)* to labour, be wearied, be harassed. DED(S) 1199.

1431 *Ta.* *kācu* gold, gold coin, money, a small copper coin. *Ma.* *kāsu* gold, money, the smallest copper coin. *Ko.* *ka•c* rupee. *To.* *ko•s* id. *Ka.* *kāsu* the smallest copper coin, a cash, coin or money in general. *Tu.* *kāsu* an old copper coin worth half a pie, a cash. *Te.* *kāsu* a cash, a coin in general, a gold coin, money. *Go.* (Ko.) *kāsu* pice

(< *Te.*; *Voc.* 663). / ? Cf. *Skt.* *karṣa-*. DED(S) 1200.

1432 *Ta.* *kācu*, *kācu-kkaṭṭi*, *kāyccu-kkaṭṭi* a compound of catechu formed with the juice of young coconuts, areca-nuts, and other spices. *Ma.* *kāccu*, *kāttu*, *kāṛu* dried areca juice, catechu. *Ka.* *kācu* catechu or cutch, the inspissated juice of the *Acacia catechu*. *Tu.* *kācu*, *kāci* catechu, *Acacia catechu*; the sediment of boiled areca-nut. *Te.* *kācu* catechu. / Cf. *Skt.* (W[ilson]) *kāśūkāra-* the areca tree. DED(N) 1201.

1433 *Ta.* *kāñci* river portia, *Trewia nudiflora*. *Ma.* *kāñci* id. *Ka.* (DCV) *kāñci* id. DEDS 188.

1434 *Ta.* *kāñcirai*, *kāñciram* strychnine tree. *Ma.* *kāññiram* *Strychnos nux vomica*. *Ka.* *kājavāra*, *kājivāra*, *kāñjira*, *kāsara*, *kāsarka*, *kāsarike*, *kāsāraka*, *kāsra* id. *Tu.* *kāyeru* *Nux vomica*. *Kor.* (O.) *kāvēri* a kind of tree (= *Tu.* *kāyeru*). DED 1202.

1435 *Ta.* *kāñcoṛi*, *kāñcōṇṛi* climbing nettle, *Tragia involucrata*. *Ma.* *kāñcoṛi* a nettle. DED 1203.

1436 *Ta.* *kāṭi* fermented gruel or rice-water, vinegar, gruel, pickles. *Ma.* *kāṭi* water in which rice has been washed, kept till it ferments; vinegar. *Ka.* *kāṭe*, *kāḍe* a kind of fermented pap of *jōla* or *rāgi*, to which buttermilk is added. *Te.* (SAN) *kāḍi* rice-water, gruel. DED(S) 1204.

1437 *Ka.* *kāḍige* lampblack, collyrium prepared from it. *Tu.* *kāḍige* collyrium of lampblack and oil. *Te.* *kāṭu* state of being singed or burned at the bottom of a vessel, as rice, etc. when boiled too much; *kāṭuka* lampblack, collyrium. *Konḍa* (BB) *kāḍ*-(it-) to be burnt, charred. *Pe.* *kāḍ*- to be burnt. *Manḍ.* *kāḍ*- id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kāḍ*-(it-) to be burnt (rice in cooking); (F.) *kadali* to be burnt, as food; (p. 142) *onda* *kārdite* the food is burnt. DED 1205, DEDS 189.

1438 *Ta.* *kāṭu* (*obl.* *kāṭṭu-*) forest, jungle, desert; *vayaṛ-kāṭu* paddyfield; *kāṭar* hill tribes, dwellers in the forest; *kāṭṭān* rustic, stranger; *kāṭṭ-ā* bison; *kaṭam* forest; hard, difficult path in a barren tract; *kaṭaru* forest, jungle; hard or difficult path. *Ma.* *kāṭu* (*obl.* *kāṭṭu-*) wilderness, wood, jungle, waste ground for burning corpses; *kāṭan* jungle dweller; *kāṭṭi* bison. *Ir.* (Zvelebil 1980) *ka-ḍu* forest patch cleared for cultivation, field or garden in the forest. *PālKu.* (Z.) *ka-ḍu* id. *Ko.* *ka-ṛ* (*obl.* *ka-ṛ-*) jungle without trees, uncultivated ground, unfenced field; *ka-ṛo-n* man not of one's own family (= *kaṇḍo-n*). *To.* *ko-ṛ* (*obl.* *ko-ṛ-*) cultivated field; *ko-ḍ* uninhabited place; *ko-ḍ so-ty* wild animal. *Ka.* *kāḍu* forest, jungle; *kāḍa* jungle-fellow; *kāṭa* forester, huntsman; ? *gāṭu* a wild, wilderness. *Koḍ.* *ka-ḍi* jungle; *ka-ṭi* bison. *Tu.* *kāḍu* jungle, forest; wild; *kāḍa* wild, untamed; *kāṭu* wild, rude; *kāṭi* bison; *kāṭe* wild,

untamed beast. *Te.* *kāḍu* (*obl.* *kāṭ-*) forest, wilderness, cemetery; *kāru* forest; of or pertaining to the forest. *Kol.* *ve-gaḍ* (*obl.* *ve-gaṭ-*) field; (Kin.) *vēgar* burnt field for shifting cultivation (for initial stem, s.v. 5258 *Ta.* *vayal*). *Konḍa* (BB) *kāṛ(u)* forest; *kāṛ nukṛi* wild dog. *Pe.* *kāha/kāhi nekuṛ* id. *Manḍ.* *kāhi kucṛi* id. *Kuwi* *kāsi* wild, undomesticated; *kāsi nakuri* wild dog, wolf. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāsa neh'ur* wild dog. DED(S) 1206.

1439 *Pa.* *kāḍ* weed. *Konḍa* *kāru* weeds in field. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāyu*, (Mah.) *kāyyu*, (S.) *kayu* weed. DEDS 190.

1440 *Ka.* *kāḍu* to treat harshly, give trouble, trouble; *kāḍike* troubling, annoying; *kāḍiga* a troublesome man; *kāṭa* trouble, annoyance; *kāṭaka* id., a troublesome man, marauder; ? *gāru* rudeness, offence. *Koḍ.* *ka-ṭa* trouble; rubbish (< *Ka.*). *Tu.* *kāḍyuni*, *gāḍiyuni*, *gāḍyuni* to trouble, torment; *gāḍu*, *gāḍa* torment, vexation; *kāṭa* trouble, annoyance, danger; *kāṭake*, *kāṭike*, *kāṭige* a troublesome fellow; *kāṭale* a rude man. *Te.* *kāḍu* ruin; *kāṭakamu* famine, scarcity, dearth. DED 1207.

1441 *Ta.* *kāṭai* rain quail, *Turnix taigoor*. *Ma.* *kāṭa* quail, *Tetras coturnix*. *Tu.* *kāḍe* id. ? *Te.* *kāṭigāḍu* a kind of bird. DED(S) 1208.

1442 *Te.* *gāṭamu* much, great. *Pe.* *gāṭi*, *gāṭu* much. *Manḍ.* *gāṭu* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 102) *gāṭi* id. DEDS 191.

1443 *Ta.* *kāṇ* (*kāṇp-*, *kaṇṭ-*) to see, consider, investigate, appear, become visible; *n.* sight, beauty; *kāṇkai* knowledge; *kāṇpu* seeing, sight; *kāṭci* sight, vision of a deity, view, appearance; *kāṇikkai* voluntary offering, gift to a temple, church, guru or other great person; *kāṭṭu* (*kāṭṭi-*) to show; *n.* showing; *kaṇṇu* (*kaṇṇi-*) to purpose, think, consider; *kaṇ-kāṭci* gratifying spectacle, exhibition, object of curiosity. *Ma.* *kāṇuka* to see, observe, consider, seem; *kāṇi* visitor, spectator; *kāṇikka* to show, point out; *n.* offering, present; *kāṭṭuka* to show, exhibit; *kāṇca*, *kāṇma* eyesight, offering, show, spectacle. *Kō.* *kaṇ/ka-ṇ-* (*kaḍ-*) to see; *ka-ṭ-* (*ka-c-*) to show; *kaḍ aṭ-* (*ac-*), *kaḍ ayr-* (*arc-*) to find out; *ka-ṇky* payment of vow to god; *kaṇga-c* wonderful sight such as never seen before. *To.* *ko-ṇ-* (*koḍ-*) to see; *ko-ṭ-* (*ko-ty-*) to show; *ko-ṇky* offering to Hindu temple or to Kurumba; *koṇy* act of foretelling or of telling the past. *Ka.* *kāṇ* (*kaṇḍ-*) to see, appear; *n.* seeing, appearing; *kāṇike*, *kāṇke* sight, vision, present, gift; *kāṇuvike* seeing, appearing; *kāṇisu* to show, show oneself, appear; *kaṇi* sight, spectacle, ominous sight, divination. *Koḍ.* *ka-ṇ-* (*ka-mb-*, *kaṇḍ-*) to see; seem, look (so-and-so); *ka-ṭ-* (*ka-ṭi-*) to show. *Tu.* *kāṇsāvuni*, *kāṇisāvuni* to show, represent, mention; *kāṇikē*, *kāṇigē* present to a superior. *Te.* *kanu* (allomorph *kān-*), *kāncu* to see; *kānupu* seeing, sight; *kāṇipincu* to

appear, seem; show; *kānuka* gift offered to a superior, present, tribute; *kaṇṭābaḍu* to appear, be seen, come in view; *kanukali* seeing, sight. *Kol.* *kaṇṭ*, *kaṇḍakt* seen, visible. *Nk.* *kank* er- to appear (< **kaṇḍ* or the like). *Pa.* *kaṇḍp-* (*kaṇṭ-*) to look for, seek. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kaṇḍp-* (*kaṇṭ-*) to search. *Kur.* *xannā* to be pleasant to the eye, be of good effect, suit well. *Br.* *xaning* to see. Cf. 1159 *Ta.* *kaṇ*; ? cf. 1172 *Ta.* *kaṇṭavaṇ*. DED (S) 1209.

1444 *Ta.* *kāṇam* an ancient weight; gold, wealth; *kāṇi* the fraction $\frac{1}{60}$; a land measure; landed property, possession, hereditary right; a weight ($\frac{1}{40}$ of a *maṇḍāṭi*). *Ma.* *kāṇam* possession, goods, mortgage; the weight of three *kaṇṇu*; *kāṇi* a fraction of time or space, ($\frac{1}{80}$, $\frac{1}{44}$, $\frac{1}{32}$); $\frac{1}{20}$ of an estate. *To.* *ko-ṇy* a milk measure (= $\frac{1}{2}$ *piṇ* or 4 *aḥok* [see 397]). *Ka.* *kāṇi* property, possession, hereditary right; $\frac{1}{64}$ of any coin; a cawney of land. *Tu.* *kāṇi* the fraction $\frac{1}{64}$. *Te.* *kāṇi*, *kāṇi* one sixty-fourth part; a quarter of an *anna*; a cawny of land. / Cf. Or. *kāṇi* a measure. DED (S) 1210.

1445 *Ta.* *kātal* love, affection, lust, desire; *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalāṇ*, *kāṭalōṇ* lover, husband, intimate friend; *kāṭali* (-pp-, -tt-) to love, long for; *n.* beloved woman, wife, daughter; *kāṭanmai* affection, desire. *Ma.* *kātal* attachment, fondness, affection; *kāṭalan*, *kāṭalōṇ* lover, husband. *Ka.* *kādal*, *kādalme* affection, love; *kādala* male friend, paramour; *kādale* beloved female. *Tu.* *gadaru* an object of love. *Te.* *gādili* love, affection; dear, beloved. *Go.* (Hislop) *kad* dear (*Voc.* 499). *Kui* *kadi* a habit, liking for, taste for; *kadi āva* to form a habit, acquire a taste for. DED (S) 1211.

1446 *Ka.* *kāti* coir, cord made of it; (Bark., *LSB* 11.8) *katta* coconut fibre. *Tu.* *katta* coir, fibres of the coconut used to make rope with. / Cf. Mar. *kāth(y)ā* id. DED (N) 1212.

1447 *Ta.* *kātu* (*kāti*-) to kill, murder, cut, divide; *n.* murder; *kātal* killing, fighting, cutting, breaking. *Ka.* *kādu* to war, fight, contend with; *kāduha* fighting. *Tu.* *kāduni* to quarrel, fight, wrestle; *kādāduni* to fight; *kādāṭa* a fight, war, battle. Cf. 1186 *Ta.* *katavu*. DED 1213.

1448 *Ta.* *kātu* ear, hole through which thread, hook, pin or shaft is passed (as eye of a needle), ear of a jar serving as a handle. *Ma.* *kātu* ear (more as a member than as organ of hearing), handle of vessel, eye of needle. *Ir.* *ka-du* ear. *PālKu.* *ka-du* id. DED 1214.

1449 *Go.* (Tr.) *kāti*, (W.) *khāṭi* cliff, bank (*Voc.* 630). *Kuwi* (S.) *gāti* precipice. / ? < NIA forms in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4414, *ghaṭṭa*. DEDS 193.

1450 *Konḍa.* *gātu* lap. *Kui* *krāto* lap, bosom. DEDS 194.

1451 *Ta.* *kāntal* Malabar glory lily, *Gloriosa superba*. *Ma.* *kāntal* id. *Ka.* (DCV) *kondale* id. DED (S) 1215.

1452 *Pa.* *kāp* small piece of cloth covering the privities. *Kui* *kāpa* diaper. DEDS 195.

1453 *Kui* *gāpa* (*gāt-*) to sprout, shoot forth, grow. *Kuwi* (P.²) *gā-* (-t-) id.; (S.) *gāl'h'nai* to sprout; (Isr.) *gāl-* to sprout, bud. DEDS 196.

1454 *Ta.* *kāmpu* flower-stalk, flowering branch, handle, shaft, haft. *Ma.* *kāmpu* stem, stalk, stick of umbrella. *Ko.* *ka-v* handle. *To.* *ko-f* hollow stem, handle of tool. *Ka.* *kāmu*, *kāvu* stalk, culm, stem, handle. *Te.* *kāma* stem, stalk, stick, handle (of axe, hoe, umbrella, etc.), shaft. *Ga.* (S.³) *kāṇ* butt of axe. *Go.* (Tr.) *kāmē* stalk of a spoon; (Mu.) *kāme* handle of ladle (*Voc.* 640). *Kuwi* (F.) *kamba*, (S.) *kāmba* handle. DED 1216.

1455 *Ta.* *kāmpu* bamboo [including, according to Lush., *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Oxytenanthera bourdillonii*]. *Ma.* *kāmpu* [Lush. as for *Ta.*]. *Koḍ.* *ke-mbi* *O. monostigma* (probable identification). DED 1217.

1456 *Ka.* *gāmpa*, *gāṇpa* a rustic, a simpleton, vulgar or vile man; *gāmpu*, *gāṇpu* stupidity. *Te.* *kāpu* a cultivator, farmer; pertaining to the farmer, rustic; *kāpata*, *kāpuḍi* a peasant woman; *kāpūdanamu* the peasantry; *kāpu-ramu* dwelling, residence, abode, domicile. *Go.* (Bastar; Burrow-Bhattacharya, *The Parji Language*, p. x) *kāp* Parja (i.e. speaker of Parji). DED (S) 1218.

1457 *Kui* *gāmba* (*gāmbi*-) to exceed, increase, surpass, be much or many; *n.* increase, excess; *gāme* much, many, excessive; very; *gāppa* (*gāpt-*) to cause to increase, make more of, make larger; *gāpsi* much, more, excessively; (K.) *gāminanji* eldest (son). *Kuwi* (S.) *gaph'nai* to increase; *wenḍe gāph'nai* to multiply; *gaphihi hinai* to overpay. DEDS 197.

1458 *Ta.* *kāy* (-v-, -nt-) to grow hot, burn, be warm (as body), wither, parch, be dried up, begin to heal (sore, wound, boil), shine, be indignant, angry, be prejudiced, hate; burn (*tr.*), consume, kill; *kāyccal* heating, drying, fever, hatred; *kāyccu* (*kāycci*-) to boil, cook, heat by fire, dry or warm as in the sun or near the fire, reprove; *n.* heating (as metal or a stone), boiling (as a liquid); *kāyttu* (*kāytti*-) to ignite, cause to burn, boil, cook, heat by fire; *kāyppu* dislike, aversion; *kāymai* envy, jealousy; *kāṇkai* heat, feverishness; *kāṇku*, *kāṇkai* earthen pot-boiler; (SATD) *kāṇgalu* sultriness; *kāntu* (*kānti*-) to burn, smart (as a sore), be scorched, charred, shine, be hot with indignation, burn with envy, be angry with, heat; *kāṭṭu* (*kāṭṭi*-) to heat, as a vessel of ghee. *Ma.* *kāyuka* to be hot, heated, feverish, shine, grow dry, warm oneself; *kāyal*, *kāypu* what is

warm, heat, dryness; kāykka, kāccuka to warm, boil, distil; kāccal heat, a still; kāccil heat, bodily heat; kāntuka to be hot; kāntal heat. *Ko.* ka-y- (ka-c-) to become hot, warm oneself, bask in sun; ka-c- (ka-c-) to make hot, boil, dry before fire; ka-ng heat of fire or sun; ? ka-ko-l a spit (ko-l stick). *To.* ko-y- (ko-s-) to be hot, (sun, moon) shines, boil, bask in sun; ko-c- (ko-č-) to heat (*tr.*), boil; ko-s föty(k) lamp lit in funeral hut (cf. 5475); ni-xoy- (ni-xos-) to be thirsty (i.e. ni-r water + ko-y-). *Ka.* kāy (kāyd-, kād-) to grow hot, grow red-hot, burn with passion, be angry; kāyisu, kāsū to make hot, etc.; kāypu, kāvu, kāhu heat, wrath, anger; kāvara, kāvura mental heat, passion, anger, wrath; kākū, kāñke state of being overheated, irritated, tired from the effects of the sun, trouble, etc.; heat of any kind. *Koḍ.* ka-y- (ka-yuv-, ka-ñj-) to be hot, boil, bask in sun; ka-c- (ka-ci-) to boil (*tr.*), melt (ghee); ka-ca heat; ka-yela illness. *Tu.* kāyuni to be hot, burn, be feverish, be angry; kāyipuni to make hot, warm (as water), fry, boil; kāyāvuni to have anything warmed, burned, boiled; kāvu heat, warmth; kāyilē sickness. *Te.* kākā warmth, heat, anger; warm, hot; kāgu to be heated, grow hot, boil, simmer, be angry; *n.* large pot, kettle, boiler; kāguḍu state of being heated; kācu to heat, warm, boil; kācu, kāyu to shine; kāpadamu fomentation; kāpuḍu heating; (*SAN*) kāpu id; kāpincu to make hot; kāvaramu pride of flesh, vigour of youth, pride, arrogance, infatuation (= *Ka.* kāvara). *Kol.* ka-ng- (ka-ñkt-) to become hot; ka-ngip- (ka-ñgipt-) to heat (*tr.*); ka-p- (ka-pt-) to boil (*tr.*). *Nk.* kāng- to become hot; kāp- to fry, boil. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kāp- to heat, boil; kāy- to be hot; kāyta hot (? spelling kāyta). *Pa.* kāpip- (kāpit-) to heat; (*S.*) kākā heat of boiling water. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) kāyp- (kāyt-) to boil (*tr.*; water, etc.); kāykir fever; (*S.*) kāykil id. *Go.* (*M.*) kāpānā, (*Ko.*) kāp- to heat or warm (*Voc.* 637); (*Tr.* W. Ph.) kāsānā to become hot, be heated; (*M.*) kāsā hot; (*Tr.*) kāsuh-tānā, (*W.*) kāsāhtānā, (*SR.*) kāsūsānā, (*Mu.* Ma.) kāsih-, (*S.*) kācah- to heat (*Voc.* 661); (*Koya Su.*) kāp- to boil. *Konḍa* kāp- (-t-) to boil, as water; kām̄b- (-it-) to be boiled (as water), get warm; kāy- (-t-) to warm oneself at fireplace; (*Sova dial.*) kāṅka anger. *Pe.* kāy- (-t-) to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire). *Manḍ.* kāy- to warm oneself (in the sun or by the fire); kānd- (sun) to be hot; to warm oneself in the sun; kāpi ki- to heat, roast. *Kui* kānda (kāndi-) to be hot; kās̄pa (kāst-) to make hot, heat; *n.* act of making hot; kāga (kāgi-) to warm oneself by the fire or in the sun; *n.* act of warming oneself; kār̄a (kāri-) to be hot (sun), (spirit) is distressed. *Kuwi* (*F.*) kaiyali to become hot (water, etc.); kaiyi hot; kaiyi kiali to heat; (*S.*) kāth'nai to heat; kākā hot; (*P.*) kāp- (-it-) to heat; (*Mah.*) kāndri anger; (*Isr.*) kāy- (-it-) to become hot; kānd- (-it-) id.; kāt- (-h-) to heat. *Kur.* xāynā (xayyas) to lose

moisture, dry up, evaporate, lose flesh, waste away; xaixairnā to become quite dry, parched; xaidnā, xaida'anā to make dry, desiccate (by exposing to the sun, fire, or the air); (*Hahn*) xaikā dry, dried up, withered. *Malt.* qāye to become dry, wither, become lean, fade; qeyre to be boiled, be hot; qeytre to boil, make hot. *Br.* xāxar fire, anger, jealousy. Cf. 1488 *Ka.* kāvali and 1500 *Ma.* kāluka. / Cf. *Skt.* kandu- boiler, cooking utensil, oven (*Turner, CDIAL*, no. 2726); *Skt.* (*lex.*) kāhala- dry, withered. *DED* (*S, N*) 1219.

1459 *Ta.* kāy (-pp-, -tt-) to bear fruit; *n.* unripe fruit, unripe boil; kāyppu produce of a tree, crop of fruit or grain. *Ma.* kāyuka to be ripe; kāykka to bear fruit, ripen; kāy-pikka to bring to maturity; kāy unripe or ripening fruit, chiefly plantain; kāyppu bearing fruit; kayakka to thrive, bring fruit. *Ko.* ka-y unripe fruit, coconut. *To.* ko-y- (ko-c-) to bear fruit; ko-y unripe fruit. *Ka.* kāy (kāyt-, kāt-) fruit to grow or develop; kāy, kāya, kāyi, kāyu fruit in a yet unripe, but pretty full-grown state, nut, pod. *Koḍ.* ka-y unripe fruit (guava, if unspecified), kidneys. *Tu.* kāyuni to get ripe; kāyi unripe fruit, coconut, seed; kāyelu state of being green or unripe. *Te.* kācu to bear or produce (as fruit); be produced (as fruit), be fruitful; kāyu to bear fruit; kāya a green unripe fruit, berry, pod, nut; kāpu bearing or producing fruit, fruit, crop. *Kol.* kay- (kayt-) (fruit) is produced; (*Hislop*) keik unripe fruit. *Nk.* kāyk (*pl.* kāykul) fruit. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kayek unripe. *Ga.* (*P. S.*²) kekin (*pl.* kekil) fruit. *Go.* (*Tr.*) kaiā, (*M.*) kāyā id.; (*Mu.* Ma. etc.) kāya unripe fruit, green fruit; (*A. G. S.*) kaya id. (*Voc.* 641); (*L.*) kayār raw, unripe (*Voc.* 521). *Kui* káu (*pl.* kānga) fruit, berry, kernel, seed. *Kuwi* (*F.*) kaiya fruit; (*Su.*) kāya unripe fruit; (*Isr.*) kāya testicle. *Kur.* xāijnā to bear fruit, be produced (after the manner of a fruit), come forth; xājnkā, xājnpā fruit, effect, result; xēnā unripe, raw, half-cooked, unboiled (of water), green, verdant, wet. *Malt.* qanje to bear fruit; qanjpe fruit; qéne raw, green, unripe. / Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 2613, *kacca- raw, unripe. *DED* (*S, N*) 1220.

1460 *Ta.* kāy (-pp-, -tt-) to become callous, form warts or excrescences on the body (as from wounds, walking, using tools); *n.* cicatrice from a wound, wart; kāyppu scar, callous excrescence; kāyam scar, cicatrice; kaccai id. *Ma.* kāy callosity; kāykka to be callous. *Ka.* kāy callosity. *Te.* kāya wart, pimple, corn, callosity. *Go.* (*Tr.*) kac baittānā white skin to form on the site of a boil just healed (*Voc.* 456). *DED* (*S, N*) 1221.

1461 *Ta.* kāy chessman; kācu dice. *Ma.* kāy chessman. *Ka.* kāy a piece used at pagaḍe (a kind of backgammon). *Te.* kāya a piece or man in any game. *DED* (*S*) 1222.

1462 *Ta.* kāyam pungency, pepper, curry stuffs, garlic, asafoetida. *Ma.* kāyam what is pungent, chiefly asafoetida. *Tu.* kāyalu,

kāyalu, kāyelu seasoning. Cf. 1466 Ta. kār and 1492 Ta. kāṛ. DED(S) 1223.

1463 Ta. kāyal backwater, lagoon, mouth of an ebbing stream, salt-pans. Ma. kāyal backwater, lagoon. Cf. 1508 Ta. kāṇal. DED 1224.

1464 Ta. kāyā, kācā, kācai ironwood tree, *Memecylon edule*; oblong cordate-leaved bilberry, *M. malabaricum*. Ma. kāyāvu the blue-flowered *M. tinctorium*; kāsāvu *M. malabaricum*; kāyām-pū flower of *M. edule*. DED(S) 1225.

1465 Ta. kāyppu hard inferior iron. Ma. kāyppu inferior iron. DED 1226.

1466 Ta. kār (-pp-, -tt-) to be pungent, acrid, hot to the taste, be very saltish or brackish; kāram pungency; caustic; alkali; kārppu pungency, saltiness; kari (-pp-, -tt-) to be saltish to the taste, smart (as the eyes from oil or soap or chilli), feel an irritating sensation in the throat due to acidity of the stomach; nag, worry; karippu pungency, worrying, nagging; karil pungency; karakara (-pp-, -tt-) to feel irritation (as from sand or grit in the eye), feel irritation in the throat, be hoarse; karakarappu irritation in the throat, hoarseness; karakar-eṇal being irritated in the throat. Ma. kāram caustic; different salts; pungency (as of pepper); karukarukka to be harsh, sharp, rough, irritating (e.g. of grating sensation in the eyes). Ko. ka•rm (obl. ka•rt-) hot taste (of peppers, chillies, etc.), burning sensation if pepper is put in eye. To. ko•rm curry; kary- (karc-) (nose) tickles. Ka. kāra pungency; alkali; caustic; (UNR) karlu salt land. Koḍ. ka•ra hot (as taste of curry). Tu. kāra tasting or smelling hot; hot, pungent; kāruppu a strong or black sort of salt. Te. kāru saltiness; salt, brackish; kāramu pungency; pungent, acrid, caustic. Kol. (Pat., p. 111) karoṭ salty. Konḍa karya saltiness. Pe. kariya id. Mand. kariya salty. Br. xarēn bitter (or with 1135 Ta. kaṭu). Cf. 1462 Ta. kāyam and 1492 Ta. kāṛ; cf. 1471 Ta. kāri. /Prob. influenced by Skt. kṣāra-. DED(S, N) 1227.

1467 Go. (Mu. Ma. M.) kār-, (Mu.) kāṛ-, (Ch. W. G. Mu. Ma.) kāt-, (A. Y.) kāc- to dig (Voc. 643, 629, 623). Konḍa kār- (-t-) to dig, make a pit, dig out (weeds, etc.). Pe. kār- (-t-) to dig. Mand. kār- id. Kui kārpa (kārt-) to dig up; n. act of digging up. Kuwi (Su.) kār- (-h-), (F.) kārhali, (S.) karh'nai to dig; (S.) kārh'nai to sculp, spade; (Mah.) kās- to dig. Cf. 1223 Ka. kappu. DEDS 198.

1468 Go. (Ph. SR. Ma. M. Ko.) gārā, (Tr.) gārā seed of mahua (Voc. 1070). Kui gāra mahua fruit. DEDS 199.

1469 Ma. kāra a sharp eruption on the skin. Ka. gāru a sharp eruption on the body from internal heat. DED 1228.

1470 Ma. karakka a dried date fruit. Tu. käre-kāyi, kāra-kāyi id. DED 1229.

1471 Ta. kāri a river. Ma. kāri brackish ground. Ka. kāri a brackish ground, backwater, arm of the sea, a ford. Te. (VPK) kāri-nēla brackish soil; -kāri (second member of place names). Cf. 1466 Ta. kār. DED(S) 1230.

1472 Ta. kārikkaṇ unbleached cotton cloth. Te. kārikamu unbleached. DED 1231.

1473 Ka. kāru pincers, tongs. Te. kāru id. Ga. (S.³) kāru id. (< Te.). DED 1232.

1474 Ma. kāruka to gnaw, bite by degrees; kāri woodpecker; karaluka to gnaw, pick, nibble, bore. Ka. kār to bite, eat. Tu. (B-K.) karapu to gnaw with the teeth, as rats or squirrels do with a fruit. Kui kāra giva to graze (of animals); kāra bāra giva to graze, peck up food. Kuwi (F.) kārali to gnaw; karali to nibble; (Su.) kark- (-it-) to gnaw; (T.) kār- (-it-) to nibble; (Isr.) kar- (-it-) to chew meat (e.g. from the bone); kark- (-it-) to gnaw. Kur xārnā to gnaw or nibble at, eat. Malt. qāre to bite off. DED(S, N) 1233.

1475 Ta. kārai low shrub with sharp spines, *Canthium parviflorum*, emetic-nut. Ma. kāra a thorny shrub: *C. parviflorum*, *C. amarum*, *Calophyllum flavescens*, *Mimusops dissecta*, *Vangueria spinosa*, *Griffithia fragrans*, *Randia uliginosa*. To. ka•r muḷ gorse, *Ulex europaeus* [an introduced species]. Ka. kāre the spinous shrub *Webera tetrandra* Willd. [= *Canthium parviflorum* Lam.]; *Terminalia chebula*; gāre the tree *T. catappa*. Koḍ. ka•re' mara *Randia dumetorum* and *uliginosa*. Te. gāra *Balanites Aegyptiaca*. Cf. 4669 Ta. mapakkārai and 4716 Ta. marukkārai. [Of the species listed, those belonging to the genera *Canthium*, *Randia*, *Vangueria*, *Griffithia*, *Balanites*, and *Ulex* are spiny, and the others not. An attempt to reconcile Hooker's synonymy and Lushington's synonyms and English equivalents produces inconsistencies. Lushington gives 'emetic nut' as the English equivalent, with qualifiers of several species: *Randia dumetorum* Lamk. = *R. malabarica* Wall. 'common emetic nut'; *R. malabarica* Lamk. = *Canthium parviflorum* Schlecht. 'bedaly e. n.'; *R. uliginosa* 'grey e.n.'. But Hooker's further synonymy with *R. malabarica* Lamk. of *Webera tetrandra* Willd. disagrees with Lushington's *Canthium parviflorum* Lamk. = *Webera tetrandra* Willd. 'honey-thorn'. To be noted also is Hooker's *Vangueria spinosa* Roxb. = *Canthium* Wall., and Lushington's *V. s.* 'spinous honey-thorn'. Our dictionaries in part defy exact interpretation by species.] DED(S) 1234.

1476 Ta. kārai a sea-fish. Ma. kāra a fish. DED 1235.

1477 Ta. kāl (kāl-, kāṇ-) to vomit, disgorge; kāṇṇal vomiting, coughing, and ejecting phlegm; kāru (kāri-) to hawk, bring up phlegm. Ma. kāluka to vomit; kālca vomiting; kāruka to retch, spit; kāruka, kārkkika to hawk, spit

out, force up phlegm, vomit; *kānruka* to vomit. *Ko. ka-r-* (ka-ry-) to vomit. *To. ko-n-* (ko-d-) id. *Ka. kāṛ* to vomit, emit; *kāṛisu* to make vomit or disgorge; *kāru*, *kāṛike*, *kāruha* vomiting. *Koḍ. ka-r-* (ka-ri-) to vomit. *Tu. kāruni* id.; *kāṛavuni* to cause to vomit; *karavē*, *karāya* phlegm. *Te. krāyu* to spit, vomit; (B.) *g(r)āyu* to spit; *kāṇḍrincu* to hawk, clear the throat; *kāṇḍrinta* hawking. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *kāhcānā* to cough violently (*Voc.* 666). Cf. 1079 *Ta. kakku*. DED(S) 1236.

1478 *Ta. kāl* (kālv-, *kānr-*) to flow (as saliva from mouth, blood from a vein, tears from eyes), leap forth as a waterfall; *kali* (-pp-, -tt-) to trickle, flow gently. *Ma. kāluka* to trickle, ooze, drain, leak; *kālca* oozing out; *kalikka* to ooze through. *To. ko-ž* saliva (which dribbles), drool. *Te. kāru* to leak, flow, ooze; *kārucu* to cause to flow or trickle; *kārcu* to cause to flow or fall in drops, pour. *Go.* (Tr.) *kālum* sweat; *kāhlē maiānā* to be sweating; (Ph.) *kahle māyānā* to be too hot (*Voc.* 618, 653); (Koya Su.) *kār-* (water) to leak. *Kur. xār* river, watercourse; (Hahn) *xārnā* to make a course for the flowing of water. Cf. 1480 *Ta. kāl*. DED(S, N) 1237.

1479 *Ta. kāl* leg, foot, base (of tree), quarter, family, relationship; *kālāl* foot-soldier; *kālī* herd of cows, cow. *Ma. kāl* leg, foot, stem, pillar, quarter; *kālāl* foot-soldier; *kālī* cow, cattle; she-buffalo. *Ko. ka-l* leg, foot, base (of tree), quarter. *To. ko-l* leg, foot, quarter, family, progeny; *kaḍ xo-l* mox last-born son (for *kaḍ*, see 1109); *ko-lk ir-* (child) sits on mother's leg to defecate; *ko-š* excrement; *me-n go-š* shade (lit. foot) of tree. *Ka. kāl* foot, leg down to the knee, quarter; *kālu-naḍe* walking on foot; a cow; *kālāl* foot-soldier. *Koḍ. ka-li* leg, foot, quarter. *Tu. kāru* leg, foot; *kālu* quarter. *Te. kālu* leg, foot, quarter; *kālari* foot-soldier. *Kol.* (Kin.) *kāl* leg, foot. *Pa. kēl* (pl. *kēlul*) leg. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kāl* (pl. *kālgil*) id. *Go.* (many dialects) *kāl* id. (*Voc.* 652). *Konḍa kāl* id. *Pe. kāl* id. *Maṇḍ. kāl* id. *Kui kaḍu* leg, foot. *Kuwi* (P.) *kāl* (pl. -ka) leg. ? *Br. trikkal* tripod of three sticks on which tent is hung. DED(S, N) 1238, DED 1243.

1480 *Ta. kāl*, *kāl-vāy*, *vāy-kkāl* irrigation channel. *Ma. kāl-vā(y)* river mouth; irrigation channel; *vāy-kkāl* small or narrow canal; (Tiyya) *kāva* gutter. *To. ko-fo-y* ditch (in song). *Ka. kāl*, *kālīve*, *kāluve*, *kālve*, *kāvale* water-course, channel, brook. *Tu. kālīve* channel for irrigation, canal. *Te. kālava*, *kāluva* canal, channel, gutter, drain, sewer. *Go.* (A.) *kālva* irrigation channel (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 657). Cf. 1478 *Ta. kāl* and 5352 *Ta. vāy*. / Cf. Skt. *khalla-* canal, creek, trench; Pkt. *khalla-*, *khāla-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3849. DED(S, N) 1239.

1481 *Ta. kāl* air, wind; *kāṛru* id., breath. *Ma. kāṛru* id., life; *kālu* wind. *Ko. ka-ṭ* id. *To. ko-ṭ* id. *Koḍ. ka-ti* id. DED 1240.

1482 *Ta. kāl* lock of hair in plaiting. *Ka. kāl* a strand or lock of hair in plaiting, any of the tie-ropes (used in tethering cattle), any string of the rope network in which pots, etc., are suspended from a beam or from a carrier's pole. DED 1241.

1483 *Ta. kāl* wheel, cart. *Ka. gāli* wheel. *Tu. gāli* id. *Te. kalu* a carriage wheel; (*VPK*, intro. p. 153) *gānu*, *gālu* wheel. DED(S) 1242.

1484 *Ko. ka-l*, in: *ko-ka-l* Kota village (cf. 1762). *To. kwi-ko-l* id.; *ko-l* id. (in song-unit: *ko-liṣ xwi-f* Kota in the Kota village). DEDS 200.

1485 *Ta. kāvaṭṭai*, *kāvaṭṭam-pul* citronella grass, *Andropogon nardus*. *Ma. kāvaṭṭa*, *kāviṭṭa-ppul* *A. schoenanthus*. *Ka. kāvañci*, *kāci-hullu*, *kāñciya-hullu*, *kāmañca*, *kāmañci* lemon grass, *A. schoenanthus* L. DED 1244.

1486 *Ta. kāvaṇam* shed with a flat roof, pandal; grove. *Ka. kāvaṇa* shade, shed, pandal. Cf. 1416 *Ta. kā*. DED 1245.

1487 *Ta. kāvalam* bloody drop ordure tree, (Lush.) *Sterculia guttata* Roxb.; (Lush.) *S. nobilis* R. Br. *Ma. kāvaḷam*, *kāḷam* *S. balanghas* Linn. [Lush. also various other *Sterculia* species.] DED 1246.

1488 *Ka. kāvali*, *kāvale* a plate or pan for frying or baking; (Hav.) *kāvalige* frying pan. *Tu. kāvali*, *kāvoli* id. Cf. 1458 *Ta. kāy*. DED 1247.

1489 *Ka. kāvaḷa*, *kāvula*, *gāvaḷa* darkness. *Te. kāviri* blackness. DED 1248.

1490 *Ta. kāvi* red ochre. *Ma. kāvi* id. *Ko. ka-yv* sannyāsi's dress of orange cloth. *Ka. kāvi* red ochre; cloth dyed with red ochre. *Tu. kāvi* red ochre; *kāvē* red. *Te. kāvi* colour of red chalk, reddishness, a reddish cloth; reddish; *kāviṛāyi* red chalk, reddle; *gavarana* redness. DED(N) 1249.

1491 *Ta. kāṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to become hard, mature, be firm or strong in mind, implacable; *n.* hardness, solidity or close grain (as of timber), core, strength of mind; *kāṛppu* close grain (as of the heart of timber), essence; *kāṛi* great strength, toughness, hardness; *kaṛuntu* heart or core of a tree. *Ma. kātāl* core, heart of tree, essence, pith, substance; *kāmpu* pith, inner substance; *kaṛampu* pulp of fruit, pith, essence. *Ko. ka-dl* flat band of muscle on either side of backbone. *To. ko-ṣf-* (ko-ṣt-) to be envious. *Ka. kāṛime*, *kāṛime* obstinacy, haughtiness. ? *Pa. kāṛ* to expand hood (serpent). DED 1250.

1492 *Ta. kāṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to be pungent, acrid; *kāṛppu* pungency; *kāṛṭu* pungency, acidity (< *Te.*). *Ka. kāṭa*, *gāṭa*, *gāṭu* strong stifling smell as of tobacco, chillies, etc.; *kāku* sharp, stifling smell as of an onion. *Tu. gāṭu*, *gāṭi* hot, pungent. *Te. gāṭu* pungency, acidity. *Kol.* (Kin.) *gāṭam* hot,

pungent. Cf. 1462 Ta. kāyam and 1466 Ta. kār. DED 1251.

1493 Ta. kār seed, stone, nut, kernel, gravel. Ka. kār, kāl small pebble, gravel, a corn, a single grain, grain, seed. Koḍ. ka-li grain (< Ka.). Tu. kāl a grain as of rice, etc. ? Pa. kār kind of grain called in Halbi kōdon. DED 1252.

1494 Ta. kār blackness, blemish, defect; kārakam blackness. To. ka-y maḍ, ka-ye maḍ the black-headed one (i.e. the Toda, in song; or with 1278(a) Ta. karu). Ka. kār, kādu blackness, black; kargu, kargu black (or with 1278(a) Ta. karu); (K.²) kār black, dark, etc.; (PBh.) karpu blackness, black spot. Tu. (B-K.) kārī, kālī blackish; kālē a dark-skinned buffalo. Mand. karindi black. Kuwi (F.) karia, (S.) kādia, (Mah.) kārīa black; (Isr.) kār- (-it-) to become black; kārīya black. / Cf. Skt. kāla-, Pali kāla- black; Turner, CDIAL, no. 3083. DED(S) 1253.

1495 Ma. kalam fishing hook to catch alligators. Ka. gāla, gāna hook, fish-hook, fishing tackle, an angle. Tu. gāla fish-hook. Te. gālāmu fish-hook, an angle, a many-hooked instrument for finding and taking out anything fallen in a well. Nk. gaḷ (pl. -sil) fish-hook. Pa. (S.) gēlam id. Go. (Ko.) gālam id. (Voc. 1075). / Cf. Skt. gala- fish-hook (Schmidt, Nachträge); Pali gāla-, Pkt. gala- id., Turner, CDIAL, no. 3971. DED(S) 1254.

1496 Ka. gālaka a good, proper man. Te. gālakūḍa a clever, ingenious man. DED 1255.

1497 Ta. kalan a savoury fluid treated with vegetables and spices (< Ma.). Ma. kalan a kind of curry. DED 1256.

1498 Ta. kālānci spittoon. Ma. kālānci id. Ka. kālānji id. Te. kālānji id. DED 1257.

1499 Ka. gālī, gāl wind, air. Koḍ. ga-li wind. Tu. gālī, gālī wind, air. Te. gālī id.; gādupu wind. Kol. ga-li id. Nk. ghālī id. Nk. (Ch.) ghāy id. Go. (Ko.) gāl id. (Voc. 1074). Kōḍa gālī wind, air. Kuwi (F. S. Su. P. Isr.) gālī id. DED(S) 1258.

1500 Ma. kāluka to burn, flame; kālai high flame, love-fever. Te. kālū to burn, be burnt, scalded, scorched, baked; kālupu burning, setting on fire, baking, roasting; kālū to burn (tr.), set fire to, scald, singe, scorch, char, bake. Pa. kāl- to smart. Cf. 1458 Ta. kāy. DED 1259.

1501 Ta. kālai warrior; kālaiy-aṅkam, kālāpam battle, fight, warfare; kālaiyam uproar, tumult as in a battle. Ka. kālaga, kālaga fight, battle, war. Tu. kālaga id. Te. gālakūḍa a brave man. Kui kālā warfare, war, battle. DED 1260.

1502 Ta. kālai steer, bull, ox. Ma. kālā bull, bullock. Koḍ. ka-le bull which is leader of the herd. DED 1261.

1503 Kōḍa (BB) kaR- to smear, daub, whitewash. Pe. kār- (kāst-) to plaster, rub on (medicine); kās-pa- to rub on, smear on. Kui kāja (kāji-) to daub, plaster over holes; n. daubing, plastering; kahpa (kaht-) to smear, plaster. Kuwi (F.) kūdū kaiyali to plaster with mud (kūdū for Su. Isr. kūḍu wall, III 6.238); (Isr.) kah- to daub, smear. Kur. xasnā id. DEDS 186.

1504 Ta. kārū (kārī-) to taste bitter, musty, or rancid (as stale food); kārāl pungency, bitter musty flavour, pungent substance which causes irritation in the throat; kārāi mustiness, mould. Ma. kārūka to grow stale, rancid. Ka. kārāl saltishness, brackishness. DED(S) 1262.

1505 Ta. kārū ploughshare. Ka. kārū id. Te. kārū, (VPK) kārū id. Go. (SR.) nāngel kareng plough's point (Voc. 537); (LuS.) kara plough. Kuwi (T.) karu ploughshare; (Mah.) kārū plough. DED(S) 1263.

1506 Ta. kārāi gold or silver collar, necklet for women and children. Ma. kārā collar of gold or silver worn by Māplichis and fisherwomen; a kind of silver or gold neck-ring worn by boys of higher castes in Palghat. To. ka-r silver bangle worn on right leg by chief men. Tu. kārē a kind of necklace or collar. Nk. (Ch.) kara silver necklace. DED(S) 1264.

1507 Ka. kānagu Dalbergia arborea Heyne (D. lanceolaria Linn. [i.e. rosewood]). Tu. korīgi-mara, korīgu-mara Indian beech tree. Te. kānugu, (B.) krānugu, (VPK) kānaga, kānige, kānuga, kānga, kāngu, kānge, kāgu, gānuga id., Pongamia glabra. Kōḍa (BB) kārāṅ maran, (Sova dialect) krāṅ mrānu Indian beech tree. / ? Cf. Skt. karaṅja- Pongamia glabra (Turner, CDIAL, no. 2785). [Pongamia glabra Vent. = Galedupa indica Lamk. = G. arborea Roxb.] DED(S) 1265.

1508 Ta. kāṅal seashore, salt marsh, salt-pan, saline soil, gravelly soil. Ma. kāṅal sandy barren land. Cf. 1463 Ta. kāyal. DED 1266.

1509 Ka. kikkariṣu to be closely united or crowded, be thickset, be excessive (as the water of a tank); make small, reduce to a less compass, draw together (as one's body); kikkiri to be close together, be dense, be crowded, abundant, thickset; n. a crowd; kikkinda, kiṣkinda closeness, narrowness, pressure, a crowd. Te. krikkirincu, k(r)ikkiriyu to be crowded, dense, thickset or close-set, occupy fully, leave no space; kikāraṇ-yamu a thick and dark forest (with Skt. aranya-). Cf. 1980 Ta. ceṇi. / ? Cf. Skt. kiṣkindha-. DED 1267.

1510 Ko. kiev- (kict-) to make a grimace (of derision, etc.) by opening mouth and drawing back lips, open mouth at death; kievayn one who acts foolishly through

temporary inadvertence; *ginj-* (*ginj-*) (dog) shows (teeth) with a snarl. *Ka. kisi* (*kisid-/kist-*) to expand, open, withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, grin, put astride; *vb.n. kisa, kisi, kisu*; *kisikisi* nagu to grin in laughter, grin; *kicikil* to neigh. *Tu. kisu, kisuka, kisi* grinning; *kiśi-kiśi* a titter, laugh. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3889, **khiss-* grin, snarl (probably only some items). DED(N) 1268.

1511 *Ta. ceyir-* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be angry with, show signs of anger, afflict, cause pain; *n.* anger, rage, battle, fight; *ceyirppu* anger. *Ka. kisur* to be intolerable or very disagreeable; *kisur, kesaru* an intolerable or very disagreeable state; strife, quarrel; the evil eye, evil, harm; *kittaḍa* disagreeableness, disgustfulness. *Tu. kedaruni* to be excited, irritated. *Te. kiduku* to fret, be cross on waking from sleep (as children). *Pe. kickica* disgust. *Pe. kickica* filthy, disgusting; disgusted. *Kuwi* (S.) *kijja kijja ānai* to loathe. DED(S, N) 1269.

1512 *Ta. kiccili* Sylhet orange, *Citrus aurantium*; Seville orange, *C. vulgaris*. *Ma. kiccili* orange. *Ka. kicili, kittale, kittile* an orange; (Gowda) *cittulū* orange. *Tu. kittali, kittili, kitlè, citturli* an orange; *citlipulū* a kind of orange; (B-K.) *citturli, cippupulū* an orange. *Te. kiccili, kittali* the orange tree. DED(S, N) 1270.

1513 *Te. (K. B.) giccu* to scratch, pinch. *Kol. (SR.) kism-*, (Pat., p. 159) *kiseng* to pinch. *Nk. (Ch.) kis-/kicc-* id. *Pa. kīk-* id.; *kicc-* to pluck (strings of instrument with finger). *Ga. (Oll.) kisk-* to pinch; (S.) *kicc-* to pluck. *Go. (Tr.) kiskānā*, (A. Mu. Ma. S.) *kisk-* to pinch (*Voc.* 700); (Ph.) *kicmānā* to pinch, scratch; (Mu.) *kism-* to pinch (*Voc.* 672); (Tr.) *kiccānā* to pick *bhājī*, i.e. green leaves for salad; (M.) *kicānā* to pluck (*Voc.* 671). *Konḍa kis-* (-t-) to pinch, nip, squeeze with fingers; *caus. kisis-, kispis-*. *Pe. kic-* (-c-) to pinch. *Manḍ. kic-* id. *Kui kisa* (*kisi-*) to pinch, nip; *n.* a pinch, nip; *pl. action kiska* (*kiski-*); (K.) *kicc-* to pinch, nip. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kicc-* (-it-), (F.) *kicali* to pinch; (S.) *kicinai* to nip (spelled with *ch* rather than *z*). *Kur. kiccnā* to break into very small pieces (soft things, esp. bread, greens) with the fingers; ? *kissnā* to open and expand the flesh with a needle, etc., e.g. in order to extract a thorn; to goad. ? *Malt. kise* to dig out a thorn from the flesh. *Br. kishking* to pluck, break off. DED(S) 1271.

1514 *Ta. kiccu* fire. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11) ticci* id. *Ko. tic* id. *To. tit* id.; *kic, kič* id. (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka. kiccu, kircu* id. *Koḍ. titti* id. *Tu. kittu* lightning; *kiccu, kicci, kicce* fire, envy, indigestion. *Kor. (O.) kicci* jealousy. *Te. ciccu* fire, flame; *ciccuḥa* fiery; *kittu* fire. *Kol. kis* id. *Nk. kicc* (*c = ts*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) kic* (*c = ts*) id. *Pa. kic* id. *Ga. (Oll.) kis*; (S.) *kiccu* id.; (P.) *kismul* fireplace. *Go. (all dialects) kis* fire (*Voc.*

699). *Konḍa sisu* id. ? *Kui siso vaḍi* a flint (*vaḍi* stone). *Kuwi* (F.) *hičū*, (S. Su.) *hiccu* fire. *Kur. cicc* id. *Malt. cicu* id. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *cicci-* fire. DED(S, N) 1272.

1515 *Ta. kiccukicc-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying chirping (as lizards); *kiccu* chirp of birds, shrill crying sound; *kicc-iṭu* to chirp (as birds, lizards), chatter (as monkeys), squeak, scream (as an infant); *kiccukkicc-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying screaming, squeaking, chirping, twittering sound; *kiccān* infant. *Ma. kiccukiccu* chirp; *kiccu* sobbing; *kiccuka* to sob; *kiñcuka, keñcuka* to squeak. *Ka. kica-guṭṭu, kici-guṭṭu, kicakica annu, kicikici annu* to chirp (as birds), chatter (as monkeys); *kicu = kica*; *kicak-annu* to chatter (as babies do); *kicu kicu* chirping of birds, squeaking of rats; *giji biji* the chirping and chattering of birds. *Tu. kicikici* chirping, prattling; *kicu-kicu, kicukitū* squeaking of rats, etc.; *kicuni* to squeak; *gijigiji* a chirping noise. *Te. kicakica* chirping of birds, etc.; *kica-koṭṭu* to chirp; *kīcu* squeaking, shrill; *kīcum-anu* to squeak, make a shrill noise. /Cf. Skt. (epic +) *kicaka-* a kind of hollow bamboo (whistling or rattling in the wind), *Arundo karka*; a kind of bird. DED(S, N) 1273.

1516 *Ta. kiccukiccu mūṭṭu/ppaṇṇu* to tickle (*tr.*). *To. kiskwiṭ-* (*kiskwiṭy-*) id.; *kiskwiṭ-* (*kiskwiḍ-*) tickling is (with dative). DED 1274.

1517 *Kur. kiss* pig. *Malt. kisu* id. DED 1275.

1518 *Konḍa kizay-* (-t-) to jeer at, ridicule. *Kuwi* (S.) *kijowi* joke; *kijowigatti* witty; *kitzowi kinai* to jest, jeer, joke; (Isr.) *kijovi* joke; *kijovi ki-* to make fun, joke. ? *Malt. qese* to tease, disturb. DEDS 201.

1519 *Ka. gijaṭi, giji giji* a jelly-like, viscous, pulpy, sticky state. *Tu. giji giji* soft, pulpy. *Pa. giñji, giñni* pith. *Go. (Ko.) ginji* pulp of fruit (*Voc.* 1078). *Kur. ginjnā* to beat or press into pulp. Cf. 1880 *Ta. kūcci*. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 5, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4153. DEDS 202.

1520 *Ka. giji, gija* a sound denoting confusion, etc.; *giji giji, gija gija* state of being very crowded. *Tu. gijily* confusion. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 6, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4153. DEDS 203.

1521 *Go. (LSI Maria) gisīṭ* cloth (*Voc.* 1093). *Kur. kicri* cloth, garment. /For similar words in the Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 241 (e.g. Mundari *kic(ə)ri*; Oriya *kicri*). DEDS(N) 204.

1522 *Kur. (Hahn) ginjnā* to mix. *Malt. ginjye* id.; *ginjgro* mixed (as food). DEDS 205.

1523 *Ka. giñju* state of being full of seeds and of a disagreeable taste, said of the heads of some vegetables. *Te. ginja* a seed, a grain. *Konḍa ginza* a seed. DED(S) 1276.

1524 *Ta.* kiṭa (-pp-, -nt-) to lie, lie down (as in sleep, in inactivity), dwell, sleep, rest, be bedridden; kiṭakkai recumbent posture, bed; kiṭattal recumbent posture; kiṭattu (kiṭatti-) to place in a recumbent posture, lay to rest, stretch oneself on the ground; kiṭappu (kiṭappi-) to cause to lie down; *n.* resting, sleeping; kiṭai lying down. *Ma.* kiṭa layer, bank, mound, what lies or remains; kiṭakka to lie, rest, dwell, be left; *n.* bed; kiṭattuka to lay down, put to sleep; kiṭappu lying, situation, remainder. *Ka.* keḍe to fall down, drop, sink; let fall, drop thoughtlessly (as words); *n.* act of thoughtlessly dropping words; keḍapu, keḍavu, keḍahu, keḍivu to make fall down, fell, throw to the ground, pull down (as a house); kaḍe to fall down, sink. *Koḍ.* kaḍake bed, including bedding. *Tu.* keḍaguni to fall or slip down. *Te.* keḍayu to fall or fall over, tumble over; keḍapu to cause to fall, push or tumble over, throw; keḍayika, keḍavu falling, fall. *Go.* (SR. Tr.) karrānā to fall (Tr. at a man's feet); (Y.) ker- (-t-) to fall at the feet (*Voc.* 558). ? *Malt.* kōde (koḍya) to lie down; koḍete to lay oneself down. DED(S) 1277.

1525 *Ta.* kiṭaṅku prison; storehouse; kiṭṭaṅki storehouse. *Ma.* kiṭaṅṅu prison; storehouse (godown). *Ka.* gaḍaṅga, gaḍaṅgu, giḍḍaṅgi storeroom, godown. *Tu.* gaḍaṅgu id. *Te.* giḍḍaṅgi gaol; storehouse, godown. / Cf. Hobson-Jobson, s.v. godown. DED 1278.

1526 *Ta.* kiṭaṅku ditch, trench, moat, pond, tank; kiṭaṅkar moat, ocean; kiṭaṅkil moat. *Ma.* kiṭaṅṅu trench, ditch. *Ka.* kaḍagu small channel issuing from a larger one and leading water e.g. to a plantain tree; kaḍaṅgu channel, ditch, trench. *Koḍ.* kaḍaṅgi deep ditch without water. DED(S) 1279.

1527 *Ka.* giḍaga, giḍiga, giḍuga, ḍeḡe hawk, falcon, small kestrel, jugger falcon. *Koḍ.* kiḍuvē kite, hawk. *Tu.* giḍi falcon, hawk, eagle. *Te.* giḍḍu hawk; ḍeḡa hawk, falcon. *Pa.* (S.) ḍeya hawk. *Go.* (SR) dego eagle. *Koṇḍa* ḍeḡa falcon. *Kuwi* (S.) ḍeḡa hawk. DED 1280.

1528 *To.* kiṛy a spark. *Ka.* kiḍi, (Hav.) keḍi id. *Koḍ.* kēdi, ceḍi id. *Tu.* kiḍi, (B-K.) keḍi id. DED(N) 1281.

1529 *Ka.* giḍi to enter by mouthfuls, or devour mouthful after mouthful, or to cause mouthfuls to enter; to force into the mouth (of others, as food, cloth). *Tu.* giḍky, giḍaka mouthful, draught; (B-K.) giḍi to stuff in, thrust in. DEDS 206.

1530 *Ta.* kiṭukiṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble, shake, shiver, totter (as a loose wall), chatter (as the teeth with cold); *n.* quaking, trembling; kiṭukiṭ-ṇal expr. signifying tremor; kiṭu-kiṭāy (-pp-, -tt-) to be amazed, tremble with fear. *Ma.* kiṭukiṭa shivering; kiṭukiṭukka, kiṭukkuka, kiṭuṅṅuka to shiver, tremble; kiṭilam tremor. DED 1282.

1531 *Ta.* kiṭukiṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as the rolling of a carriage), rumble (as a thundercloud); *n.* a small drum; kiṭukiṭ-ṇal onom. expr. signifying rumbling sound; kiṭukkatti sound of something shaking in a hollow vessel; small drum as an accompaniment; kiṭukku small drum as an accompaniment; kiṭukku-kiṭukk-ṇal onom. expr. signifying hollow sound. *Ma.* kiṭukkuka, kiṭuṅṅuka to sound (as vessels knocking against each other); kiṭukkam rattling sound; kiṭukki, kiṭukku sounding devices. DED 1283.

1532 *Ta.* kiṭuku braided coconut leaf for thatching, cadjan. *Ma.* kiṭil, kiṭuku coconut leaves matted for screens, fans, thatches. *Tu.* giḍiki, giḍikē, giḍkē a blind or screen made of palm leaves. / Cf. Skt. (inscr.; *IEG*, p. 159) kiṭikā- matting, screen; Pali kiṭika- movable screen or curtain. DED(N) 1284.

1533 *Te.* kiṭuku a secret. *Pa.* kiṭk- to be silent; kiṭukre silently. *Ga.* (P.) kiṭke er- to be silent. DED(S) 1285.

1534 *Ta.* kiṭupiṭi tambourine of oval form; uproar, loud noise. *Ma.* kiṭupiṭi tabour. *Ka.* giḍibiḍi, giḍimiḍi small drum shaped like an hourglass. *Tu.* giḍibiḍi a small drum. *Te.* giḍiya a sort of drum. DED 1286.

1535 *Ta.* kiṭai sola pith; pith; kiṭēccu, kiṭēccai, kiṭaicii, kiṭaiccū, kiṭaiccāi pith; caṭai, caṭaicii sola pith, *Aeschynomene aspera*. *Ma.* kiṭacci, kaṭacci, kiṭēsu sola, pithy-stemmed swamp plant. ? *Kui* krāḍa pith. DEDS 207.

1536 *Kui* giḍri knee-cap. *Kuwi* (Su.) giṛiṁa id. DEDS 209.

1537 *Pa.* kiṭṭa hip; kiṭa guṇṇi id., waist. *Ga.* (Oll.) kiṭṭe waist; (P.) kiṭe pūn hipbone (for pūn, cf. 4299). DEDS 208.

1538 *Ta.* kiṭṭu (kiṭṭi-) to draw near (in time or place), be on friendly terms with, be attained, accomplished, be clenched (as the teeth in lockjaw); approach, attack, meet, tie, bind; kiṭṭa near, close by; kiṭṭam nearness, vicinity; kiṭṭi clamps (used in torture, etc.); kiṭṭiṇar relations, friends, associates; kiṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to be obtained, found, come into one's possession, join, come together; approach, encounter, oppose; *n.* comparison, likeness, equality. *Ma.* kiṭa approach, match, equality; kiṭayuka to knock against, quarrel, be found or obtained; kiṭaccal meeting, quarrelling; kiṭekka to be obtained, engage in; kiṭṭuka to come to hand, be obtained, reach; kiṭṭam vicinity, nearness; kiṭṭi torture by pressing the hands between two sticks. *To.* kiṭ- (kiṭy-) to be caught (in crowd, by buffalo's horns, by promise that one must keep, etc.); kiḍ- vicinity (kiḍk, kiḍṣ). *Ka.* kiṭṭu to touch, reach, come to hand, be obtained; giṭṭu, giṭu to be obtained, etc., be pressed closely one to the other; giṭṭisu, giṭṭisu to cause oneself to be reached; kiṭṭi torture in which hands, ears or noses are

pressed between two sticks; kiḍu touching, approach; gaḍe touching, fitting, meeting; match, comparison, equality; geḍe touching; match; friendship, intimacy. *Koḍ. kiṭṭ*-(kiṭṭi-) to be got, come into possession of. *Tu. kiṭṭa* proximity; near; *giṭṭa* proximate, near. *Kor. (M.) kiṭṭi* to touch. *Te. kiṭṭu* to approach, draw near, agree, suit; *giṭṭu* to be agreeable or favourable, friendly terms or feelings to exist; (B.) suit, agree, match or meet, be met, (teeth) are set, attack, meet with; *giṭṭani* inimical, hostile. *Konḍa giṭ*-(t-) to be fair (of price in bargain). *Pe. giṭā*-(giṭa ā-) to correspond. *Malt. kiṭe* near, nigh; *kitre* to approach (with t!). DED(N) 1287.

1539 *Ka. (Hav.) giṭṭe* lump of earth. *Tu. giṭṭe* a clod or lump, usually of earth.

1540 *Ta. kiṇṭaṇ* a kind of coarse cotton cloth, striped or checkered gingham. *Ma. kiṇṭaṇ* stout cloth, double-threaded stuff. *Ka. giṇṭa* gingham, stout cloth, double-threaded stuff. *Te. giṇṭemu* weaving with a double thread, a thick cloth. DED 1288.

1541 *Ta. kiṇṭi* small drinking vessel with nozzle. *Ma. kiṇṭi* goblet, water-vessel with a snout. *Ko. kiṇḍy* metal drinking vessel (no spout). *Ka. giṇḍi, giṇṇal, giṇṇil* small metal water-vessel (with or without spout). *Koḍ. kiṇḍi* small metal vessel with spout. *Tu. giṇḍi, giṇḍya, giṇḍyē* goblet, small metal vessel; *giṇṇalu* goglet, cup of bell-metal. *Te. giṇḍi* jug, drinking vessel with a spout. Cf. 1543 *Ta. kiṇṇam*. / Cf. *Mar. giṇḍi* small metal vessel. DED 1289.

1542 *Ta. kiṇṭu* (kiṇṭi-) to poke, stir, scratch (as a fowl), dig up, burrow in (as rats, worms), dig, probe, examine, incite (as to a quarrel); *kiṇṭal* setting one to do some mischief; *keṇṭu* (keṇṭi-) to dig, cut and eat. *Ma. kiṇṭuka* to stir a pap, dig; *kiṇṭal* pumping a person. *Ko. kej*-(kej-) to flay, cut open or cut up (carcass, meat). *To. kōḍ*-(kōḍy-) to flay. *Tu. ceṇḍāḍuni* to destroy, ruin. *Te. ceṇḍu* to cut; *ceṇḍāḍu* to cut to pieces. ? *Go. (Tr. Ph.) kiḍḍi* an axe-cut (*Voc.* 674). *Malt. kinḍe* to cut flesh or fish. DED 1290.

1543 *Ta. kiṇṇam, kiṇṇi* small metal cup, clepsydra. *Ma. kiṇṇam* metal plate, gong. *To. kiṇm* (*obl. kiṇṭ*-) metal eating vessel. *Tu. kiṇṇalu* brass cup. *Te. giṇṇiya, ginne* cup, bowl, goblet. *Ga. (P.) gina* metal pot, cup. *Go. (LuS.) geenē* a metal vessel. *Konḍa gina* id., metal cup. *Kuwi (Mah.) ginā* metal cup. Cf. 1541 *Ta. kiṇṭi*. / Cf. *Or. ginā* metal cup. DED(S) 1291.

1544 *Ta. kiṇṇi* cover of the hilt of a sword. *Ma. kiṇṭi* swordblade. DED 1292.

1545 *Ta. kiṇṇ-eṇal, kiṇṇi-eṇal, kiṇṇi-eṇal, kiṇṇi-eṇal, kiṇṇi-eṇal, kiṇṇi-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying tinkling sound; *kiṇi* cymbal; *kiṇṇi, kiṇṇi* tinkling ornament, girdle of small bells; *rattlewort, Crotalaria pulcherrima; kipiti* rattlewort; *kinai* a small drum. *Ma. kiṇṇuka* tinkling; *kiṇṇuka*,

kiṇṇuka to tinkle. *To. kōṇ/kōṇil in*-(iḍ-) id.; *kōṇ gōṇ in*-(iḍ-) (bell) to peal. *Ka. kiṇi-guṭṭu, kiṇiṇi ennu* to tinkle (as small bells, etc.); *giṇi* sound in imitation of chinking, light rattling; *giṇiṇi* the plant *Crotalaria* in its various species, of which the seeds rattle. *Tu. kiṇiṇi* tinkling of small bells, a clinking sound; *kiṇilu* noise made by the fall of a small bell; *giṇiṇi, giṇilu* tinkling sound of a small bell. *Te. giṇḡuru* a ringing sound; (B.) *kiṇaṇalāḍu* to tinkle. / MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 7, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3152, *kiṇṇi*-small bell; added are: Pali *kiṇi* sound of a small bell, BHS *kiṇiṇāya*-vb. applied to [sound of] sandals, Pkt. *kiṇiṇinta*-making noise *kiṇ kiṇ*. DED(S, N) 1293.

1546 *Ta. citar* (-v-, -nt-) to scatter, strew, be scattered, strewn, spread over; (-pp-, -tt-) to shed, scatter; *n.* spilling, shedding, pollen, powder; *citalal* splashing, bespattering; *citaru* (citarī-) to disperse, scatter (*tr.*, as grain); be shed, scattered (as a flock), be squandered; *citai* (-v-, -nt-) to be scattered, dispersed; (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter (*tr.*); *cetil* dust; *cintu* (cinti-) to be strewn, spilled, trickle, be destroyed; scatter, strew, spill, sprinkle, destroy; *cintu* (cinti-) to cast, scatter. *Ma. citar* dust; *citaruka* to be scattered, spilt; *citarikka* to spill, scatter; *cintuka, cinnuka* to be spilt, scattered; *cinnikka* to scatter. *Ko. kid*-(kidy-) to sprinkle from ends of fingers. *To. kīd*-(kīdy-) to sprinkle. *Ka. kedar, cedaṇu, cedaṇu, cedaṇu* to be scattered about, be dishevelled, disperse; scatter or throw or toss about; *cedariṣu* to scatter, disperse; *kedār* state of being scattered, etc.; *kedari* she whose hair is dishevelled; *kedarike* state of being dishevelled. *Tu. kedaruni* to break out, burst forth; *cedaruni* to be scattered, dispersed; *cedarāvuni, cedaripuni* to disperse, scatter (*tr.*); *cedaru, cedaṇu, cedaṇu* dispersion, scattering. *Te. cedaṇu* to be scattered, dispersed, or splashed; *ciduku* to spill or run out; *cindu* to be spilt or shed, run out of a vessel; spill (*tr.*), suffer to run over. *Kuwi (F.) sedṛali* to be dispersed; *sedṛi kiali* to disperse; (in both *r = r*). *Kur. kidṅnā* to drizzle; (Hahn) *kid'gnā* to rain, spray. DED(S) 1294.

1547 *Ta. citar* (-pp-, -tt-) to separate, split, cut, hack; *n.* rag, cloth; *citarvai* cloth worn out or reduced to a rag; *citalai* small piece of cloth, rag; *citaval* cutting off, cropping; strip of cloth, rag, torn piece of cloth; *citar* cloth, rag, thin bark of certain trees used as clothing; *citai* (-v-, -nt-) to be sundered; (-pp-, -tt-) to shear; *n.* sail; *cintu* (cinti-) to cut off. *Ma. cinnikka* to cleave, split; *cintuka* to tear (as paper, leaves), strip (a plantain leaf); *cintu* a shred, strip, streak. *Te. cindaṇa* fragment, piece; ruin. *Go. (Tr.) kiditānā* to shred chillies, etc. with fingernails (*Voc.* 676). *Malt. kithke* to mince; *kithre* to split wood. Cf. 1953 *Ta. cettu*. DED(S) 1295.

1548 *Ta.* cital, citalai termite, white ant, flying white ant; cel white ant. *Ma.* cital, cital, cetał termite. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) kadli id. *To.* kezal id. (< Ka.). *Ka.* gedal, gejjalu; geddali, geddalu id. *Kođ.* kede white ant. *Te.* ceda, cedalu white ants, termites. *Kol.* (Kin.) ceda, (Haig) sēdal white ant. *Nk.* sēdal id. *Konđa* seda white ants. DED(S, N) 1296.

1549 *Konđa* kiteri maran castor oil plant. *Manđ.* kitele id. *Kui* (K.) ki'eri id. *Kuwi* (Su.) ki'epi mārnu id.; (F.) kieri nīyū oil for cooking; (S.) kieni nīyū castor oil. DEDS 211.

1550 *Nk.* (Ch.) git- to penetrate, pierce; gitup- to bury. *Go.* (Ko.) git- to prick, pierce, penetrate (thorn, etc.) (*Voc.* 1079). DEDS 212.

1551 (a) *Tu.* kidyūkilū, kid(y)kely, kidkūly armpit; tickling; k. āpini to be tickled; k. māđuni to tickle. *Manđ.* kiti ki- id. *Kui* kitki lomberi, kiti kola armpit; kiti tickling; kiti āva to be tickled; kiti giva to tickle; (K.) kitkorodi armpit. *Kuwi* (F.) gidori kiali to tickle; (S.) gitori kinai to titillate.

(b) *Go.* (Tr.) kutli armpit; (Ph.) kutli kiyānā to tickle; (Tr.) kutke kiānā id. (*Voc.* 747). *Kur.* gutu armpit. Cf. *Ga.* (Oll.) kusul armpit; *Kol.* (SR.) kusālipen to tickle. DEDS 213.

1552 *Ta.* kittu (kitti-) to hop, leap about on one leg; kintu (kinti-) id., to limp, hobble, stand or walk on toes of one foot or both, go on tiptoe; kuntu (kunti-) to stand on tiptoe, hop on one leg; *n.* hopping; kuntuppu a boy's game of hopping on one leg; kontu (konti-) to hop, as in a game; *n.* a hopping game. *Ma.* kittuka to hop about on one leg, stand or walk on the tiptoes; kuntuka, kuntikka to walk on tiptoe, be lifted up. Cf. 1212 *Ta.* kenti. DED(S, N) 1297.

1553 *Ka.* gidda, girda, gira a fourth part; giddana, gidna the fourth part of a solige. *Te.* gidda, gidde one-fourth of the sōla measure. DED 1298.

1554 *Ga.* (Oll.) kindrap- (kindrat-) to make to revolve. *Pe.* kindrā- (kindra ā-) to revolve; kindray ki- to make to revolve. *Manđ.* kindrā- to revolve. *Kur.* kindra'anā to put into circular motion. DED(S) 1299.

1555 *Pa.* kipra a snail's shell. *Pe.* kipri shell (of snail, etc.); skull. *Manđ.* kirpi shell. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kirpā, (Isr.) girpa skull. DEN 17.

1556 *Ka.* kimuḡ state of being crushed; kimuḡcu to crush, bruise or squeeze by means of the hand; (Bark., LSB 11.8) gimci to squeeze. *Kor.* (M.) gimci id. ? *Te.* cimuđu to overboil (*intr.*); cimuḡ(u)cu to overboil or cause to boil too much; cimiḡika state of being overboiled, overboiled rice; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DEDS(N) 214.

1557 *Ta.* kimpuri ornamental ring. ? *Tu.* kidymbre, kidumbre, kidambure a brass ear-ring. DED 1300.

1558 *Kur.* (LSI 4.421) ximb-, (Hahn) khimcnā to embrace; (Grignard) xeōcnā to clasp in the arms, embrace, place under the arm, adopt; xeōndnā to lie down with (a small child, in order to lull him to sleep, suckle him, etc.); xeōndrnā reflex-pass. of preceding; (Hahn) xemdnā to sleep with a child in the bosom. *Malt.* qemde to carry on the side, support with the arm. *Br.* xumb an embrace, as much as can be carried in one's two arms; xumb kanning to embrace. DED (S) 1301.

1559 *Kur.* (Hahn) kiyā small wooden box for keeping red lead. *Malt.* kiya small wooden box. DEDS 215.

1560 *Ta.* cirañku eruption, pimple, itch. *Ma.* cirañnu itch, scab. *Ka.* keraku scab. *Tu.* kirmbuni, kirmbaruni to itch; rub, scratch; kirmbāṭa, kirmbelu itching, scratching; kerāṇi, kerāṇi a kind of scab; warts; kirāṇi a kind of itch; krāṇi the eruptive kind of rickets; kēre-kāru a scaly-skinned leg; kēre-mēyi a scaly skin. *Te.* ciruguḍu a species of leprosy which causes large round spots all over the body; ringworm. DED(S) 1302.

1561 *Kol.* (SR.) kirāv- to search; (W.) kivar- (kivart-) to feel for in darkness. *Nk.* kiray- to seek. DED 1303.

1562 *Ta.* ciri (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh, neigh (as a horse), blossom, ridicule; *n.* laughter, smile; cirippu laughter, ridicule, jest, neigh. *Ma.* ciri laughter; cirikka to laugh; kirikkuka to show the teeth, grin. *To.* sirī joy. *Ka.* kiri to grin, show the teeth; kiriku displaying or showing the teeth; kirisu to cause to display or show the teeth; ciricu to titter, laugh; (Coorg) siri to smile. *Kuwi* (F.) khrikkhali (ṛ = r) to neigh. DED(S) 1304.

1563 *Tu.* (Eng.-Tulu Dict.) girige ankle. *Pa.* (S.) gira key wrist. *Go.* (Ko.) girri kāl ankle (*Voc.* 1088). *Pe.* kirnji gaṭi ankle bone. *Manđ.* kernji gaṭi id. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) kirli, (Su.) kirli ḍekka, (Ḍ.) gri'ni ankle. DEDS 216.

1564 *Ta.* cirai (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, cut with a sickle; ciraiyan barber; cirāy (-pp-, -tt-) to get scratched (as in the skin); curanṭu (curanṭi-), curanṭu (curanṭi-) to scratch, scrape with fingernail or instrument, erase; curanṭi, curanṭi scraper, scrapings. *Ma.* cira shaving; a grater, scraper for coco-nuts (also cirava); cirekka to shave, scrape; cireppu shaving, scraping; cirayan a shaved person; cirampan the god of barbers; cirakuka, curakuka to grate; curanṭuka, curanṭuka to scratch, scrape; cikukuka, cikayuka to scratch (as fowls). *Ko.* kekarv- (kekart-), kekrv- (kekrt-) to scratch lightly (to wake a person), (cattle) paw the ground before fighting, (animal) digs. *To.* kerf- (kert-) to scratch, egg on; kök- (köky-) (buffalo) scratches itself against rock. *Ka.* kere to shave, scrape, scratch; kerakalu scrapings of burnt rice from a pot; (Gowda) kE-ri to scratch; kiri to shave; keranṭu to dig with the nails, scratch; gere a scratch as

with the fingernails. *Tu.* kerepuni to scrape, polish; kereñcuni, kerañtuni to scratch the ground (as a fowl); kirejuni to cut as straw, grass-stumps, etc.; to scrape or clear, as the ground; (B-K.) kiresu, keresu to scrape. *Kol.* kerk- (kerekt-) to shave; (SR.) kerrenj to sharpen. *Nk. (Ch.)* ker- to shave. *Pa.* kir-, kirv-, kirc- to scratch; kirp- (kirt-) (fowl) scratches. *Kur.* xercnā (xircyas) to rub off, scour. *Malt.* qerce to scrape; qére to shave; qértre to be shaved; qeru barber. ? *Br.* karghing to shear, crop down, mow down. DED(S, N) 1305.

1565 *Ka.* (Hav.) kirñci slippery mud. *Tu.* kirañci, kireñci mud, mire; *adj.* miry, dirty, foul; (B-K. also) kiriñci mire, mud.

1566 *Kur.* kirnā (kirryas) to come back, return, face about, come round in turn; kirta'ānā to send or take back, return (*tr.*), give in return. *Malt.* kire to return; kirtre to give or take back, recover. DED 1306.

1567 *Nk. (Ch.)* khuriya bee. *Pe.* kirga a kind of bee. *Manđ.* kerga id. *Kui* (K.) kirga vihangā a kind of bee. *Kuwi* (Su.) krŷya viha bee; krŷya nīyu honey; (F.) kiringya bee; (S.) kriya honey. DEDS 217.

1568 *Pa.* girgira cold. *Ga.* (P.) girgira id. *Go.* (Mu.) kiriñ-, (Ko.) kirg-, (M.) kiḍāng- to be cold (*Voc.* 681); (Koya Su.) kirñ- to become cool. *Kur.* kirnā to be cold, feel cold. DEDS(N) 218.

1569 *Konda* (BB) girli, in: jēṭa girli cricket. *Pe.* girngel id. *Manđ.* girngel id. *Kuwi* (T.) girngili, (Isr.) kriṅgeli id. DEDS 219.

1570 *Ta.* kil (kirp-, kirr-) to be able; kirpu, keṛpu strength, power, ability, workmanship, action, act; kirral being able to do. *Ma.* kelpu strength, power; kelpar the mighty. ? *Ko.* gicg- (gicgy-) to be a fit or deserving person, be able. *To.* kiš- (kiḍ-) to be able; ? kel o-ḷ old man; keloč old woman (or these two with 1579 *Ta.* kiṛam). DED(S) 1307.

1571 *Ta.* cil some, few, small, slight; cilar some, a few persons; cila some, a few; cilku (cilki-) to become few, dwindle; cillai humbleness, meanness; ciṛpam fewness, shortness (as of duration); ciṇmai smallness, fewness. *Ma.* cila some, several. *Ko.* kil gaṭ- (gac-) to be too small for one's years. *To.* kišf a few. *Ka.* kela some, several, a few; kelabar some persons; kelavu some or a few things; a few. *Tu.* kela, kelavu some, few, several. *Kor.* (O.) killi small. *Te.* cilipi small, slight, despicable; cilupa slight, little. *Kol.* (Br.) cil-elka mouse. Cf. 1594 *Ta.* ciṛu. DED(N) 1308.

1572 *Ta.* kili fear, fright. *Ma.* killu doubt. *Ko.* gily extreme fear. *Ka.* gili fear. *Tu.* gilku, gilki fear, trembling. *Te.* gili fear, terror. DED 1309.

1573 *Tu.* kileñji, (BRR) keleñji a fly. *Kor.* (O.) kelengi, (T.) kelngi house-fly. DED(S) 1310.

1574 *Ta.* cilai (-pp-, -tt-) to sound, resound, roar, twang; rage, be angry; *n.* sound, roar, bellow, twang; cil sound, noise; cill-ənal onom. expr. of shrill sound; cilampu (cilampi-) to sound, make a tinkling noise, echo; *n.* sound, noise, resonance; tinkling anklets; cilampal sound of a lute; a chatterer; cilucilu (-pp-, -tt-) to sound (as in frying), talk without restraint, make a hissing noise; cilumpu (cilumpi-) to sound; (Tinn.) celañke a tiny bell. *Ma.* cila, cilappu, cileppu ringing sound; cilekka to rattle, tinkle, chatter, chirp, bark; cilampu foot-trinket filled with pebbles for tinkling, worn by dancers; cilampuka to tinkle, be out of tune; kāl-cilañku anklet. *Ko.* kilc- (kilc-) to utter shrill cry of joy; ? gel iḍ- (iṭ-) (bullock) makes noise when it sees another bullock and prepares to fight; jelk anklet with bells (or with 2572). *To.* kiš- (kiṣṭ-) to crow; iṛ fō-r xiš- to call out buffalo names to amuse oneself; kilk- (kilky-) to neigh; ki-l ik- (iky-) (elephant) to trumpet (the verb is said to be < Badaga). *Ka.* kele to cry or shout with energy or for joy, vociferate (abusively); keleta abusive vociferation; cili an imit. sound; sele sound, noise, echo. *Tu.* kilevuni, kilēvuni to whistle, resound; kelepuni, kilepuni to crow. *Kor.* (O.) kelappu to cry. *Te.* celāgu to sound; (K.) kelayu to rage; kilārincu, kilārucu to make a noise, shout. *Go.* (SR.) kiliyānā to shout; kilitānā (Tr.) to weep loudly, (Ph.) to cry out, scream; (W.) killitānā to chirp, cry out; (ChD.) kilitānā to roar (as a tiger); (Mu.) kil-/kill- to weep, (owl) to hoot, (animals) to cry; *caus.* kilh-/kilih-; (Ma.) kil(i)- to scream, (child) to cry; (M.) kilānā to weep (*Voc.* 695). *Kui* klāpa (klāt-) to crow, coo, lament; *n.* call of a male bird, lament (or with 2017(b)); kliri inba to shriek; kliri kliri riva to shriek with fear; klisi klisi riva to shout with vehemence. *Kuwi* (F.) kileri-kiali to shout, yell; (S.) kileḍi kinai to shout; klirinai, kliri innai to yell. DED(S) 1311.

1575 *Ta.* kil-kill-ənal onom. expr. signifying clinking sound; kilukku (kilukki-) to ring, rattle, clink; *n.* rattling, tinkling; rattling sticks of schoolboys, children's rattle-box; kilukili, kilukiluppu, kilukiluppai children's rattle-box; kilukilu (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle, tinkle, resound with noise; kilukil-ənal onom. expr. signifying rattling, tinkling, jingling sound; kiluñku (kiluñki-) to tinkle, ring, rattle, jingle. *Ma.* kilukilu tinkling, rattling, loud laughter, monkey's babble; kilukilukka to rattle, ring; kilukku a rattle; kilukkuka to wear foot-trinkets; kiluñhuka a ringing of bells. *Ko.* gil(n), gilgil(n) (to laugh) triumphantly. *Ka.* kilakila-guṭṭu, kilikili-guṭṭu to laugh heartily, titter; kilakila-nagu, kilikili-nagu to titter or laugh from pleasure; kilibili the chatter of certain birds, children, etc.; gil, gila, gili, gilu sound in imit. of tinkling, jingling, rattling; gilaku, giluku sound emitted by a child's rattle-box; gilake, gilike, gilke a child's rattle-box. *Tu.* kilakila, kilikili chirp-

ing, screeching; (laughing) heartily. *Te.* *kila-* *kila* sound of laughter, chirping of birds, din, clamour; *kilakilāl-ādu* to chirp, make noise; *gilaka*, *gilka* a child's rattle; *giluku*, *gilku* jingling sound of bracelets or bells on the ankles. *Kui* *kila bila* noise of chattering or of confused conversation. /MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 8, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3180, *kilakilāyati*, no. 3185, *kilakilā-*. DED 1312.

1576 *Pa.* *gilgilať* soft. *Go.* (M.) *gilgila* id. (*Voc.* 1090). DEDS 220.

1577 *Ta.* *cil* small piece (as of broken glass), potsherd, flat round stone; *cillu* broken piece (as of stone), a round piece used by children in play; *cilli* small broken pieces of stone, etc., shivers. *Ma.* *cil*, *cillu* a small round piece (as draughts), small-shot, a flat stone for engraving. *Ka.* *kelle* a splinter, shiver; *kellayisu* to splinter (*intr.*). *Tu.* *kellu* a splinter; *cillu* a small round piece, a piece for playing at draughts (< *Ma.*). *Te.* *cilla-peñku*, *cilla-pencu* potsherd (*peñku*, *pencu* id.). DED 1313, 2107.

1578 *Ta.* *kiṛaṅku* esculent or bulbous root, as potato, yam, turnip, parsnip, palm-*yra* root. *Ma.* *kiṛaṅṅu* bulb, yam *Dioscorea aculeata*. *Ka.* *geṇasu*, *geṇisu*, *gerasu* a bulbous root, the name of several species of Yam *dioscorea* and of *Batatas ipomoea*, generally meant for the common sweet potato, *B. edulis* Choisy; (Hav.) *geṇangu* sweet potato. *Tu.* *kereṅgu* sweet potato, the root *D. aculeata*; (B-K.) *kireṅgu*, *kereṅgu*, *keleṅgu* id.; bulbous root in general. *Kor.* (M.) *geṇagi*, (O.) *gerengi*, (T.) *gerngi* sweet potato. *Te.* *genasu*, *genusu* the root of *D. aculeata*. *Kol.* (SR.) *kirre* roots. *Nk.* *kirre* root, tuber. *Go.* (Mu.) *kiṛinj māṭi* a kind of tuber (*Voc.* 691). ? Cf. 1683 *Koṇḍa kuṇi*. DED(S) 1314.

1579 *Ta.* *kiṛam*, *kiṛaťu* old age; aged person, animal, or thing (contemptuous); *kiṛamai*, *kiṛavu* old age; *kiṛavan*, *kiṛavōṇ* old man; *fem.* *kiṛavi*; *kiṛatan* old fellow (used in contempt); *fem.* *kiṛaťi*. *Ma.* *kiṛavan* old man; *fem.* *kiṛavi*, *kiṛatti*. ? *To.* *keḷ o-ḷ* old man; *keloč* old woman (or with 1570 *Ta.* *kil*). *Ka.* *keṛava*, *keṛiva* old man. *Tu.* *kiṛu* ancient, old. DED(S) 1315.

1580 *Ta.* *kiṛāṇ* curd. *Ka.* *kaṛal* butter-milk, curds. *Te.* *kānu*, (B.; comm. by K.) *krānu* thick buttermilk. /Cf. *Skt.* *kiṛāṇa*, *kiṛāla* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3181). DEDS (N) 221.

1581 *Ta.* *kiṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be torn, rent in shreds, be scratched, give way, split, be defeated, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to tear, rend, split, cut, rip up, lacerate, uproot, scratch; *n.* piece of cloth torn off, gold or other valuables tied up in a piece of cloth as a prize; *kiṛiyal*, *kiṛical* rent in cloth, tattered garment; *kiṛivu* rent, tear; *kīṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to rend, tear, split, destroy, dig, be uprooted. *Ma.* *kiṛi* piece of cloth containing a prize or

present; *kiṛikka* to lacerate, rend. *Ko.* *kig-* (*kiṛt-*) to pluck up, pull (teeth), seize forcibly, go away in a hurry; *kit-* (*kity-*) to tear with the teeth; *kiv-* (*kivd-*) to become torn; (*kivt-*) to tear. *To.* *kīṣf-* (*kīṣt-*) to pluck out by roots, rape. *Ka.* *kīṛ* (*kiṛt-*) to draw or pull out, pluck up or out, uproot, pull off, rob; *kittu* to pluck out or up. *Tu.* (B-K.) *giri*, *giḷi* to loosen; ? (Männer) *kilekuni*, *kelekuni* to draw out, pull. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *ki-* to pluck. Cf. 1622 *Ta.* *kīḷ* and 1624 *Ta.* *kiṛu*. DED(S, N) 1316.

1582 *Go.* (Mu.) *kille* upper part of comb (*Voc.* 697). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kiṛa-* to comb; *kiṛpa* a comb; (K.) *kiḷpa* a variety of comb. *Pe.* *giṛ-* (-t-) to comb. ? *Kui* *kulpa* (*kult-*) to separate, take out weeds, comb the hair. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *kiṛ-* (-h-), (P.) *kiṛ-* (-it-) to comb; (F.) *kiṛha-kōdali*, (S.) *kinha koḍḍinai* to comb (oneself). ? Cf. 1588 *Ta.* *kiḷai*. DEDS 210.

1583 *Ta.* *kiḷar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise, ascend, emerge, shoot up, increase, shine, be conspicuous, be exalted, be roused; *n.* light; *kiḷarcci* rising, zeal, growth; *kiḷartti* rising in tumult; *kiḷarttu* (*kiḷartti-*) to raise up, fill; *kiḷampu* (*kiḷampi-*) to rise in air or water, shoot up, sprout, emerge from obscurity, prosper, be stirred, increase; *kiḷappu* (*kiḷappi-*) to raise, excite, rouse; *n.* raising, rousing; *kiḷappam* rising, swelling; *kiḷai* a sprout, shoot, bud, branch; (-pp-, -tt-) o grow thick or close, abound, appear. *Ma.* *kiḷaruka* to rise, grow high, burst (as a floor not smeared with cowdung); *kiḷar* splendour; *kiḷarcca* rising; *kiḷarttuka* to raise, make high; *kiḷaruka* to rise (as dust); *kiḷampuka* to rise, bear a grudge; *kiḷukka* to grow up, sprout; *kiḷunnu* a shoot; *kiḷurkka* to shoot, bud again; *kiḷa* bud, sprout; *kiḷiccal* bud. *Ka.* *keḷar* to gape, open, expand, extend, blossom, appear, rise; *keraḷu* to increase (as pain, etc.), spread (as a sore). *Te.* *keraḷu* to increase, rise, swell; (K.) *genayu* to increase, flourish. *Pe.* *gil-* (-t-) (leaves) to sprout. *Kui* *klēja* (*klēji-*), (P.) *kelja* (*kelji-*) to be distended (udder), be ready for milking; *kiṛpa* (*kiṛit-*) to swell; *n.* inflation, expansion. DED(S) 1317.

1584 *Ta.* *kiḷi*, *kiḷlai* parrot. *Ma.* *kiḷi*. *Ko.* *kily* vaky. *To.* *kily*. *Ka.* *giḷi*, *giṇi*. *Koḍ.* *giṇi*. *Tu.* *giḷi*, *giṇi*. *Te.* *ciḷuka*. *Pa.* *kil* (*pl.* *kilkul*). *Ga.* (S.) *killiṇ* (*pl.* *kilkil*). DED(N) 1318.

1585 *Ta.* *kiḷiṇcil* bivalve, mussel, oyster-shell. *Ma.* *kiḷiṇci* a shellfish, (*DCV*) *kiḷiṇṇil* oyster shell. DED(S) 1319.

1586 *Ta.* *ciḷumpu*, *ceḷimpu* verdigris; *kaḷ-impu* id., rust, blemish. *Ma.* *kiḷarkka* to be corroded; *kiḷarppu*, *kiḷāvu*, *kaḷimpu* verdigris; *kiḷāccal* corrosion. *Ko.* *kilm(b)* verdigris. *Ka.* *kiḷubu* to get corroded, be covered with verdigris; *kiḷubu*, *kiḷabu*, *kiḷibu*, *kiḷumbu*, *kiḷuvu* verdigris, rust. *Tu.* *kiḷimbu*, *kiḷubu*, *kiḷbu*, *kiḷubu*, *kiḷumbu*, *kiḷumu*, *kiḷembi*, *kiḷembu* rust, verdigris, corrosion; (B-K.) *kapeṅgu*, *kaleṅgu* rust, verdigris. *Kor.* (O.)

kelbu green rust on copper. *Te.* cilumu, kilumu verdigris. *Ga.* (S., *LSB* 20.5) kiluṇu id. *Konda* kilij offensive smell; corrosion. *Kuwi* (F.) kilmū rust. DED(S, N) 1320.

1587 *Ta.* kiluvai Indian balm of gilead, *Balsamodendron Berryi*; hill balsam tree, *B. caudatum*. *Ma.* (DCV) kilivā Madras balsam tree [i.e. *B. Berryi*]. DEDS 222.

1588 *Ta.* kilai (-pp- -tt-) to dig up, stir, scratch up (as fowls), root up (as pigs), burrow into (as roots), excavate; (-v-, -nt-) to pry out (as a thorn from the flesh with a needle); kilaiṇṇu digging, scratching, burrowing; kilaru (kilari-) to poke, ransack, dig up, disturb, stir (as with a ladle), probe, disclose; killu (killi-) to dig out, scoop. *Ma.* kila digging, dug place, mudwall; kilekka to dig up, work with spade, raise mud or earth; kilappikka to cause to dig; cilluka to scratch (as fowls). *To.* kily- (kilc-) to ladle out (food). *Koḍ.* kala- (kalap-, kalat-) to dig. *Tu.* kilekuni to stir, move, irritate, provoke. *Te.* kelāku, kelaṇku, kelanu to stir, mix; kellaṅcinu to stir up, loosen, dabble, enrage, exasperate. ? Cf. 1582 *Go.* kille. DED (S, N) 1321.

1589 *Ta.* killu (killi-) to pinch with the thumb and fingers, nip, pluck; *n.* pinching, nipping. *Ma.* killuka to nip, pinch, pluck; killal pinching, a pinch. *To.* kily- (kilc-) to pinch with fingernails. *Ka.* giṇḍu to pinch with the nails. *Tu.* kinkuni, kinkuni (*n.* not *ñ*, before *k*) to pinch. *Te.* gillu to pinch, nip with the nails; *n.* a pinch; gilluḍu pinching, a pinch. *Maṇḍ.* krik- (-t-) to pluck (flower). DED(S) 1322.

1590 *Ta.* kirāvu (kirāvi-) to cry (as a peacock); kirākīrāv-ēṇal onom. expr. signifying calling repeatedly, crying sound as of a peacock. *Ko.* kiry- (kirc-) to shout; kiry a shout. *To.* kir- (kiṛc-) to shout. *Ka.* kiracu, kiricu, kirucu, kircu to cry, shout, scream; kiracuvike crying, etc.; kiruguṭṭu, kiruguṭṭu to cry, scream; kiru, ciṛ, ciṛu to scream, cry out; giṛu, ciṛu, jiṛu screaming, shrilling, buzzing. *Tu.* kirottuni to roar, as an elephant. *Te.* ciṛu, (K.) ciṛu to call; ciṛuḍu calling. *Kui* kihpa (kiht-) to shout, cry out. *Kuwi* kirr- (-it-) (Isr.) to shriek, moan with pain, (T.) shout. *Br.* kirēṅ abuse; *k.* tining to abuse (or with 1597 *Ta.* ciṛukku). DED(S) 1323.

1591 *Ma.* ciṛi, ciṛa, ciṛi lip; kirī corner of the mouth. *Koḍ.* kiri lip. DED 1324.

1592 *Ka.* kirige a small sīre worn by girls. *Tu.* kirigi, kirige, girigi the garment worn by a girl. DEDS 223.

1593 *Ta.* kiriccu creaking sound; kiriccān watchman's rattle, child's rattle. *Ma.* kirayuka to creak (as a door); kirikirukka creaking, noise of writing on olas; kirukira rustling, rattling noise; kirukirukka to rustle, rattle. *Ko.* girk clapper for scaring birds. *Ka.* kirā, kiraku, kiriki, kiru, giraku, giriki, giruku, giṛu, gir creaking; kirrane with a rattling noise. *Tu.* kirikiri, girigiri creaking (as shoes, etc.);

kirku a creaking noise. *Te.* kirakira creaking, rattling; kirru creaking, creak. DED 1325.

1594 *Ta.* ciṛu (ciṛ before vowel), ciṛru small; ciṛu (-pp-, -tt-), ciṛuku (ciṛuki-) to be small, short, stunted in growth, shrink, diminish, be impoverished, sink low; ciṛukku (ciṛukki-) to reduce in size or quantity, lessen; ciṛuka sparingly, a little; ciṛukkan boy; ciṛukki girl, wench, maidservant; ciṛumai smallness, insignificance, youth, diminution, poverty, scarcity, baseness; ciṛuval little child, childhood; ciṛuvaṇ boy, son, low person; ciṛuvi daughter; ciṛuvōr little boys, children; ciṛāmpu (ciṛāmpi-) to shrink, look small, grow lean; ciṛār children; ciṛicu that which is small, young boy or girl; ciṛitu that which is small; ciṛiya small, young, base; ciṛiyaṇ insignificant person, boy; ciṛrāl boy, servant, boy or girl cooly. *Ma.* ciṛru, ceṛru small; ciṛrāl boy labourer; ceṛu small, little, young, mean; ceṛukuka to shrink; ceṛukkan lad, servant, bridegroom; ceṛukki girl; ceṛuppam, ceṛuma childhood; ceṛuman child, slave, Pulayan; ceṛumi girl, slave girl, Pulachi. *Ko.* kir small. *To.* kiṛ id.; kiṛ ʿelf ankle (lit. small bone; see 839); siṭik, tiṭik a little. *Ka.* kirī, kirā, kiru, kiridu, kirdu, kittu that which is small, little, short, young, insignificant, inferior; (quoted by Shanmugam from *Vaḍḍā-rādhane*) kiriyam young man; fem. kiriyāl; epic. pl. kiriyar. *Koḍ.* kirkē, ceryē small. *Tu.* kiri, kiru small, little, young, low, mean; kirdu inferior; kirtara an inferior sort; kiriye a junior, younger member; kigga little, small; tidu, tidi small; tidipaṇca dwarfish, short; tiddya junior, younger; tiddyāye a young man. *Kor.* (O.) kidane father's younger brother; (T.) kidderi children. *Te.* ciṛu small, little, slight, gentle, mild; ciṛuta small, little, young; ciṛutuka a young woman; (K. B.) kriyyu to grow lean; krēpu a calf (or with 1123 *Ta.* kaṭavu); giraka short. ? *Kol.* (SR.) kike boy. *Nk.* kike son. *Nk.* (Ch.) kiken (pl. kiker) id. *Go.* (Tr.) kirkwāl very thin (of a man) (*Voc.* 693). Cf. 1571 *Ta.* cīl and 2513 *Ta.* ciṭṭu. DED(S, N) 1326.

1595 *Ta.* kirukiru (-pp-, -tt-) to be giddy, swim (as the head), be confounded, confused, disconcerted; kirukiruppu giddiness; kiru-kir-ēṇal expr. signifying being giddy, moving rapidly; kirukku (kirukki-) to feel giddy, be delirious; *n.* giddiness, craziness. *Ma.* kirukirukka to become embroiled; kirukkam dizziness, giddiness. *Ka.* giṛi, giṛa, giṛu, girake, giraki, giriki, girike whirling, going round; giraguṭṭu to go round (as the head from biliousness); girrane with a whirl. *Tu.* giriyuni to suffer from giddiness; girigitti a child's toy with wheels whirling round by means of a string between them. *Te.* giragira round and round, spinning; giruna circularly, in a circle; giraka, gilaka, (VPK also) girra, gira, gilla pulley over which to pull water from well; (VPK for all items) wheel of cart. *Go.* (Tr.) kirkand a whirligig, water-beetle (*Voc.*

710). /Cf. Mar. *girakṇē* to whirl. DED(S) 1327.

1596 *Ta.* *kiṛukku* craziness, lunacy; passion, conceit, arrogance; *kiṛukkan* conceited, arrogant fellow; crazy fellow, lunatic; (Koll.) *kiṛucal* obstinacy. *Ma.* *kiṛukka* to be insolent; *kiṛutu*, *kiṛuvu* insolence; (Shanmugam) *kiṛukkan* lunatic; *keṛuvu* pride; *keṛukka* to be proud, opposed, defy. *Ko.* *kird* act of disobedience, doing opposite of what one is told to do. *To.* *kiṛk* violent anger, madness (or with 1597 *Ta.* *ciṛukku*). *Ka.* *keccu* pride. DED 1328.

1597 *Ta.* *ciṛukku* (*ciṛukki*.) to be angry with; *ceṛu* (-v-, -nt-) to hate, dislike, detest, be angry with; (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry at, detest; *n.* anger; *ceṛunar*, *ceṛuvar*, *ceṛṇār*, *ceṛṇōr* foes; *ceṛumpu*, *ceṛal* hatred; *ceṛram* hatred, aversion, irrepressible anger, love-quarrel; *ciṛaṇṇu* (*ciṛaṇṇi*.) to be angry with. *Ko.* *cirv-* (*cirt-*) id. *To.* *kiṛk* violent anger, madness (or with 1596 *Ta.* *kiṛukku*); *kiṛ toṭ-/kiṛk* *ṭoṭ-* to become mad with anger (lit. anger strikes him [*dat.*]); *keṛn* *gwiḷ-* to murmur in protest (for *kwil-*, see 2152). *Ka.* *kiṛu* to rage, burn with rage or great desire; *keraḷ* to become angry, begin to rage; *keraḷcu* to enrage (or *keraḷ* and *keraḷcu* with 1961 *Ta.* *ceru*). *Te.* *ciṛra*, *ciṛru* anger, displeasure; *ciṛaciṛa* sullenness, ill-humour; *ceṛaceṛal-āḍu* to be angry or furious; *keraḷu* to be angry or enraged (or with 1961 *Ta.* *ceru*). *Kui* *kireni* sullen, surly, out of temper. *Br.* *kiṛēṅ* abuse; *k.* *tinig* to abuse (or with 1590 *Ta.* *kiṛāvu*); *kirk* grudge, rancour. DED(S, N) 1329.

1598 *Ta.* *kiṛuṇku* (*kiṛuṇki*.) to move (*intr.*), stir, shake, stagger. *Te.* (K.) *giṛupu* to shake, move (*intr.*, as the body, ears of an animal); (K.) *gilupu* to shake (*tr.*) as the pigtail. DED 1330.

1599 *Ko.* *kirbn* leopard. *To.* *kiṛme-n* id. *Ka.* *kiṛaba*, *kiṛuba* id.; *kiṛaba*, *kiṛabu*, *kuṛuba*, *kuṛuva*, *katte-kiṛaba*, *-giṛaba*, *-kuṛuba*, *-guṛuba*, *-guṛuva* hyaena (katte ass). *Tu.* *katte-kurbe* id. Cf. 2590 *Ta.* *ciṛuttai*. DED 1331.

1600 *Ta.* *cina* (-pp-, -nt-) to be enraged, be very angry, become red with inflammation (as tumour); *ciṇappu* anger, fury, inflamed condition; *ciṇam* anger, fury, war; *ciṇavu* (*ciṇavi*.) to be angry, indignant, fight; *ciṇaval* battle; *ciṇavar*, *ciṇavunar* enemies. *Ma.* *cinam* wrath; *cinikka* to be touchy; *cinippu* anger; *cinippikka* to irritate; *cinaṇṇuka* to be touchy (? or with 2521 *Ta.* *ciṇuṇku*). *To.* *sinm* anger, grudge. *Ka.* *kinisu* to be or become angry; *n.* anger, wrath. *Te.* *kiniyu* to be angry, displeased or irritated; *kinuka*, *kinka* anger, displeasure, wrath, rage; *kinupu* anger. DED 1332.

1601 *Kol.* (Kin.) *kinani*, (SR.) *kinām* cold. *Go.* (A.) *kinan*, (L.) *kind* id. (*Voc.* 678); (ASu.) *kinnān* wet, cool; *kinnita* cold. DED 1333.

1602 *Ko.* *kiḍ* *Olea robusta*. *To.* *kiḍ* id. DED 1334.

1603 *To.* *kin* small. *Ka.* (Hav.) *kinḱini* *beralu* little finger. *Koḍ.* *kinṇē* boy. *Tu.* *kinni* small, young; the young of an animal, smallness; *kinyavu* the young of an animal, a little thing; *kinyappē* mother's younger sister; *kinyamme* father's younger brother; *kinkana*, *kinḱana* a little; *kinuṇṇu*, *kinaruṇṇu*, *kinalu* a bit, trifle. *Kor.* (T.) *kinnige* younger one; (O.) *kinyo* small. DED(S, N) 1335.

1604 *Koḍ.* *kinn-* (*kinni-*) to tear into strips (rags, plantain or screwpine leaves). *Kol.* *kini-* (*kinit-*) to break into pieces (*intr.*); *kink-* (*kinikt-*) id. (*tr.*). ? *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *kinup-* to break, crack knuckles. DED(S) 1336.

1605 *Pe.* *ginen orli* a kind of rat. *Manḍ.* *ginen urli* id. (*karat mūsā*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *ginesi orli* id.; (S.) *genesi orli* squirrel. For *orli/urli*, see 994. DEDS 224.

1606 *Ta.* *cī* pus; mucous matter, as of the nose; *cikkai* phlegm; *citam* slime or mucus voided in dysentery; *cittai* rottenness; *cittai-kkan* blear eyes; *cī* pus. *Ma.* *cī* putrid matter, secretion of eyelids; *cika* (*cinnu*) to rot, be spoiled; *tr.* *cikka*; *cikku* rotten; *ciccal*, *ciyal* rottenness, caries. *Ko.* *kiv* pus, ear-wax; *kit-* (*kity-*) to rot, (wound, corpse) decays and stinks; *giṇ* snot, dirt, esp. excrement. *To.* *kitil* rotten; ? *i-nm* (*obl.* *i-nṭ-*) snot (or with 551 *Ta.* *iḷai*). *Ka.* *kī* to become pus, become putrid; *kivu*, *kiva*, *kimu* pus, matter of a sore; *kiṇi* any impurity of the teeth. *Koḍ.* *ki-y-* (*ki-yuv-*, *ki-nj-*) to become rotten; *cela* pus. *Tu.* *kivu* pus. *Te.* *ciku*, *civuku*, (B. also) *cimuku* to rot; *cimu* pus; *cimiḍi* snot; *cida* any disease of animals or plants, rot, blight. *Kol.* *sivk-* (*sivikt-*) to become rotten; *si-m* pus; (Kin.) *cimuṇ*, (SR.) *simuḍ* nasal discharge; (Kin.) *cirmuṇ*, (Pat., p. 31) *simuḍ* ear-wax. *Nk.* *śim* pus. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *sīm* id. (< *Te.*). *Manḍ.* *hīven* id. *Kui* *sīvendī*, *sīvenji*, (K.) *hīvenji* pus; *srīva* (*srit-*), (P.) *sriha* (*sriht-*) to rot, decay. *Kuwi* (F.) *siwessi*, (Isr.) *sīvesi*, (S.) *simesi*, (Su.) *simesi*, (P.) *simu*, (D.) *sīvendī* pus; (F.) *sirhali*, (S.) *srīnai* to rot; (Isr.) *sir-* (*sirh-*) to go bad. *Kur.* *kittnā* to rot. *Malt.* *kite* id.; *kitro* rotten. *Br.* *kish* pus, snot. For the possibility of two bases, with *k-* and *c-* respectively, see Burrow 1976, p. 41. DED(S) 1337.

1607 *Ta.* *kikkīy-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying chirping, peeping sound (as of chickens), screeching, screaming sound (as of birds). *Ka.* *kī* *kī* the cry of certain birds, the squeaking of pigs. *Te.* *gīka* an elephant's roar; (B.) *gīgī* shrilly. DED(N) 1338.

1608 *Ka.* *gijaga*, *gijuga* the bottlebird, *Ploceus baya*. *Koḍ.* *ki-je* pakki weaver bird. *Te.* *gijigāḍu*, *gijigāḍu* the weaver bird, *Baya ploceus baya*. DED(S) 1339.

1609 *Ka.* *kiṭu* disregard, scorn. *Te.* *kiṭu* id. DED 1340.

1610 *Ta.* cippu a comb, a small cluster or bunch of plantain fruits; cīvu (cīvi-) to comb or brush the hair. *Ma.* cīka to comb; cīntuka to comb the hair with the fingers; cippi a comb, a cluster or comb of a plantain bunch; cīrppu a comb. *To.* ki·c- (ki·č-) to comb. *Ka.* (Jēnu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) sipe comb; (Coorg) sippe comb of banana; sipe comb. *Koḍ.* ci·p- (ci·pi-) to comb; ci·pi a comb. *Tu.* kipu a bunch [of plantains]; cīpu, (B-K.) sīpu a comb or cluster of plantains; cimpu id. *Te.* (B.) cīpu a comb, part of a bunch of plantains. *Pa.* kīpid a comb. DED (S, N) 1341.

1611 *Ka.* gibu house, abode. *Te.* gīmu house. /Cf. Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563, for possible derivation with suffix *-mpu from Pkt. giha- < Skt. gr̥ha-. DED(S) 1342.

1612 *Ta.* ciy (-pp-, -tt-) to cut with adze, cut down. *Ko.* ki·c- (ki·c-) to cut by chipping. *To.* ki·c- (ki·č-) to scrape. *Ka.* kīsu to make thin, scrape, furbish or polish; *n.* scraping, scratching; kīs-ulī a small chisel; (Hav.) gīsulī chisel. *Tu.* kīsulī, gīsulī a carpenter's plane; gīsuni to pare, strip off, shave, scrape. *Konḍa* kīs- (-t-) to scrape, scratch. *Kur.* kislā adze. DED(S) 1343.

1613 *Ta.* kīri, kīri-ppillai mongoose, *Herpestes mungo*. *Ma.* kīri. *Ka.* kīri. *Koḍ.* ki·ri. *Kui* kirpeni. DED 1344.

1614 *Ta.* kīri-ppāmpu, kīrai-ppāmpu a species of intestinal worms, *Lumbricus*. *Ma.* kīri-ppāmpu worm bred in the body. DEDS 225.

1615 *Kui* gīra the voice. *Kuwi* (S.) giya, gīta, gīga word, syllable (*pl.* gianga); (Isr.) giyā voice. DEDS 226.

1616 *Ko.* ki·r (*obl.* ki·ṛ-) loose bosom and waist of woman's clothes when tied at waist for working. *Tu.* girpuni, gidupuni, giduruni, gid(u)runi to loosen, untie, break, pull down; to be loose, be pulled down; gidpu loosening. *Kor.* (O.) girpu, (M.) kippu to pluck. DEDS 227.

1617 *Ta.* kīrai greens, pot-herbs, vegetables; kīrai-ttaṇṭu spinach, *Amarantus gangeticus*. *Ma.* cīra greens, eatable leaves, esp. *Chenopodium album* and various *Amarantus* species; kīra greens; (Tiyya) kīra, cīra spinach. *Ko.* ki·r sp. *Amarantus*. *To.* ki·ry id. *Ka.* kīre, kīre various species of greens. *Te.* (B.) kīra, kīre herb, vegetable, greens. Cf. 1760 *Ta.* kuy. [Various edible greens, especially *Amarant(h)us* species. The botanical identification of the several *A.* species is apparently still a problem. Hooker's possibilities include *A. paniculatus* Linn. = *A. speciosus* Sims, and *A. caudatus* Linn. = *A. paniculatus* Wall.] DED(N) 1345.

1618 *Kur.* kībā frost, ice. *Malt.* kīwe cold, cool; kiw-kīwre to feel cool or cold. ? Cf. *Ta.* kūtir cold, cold wind; kūtal sensation of cold, chilliness. DED(S) 1347.

1619 *Ta.* kīṛ place or space below, underneath, bottom, east, former time, inferiority; *adv.* down; kīṛmai abasement, humility; kīṛvu place below; kīṛatu that which is under or below; kīṛōr persons inferior in status; kīṛ-āṇṭai-ccikāi arrears of former years (cf. 5153); kīṇar mean, low, vulgar people; kīṛakku east, bottom, low place, lowness. *Ma.* kīṛ, kīṛu place below; under, down; what is former; kīṛ-āṇṭu last year (cf. 5153); kīṛma inferiority; kīṛakku the lowland of the Tamil country, east; kīṛakkan man from the east; kīṛiyuka to descend, be low, degraded; kīṛikka to make to descend, humble. *Ko.* ki·- lower, east; ki·ṛm (*obl.* ki·ṛt-) monsoon clouds which lie on the hills as mist. *To.* ki·- lower; ki·koy the underneath place; ko·ḍ last year (cf. 5153). *Ka.* kīṛ, kīṛa, kīṛ state of being low, below, under, down, base, meanness; a low, inferior, base, or mean man; kīṛatana lowness, inferiority; kīṛgu, kīṛgu to be low, be dwarfish; keḷagu state of being under, etc.; lower side, bottom; under, down; state of being previous; (PBh.) keḷage below, under. *Koḍ.* ki·- lower, below; ki·lī id.; ki·da place below, down; ki·l-a-ṇṇi last year; kippuṇi lower level in a field (cf. 5086 meppuṇi and 4269 *Ka.* huṇi); kikkirē junior member of a house; kē·ki the east; kē·kiē eastern. *Tu.* kīḷu base, low, mean; kiḷu inferior; kītake, kītake a base or rude fellow; kīlmēḷu inferior and superior; upside-down. *Te.* kī- lower, below; k(r)inda below, down; k(r)indu the part or region below, past time; kīndiki downward; k(r)incu mean, low, base; kīdupaḍu to be vanquished. *Pa.* kīṛi below. *Kur.* kīyyā beneath, under (*postposition, adv.*); kītā, kīyyantā lower, lowermost, humble in rank; kītantā low-born. *Br.* ki-, kī, kē- below, down; kēragh lower side, bottom, low, under, below. DED(S) 1348.

1620 *Ta.* kīṛ bridle, rein, bit. *Ka.* kīṛ bit of a bridle. DED 1349.

1621 *Kur.* kīṛā hunger, poverty, desire. *Malt.* kīṛe hunger, thirst, appetite, famine; kīṛwa hungry, thirsty. DED 1350.

1622 *Ta.* kīl (kīḷv-, kīṇṭ-) to rend (*tr.*), tear, split; burst (*intr.*, as bund of an overfull tank); *n.* part, portion, section. *Ma.* cīl splinter, piece of wood, wedge. *Ko.* ci·l pieces (of pot, paper, etc.), division of land. *Ka.* gīlu to rend (*tr.*); sīl, sīlu to split (*intr.*), divide, be rent; split (*tr.*), etc.; *n.* splitting, a split, fragment, part. *Tu.* cīḷu a split, splinter; sīḷu a crack, crash, split. *Te.* cīlu to break (*intr.*), split, crack, be divided, broken, torn, rent, split; cīlucu, cīlcu to split (*tr.*), break, divide, tear; cīlika slice, sliver. Cf. 1581 *Ta.* kīṛi and 1624 *Ta.* kīṛu. DED(N) 1351.

1623 *Ta.* kīṛu (kīṛi-) to scratch, draw lines, scribble, write; *n.* scratch, mark, stroke, scrawl, writing; kīṛal scratching, marking, drawing lines, writing; kīṛru stroke, line.

mark, stripe; *kīrukku* (*kīrukki*-) to scribble, write illegibly, cancel, score out; *n.* scribble, scoring out anything written; *kīrukka* scribbling, scoring out; (Tinn.) *kīcu* to scratch. *Ma.* *kīru* a stripe; *kīruka* to scratch, draw lines; *kīrukka* to erase, strike out; *kīcukka* to scratch (as fowls). *Ko.* *ki-r* a mark, line. *Ka.* *gīru* to scratch, scrape, draw lines or streaks; *n.* a line, streak, stripe; *kīru* to scratch, scrape; *gītu* a line, stroke; *gīku* to scratch, scrape, etc.; *gīcu* id., to scrawl, scribble, draw a line or lines over with a pen; *n.* scratch, line made with a pen, scrawling; *gīju* to draw a line or lines over with a pen; *kīruku* to scratch out, erase. *Koḍ.* *gi-c-* (*gi-ci-*) to make a mark by scratching. *Tu.* *kīruni*, *gīruni* to scratch, wound slightly by the nails; *kīru*, *gīru*, *gīru* scratch, superficial wound; *gītu* line, stroke, mark; *gīcuni* to scratch over with a pen, scrawl, draw lines; *gerē* a line, row, stroke. *Kor.* (T.) *kīt-* to scrape. *Te.* *gīru* to scratch, scrape, (K. also) comb with fingers; *gīruḍu* scratching, scraping; (K.) *gīrupu* to pass fingers through (as feathers of a bird, etc.), pat, stroke; *gīra*, *gīta* stroke, line; *gīku* to scratch, scrape, erase; *gīcu*, *gīyu* to scratch, scrape, draw (as a line on a surface); *gītu* line, mark, stroke; *kītu* layer, stratum, (B. also) line, mark, stroke; *gīruku*, *gīluku* to scribble; *jilugu* a cursive hand or writing, illegibility; (K. also) *vb.* to write letters illegibly without leaving spaces; (K.) *jīru* to scratch, scrape; *jīra* line, streak, stripe; *geṛa* line. *Kol.* *ki-ra* stripe. *Nk.* (Ch.) *khīr* line. *Pa.* *gīr* line, mark. *Ga.* (P.) *gīri* line. *Go.* (Tr.) *kīrwānj* scratch (*Voc.* 690); (SR.) *gīt* line (*Voc.* 1095). *Konḍa* (BB) *gīr* id. *Kui* *gīra* id., mark, scrape. *Kuwi* (S.) *lōki garri grīnai* to underline; (T.) *gīri* line; (Isr.) *gīra* line on the palm of the hand. /Cf. Or. *gīrā* a line. ? Cf. Skt. *kiraka*-a scribe. DED(S) 1352.

1624 *Ta.* *kīru* (*kīri*-) to slit, tear, rend, cut, gash, slice; *n.* gash, cut, slice, piece; *kīṛal* tearing; *kīṛu* slice, piece; *kīl* (*kīlv-*, *kīnr-*) to rend (*tr.*), tear. *Ma.* *kīru* rag, shred; *kīruka* to be slit, torn; tear, rend; *kīṛal* a tear; *kīṛu* fragment, piece; *kintuka* to slice, cleave; *kīntal* a slice, piece. *Ko.* *ki-r* (*ki-ry-*) to tear (*intr.*, *tr.*), gash; *ki-r* gash. *To.* *ki-r* (*ki-ry-*) to tear. *Ka.* *kītu* piece, slice (of fruits and flesh). *Koḍ.* *ki-r* (*ki-ri-*) to tear (*intr.*); *ki-t* (*ki-ti-*) id. (*tr.*); *gi-r* (*gi-ri-*) to make gash; *ki-ti* torn piece (paper, cloth). *Tu.* *kīruni* to split; *kīru* split, rift; *kītu* part, bit, splinter. *Te.* (K.) *gīru*, *gītu* to tear, rend. *Go.* (G. Mu.) *kīrr*, (L.) *kīr* a wound (*Voc.* 689); (LuS.) *keerkē* a bit or piece. Cf. 1581 *Ta.* *kīri* and 1622 *Ta.* *kīl*. DED(S) 1353.

1625 *Ta.* *kīru* (*kīri*-) to hint at; ? *kīri* (-pp-, -tt-) to play pranks; *n.* stratagem, artifice, practical joke. *Te.* *gīrupu*, (K. also) *gīru*, *gīruvu*, *gīru*, *gīlupu*, *gītu* to wink, as in making a sign or conveying a hint. *Ga.* (S.³) *gīṭap-* to wink (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *gīr-gīr* (*huṛānā*) to wink jocularly at anyone as a

signal. *Kuwi* (F.) *kannū gitali* to blink; (S.) *kanka gitkinai* to sler (*sic*). DED(S) 1354.

1626 *Pa.* *kukonḍi*, (S.) *kukonḍi* leopard. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *kukkāl* id. DEN 18.

1627 *Ka.* *kukkaṭi* fork-tailed shrike. *Te.* *kūkaṭimāga* id. DED 1355.

1628 *Ta.* *kukku* (*kukki*-) to sit on one's legs, squat. *Ko.* *kuki-r* (*kukre-*) to sit down. *Ka.* *kukkarisu* to squat. *Tu.* *kuṅkuru* going on hands and legs, as an infant; (B-K.) *kokkaru-kulḷu* to sit on the half-bended knees. *Te.* (Merolu) *kukunḍu* to sit. *Kui* *kopka* (< *kok-p-*; *kokt-*) to sit, sit down, sit on, settle down, subside; *n.* act of sitting, subsidence. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *kug-* (-it-), (P.) *kog-*, (F.) *kūgali*, (S.) *kugginai*, (D.) *gok-* to sit; (Mah.) *kupki ki-* to make to sit. DED(S) 1356.

1629 *Ko.* *kik* small round basket. *Ka.* *kukke*, *kukki* small basket made of bamboo. *Tu.* *kukke* basket; *kurkilu* a kind of basket. *Kor.* (T.) *coṭṭa kurkeli* a small basket. ? Cf. 1779 *Ma.* *kuriyan* and 1644 *Tu.* *kūṇjelu*, *Pa.* *kuṇa*. DED(S) 1357.

1630 *Kur.* *kukk* head, extremity; mother-tuber. *Malt.* *kuku* head. DED 1358.

1631 *Ka.* *kuggaṭe*, *kūgaṭe* soap-nut tree. *Te.* *kuṅkuḍu* id., *Sapindus emarginatus*. DED 1359.

1632 *Ka.* *guggari*, *gugguri*, *gugri* grain boiled whole or half dressed, and seasoned. *Tu.* *gugguri* soaked grain. *Te.* *guggillu* (*pl.*) any grain boiled but not reduced to a pulp. *Go.* (ASu.) *gugri* any grain boiled and seasoned. DED(N) 1360.

1633 *Ka.* *gugguri*, *guggari* curling, a curl; *guṅguru*, *gujuru* state of being curled or tangled. *Tu.* *gujjiru* curled. DED 1361.

1634 *Te.* *kuṅkaṭi*, *kūkaṭi* a lock or tuft of hair, (*SAN* also) crest of peacock. *Go.* (Ma.) *kukur(i)*, (Ko.) *kukuṛ* cock's comb (*Voc.* 712); (Koya Su.) *kūkōḍ*, (ASu.) *kokkōr* id.; (LuS.) *kookooree* crest on a bird's head. *Konḍa* (BB) *kukuṭi* hair. DED(S) 1361, DEN 19.

1634A *Ka.* *guṅgāḍa*, *guṅgāḍi*, *guṅgāṇi* mosquito; *guṅguru* eye-fly; mosquito, gnat. *Tu.* *gugguru* small insect infesting grain. *Kui* *gungu* a large wood-boring insect. *Kuwi* (Su.) *gongara viha* a kind of mosquito. /Cf. Mar. *gūguraḍe* mosquito. DEDS 228.

1635 *Konḍa* (BB) *kus-* (-t-) to urinate; *kuski* (usually *pl.* *kuskiṇ*) urine. *Manḍ.* *kuh-* (-t-) to urinate. Cf. 2128 *Ka.* *korcu*. DED 1362, DEDS 229.

1636 *Ka.* *kusi* to bend, stoop, be lowered, hang down from heaviness, sink, give way, settle, tumble in, wear away, etc.; *n.* state of being bent, sunk, etc.; *kusuku* state of being lowered or low, as a door, etc. *Tu.* *kuṣiyuni*, *kuṣipuni*, *kusipuni* to contract,

shrink in; *kusuruni* to shrink in; *kuskuni* to shrink, give way, sink in. *Kor.* (M.) *kusi* below. ? *Te.* *kudiyu* to sink, go down, decrease; *kudincu* to suppress, abate, lessen. Cf. 1907 *Ka.* *kūlu*. DED(N) 1363.

1637 *Ka.* *kusuku*, *kusaku*, *kusiku*, *kusuñku* to strike, beat, wash by slightly beating; *kusubu*, *kusumu* to wash clothes by beating them on a flat stone, knock down; *kukku*, *kuḍuku* to wash clothes by beating. *Tu.* *kurkāvuni* to wash well, as clothes. *Te.* *gunju* to beat (as clothes in washing). DED 1364.

1638 *Ta.* *kucukucu* (-pp-, -tt-) to whisper; *kucukucuppu* whispering; *kucukuc-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying whispering; *kacu-kuc-eṇal*, *kacu-muc-eṇal* whispering into the ear. *Ma.* *kuśukuśukka*, *kucukucukka* to whisper; *kuśalikka* id., to mumble; *kaśukuśu* imit. sound of whispering. *Ko.* *guc guc in-* (id-) to whisper; *gucgucn* in a whisper, secretly. *Ka.* *kucu*, *kusa*, *kusu*, *guja*, *guju*, *gusa*, *gusu*, *kisu*, *gisu* a sound imitating whispering (frequently reduplicated). *Tu.* *guji*, *guju*, *gujji*, *gujuu*, *gusu*, *kusukusu* whispering. *Te.* *gusagusa* whisper; in a whisper or low voice. *Go.* (Mu.) *kuskusa varḥ-* to whisper (*Voc.* 809; for *varḥ-*, see 5310); (SR.) *kusai* silently, noiselessly (*Voc.* 807); (ASu.) *kuśāy* in a low voice, secretly; *kusmūs man-* to be silent. *Kur.* (Hahn) *kusmusa'anā* to whisper. /Cf. Pkt. (Avahatṭha; Saraha 3.5) *khusukhusa-* to whisper; H. *khuskhus*, Nep. *khuskhus* whispering. Areal etymology to be added to MBE 1969 (the IA items are not in Turner, *CDIAL*): Dr. *k/gucVk/gucV-:IA *khusukhusV-. DED(S, N) 1365.

1639 *Ta.* *kuccu* cluster, tuft, tassel, weaver's long brush; *koccu* tassel; *kuñcam* bunch of flowers, tassel, cluster of grass, bushy tail of the yak, weaver's brush; *kuñci* tuft of hair (esp. of man), crest of peacock, tassels (as insignia of royalty), membrum virile; *kuñcu* membrum virile. *Ma.* *kuccu*, *kuñcam*, *kuñci* tassel, brush (esp. of toddy-drawers); *kucci* penis; *koñcu* mane of animals. *To.* *kwiśy/kwiś* fringe (on garment). *Ka.* *kuccu*, *koccu* bunch, bundle, cluster, tassel, brush; *kuñca* id., a kind of fan or chowry; *goñcal* cluster, bunch; *goñci* a mass; *goñce* mass, cluster; ? *kuñne* genitals (quoted by Katre 1968.95). *Tu.* *kucci*, *goñju* tassel; *kuñca* id., flybrush; *kuñña* genitals; *goñci*, *goñcilu* bunch, cluster. *Te.* *kuccu* tassel, tuft. *Go.* (SR.) *kucc(y)a* bunch (*Voc.* 718); (Ch.) *kunjar*, (Mu.) *kunjaṛ* hair-knot; (Tr.) *kunja* the knob in the bun of hair tied on the top of the head; (Ko.) *kunja* kelk plaited hair (*Voc.* 723). *Kui* *gusa* short hair at the nape of the neck. Cf. 2092 *Ta.* *kottu*. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3408, *kūrca-* bunch, tuft (of grass, etc., often used as a seat), brush; no. 4172, *guccha-* bundle, bunch, clump, bush; *guluḥcha-*, *guluñc(h)a-*, *gutsa-* bundle, cluster, nosegay, etc.; no. 4174, *guñja-* bunch, bundle, cluster. DED(S) 1368.

1640 *Ta.* *kuccu* splinter, bit of stick, stalk; *kucci* splinter, peg, stick. *Ma.* *kuccu* chip, piece of straw. *Ka.* (Hav.) *kutti* stump. *Tu.* *kucci*, *kutti* the stump of a shrub. *Pa.* *kucci* stump of a tree. *Ga.* (P.) *kusun* (pl. *kuskul*) id. *Konḍa* *gusil* id. *Pe.* *gruc* id. *Manḍ.* *gruc* id. DED(S, N) 1369.

1641 *Kur.* (Hahn) *kuji* shadow, phantom. *Malt.* *kuji* shadow. DEDS 230.

1642 *Go.* (Ph.) *kujji* noose, snare; (Tr.) *khujji* a noose for snaring quails (*Voc.* 720). *Kui* *kuji* a snare for birds. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kuja* a snare.

1643 *Ma.* *kūññu* the hump on a bull's shoulders. *Go.* (Ma.) *kunjāri* hump of bullock (*Voc.* 723); (LuS.) *koonjaree* id. *Konḍa* *gunzam*, *guzam* shoulder.

1644 *Tu.* *kūñjelu* a kind of wheel for catching fish. *Pa.* *kuñā* small bamboo basket. *Ga.* (S.²) *kunje* small basket. *Go.* (Ko.) *kucca*, (M.) *kūca* large basket (*Voc.* 719). ? Cf. 1629 *Ko.* *kik*, *Ka.* *kukke*, and 1779 *Ma.* *kuriyan*. DEDS(N) 231.

1645 *Ta.* (Koll.) *kōkkey* neck. *Ma.* *kuñci* nape of neck; *koññā* throat. *Ka.* *kuñke* nape of neck, shoulder; *goñke* throat; *gōṇ*, *gōṇ* neck. *Te.* *koñkulu* the bones on either side of the nape of the neck. *Nk.* (Ch.) *guṇṅga* neck. *Go.* (Tr.) *guṇṅgā* oesophagus; (Ch. G. Ma. Ko.) *guṇṅga* throat, (G. also) Adam's apple; (M.) *guṇṅgā* neck, throat; (S.) *guṇṅga* Adam's apple (*Voc.* 1162); (ASu.) *guṇṅā* id. DED(S) 1370.

1646 *Ta.* *kuñci* anything small; young bird, chicken; *kuñcu* young of birds and various animals. *Ma.* *kuññu*, *kuñci* young, small, infant; *kuññan* boy; also endearingly of girls; *kuññi* = *kuññu*, *kuññan*; girl. *Ko.* *kunj* children as given by god, men as children of god; *kun* small. *Ka.* *kunni* young of an animal, esp. a young dog; *gunna* smallness; (Hav.) *kuññi* a young one. *Koḍ.* *kuññi* child; *ma-guññi n. pr.* bull in mythology (see 4780); (Shanmugam) *kuññappē* uncle, father's younger brother; *kuññavvē* aunt, father's younger sister. *Tu.* *kundu* a child of Pariahs; (B-K.) *kuññi*, *kuññi* small. *Te.* *gunna* young of an animal; *kunna*, *kūna* infant, young of an animal; *kunnāḍu* boy, lad; (Inscr.) *kunnulu* (pl.) sucklings, children. *Koḷ.* *ku-n* puppy. *Kur.* *cuṛkuñju*, (Hahn) *curxunju* the last-born of a family (for *cuṛ/cur*, cf. *cuḍḍa* end, last). Cf. 1873 *To.* *ku-x*. DED(S) 1371.

1647 *Pa.* *guññi* owl; *uma guñi* a kind of owl. *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) *kunji* large owl (*Voc.* 724). *Konḍa* (BB) *uma gunji* owl. *Kui* *gunji* id. *Kuwi* (Š.) *gunji* id. DED(S) 1372.

1648 *Ka.* *guñju* to pull (*intr.*), contract, move convulsively (as muscles, hands or legs). *Te.* *gunju* to pull (*tr.*), drag; *ginju-konu* to writhe, move the limbs convulsively; *gijagija* violently, convulsively; *n.* violent struggle, convulsion; *gijagija-gonu*, *gijagijal-*

āḍu to be in convulsions. *Nk.* kuy- to pull, drag. *Go.* (M.) gunjānā to drag (*Voc.* 1105); (*Koya Su.*) gunj- to pull. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gunjeri ā- to be giddy, weak. ? *Br.* xunzing, xinzing, xizzing, xuzzing to move in a sitting or crouching position (Bray: < Pers. *khaz-*). DED(S) 1373.

1649 *Ta.* kuṭakam, kuṭaku Coorg; kuṭakku west; *adj.* kuṭa. *Ma.* kuṭakam, kuṭaku, koṭaku Coorg; kuṭakan, kuṭavan Coorg man. *Ka.* koḍagu Coorg; koḍaga Coorg man. *Koḍ.* koḍavī Coorg; koḍavē Coorg man; *fem.* koḍavati. *Tu.* koḍagu Coorg; koḍage Coorg man. ? *Kur.* kūṛ^ux *adj.* Oraon; kūṛxas an Oraon man; *fem.* kūṛ^uxnī; (Hahn) kurux Oraḍ; (Pfeiffer). Cf. 2203 *Ta.* kōṭai. DED(N) 1374.

1650 *Ta.* kuṭacam, kuṭaca-ppālai Conessi bark, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. *Ma.* kuṭaka-ppāla *Echites pubescens*. *Ka.* koḍasige, koḍisigu, korisigu, kuruṭiga *Wrightia antidysenterica* R. Br. *Tu.* kuḍēñji-mara id. *Te.* koḍise, koḍise-pāla *W. tinctoria*. / Cf. Skt. kuṭaja-, kuṭaca- *W. antidysenterica*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3229. [*Holarrhena* = *Echites* = *Wrightia*.] DED(S) 1375.

1651 *Ta.* kuṭam waterpot, hub of a wheel; kuṭaṅkar waterpot; kuṭantam pot; kuṭantai Kumbakonam (old name); kuṭukkai coconut or other hard shell used as vessel, pitcher; kuṭikai ascetic's pitcher; kuṭuvai vessel with a small narrow mouth, pitcher of an ascetic. *Ma.* kuṭam waterpot; kuṭukka shells (as of gourds) used as vessels, small cooking vessel with narrow mouth; kuṭuka, kuṭuva small vessel. *Ko.* koṛṃ (*obl.* koṛt-) waterpot with small mouth; ? kuck small clay pot used to drink from (? < *kuṭikkay). *To.* kuṛky small pot. *Ka.* koḍa earthen pitcher or pot; kuḍike small earthen, metal, or wood vessel; guḍu-vana, guḍāṇa large water-vessel, used also for storing grain; earthen pot used for churning. *Koḍ.* kuḍike pot in which food (esp. rice) is cooked. *Tu.* kuḍki, kuḍkē, guḍke small earthen vessel. *Te.* kuḍaka, kuḍuka cup, bowl, scoop, any cup-like thing; guḍaka a coconut or other similar shell; (B) guḍaka, kuḍaka shell of a fruit prepared to serve as a snuff-box, etc., small metal box; (Inscr.) kuḍalu small earthen vessels. *Kuwi* (Su.) ḍōka, (S.) ḍōka, (F.) dōkka pot (*Te.* kuḍaka > *kḍōka > ḍōka). / Cf. Skt. kuṭa- waterpot; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3227. DED(N) 1376.

1652 *Ta.* kuṭar, kuṭal, kuṭalai bowels, intestines, entrails. *Ma.* kuṭar, kuṭal bowels, placenta, prolapsus ani, etc. *Ko.* koṛṃ small intestines. *To.* kwiṛ id. *Go.* (Tr.) kuṇḍali a stomach of ruminants (*Voc.* 740). DED 1377.

1653 *Ta.* kuṭalai long cylindrical basket of palmleaf, ring of wickerwork for a well, cover of palmleaf carried as protection against rain. *Ka.* (Gowda, p. 102) kuḍpu small basket. *Tu.* kuḍupu a strainer made of wickerwork. *Pa.* (S.) kuḍp- (kuḍt-) to weave baskets,

etc. out of bamboo. *Ga.* (P.) kurp- (kurt-) to plait split bamboos to make baskets; ? (Oll.) kuruṭp- (kuruṭt-), (S.) kuruṭk- (kuruṭt-), (S.³) kuruḍp- to spin thread. *Kur.* (Hahn) kuḍnā to plait, braid, twist. DEDS (N) 232, DED 1488.

1654 *Ta.* kuṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to drink, inhale; *n.* drinking, beverage, drunkenness; kuṭiyan drunkard. *Ma.* kuṭi drinking, water drunk after meals, soaking; kuṭikka to drink, swallow; kuṭippikka to give to drink, soak; kuṭiyan drunkard. *Ko.* kuṛy- (kuṛc-) to drink (only in: uc kuṛy- to drink urine, i.e. to be humbled). *To.* kuḍt- (only 2nd stem) to drink (in song; < Badaga or *Ta.*). *Ka.* kuḍi to drink, inhale; *n.* drinking; kuḍisu to cause to drink; kuḍika, kuḍaka drinker, drunkard; kuḍita, kuḍata drinking, a draught; kuḍu, kuḍiyuvike drinking. *Koḍ.* kuḍi- (kuḍip-, kuḍic-) to drink. *Tu.* kuḍcuni to drink excessively, swallow liquor; kuḍcelu, kuḍicelu drunkenness; kuḍcele, kuḍicele drunkard. *Te.* kuḍucu to eat, suck, drink, enjoy, suffer; kuḍupu to feed, suckle, cause to eat, enjoy, or suffer; *n.* eating, food, enjoying, suffering; kuḍupari one who eats, enjoys, or suffers; kuḍi right, right-hand; kuḍiti the washings of rice, split pulse, etc., used as a drink for cattle. Cf. 1658 *Ko.* guṛakn. / Cf. Skt. kuṭi-intoxicating liquor. DED(S) 1378.

1655 *Ta.* kuṭi house, abode, home, family, lineage, town, tenants; kuṭikai hut made of leaves, temple; kuṭical hut; kuṭicai; kuṭiṇai small hut, cottage; kuṭimai family, lineage, allegiance (as of subjects to their sovereign), servitude; kuṭiy-āl tenant; kuṭiyilār tenants; kuṭil hut, shed, abode; kuṭaṅkar hut, cottage; kaṭumpu relations. *Ma.* kuṭi house, hut, family, wife, tribe; kuṭima the body of landholders, tenantry; kuṭiyan slaves (e.g. in Coorg); kuṭiyan inhabitant, subject, tenant; kuṭiññil hut, thatch; kuṭil hut, outhouse near palace for menials. *Ko.* kuṭil shed, bathroom of Kota house; kuṛṃ family; kuḍl front room of house; kuṛl hut; guṛy temple. *To.* kwiṣ shed for small calves; kuṣ room (in dairy or house); kuḍṣ outer room of dairy, in: kuḍṣ waṣ fireplace in outer room of lowest grade of dairies (cf. 2857), kuḍṣ moṇy bell(s) in outer section of ti- dairy, used on non-sacred buffaloes (cf. 4672); kuṛy Hindu temple; ? kwiḍy a family of children. *Ka.* kuḍiya, kuḍu śūdra, farmer; guḍi house, temple; guḍil, guḍalu, guḍisalu, guḍasalu, guḍasala, etc. hut with a thatched roof. *Koḍ.* kuḍi family of servants living in one hut; kuḍiē man of toddy-tapper caste. *Tu.* guḍi small pagoda or shrine; guḍisalu, guḍisilu, guḍsily, guḍicily hut, shed. *Te.* koṭika hamlet; guḍi temple; guḍise hut, cottage, hovel. *Koḷ.* (SR) guḍi temple. *Pa.* guḍi temple, village resthouse. *Ga.* (Oll.) guḍi temple. *Go.* (Ko.) kuṛma hut, outhouse; (Ma.) kurma menstruation; (Grigson) kurma lon menstruation hut (*Voc.* 782, 800); (SR.) guḍi, (Mu.) guḍḍi, (S. Ko.) guṛi temple;

guḍḍi (Ph.) temple, (Tr.) tomb (*Voc.* 1113). *Kui* guḍi central room of house, living room. / Cf. Skt. kūṭa-, kuṭi-, kūṭi- (whence Ga. (P.) kuṛe hut; *Kui* kūṛi hut made of boughs, etc.; Kur. kuṛyā small shed or outhouse; Malt. kuṛya hut in the fields; Br. kuḍ(ḍ)i hut, small house, wife), kuṭikā-, kuṭira-, kuṭuṅ-gaka-, kuṭicaka-, koṭa- hut; kuṭumba- household (whence Ta. Ma. kuṭumpam id.; Ko. kuṛmb [? also kuṛm above]; To. kwiḍb, kwiḍbīl [-il from wīkīl, s.v. 925 Ta. okkal]; Ka., Koḍ., Tu. kuṭumba; Tu. kuḍuma; Te. kuṭumbamu; ? *Kui* kumbu house [balance word of iḍu, see s.v. 494 Ta. il]). See Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3232, kuṭi-, no. 3493, kōṭa-, no. 3233, kuṭumba-, for most of the Skt. forms; Burrow, *BSOAS* 11.137. DED(S, N) 1379.

1656 *Kol.* (SR.) guḍipeṇ to cut crops or grass. *Br.* guḍding to chop off, cut down, slaughter, bruise. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 21.

1657 *Ta.* kuṭiṇai rock horned-owl, *Bubo bengalensis* (cf. 2200 Ta. kōṭṭān id.). *Te.* guḍla-gūba an owl. / Cf. Mar. ghuḍḡ owl. DED 1380.

1658 *Ko.* guṛakn noise of drinking so that water plops inside. *To.* kuṛk one swallow of water. *Ka.* kuṭuku, guṭaku, guṭuku a gulp, draught, morsel; food; kuṭukisu, guṭukisu to gulp; guṭukkane with a single gulp; guṭṭi a mixture of medicine of such a quantity as can easily be swallowed by babies. *Tu.* guṭuka, guṭuku a single gulp, draught; guḍumbu gulping. *Te.* guṭaka a single swallow or gulp; guṭuku, guṭukku, guḍukku the sound of swallowing; guṭaguṭa the sound made in drinking water rapidly. *Ga.* (S.³) guṭuka an act of swallowing (< *Te.*). Cf. 1654 *Ta.* kuṭi. / MBE 1969, pp. 296–7, no. 43, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4481, *ghuṭṭ- (Pkt. ghu/oṭṭ- to drink, and NIA forms). DED(S) 1381.

1659 *Ta.* kuṭukuṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to rumble, rattle; kuṭukuṭā, kuṭukuṭi hookah (as producing a gurgle); kuṭukuṭuppai anything making a rattling sound, small tambourine, wooden clapper; kuṭukuṭukkai ripe coconut in which the kernel rattles; kuṭukuṭ-enal expr. signifying gurgling, rattling sound. *Ma.* kuṭukuṭa onomatop. descriptive of guggling, rumbling noise. *Ko.* guṛg- (guṛgy-) to thunder; guṛgl thunder; guṛ guṛ in- (iḍ-) (water) runs with a gurgle; goṛ goṛ in- (iḍ-) to make noise (stone rattled in pot, bee buzzing about in pot, any swift movement, as of flying, of movement in a narrow place, of train in tunnel). *To.* kuḍx- (kuḍxy-) (stomach, thunder) rumbles, (buffalo, man) makes stamping noise in running, (flies) buzz, (fire) crackles; kuḍṣ noise of walking; kuḍiṛ... (in-) noise of god Ko-nṭōw opening and shutting his dwelling. *Ka.* guḍu, guḍi, guṛu a sound used in imitating rumbling, growling, grumbling, thundering, or roaring; guḍugu to thunder; run when playing at tipcat or ball,

bawling and keeping one's breath at the same time; guḍugu, guḍigu thunder, roar, etc.; guḍuguḍu gurgling sound of running water; guḍuguḍisu to grumble, roar, etc.; guḍuguḍi a hubble-bubble. *Tu.* guḍuguḍu a rumbling noise (as of thunder); a noise made in smoking tobacco in a hubble-bubble, a noise made in shaking a coconut whose kernel is dried within; guḍuguḍi, guḍiguḍi a hubble-bubble; guḍumbu the noise of anything falling into a well, etc. *Kol.* (SR.) guḍm- to make noise; (Kin.) guṛmcaid it thunders. *Pa.* guṛi-, guḍr- to thunder. *Go.* (Ma.) guṛnj- to thunder (*Voc.* 1161). *Kui* ḍrū loud report, noise of explosion, thunder; ḍrū inba to make a loud report, thunder. *Kuwi* (Su.) gṇu- to thunder; (F.) gūṛṛlu aiyali id.; (S.) glōnai id.; glūpu thunder. *Kur.* guṛguṛamba'anā, guṛguṛmā to make a succession of abrupt noises rapidly repeated (e.g. thunder, hand-mill, hookah, a shot re-echoing among hills); guṛguṛi, guṛguṛyā hubble-bubble made of brass. / MBE 1969, p. 290, no. 9, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4180, and additional reduplicated forms (*Dr.* and *IA* *guḍuguḍu). DED(S, N) 1382.

1660 *Ta.* kuṭai (-v-, -nt-) to work through as bees gathering honey, scoop, hollow out, bore, perforate, penetrate; *n.* anything hollow, ola basket for eating and drinking from; kuṭaivu hollow, cavity; kuṭā cavity, cavern; kuṭavu cave. *To.* kuḍy pit, mortar; kuḍy- (kuḍ-) to have a shallow hollow (as back of thumb by pressure of index finger); (kuḍ-) to make into a shallow hollow (e.g. pile of rice, back of thumb by pressure of index finger); (for *d*, MBE 1974b, p. 44, n. 20). *Ka.* koḍe to hollow, excavate, scoop, scrape out, remove with the finger or a pick (as ear-wax); koḍacu, koḍasu to remove the ear-wax with the finger or with a pick, remove the impurities from out of a vessel by rubbing its inside with the hand; kuḍite, kuḍate, kuḍute palm of the hand, esp. hollowed or held as a cup; goḍagu, goḍugu hollow, hole; goṭ(a)ru hole, hollow in a wall, tree, etc. *Tu.* kuḍe, guḍe a rat's hole. *Kor.* (O.) goḍe id. *Kur.* khoḍrā, khoḍrō, khoḍor hollow (of a tree-trunk), full of holes; cavity inside a tree, hole. Cf. 1818 *Ta.* kuṛal. / Cf. Skt. koṭara- hollow of a tree; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3496, including H. khoḍar, khoṛrā (whence the Kur. items). DED(N) 1383.

1661 *Ta.* kuṭai (-v-, -nt-) to pain (as the ear, the leg); kuṭaical neuralgia, gnawing pain. *Ka.* koḍe to ache, itch very much; koḍata, koḍeta the pain of a sore, severe itching. DED 1384.

1662 *Ma.* kuṭayuka to throw out, fling away, shake extremities; kuṭaccal shaking off. *Ko.* keṛv- (keṛd-) to shake (*tr.*). *To.* kwiṛy- (kwiṛ-) to move violently, thrashing about (snake when attacked, person in convulsion). *Ka.* koḍapu, koḍavu to scatter or throw in different directions with the

hand, shake or toss about. *Koḍ. koḍa-* (koḍap-, koḍand-) to shake (body; *tr.*); *koḍak-* (koḍaki-) to shake (*tr.*), wag (tail); *kuḍi-* (kuḍiv-, kuḍind-) (earth) shakes. *Tu. kuḍpuni* to shiver (as from ague); dust, shake off (as the dust of a cloth, etc.). DED(S) 1385.

1663 *Ta. kuṭai* umbrella, parasol, canopy. *Ma. kuṭa* umbrella. *Ko. koṭ* umbrella made of leaves (only in a proverb); *keṭ* umbrella. *To. kwaṭ* id. *Ka. koḍe* id., parasol. *Koḍ. koḍe* umbrella. *Tu. koḍe* id. *Te. goḍugu* id., parasol. *Kuwi* (F.) *gūṛgū*, (S.) *gudugu*, (Su. P.) *guṛgu* umbrella (< *Te.*). /Cf. *Skt. (lex.) utkūṭa-* umbrella, parasol. DED(S) 1386.

1664 *Pa. guḍva* nilgai. *Go. (Mu.) koḍal* (māv) a kind of deer; (L.) *koḍā māv*, (SR.) *khodḍa māv* blue bull (*Voc.* 890); (Ko.) *guriya māv* nilgai (*Voc.* 1159). *Ga. (S.) guri* goḍ bison. *Konḍa* (BB 1972) *gura* bison. DEDS 235.

1665 *Go. (Ph.) kuṭār* chaff (*Voc.* 729); (ASu.) *kuṭṭār* corn without grains. *Kur. (Hahn) kuṭṭā* chaff. DEN 20.

1666 *Nk. kuṭke* small fragment, crumb, etc. *Go. (Ph.) kuṭka* a piece; (Tr.) *kuṭkā sārī* half of a loaf of bread; (Mu.) *kuṭki*, *kuṭke* a piece, lump (*Voc.* 730). DEDS 234.

1667 *To. kuṭur siṭi...* cooing of pigeons (for *siṭi...*, see 2763). *Ka. kuṭru*, *guṭru* id. *Tu. kuṭru* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *guḍr-* (-it) to coo. DED 1387.

1668 *Ma. kuṭṭakam*, *kuṭṭukam* cauldron, large vessel with narrow mouth (esp. for treasure). *Koḍ. kuṭṭuva* big copper pot for heating water. DED 1388.

1669 *Ta. kuṭṭam* depth, pond; *kuṭṭai* pool, small pond; *kuṭṭam* deep cavity, pit, pool; *kuṭṭu* depth, hollow, pond, manure-pit. *Ma. kuṭṭam*, *kuṭṭu* what is hollow and deep, hole, pit. *Ka. kuṇḍa*, *koṇḍa*, *kuṇṭe* pit, pool, pond; *guṇḍa* hollowness and deepness; *guṇḍi* hole, pit, hollow, pit of the stomach; *guṇḍige* pit of the stomach; *guṇḍitu*, *guṇḍittu* that is deep; *guṇṇu*, *gumpu*, *gumbu* depth, profundity, solemnity, secrecy. *Koḍ. kuṇḍi* pit; *kuṇḍitere* manure-pit. *Tu. kuṇḍa* a pit; *koṇḍa* pit, hole; *guṇḍi* abyss, gulf, great depth; *gumpu* secret, concealed. *Te. kuṇṭa*, *guṇṭa* pond, pit; *kuṇḍu* cistern; *guṇḍamu* fire-pit; (Inscr.) a hollow or pit in the dry bed of a stream; *gunṭa* pit, hollow, depression. *Kol. (Pat., p. 115) guṇḍi* deep. *Nk. ghunḍik* id. *Pa. guṭṭa* pool. *Go. (A.) kuṇṭa* id. (*Voc.* 737). *Konḍa guṭa* pit, hollow in the ground. *Kui kuṭṭ* a large pit (Chandrasekhar, *Trans. Linguistic Circle Delhi* 1958, p. 2). *Kuwi* (S.) *gunṭomi* pit; (Isr.) *kuṇḍi* pond. Cf. 1818 *Ta. kuṇal* and 2082 *Kur. xoṇḍā*. /Cf. *Skt. kuṇḍa-* round hole in ground (for water or sacred fire), pit, well, spring. DED(S) 1389.

1670 *Ta. kuṭṭam* smallness; young of a monkey; *kuṭṭan* laddie, lassie, as a term of endearment; kid or lamb; *kuṭṭi* young of a

dog, pig, tiger, etc.; little girl; smallness; *kuṭṭai* shortness, dwarfishness; *kuṭṭ-ēru* a small bull; *kuṭṭai* shortness, that which is short and stout. *Ma. kuṭṭan* boy, lamb, calf; *kuṭṭi* young of any animal, child (chiefly girl), pupil of eye; *kuṭu* small, narrow. *To. kuṭ* short, small (*kuṭ xwaṭ* small shola, *kuṭ-xiṭi* short-ears, i.e. tiger); *kwitṇ* (*voc. kwiṭa-*) husband, man younger than a woman speaking, man (suffix in proper names) (for restricted use in all meanings, MBE 1974b, p. 39, §5.67); *kwitṭy* wife (very restricted use, *ibid.* §§5.66, 67). *Ka. giḍḍu*, *guḍḍu* shortness, smallness; *giḍḍa* dwarf; *fem. giḍḍi*; *guḍḍa* dwarf, a boy; smallness, shortness; (Hav.) *kuṇṭu* short. *Koḍ. kuṭṭi* child of any caste except Coorgs; young of animals (except dog, cat, pig). *Tu. giḍḍa* small, short; *giḍḍe*, *giḍḍele*, *giḍye*, *giḍyele* dwarf, short man; *fem. giḍḍi*, *giḍḍu*; *kuṇṭe* a short man, dwarf; *kuṇṭi* a female dwarf; short; (B-K.) *guḍḍu* short. *Te. giḍḍa*, *giṭaka* short, dwarfish; *giḍasa* id., stunted; (SAN) *guḍḍa* child. *Go. (Ko.) guṭur* mane dwarf (*Voc.* 1109); (Ko.) *guṇḍal* short (*Voc.* 1118). *Kui guṭa* short, dwarfish; *gūṭi* stumpy, short, shortened. *Kur. guḍrū*, *guṛrū* dwarfish (of persons and animals only). *Br. ghuddū*, *guḍḍu* small; urchin. /Cf. *Mar. giḍḍa* short and thick. DED(S) 1390.

1671 *Ta. kuṭṭu* (*kuṭṭi-*) to cuff, strike with the knuckles on the head or temples; *n.* a blow with the knuckles or the fist on the head, cuff. *Ma. kuṭṭuka* to pound, cuff. *Ko. kuṭ-* (kuc-) to pound. *To. kuṭ-* (*kuṭy-*) to knock, pound. *Ka. kuṭṭu* to beat, strike, pound, bruise; *n.* a blow, a pulverized substance; *kuṭṭuvike*, *kuṭṭuha* beating, etc. *Koḍ. kuṭṭ-* (*kuṭṭi-*) to pound. *Tu. kuṭṭuni* to thump, give a blow, strike with the fist, pound, bruise; *kuṭṭu* a blow given with the fist. *Kol. kuḍk-* (*kuḍukt-*) to pound (grain); (Pat., p. 159) *kuḍkeng* to knock on door. *Nk. kuṛk-* to pound, knock. *Pa. kuṭip-* (*kuṭit-*) to punch, knock (door); (S.) *kuṭṭ-* to strike foot against stone. *Konḍa* (BB) *guṭ-* to knock with the fist. *Kui guṭa* fist. *Malt. kuṭye* to nail, drive in a peg (< IA). *Br. kuṭṭing* to pound; *kuṭṭa* bruised (< IA). Cf. 2063 *Ta. koṭṭu*. /Cf. *Skt. kuṭṭayati* to bruise, crush, pound, strike lightly; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(1). DED(S) 1391.

1672 *Ka. kuṭṭu* to prick, ache; *n.* a pricking or piercing pain in the bowels arising from constipation, etc. *Te. kuṭṭu* to prick, pierce, bore, sting, stitch, sew; *n.* stitching, sewing, seam, stitch, hole or bore made in ear or nose for wearing an ornament, a sting, a sharp sudden pain; *kuṭṭincu* to cause to be sewn or stitched. *Kol. kuṭ-* (*kuṭṭ-*) to sew. *Nk. kuṭṭ-* id. *Pa. kuṭṭ-* to pierce, sew. *Ga. (Oll.) kuṭ-* id.; (S.) *kuṭṭ-* to stitch, sew. *Go. (S.) kuṭ-* to stitch, sew. (*Voc.* 727). ? *Kui kuṭa* (*kuṭi-*) to incite, instigate, urge, rouse, stir to action (usually in pl. action form *kuṭka* [*kuṭki-*]). Cf. 1677 *Kur. kuḍnā* and 2064 *Ta. koṭṭu*. DED(S) 1392.

1673 *Ta.* kuṭṭu secret. *To.* kuṭ a secret; reserve. *Ka.* guṭṭu a secret, one's private affairs. *Koḍ.* guṭṭi secret. *Tu.* guṭṭu a secret, one's private affairs; secret. *Te.* guṭṭu a secret, secrecy. DED 1393.

1674 *Ta.* kuṭṭai, kuṭṭai-maram stocks; kai-kuṭṭai handcuffs. *To.* kuṭy, koy-kuṭy id. DED 1394.

1675 *Ka.* kuṭṭe state of being pulverized by woodworms; kuṭṭe-huru woodworm. *Tu.* kuṭṭe decay, rottenness; kuṭṭe-puri a borer that destroys trees. DED 1395.

1676 *Ma.* kuṭṭa a knotty log. *Ko.* guṭ stake to which animal is tied, any large wooden peg. *To.* kuṭy a stump. *Ka.* (Coorg) kuṭṭu stem of a tree which remains after cutting it. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭe log. *Tu.* kuṭṭi stake, peg, stump. *Go.* (Mu.) kuṭṭa, guṭṭa, (G. Ma.) guṭṭa, (Ko.) guṭa stump of tree; (S.) kuṭṭa id., stubble; (FH.) kuta jowari stubble (*Voc.* 731). *Pe.* kuṭa stump of tree. *Kui* gūṭa, (K.) guṭa id. *Kuwi* (Su.) guṭṭu (*pl.* guṭka) id., stubble of paddy; (Isr.) kuḍuli log. / The items here, those in *DBIA* 104 (add: *Go.* [SR.] guṭṭam, [M.] guṭṭa, [L.] guṭa peg [*Voc.* 1112]), and those in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3893 **khutṭa-*, **khupṭa-* and no. 3748 *kṣōḍa-*, exhibit considerable convergence and present many problems of immediate relationship. DED(S) 1396.

1677 *Kur.* kuḍṇā/kuṇā (kuḍḍas) to thread, string, fix on any pointed instrument (e.g. a spit), throw the woof-thread in weaving. *Malt.* kuḍe to pierce as with a needle. Cf. 1672 *Ka.* kuṭṭu. DED 1397.

1678 *Go.* (W. Ph.) gudi navel (*Voc.* 1127). *Kur.* kuḍḍā umbilical cord. *Malt.* kuḍe navel. Cf. 2050 *Ta.* koṭi. DED(S) 1398.

1679 *Kol.* guḍḍi a bear. *Nk.* guḍḍi id. *Pa.* (S.) guḍḍi black. *Go.* (M.) guḍ, (Ko.) guḍi id. (*Voc.* 1115). DED(S) 1399.

1680 *Ka.* guḍḍu, guḍḍi eyeball, egg; guḍasu anything round; guḍi a circle, halo. *Tu.* kuḍu testicles of dogs, cats, etc. *Te.* g(r)uḍḍu eyeball, egg; guḍusu a circle, round; goḍḍa cylindrical stone; guḍi halo round the sun or moon. *Kol.* guḍ (*pl.* guḍi) testicle. *Nk.* (Ch.) guḍ (*pl.* -i) egg; kanta guḍḍa eyeball; ? gaḍḍa stone, pestle made of stone. *Go.* (Ko.) guḍi variety of small bead (*Voc.* 1114). *Konḍa* guḍu eyeball, egg, testicle (< *Te.*); gurḍu, (Sova dial.) gurzu pupil, eyeball. *Kuwi* (Su.) guḍu egg (< *Te.*). Cf. 1695 *Ta.* kuṭṭu. / Cf. *Skt.* guṭikā-, guḍa- globe, ball, pill; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4181. DED(S, N) 1400.

1681 *Ta.* kuṭṭai kerchief, towel, small strip of cloth. *Ka.* guḍḍe a piece of cloth, used by men. *Tu.* kuṭṭu cloth, garment, dress. *Kor.* (O.) kuṭṭu cloth. *Te.* guḍḍa cloth, a bit or piece of cloth. *Konḍa* guṇḍer(i) saree, a loincloth for women. DED(S) 1401.

1682 *Ta.* (CTD) kuṭṭu a small hill. *Ka.* guḍḍa, guḍḍu mountain, hill; guḍḍe heap, pile; guṭṭa, guṭṭe hillock. *Koḍ.* guḍḍe heap. *Tu.* guḍḍe hill, (B-K. also) heap. *Te.* guṭṭa hill, hillock, mountain, heap; guḍḍamu, guḍḍāmu a plot of land, field; (*VPK*) guḍḍe, guḍḍi field on mountain slopes, a high field. *Ga.* (S.³) guḍiya a small field for cultivation of vegetables. *Go.* (A. S.) guṭṭa hill, mountain (*Voc.* 1111); (Mu.) guḍri, guḍra hillock (*Voc.* 1116). *Konḍa* guḍe hill field; guḍri hillock. *Pe.* guṭi bank of river. *Manḍ.* guṭi id. *Kuwi* (Su.) guḍia field of dry cultivation; (S.) guḍika dry land; (F.) kūdia paddy field; (Isr.) guḍiya field, esp. a dry one suitable for ploughing. DED(S) 1402.

1683 *Konḍa* kuṇi tuber. *Pe.* kūṇi id., root. *Manḍ.* kune tuber. *Kui* kuna tuberous root, sweet potato, yam. *Kuwi* (F) pōṛdo kūna sweet potato; (S) kunna yam, potatoes; (Su. P.) kuna tuber; (Isr.) kuna kuca radish. ? Cf. 1578 *Ta.* kiṇaṅku. DED(S) 1546.

1684 *Ta.* kuṇil cudgel, drumstick; kuṇiru stick. *Ka.* kuṇil cudgel; guṇaku, guṇuku, kuḍupu stick for beating drums, fiddlestick. Cf. 2076 *Ka.* koṇapi and 2210 *Konḍa* kōṇa. / Cf. *Skt.* koṇa- drumstick, fiddlestick, club; cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) kuḍuva- a stick for beating drums. DED(S) 1404.

1685 *Ta.* kuṇukuṇu (-pp-, -tt-) to whine, murmur, grumble, speak through the nose; kuṇukuṇ-enal onom. expr. signifying whimpering, whining; kuṇukkan one who talks through his nose; kuṇuku (kuṇuki-) to prattle, talk pleasantly; kuṇaṭṭu (kuṇaṭṭi-) to wheedle, whine. *Ka.* guṇa, guṇu, goṇa a sound in imitation of grumbling; guṇuguṇu murmuring, buzzing, whispering among the people; goṇagu to nasalize; *n.* nasalization, grumbling, murmuring; goṇaga man who nasalizes; (Coorg) guṇugu to murmur. *Tu.* guṇuguṇu, guṇuguṭṭu, guṇugunu murmuring, muttering, grumbling; guṇuguṭṭuni to mutter, etc. *Te.* goṇāgu, goṇūgu, (K. also) goḍāgu to murmur, mutter, grumble; goṇagoṇa murmuringly; guṇiyu to grumble, murmur. *Go.* (Koya T.) guṇang- to grumble. *Kur.* guṇ'nā to fret. *Malt.* kunkunare to murmur. / MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 11, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4013(2), *H.* gungun murmur, etc.; also BHS ghuṇa-ghuṇāyate buzzes (of a bee), etc. DED(S, N) 1405.

1686 *Ta.* kuṇukku an ear-ornament. *Ma.* kuṇukku a lotus-like ear-ring; nose-ring. ? Cf. 1823 *Ta.* kuṇai. DED(N) 1406.

1687 *Ta.* kuṇuṅku smell of cattle, butter, etc. *Ma.* kuṇukku-nāṇuka, kuṇukku-maṇam sweaty smell, smell of soiled linen steeped in water. DED 1407.

1688 *Ma.* kuṭṭan cripple. *Ko.* kuṭṭ- (kuṭṭy-) to be lame, limp; kuṭṭ lame; kuṭṭ man with two legs useless or amputated; *fem.* kuṭṭy; kuṭ lameness; kuṭṭ man with

slight limp; *fem.* kuṭy. *To.* kuṭ lameness. *Ka.* kuṇṭu, kuṇṭu to limp, halt, hop; *n.* lameness, hopping, a hop; kuṇṭisu to cause to hop, etc.; kuṇṭa lame man; *fem.* kuṇṭi; kuṇṭapike hopping; kuṇṭitana lameness. *Koḍ.* kuṇṭ- (kuṇṭi-) to be lame, limp; kuṇṭi lameness; kuṇṭē lame man; *fem.* kuṇṭi. *Tu.* kuṇṭuni, kuṇṭāvuni, kōṇṭuni, kōṇṭāvuni to halt, limp; kuṇṭa lame, crippled; kōṇṭāṅgely hobbling, lame. *Te.* kuṇṭu to limp, walk lamely; kuṇṭugincu to limp; kuṇṭi lame, lameness, lame man; kuṇṭitanamu lameness. *Kol.* (SR.) kuṇṭ- to limp. *Pa.* (S.) kuṭal lame. *Go.* (Tr.) kuṭānā to go lame, usually of animals, rarely of men; (Mu.) kuṭ- to hop on one leg, limp; (M.) kuṭā lame; kuṭāhānā to limp; (SR.) kuṭal, (Ma.) kuṭal lame; (Ko.) kuṭal a lame man (*Voc.* 824); (S.) kuṇṭi lame (*Voc.* 736). /Cf. the 'lame' words in Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3261, 3262, 3941. DED(S) 1408.

1689 *Ka.* kuṇṭe a harrow, the web-beam in a loom. *Tu.* kuṇṭē the web beam of a loom. *Te.* guṇṭaka, (*VPK*) guṇṭika, guṇṭiki, guṇṭike, guṇṭava, gūṭava a harrow. DED (S) 1409.

1690 *Ma.* kuṇṭa slave; dirty woman. *Ka.* guṇḍa servant. *Te.* guṇḍāḍu id. DED 1410.

1691 *Nk.* gundap- to wind round (*tr.*). *Pa.* guṇḍ- to bend (*intr.*); gundpip- (gundpit-) to make to bend. *Kui* guṇḍis kopka to squat, sit on the heels (for kopka, see 1628). DEDS 236.

1692 *Te.* guṇḍa powder. *Pa.* guṇḍa dust. *Go.* (M.) guṇḍam powder; (Ko.) guṇḍal sawdust (*Voc.* 1117). *Konḍa* guṇḍa powder, dust. *Pe.* guṇḍa flour. *Maṇḍ.* guṇḍa powder. *Kuwi* (Su.) guṇḍa, (F.) gūṇḍu flour. *Kur.* guṇḍnā to reduce to powder; guṇḍā powder, flour, fragments, (Hahn) flour made of rice (also guṇḍi). *Malt.* kuṇḍo anything reduced to powder; guṇḍi dust. /Cf. *Skt.* guṇḍaka-dust, powder; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4193. DED(S) 1411.

1693 *Ta.* kuṇṭi heart, kidney, roe of fish; kuṇṭi-kkāy kidneys, heart. *Ma.* kuṇṭi-kkāyi cashew fruit without the nut, and other analogies (kidneys). *Ka.* guṇḍige the heart, courage; guṇḍi-kāyi the heart (in a physical sense only). *Tu.* guṇḍigē the breast, heart; bravery, courage; guṇḍe courage; guṇḍe-kāyi the heart. *Te.* guṇḍe, guṇḍelu, guṇḍiya the chest, heart, courage, boldness; guṇḍe-kāya the heart; guṇḍā brave, bold; rude, rough. *Nk.* guṇḍur-kāya kidney. *Pa.* (S.) guṇḍer-kāya heart. *Go.* (Tr.) guṇḍur-kāyā kidney; (Ma.) guṇḍe, guṇḍru kāya, (S.) guṇḍe kāya, (Ko.) guṇḍer kāya heart; (S.) guṇḍe gizzard; (Ko.) guṇḍe chest (*Voc.* 1119). *Konḍa* (BB) guṇḍa id.; guṇḍa kāya heart. *Malt.* konḍa id. DED(S) 1412.

1693A *Ta.* kuṇṭi buttocks, rump; bottom (as of a vessel), end of a fruit or nut opposite to the stalk. *Ma.* kuṇṭi posteriors, anus;

bottom of a vessel. *Ka.* kuṇḍe buttocks, anus; bottom of a vessel. *Te.* kuṇṭe anus. *Ga.* (P.) kuṇḍ id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kūṇa buttock. DED(S) 1413.

1694 *Ka.* (Hav.) kuṇḍige plantain flower bud. *Tu.* (B-K.) kuṇḍige the plantain flower.

1695 *Ta.* kuṇṭu ball, anything globular and heavy, bullet, testicle of beasts. *Ko.* guṇḍ gal, kal guṇḍ a huge, round stone; guṇḍ gaṭ a way of tying up a person in a ball. *Ka.* guṇḍa roundness; guṇḍu anything globular, round stone for grinding, boulder, plummet, testicle of beasts, bullet; guṇḍage, guṇḍuge of a round, globular form. *Tu.* guṇḍu anything round, ball, bullet; round, globular; guṇḍe round. *Te.* guṇḍu bullet, rock, bead, anything spherical; guṇḍrani, guṇḍramu round, spherical, cylindrical; rubbu-guṇḍu stone pestle or roller used in grinding things in a mortar. *Kol.* guṇḍ stone; (SR.) rubguṇḍ pounding stone. *Nk.* ghunḍ stone. *Ga.* (S.³) kuṇḍran round. *Go.* (S.) guṇḍkula pēru bead necklace (*Voc.* 1121); (M.) gonḍra round (*Voc.* 1195); (ASu.) guṇḍāl id. Cf. 1680 *Ka.* guḍḍu. /Cf. *Mar.* gūḍ, gūḍā stone, esp. round stone. DED(S) 1414.

1696 *Go.* (Mu.) gundral (*pl.* gundrahk) a kind of quail (*Voc.* 1122). *Kur.* guṇḍri quail. DEDS 237.

1697 *Ma.* kuṇṇa penis. *Ka.* (Nanj.) kuṇṇe mari id. *Koḍ.* kuṇṇe id. *Tu.* kuṇṇē id. DED 1415.

1698 *Ma.* kutanam remainder, refuse, grated coconut from which the milk is expressed. *Te.* koda, kodava remainder. DED 1416.

1699 *Ta.* kutappu (kutappi-), kutatṭu (kutatṭi-) to turn about food in the mouth, munch. *Te.* (K.) kodupu id. DED 1417.

1700 *Ka.* kudarū, kudirū, kuduru low ground, a hollow, bed of a stream, stream. *Tu.* kuduru small island, sandbank. *Go.* (Mu.) kudur sand (*Voc.* 752). *Kur.* kudar low-situated ricefields; (Hahn) kudur nāl wet or low fields. DEDS(N) 238.

1701 *Pa.* gudaḷ a kind of tree. *Go.* (Mu.) kudal a tree the bark of which is used for making rope (*Voc.* 750). *Kui* kudali a forest tree from the bark of which the ancients made clothes. DEDS(N) 239.

1702 *Ta.* kutalai lisp, prattle of children, soft talk (as of young girls); simpleton; kutalaimai indistinctness as in child's prattle; kutatṭu (kutatṭi-) to babble, prattle. *To.* kwiṭil stammerer. *Ka.* kodalu, kodlu to hesitate in speaking, stammer, mutter with the omission of a syllable; *n.* (also kodāl) act of stammering; kodala stammerer. *Tu.* kodḍē, godḍē stammering, lisp. *Te.* kotuku, koduku to speak with some syllables suppressed, mumble, hesitate in speaking; *n.* low mumbling speech, mutter; (K.) kodalu stam-

mering, mumbling; (K.) kodalincu to lisp as children do, speak softly. DED 1418.

1703 *Ta. kutaṛu* (kutari-) to become loose, dishevelled. *Ma. kutaṛuka* to shake off. *Konḍa kut-* (-t-) to strip off, remove (clothing), untie (knot), open (doors). *Pe. kut-* (-t-) to loosen, unfasten, take off (hat). *Kuwi* (Isr.) kud- (-it-) to shift, move (*intr.*); kut- (-h-) to shift (*tr.*). DEDS 240.

1704 *Ta. kutaṛu* (kutari-) to dig up and scatter. *Te. kodaru* to be scattered. DEDS 241.

1705 *Ta. kuti* (-pp-, -tt-) to jump, leap, bound, frolic, leap over, escape from, splash (as water), spurt out; *n.* jump, leap; kutippu leaping. *Ma. kuti* leap, gallop; kutikka to jump, skip, boil, bubble up; kutukkuka to take a spring in order to leap. *Ka. gudi* to jump, stamp, make a noise with the feet; kuduku to trot; *n.* trotting; (Hav. S.) gudiku to jump. *Tu. guttu* a leap, jump; a stride. *Te. kudupu* to shake (*tr.*), agitate, jolt; *n.* shaking, jolting; kudulu to be shaken, jolt. (K. also) shake while walking, flutter in agony; kudilincu to shake (*tr.*); kudilika shaking, agitation, jolting. *Konḍa gudlis-* (-t-) to shake violently. *Kur. kuddnā* to move about; kudāba'ānā to make run; kudākudi in hot haste; kudur-kudur at a trot. Cf. 1711(a) *Ta. kutirai*. DED(S) 1419.

1706 *Ka.* (Hav.) kudi turn. *Tu. kudi* id., instalment.

1707 *Ta. kuti*, kutiñ-kāl, kuti-kkāl, kuti-kāl heel of the foot. *Ma. kuti*, kuti-kāl id. *Te. gudi-kālu* id. DED 1420.

1708 *Kui* (K.) guti mouth. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) guti, (F. S. Isr.) gūti id. DEDS 242.

1709 *Ta. kutir* (-v- -nt-) to be settled, determined, fixed up. *Ma. kutir* small mounds of earth in ricefields, on which the rice is sown and after it is grown sufficiently, is transplanted with a hoe. *Ko. kud-id-* (it-) to fix firmly in ground, tamp earth around (post), hammer end of iron bar to shorten it, apply force. *Ka. kuduru* to settle, recover from illness, be set, arranged, fixed, settled, set right, be reformed, become firm, resolute, prosper, succeed; *n.* (also kudri) settlement, symmetry, orderliness, health, a garden bed, a rim preventing grain flying out of a mortar, a ring of cord to prevent a pot from rolling over. *Tu. kuduruni* to recover from sickness; kudi fixed, settled. *Te. kuduru* to become settled, established, be adjusted or arranged, suit, fit, become calm, become firm, resolute, fixed in opinion, be cured, be set right, terminate successfully; *n.* recovery of health, adjustment, fitness, beauty, symmetry, steadiness, a ring of straw, rope, etc., placed under a pot to prevent its rolling over, a support, a rim of stone or other material placed under a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, a garden bed; well-formed, beautiful; kudurcu, kudirincu to arrange, adjust, settle, cure, rectify;

kudirika state of being well adjusted, steadiness; (K.) kodaru to increase, abound; kuduṭa-baḍu to become settled, well-grounded, arranged, quieted, pacified. *Konḍa guduri* a long pial in the house to keep waterpots, etc. on. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kudru top of fireplace. DED(S) 1421.

1710 *Ta. kutir* large earthen receptacle for storing grain. *Ka. kudir* receptacle for grain made of earthen hoops or bamboo mats, a granary. DED 1422.

1711 (a) *Ta. kutirai* horse; cock of a gun. *Ma. kutira* horse, cavalry. *Ko. kudyr* horse. *To. kiṭir* id. *Ka. kudire*, kudure, kudare id., a knight at chess; cock of a gun. *Koḍ. kudire* horse. *Tu. kudurē* id.; lock of a gun, (B-K.) catch of an umbrella; (B-K.) grasshopper. *Te. kudira*, kudaramu horse. Cf. 1705 *Ta. kuti*.

(b) *Te. gurramu* horse; (Su. 1973) lock of a gun. *Kol. gurram* horse. *Nk. ghurram* id. *Nk. (Ch.) kummam/kurram* id. *Pa. gurrol* (pl. gurroci) id. *Go. (Ko.) gurram* (pl. gurrak) id. (*Voc.* 1157). *Konḍa guram* id. *Kuwi* (F.) gūrumi, (S.) gurromi id. /On the possibility of *Te. gurramu* being derived from IA (Skt. ghoṭaka-), see Burrow, *IJDL* 1.23-4. DED(S, N) 1423, DEN 22 (united Su. 1973).

1712 *Pa. kudur ḍokka* a kind of lizard. *Go. (A. Ko.) kudur ḍokke* id.; (Mu.) kudur ḍekke garden lizard; (Ch.) kidri ḍokke house lizard (*Voc.* 753). DED(S) 1424.

1713 *Ta. kutai* loop, running knot, button or clasp of a bracelet. *Ma. kuta* loop (as of bowstring); kutam tightness, elasticity. *Ka. kude* a fetter; gutta closeness, tightness; gudi to tie the feet or legs; gudi, gudige, guduge, gudupu rope for the feet used in climbing palm trees; guddi a clog tied to the neck of cattle. *Te. kudiyu* to become tight or close (as a knot); guttamu fitting, tight (as a bracelet); (K.) kuducu to hold tight, tie tight; gudi-garra a clog tied to the neck of cattle. *Pa. guḍam* button. *Go. (Mu.) gudam* id. (*Voc.* 1125). DED(S) 1425.

1714 *Ta. kutai* notch at end of bow to secure the loop of a bowstring, notch at the feather end of an arrow; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten the bowstring at the notch. *Ma. kuta* notch of bow or arrow, notch or step in a log of wood or rough ladder used for climbing, steps of well or ladder; kutekka to make a notch; kutam notch. *Kuwi* (Su.) kudi tip of bow. DED(S) 1426.

1715 *Manḍ. gudgā-* to blaze; gudva flame. *Kuwi* (T.) gudva, (F.) gūḍuvwa, (S.) guduwa id. DEDS 243.

1716 *Ka. (Hav.) kutta* straight up. *Tu. (B-K.) kutta* vertical, steep, straight.

1717 *Ta. kutti* bottle, vial for oil or ointment. *Koḍ. kutti* tall, narrow container made of bamboo or bell-metal; pa- kutti milking pot. *Tu. kutti* a liquid measure as of oil, etc. DED 1427.

1718 *Ka.* kuttige throat, neck, throat and neck. *Te.* kutika, kutuka throat; kuttika, kuttuka throat, gullet, voice, tone; gontu, gontuka throat, voice, tone. *Nk.* kutka throat. *Pa.* kunda gölu nape of the neck. *Konda* gotika throat; (Sova dial.) kutu neck. *Pe.* kuta, in: kuta asponḍ hiccough. *Maṇḍ.* kuta ahponḍ id. *Kuwi* (T.) kuta, in: kuta ve'uri id.; (F.) kuta vē'uri aiyali to hiccough; (S.) kūtha wiuri hicock (*sic*); (for ve'uri, see 5383). DED(S) 1428.

1719 *Ta.* kuttu (kutti-) to puncture, pierce, bore, perforate, stab, sew, gore, insert punctuation marks, dig; pain, ache (as the head); *n.* thrust, stab, puncture, prick, incision, goading, dot, punctuation mark, acute pain, ache; kuttal internal pain, aching, wounding; kutti iron probe to test the contents of a sack, coulter of a plough; kutar (-v-, -nt-) to peck at. *Ma.* kuttuka to pierce, stab, sting, embroider, dig, prick in an ola, write, *vb. intr.* of piercing pain; kuttikka to get made by a tailor; kuttu a stab, prick, dot, pain; kutaruka to stab, pierce. *Ko.* kut- (kuty-) to pierce, prick, sew, butt with horn, gore; (belly) aches with pricking sensation; kut pierced hole, half of cloak; kutl act of pricking, goring, butting. *To.* kut- (kuty-) to pierce, stitch, sew, dip (something into something), thrust (hand into hole, pocket, water); kut sewing, seam, half of cloak. *Koḍ.* kutt- (kutti-) to thrust (with end of stick), gore. *Tu.* kuttuni to bore, pierce; kuttu a prick, puncture, very small hole; kuttaruni to feel a biting or itching sensation, ache; kuttāṭa, kuttāṭa pain. *Konda* gut- (-t-) to stitch (as a leaf-plate, leaf-cup, etc., flowers into a garland), pierce, butt; *caus.* gutis-/gutpis-. *Pe.* kund- (kunt-) to punch with fist, pierce with spear; kutkahā- to strike one another with fists. *Maṇḍ.* kut- to punch with fist; kund- (kunt-) to pierce, prod. *Kui* kuta (kuti-) to prick; *n.* act of pricking. *Kuwi* (S.) kuttinai to stab, stitch; (Su.) kut- (-it-) to prick. *Br.* xutting to dig, probe. Cf. 1722 *Ta.* kuntāli. DED(S) 1429.

1720 *Ta.* kuttu (kutti-) to plant, set, fix in the ground, set on edge (as bricks in arching, terracing); kuttāṇ-kal, kuttu-kkal stone or brick laid upright on edge. *Ko.* kut- (kuty-) to build up stones into wall. ? *To.* kušt- (kušty-) to build (wall of pen, etc.) with stones. *Go.* (Elwin) kutukal, (Grigson) koto-kal memorial menhir (*Voc.* 743). DED(S) 1430.

1721 *To.* kwit open place surrounded by thickets. *Ka.* kuttur, kuttar bush, thicket; gutti bush. DED(S) 1431.

1722 *Ta.* kuntāli, kuntāli pickaxe. *Ma.* kuntāli, kuntāli id. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) kidli a spade. *Ko.* kuda-y hoe. *Ka.* guddali, gudli a kind of pickaxe, hoe. *Koḍ.* guddali hoe with spade-like blade. *Tu.* guddali, guddoli, (B-K.) guddolji a kind of pickaxe; guddolipuni to dig with a pickaxe. *Te.* guddali, (VPK) guddili,

guddela, guddeli, guddēlu a hoe; guddalincu to hoe. *Nk.* kudal spade. *Go.* (G. Mu.) kudar spade, axe; (Ma. M. Ko.) guddar spade, hoe (*Voc.* 749); (LuS.) goodar hoe. *Konda* gudeli hoe-like instrument for digging. *Malt.* qodali a spade. Cf. 1719 *Ta.* kuttu. / Cf. *Skt.* kuddāla- spade, hoe; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3286. DED(S, N) 1432.

1723 *Ka.* kunda a pillar of bricks, etc. *Tu.* kunda pillar, post. *Te.* kunda id. *Malt.* kunda block, log. ? Cf. *Ta.* kantu pillar, post. DED(S) 1433.

1724 *Ta.* kuntam haystack. *Ka.* kuttari a stack, rick. DED 1434.

1725 *Ta.* kuntanam interspace for setting gems in a jewel; fine gold (< *Te.*). *Ka.* kundaṇa setting a precious stone in fine gold; fine gold; kundana fine gold. *Tu.* kundaṇa pure gold. *Te.* kundanamu fine gold used in very thin foils in setting precious stones; setting precious stones with fine gold. DED 1435.

1726 *Ta.* kuntāni large mortar, protective ring placed over a mortar to prevent the grain from scattering. *Ma.* kuntāni, kuntāni mortar for beating paddy. *Ka.* kundaṇige, kundaṇi, kundaṇige wooden rim of a mortar so placed as to keep in the contents while beating. *Te.* kundi, kundene rim of stone or other material placed upon a mortar to prevent spilling of rice, etc. DED 1436.

1727 *Kol.* (Kin.) gunti bow. *Go.* (A.) gunti, (S.) gunṭi id.; (Ma.) guncili pellet-bow (*Voc.* 1132). *Pe.* guṇci, guṇca id. *Kur.* guṇṭhā, gunṭhā id. *Malt.* guṇṭa id. DED(S, N) 1437.

1728 *Ta.* kuntu (kunti-) to sit on the heels with legs folded upright, squat; *n.* sitting on the heels, squatting. *Ma.* kuttuka to squat, sit on one's heels. *Ka.* kuntu, kūtu having sat down. *Tu.* (B-K.) kutoṇu to sit. *Te.* gontu-gūrcuṇḍu to squat, sit with the soles of the feet fully on the ground and the buttocks touching it or close to it; kudikilu, kudikilābaḍu to squat down; kundikālḷu, kundikundikālḷu a boys' game like leapfrog; kundēlu hare. *Go.* (Ko.) kud- to sit (*Voc.* 748); *caus.* (KoyaT.) kup-, (KoyaSu.) kuppis-; (many dialects) kuttul a stool to sit on (*Voc.* 745). DED(S, N) 1438.

1729 *Kui* gunda (gundi-) to sprout, bud, shoot forth into bud or ear; *n.* a sprouting, budding. ? *Kuwi* (Isr.) kunda a very small plot of ground (e.g. for seed-bed). *Kur.* kundnā to germinate, bud, shoot out; kundrnā to be born; kundrkā birth; kundrta'-ānā to generate, beget, produce. *Malt.* kunde to be born, be created. DED 1439.

1730 *Kui* gunduri (*pl.* gunduraka) a round thing, circle; round, circular, surrounding; gunjeri round, circular, surrounding, all around. *Kuwi* (F.) kundraōmi grāyu a round hole. DEDS 245.

1731 (a) *Ta.* kuppam multitude, heap; kuppai heap, as of manure, mound, multitude; kuppai heap, mound, sweepings, rubbish, excrement, dung. *Ma.* kupa heap of dirt or refuse. *Ko.* kip heap of weeds, rubbish; ki(p) pa·c rubbish heap near house where people defecate, defecation. *To.* kip rubbish. *Ka.* kuppe, guppe heap, pile, dung-hill; kuppaiisu to heap, amass; kuppu to heap up; koppai heap. *Koḍ.* kuppi a dropping of dung. *Tu.* kuppè, guppè, kippè, kompa, kompè heap. *Te.* kupa heap, pile, collection, assemblage, (MBE 1978, p. 127) heap of dirt, dungheap; guppu to place in heaps or lots; kuppāgūra abundance; in heaps, abundantly; kopparamu, kopramu increase, rise, swell; kopparincu to increase, rise, swell; koppa-rinta increasing; goppu small elevation in a field; gubballi mountain, hill. *Kol.* (SR.) kupp kal- to gather. *Pa.* kupa stack, mound; kopp- to be full; kopip- (kopit-) to fill up; kopa full; koppa small hillock. *Ga.* (Oll.) kop- to be full, (river) overflows; kope hill, forest; (S.) kuppā heap; (S.³) kop- to be full; kopup- to fill (*tr.*); koppen full. *Go.* (A. S. Ko.) kupa, (Mu.) kupa, (Ma.) guppa heap, stack; (L.) kupā kiyanā to gather together; kupāhanā to gather, collect (*Voc.* 760); (Ko.) gubbal hillock (*Voc.* 1139). *Konḍa* kupa heap (of grain); kumba small conical heap; (BB) koparam hump of bullock; gopu bank or bund of tank. *Pe.* kupa heap, stack; kupli mound of earth; gomon hump of ox (or with 1743 *Ta.* kumiṟ). *Mand.* kupa heap; kupki- to fill; guper hump of ox (or with 1743 *Ta.* kumiṟ). *Kui* kupa hillock; kopa hump, cow's hump. *Kuwi* (F.) kūpa mound; (Su.) kupli hillock; (P.) kupa stack; (S.) kuppū ānai to overfill; (Su.) gu'u hump of ox. *Kur.* xoppnā to form into a pile, heap up; xoprā to be heaped up; xopōrxolā, (Bleses also) xoporkā abundant, swarming. *Malt.* qope to heap, pile up; *n.* heap, pile; qopre to come together, assemble. Cf. 1741 *Ta.* kumi. DED(S, N) 1440, DEDS 247.

(b) *To.* kofoy top of a hill, horizon (where sun is at rising). *Ka.* (Hav.) kobe top of a coconut tree; kobaḷu top of a roof. *Tu.* kubaḷu top of the roof; kubè top of a coconut tree. *Kor.* (O.) kobali top of the roof; kobe top of a coconut tree. *Te.* kopparamu, kopramu the top, summit, a turret; koppu the crest or ridge of a roof.

1732 *Ta.* kuppam village, small village of fishermen and other low-caste people; kumpai settlement (esp. of Pañcamas). *Ka.* koppa, koppal small village; koppaḷa *n.* of villages; kompe small village or hamlet, hut; (Badaga; Hock.) kombe Kurumba village. *Tu.* koppa hut of the lowest grade of pariahs called Mārimanṣery. *Te.* kuppamu small village or hamlet; kompa house (used only in contempt). *Kol.* (SR.) kuppi hut. *Kui* kumbu house (balance word of iḍu id.). *Kur.* kumbā log-hut. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3938, *khōppa-, *khōmpa-. DED(S) 1441.

1733 *Ka.* (Nanj.) gumpu forest, thick growth. *Pa.* (S.) guppa scrub. *Go.* guppa (Grigson) undergrowth, (Ko.) thick forest; (Mu.) gupsal full of leaves, bushy (*Voc.* 1136); (Tr.) gubiā dense tangle of tall grass and thorn at the foot of a thorny bush (*Voc.* 1138). *Kui* guba a bush. *Kur.* xoppā shrub, bush. Cf. 1741 *Ta.* kumi. DEDS(N) 246.

1734 *Konḍa* kupi crab. *Pe.* kupi id. *Mand.* kupe id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōpi, (S.) kuppi, (Su. P.) kupi id. ? Cf. *Ta.* (TATD) köppān female crab. DED(S) 1442.

1735 *Ka.* (Hav.) kuppū a bird. *Tu.* kupulu, kupū, (B-K.) kupū the crow-pheasant.

1736 *Ta.* kuppuru (kuppuru-, kuppuru-) to traverse, cross, leap or spring across; fall headlong. *Ko.* kup broad jump with even feet; kup a·r- to make a standing broad jump. *To.* kup leap; kup-o-ry standing broad jump. *Ka.* kuppū to leap, jump, leap over, join the feet together and jump; kuppaiisu, kuppaiisu to fix the feet together and jump, jump over; lift up and throw to the ground; kuppisu to cause (an animal) to jump with joined feet; kippari to jump. *Te.* kuppincu to bring the feet together or take firm footing, holding in the breath, when about to jump; kuppigantu a leap, jump; gumpena a leap. ? *Ga.* (S.³) kovk- (kovuk-) to jump. *Pe.* gum- id.; gup- to climb. *Mand.* gum- to jump. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gumb- (-it-) id. DED(S) 1444.

1737 *Ta.* kuppai-mēni *Acalypha indica* (mēni id.). *Ma.* kupa-mēni id. *Ka.* kuppe, kuppe-giḍa id. *Te.* kuppēṇṇa, (acc. to some authorities also) kuppi id. DED 1445.

1738 *Ka.* gubu gubu ēgu to stand up in a tumultuous or noisy manner; gubāru noise of a crowd. *Te.* gubagubalu hubbub, tumult; gubagubal-ādu to be in great excitement or uproar. Cf. 1744 *Ta.* kumuṟu. / Cf. *H.* gubār outcry. DED 1446.

1739 *Ta.* kumaṭṭu (kumaṭṭi-) to retch, have vomiting sensation, keck, vomit, eject, detest; *n.* vomiting with loathing, kecking. *Ka.* kumuṭu loathsomeness, nauseousness, mustiness, damp smell, decay. / Cf. *Mar.* kubaṭ rank, musty, mouldy. DED 1447.

1740 *Ta.* kumari cultivation in hills. *Ka.* kumari, (PBh.) kummari a piece of ground in a jungle, on which the trees are cut down and burned, whereafter it is cultivated for one or two years only; (Hav.) kummēri forest cultivation. *Tu.* kumēru a waste land cleared for cultivation. DED 1448.

1741 *Ta.* kumi (-v-, -nt-) to be heaped up, accumulate, crowd; (-pp-, -tt-) to heap up, accumulate, gather; (Koll.) kumiyaḷ pile; kuvi (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, press up (as people), be piled up (as sand, grain), be accumulated, stored up; (-pp-, -tt-) to heap up, pile up conically, accumulate, hoard up; kuvavu (kuvavi-) to be piled up; heap up, gather;

n. heap, pile, assemblage, mound; *kuvāl*, *kuvai* heap, pile, collection, mound; *kuviyāl*, *kuvivu* heap, pile; *kumpu* crowd, collection, group; *kumpal* id., heap, clump, cluster; *kumpam*, *kumpi* heap; *kūppu* (*kūppi*-) to heap up (as sand or grain); *kūvai* crowd, gathering. *Ma.* *kumi* heap (as of rice), stack, pile; *kumiyuka* to be heaped together; *kum-ikka*, *kumekka* to heap up; *kuvika* to be assembled; *kuvikka* to heap up; *kūmpal* a heap; *kūmpikka* to heap. *Ko.* *gub* a division or group of people; *gubl* crowd, herd; *gum* a plant. *To.* *kubil* herd; *kupy* crowd, herd, bunch (of coins on neck-chain, or hanging from armlet). *Ka.* *gumi*, *gummi*, *gummu*, *gumme*, *gumpu* heap, crowd, multitude; *gubaru*, *guburu* thickness, crowdedness, thick foliage of a tree or shrub. *Tu.* *gumugumu* noise of a multitude; *gumpu* flock, crowd, multitude, heap. *Te.* *gumi* crowd, multitude; *gumpu* id., group; *guburu*, *gumuru* thickness (as of foliage), a cluster; *kuva*, *kuvva* heap, pile. *Kol.* *gum* assembly; *gum er-* to assemble. *Nk.* *ghuma er-* id. *Pa.* *kum-* to heap on to. *Go.* (*Ma.*) *gum ki-* to assemble, collect (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 1142). *Konḍa* *kumba* a small heap conical in shape; (*BB*) *kuma* a heap. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *kumbra* clump of trees; (*Su. P.*) *gumomi*, (*Su.*) *gombu* heap; (*S.*) *gompu* *gompu hō'nai* to swarm; (*Isr.*) *gōmbu* heap; *gumbra* clump of trees. Cf. 1731(a) *Ta.* *kuppam* and 1733 *Ka.* *gumpu*. DED(S, N) 1449.

1742 *Ta.* *kumiṛ* coomb teak, small cashmere tree; *kūmpal* coomb teak, *Gmelina arborea*. *Ma.* *kumiṛ*, *kumpiṛ* *G. asiatica*. *Ka.* (*Lush.*) *kumuḷe*, *kumbuḍi*, *kūḷe* *G. arborea*. *Koḍ.* *kummi*, *kumbiḷi* id. *Te.* (*Lush.*) *gumuḍu*, *gumuḍu* *G. arborea* and *asiatica*; (*Inscr.*) *kumaḍu* *G. arborea*. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) *kumre* *G. arborea*. *Pa.* *gumṛi* id. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *gummur marā* the kumīn tree, *Careya arborea* (*Voc.* 1149); (*Koya Lush.*) *gumudu* *G. arborea*; (*LuS.*) *koomooree* the koombhee tree. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.)* *kumudā-* *G. arborea*. DED 1450.

1743 *Ta.* *kumiṛ* knob (as of wooden sandals), stud; pommel, hump of an ox; *kumiṛi* boss, knob (as of wooden sandals); *kuppi* ferrule (e.g. on scabbard, horn of ox). *Ma.* *kumiṛ* knob, pommel; mushroom; *kuppi* brass knob on tip of bullock's horn. *Ka.* *gubbi* knob, protuberance; *kuppu*, *guppu* an abnormal globular excrescence of the body; *gubāru* swelling. *Tu.* *gubbi*, *gubbē* stud, ornamental knob, button. *Te.* *gubaka* knob, boss, stud; *gubba* id., protuberance, woman's breast; *guburu* protuberance; *kuppe* knob. *Konḍa* (*BB*) *koparam* hump of bullock. *Pe.* *gomon* hump of ox (or with 1731(a) *Ta.* *kuppam*). *Mand.* *gupeṛ* id. (or with 1731(a) *Ta.* *kuppam*). DED(S) 1451.

1744 *Ta.* *kumuṛu* (*kumuṛi*-) to resound, trumpet, bellow, crash (as thunder), have confused uproar; *kumuṛal* roaring, resounding; *kumiṛu* (*kumiṛi*-) to resound, roar. *Ma.*

kumuṛuka to make thundering sound. Cf. 1738 *Ka.* *gubu gubu ēṇu*. DED 1452.

1745 *Ta.* *kumuṛu* (*kumuṛi*-) to gush out, as milk from the breast. *Te.* *kummarincu* to pour out (*tr.*); *kummaril(lu)* to flow out, gush out; *gumma* one spirt, jet or gush (of milk from the teat of a cow, etc.). From DED(S) 1443.

1746 *Ta.* *kumai* (-v-, -nt-) to be overboiled, be boiled soft to a mash, be destroyed, be distressed; (-pp-, -tt-) to over-boil, reduce to a mash by boiling, tread out into a mash, destroy, annoy; *n.* destruction, distress; *kumuḥku* (*kumuḥki*-) to mash (*intr.*). ? *Tu.* *kumevuni* to decay, putrefy (as meat); *kumetely* putrid meat or fish. *Te.* (*Merolu*) *kumṭu* nauseating smell. Cf. 1753 *Ka.* *kumbu*. DED(N) 1453.

1747 *Ta.* *kumpam* upper part of the back between the shoulders. *Ma.* (*Tiyya*) *kumbi* buttocks. ? *Ko.* *kipc* id. *To.* *kub* back; behind. DED(N) 1454.

1748 *Ta.* *kumpi* mud, mire, or slough emitting stinking smell. *To.* *kub*, in: *ku(b)* *baṭ-* (two calves) take on the same smell (from a mixture of scented plants in mud) (for *paṭ-*, see 4034). *Tu.* *gumma* stench, stinking. *Te.* *gummi* mire, deep mud. Cf. 1822 *Ta.* *kuṛai*. DED(S) 1456.

1749 *Ma.* *kumpi* penis. *Tu.* *kumbi* id. DED(S) 1457.

1750 *Ta.* *kump-iṭu* (*iṭuv-*, *iṭṭ-*) to join hands in worship, make obeisance with the hands joined and raised, beg, entreat; *n.* worship. *Ma.* *kump-iṭuka*, *kumm-iṭuka* to bow down, prostrate oneself, worship. *Ko.* *kub-iṭ-* (*iṭ-*) to bow down, pray; *kumiṭe-* salutation used by Kota to Badaga or Kurumba. *To.* *kub-id-* (*iṭ-*) to salute (not used of religious salutation); ? *ku·ḍ-* (*ku·ḍḍ-*) to bow, bend down. *Ka.* *kumbu* bending, bowing down, obeisance; *kumbiḍu* to bow down, do obeisance. DED 1458.

1751 *Ta.* *kumpiṭu-caṭṭi* chafing-dish, portable furnace, potsherd in which fire is kept by goldsmiths; *kumutam* oven, stove; *kummaṭṭi* chafing-dish. *Ka.* *kuppadiḡe*, *kuppaṭe*, *kum-paṭe*, *kummaṭa*, *kummaṭe* id. *Te.* *kumpaṭi* id. Cf. 1752 *Ta.* *kumpu*. DED(S) 1459.

1752 *Ta.* *kumpu* (*kumpi*-) to become charred (as food when boiled with insufficient water); *kumpal* smell of charred rice; *kumpi* hot ashes; *kumuṛu* (*kumuṛi*-) to burst with distress; *kumai* (-v-, -nt-) to be hot, sultry. *Ma.* *kumpi*, *kumpiri* mirage; *kumpal* inward heat; *kummu* expr. descriptive of heat; *kummal* sultriness, mustiness; *kumuṛuka*, *kumiṛuka* to be hot, close; *kumuṛal* oppressive heat; ? *kukkuka* to be hot; ? *kuppu* heat. *Ka.* *come* to begin to burn, as fire or anger. *Tu.* *kumbi* mirage; *gumulu* fire burning in embers; *gumuluni* to be hot, feel hot as in a fit of fever. *Te.* *kummu* smouldering ashes; *kumulu*

to smoulder, burn slowly underneath without flame, be consumed inwardly, grieve, pine. *Go.* (Hislop) kum smoke (*Voc.* 763); (*Tr.*) gubri fine ashes of burnt-out fire (*Voc.* 1141); (*Koya Su.*) kumpōd smoke. Cf. 1751 *Ta.* kumpiṭu-catti. / Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) kumuli- fire-place. DED(S, N) 1460.

1753 *Ka.* kumbu decay (of dry trees or bamboos). *Koḍ.* kumbi dry rot, rust. *Tu.* kumbu rottenness; rotten, decayed. Cf. 1746 *Ta.* kumai. DED(N) 1461.

1754 *Ta.* kummaṭṭam a small drum. *Te.* gummeṭa, gummēta a kind of small drum. *Go.* (F-H.) gumela kind of drum (*Voc.* 1145). DED(S) 1462.

1755 *Ta.* kummāyam lime, mortar. *Ma.* kummāyam lime, chunam. *Tu.* kumāya, kummāya lime, mortar. DED 1463.

1756 *Ta.* kummi, kommi dance with clapping of hands and singing, esp. among girls; kommai clapping of hands, as in dancing; kumaṇṭai a merry dance. *Ma.* kummi clapping hands, a play of women. DED(S) 1464.

1757 *Koḍ.* kumme stomach. *Go.* (Ma.) kummi id. (*Voc.* 770). *Kui* kūmba lower part of the abdomen. DED(S, N) 248.

1758 *Ka.* gumma bugbear, devil. *Tu.* gummē id. / ? Cf. *Skt.* kūśma-, kūśma- n. of an imp or goblin. DED 1465.

1759 *Te.* kommire-pāmu a sort of eel. *Nk.* kumre an eel-like fish. *Pa.* kumṛa min kind of fish called in Hi. bām [eel]. DED 1466.

1760 *Ta.* kuy seasoning with spices, spicy seasoned curry. *Te.* kūra a vegetable, garden-stuff or curry-stuff. *Koḷ.* (Br.) kucce curry. *Nk.* kucce cooked vegetables. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kucce id. *Pa.* kucca vegetables, greens. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuse, (S.) kucce vegetables. *Go.* (Tr.) kusri dal, i.e. cooked pulse; (W.) kusri vegetable; (Mu.) kusir, kusri, (Ma.) kusir(i) cooked vegetable; (L.) kusor herbs, vegetables (*Voc.* 812). *Koṇḍa* kusa edible greens and vegetables. *Pe.* kuca vegetables, curry. *Maṇḍ.* kuca id. *Kui* kūsa edible leaves, greens, vegetables, herbs, addition to curry. *Kuwi* (S.) kuca curry; (Su. P.) kucca cooked vegetable. Cf. 1617 *Ta.* kirai. DED(S) 1467.

1761 *Koḍ.* (Nalknad dial.) kuyñ- (kuyyuvñ-, kuyññj-), (Mercara and Virajpet dial.) kuynd- (kuyndi-) to feel prickly. *Tu.* kuyuluni to inflame, as the eyes or a boil. DEDS 249.

1762 *Ta.* kuyam (kucam- first member of cpd.) potter caste; kuyavañ, kucavañ potter; fem. kuyatti, kucatti; kō potter. *Ma.* kuyavan, kuśavan potter; fem. kuyatti, kuyavi, kuśavi. *Ko.* ko·v Kota man; ko·ty Kota woman; ko· mog Kota child; ko· ka·l Kota village (for ka·l, see 1484). *To.* kwī·f Kota man; kwī·ty Kota woman; kwī· ko·l Kota village. *Ka.* kōva, kuvara potter. *Tu.* kusave id. DED (S) 1468.

1763 *Ta.* kuyil (kuyilv-, kuyiñr-) to bore, perforate, tunnel; n. hole, perforation. *Koḍ.* kuy- (kuyyuv-, kuyñj-) (hole) is bored; (kuyp-, kuyv-) to bore (hole), (fly, ant) bites; kuy pain felt from a fly's or bee's sting, a bee's stinging organ; (Mercara dial.) kuyli bee's sting. DED(S) 1469.

1764 *Ta.* kuyil koel, Indian cuckoo, *Eudynamis honorata*; (kuyilv-, kuyiñr-) to call, whoop, halloo; utter, tell; kuyiṛru (kuyiṛri-) to tell, utter. *Ma.* kuyil, kuṛil Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus* or *E. orientalis*. *Ka.* kukil cuckoo; vb. to cry as a cuckoo; (Kumt.; U.P.U.) kūgula cuckoo. *Tu.* kōgilē, kōjilē, (B-K.) kuyilū id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) kuhu paṭa id. / Cf. *Skt.* kokila- Indian cuckoo; cf. *Pkt.* kuhila- id. DED(S, N) 1470.

1765 *Ta.* kuyil, kuyiñ cloud. *Go.* (Tr.) kuhkār fog, mist (*Voc.* 817); (Mu.) guhra sky, cloud (*Voc.* 1169). *Kui* kutu kueṛi mist, fog. / Cf. *Skt.* kuhī-, kuheḍī-, etc. id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3386. DEN 23.

1766 *Ta.* kurakam myna, starling, *Acridotheres tristis*. *Ka.* goravañka, goravañke the common maina, *A. tristis*, or the pastor. *Te.* goruvañka, gōra, gōrañka, gōriñka, gōruvañka myna. *Go.* (Koya Su.) gōrōḍ id. DED(N) 1471.

1767 *Ta.* kurañku (kurañki-) to bend, incline, droop, wither, hang down, dangle, repose, diminish; n. bending, inclining; kuñku (kuñki-) to decrease, diminish, sink, be humbled; kūr (-v-, -nt-) to bend (*intr.*), contract with cold. *Ma.* kuñkuka to sink low; kuñcuka to stoop, bow. *Ko.* ku·g im / ku·g et buffalo/bullock with horns curving under chin. *To.* ku·x ir buffalo with horns curving under chin. *Ka.* kuggu, kuñgu, kuñcu, kurgu to sink, become low, be bent down, be depressed, crouch, decrease, cease or stop (as a voice or speech); kuggisu, kurgisu to cause to be depressed, etc.; kurgu state of being bent, etc., a hump; kurgu to contort, shrink. *Tu.* kugguni to be humbled, depressed, sink. *Te.* k(r)uñgu, kruñgilu to sink, fall down, fall in a heap; kuncu to depress (*tr.*). *Pa.* gurcip- (gurcit-) to bend. *Go.* (Ko.) kung- to be wrinkled or contracted (of the skin) (*Voc.* 717). ? *Maṇḍ.* grūc- to bend. *Kui* grōnga (grōngi-) to crouch over the fire; krōsu bending, bowed; krōsu inba to be bent, bowed, bending over, hanging over; ? (K.) krō- to bend (*intr.*); krōp- id. (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 1472, DED 1555.

1768 *Ta.* (DCV) kurañkam shingle tree (= Darjeeling red cedar, *Artocarpus fraxinifolius*); kurañkan id. *Ma.* (DCV) kurañham id. DEDS 250.

1769 *Ta.* kurañku monkey, ape; kurañkan mischievous fellow, as a monkey; kōnti ape (< *Te.*). *Ma.* kurañhu, (*hon.*) kurañhan monkey, chiefly macaco. *Ko.* korg black monkey. *To.* kwarg monkey. *Ka.* korañgi, kōti id. *Tu.* kurañga, kōti id. *Te.* k(r)ōti id.

Kol. ko-ti red-faced monkey. *Nk.* kōti id. *Ga.* (S) kōnti monkey; (S.²) kōti red-faced monkey. *Koṇḍa* kōnti monkey. DED(S) 1473.

1770 *Ta.* kuracu, kuraccai horse's hoof. *Ka.* gorasu, gorase, gorise, gorusu hoof. *Te.* goriya, gorise, (B. also) goriye, koriye id. /Cf. Skt. khura- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3906. DED 1474.

1771 *Ta.* kurappam currycomb. *Ma.* kurappam, kurappan id. *Ka.* korapa, gorapa id. *Te.* kurapamu, koṇapamu, goṇapamu id. /? Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3730, kṣurapra- ('scraper'-meanings). DED(S, N) 1475.

1772 *Ta.* kurampu artificial bank, dam, causeway, bund, ridge in a ricefield or garden, boundary, limit. *Te.* kurimiḍi, kurimiḍi-gaṭṭu a bank for retaining water in a field. DEDS 251.

1773 *Ta.* kurampai bird's nest. *Ma.* kuram-pu nest made by a sow before littering. DED 1476.

1774 *Ta.* kural voice, word, throat, wind-pipe; kuravai chorus of shrill sound made by women on festive occasions. *Ma.* kural, kural sound, voice, throat, neck of palm tree; kurava shouting (esp. of women). *Ka.* koral, koral, korlu, kol, kolḷu sound, voice, throat, neck; koralcu to call or cry out; kural to cry, shout. *Koḍ.* kora gullet, windpipe. *Tu.* kurelu nape of the neck; (B-K.) kuralu, koralu humming a tune, responding to a call. *Te.* (K.) krōl(u)cu to sing, chirp, read out, recite. DED(N) 1477.

1775 *Ta.* kural corn-ear, spike, flower-cluster, link, tie, band, stalk, sheath of millet or plantain. *Tu.* koralu, koralu an ear of corn. DED(N) 1478.

1776 *Ta.* kurāl dim, tawny colour. *Ma.* kurāl, kirāl brown. DED 1479.

1777 *Ta.* kurāl a kind of owl. *Te.* koraḍu owl. *Go.* (Mu.) kurval id.; (Ma.) kurval(i) sp. small owl (*Voc.* 790). *Pe.* kurva owl. *Maṇḍ.* kurva id. DEDS 252, 260.

1778 *Ka.* koragu to become deprived of juice or sapless, shrivel, be emaciated, wane, sorrow; *n.* sorrow; koraṭu, koraṇṭu the state of being checked in growth or stunted. *Tu.* kuraṇṭuni, kuraṇṭuni, kurluni to contract, shrivel, sink in; kuraṇṭu, kurḷu contraction; (B-K.) koraguni to wane, sorrow. *Te.* (K., B.) krūyvu to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (or with 1851 *Ta.* kuru). *Go.* kurumne āyānā (SR.) to wither, (Ph.) to dry up, perish; (Tr.) kurumne aiānā to dry up completely, of crops (*Voc.* 772). *Kui* krusu withered, sere. /Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kurumāṇa- faded, withered.

1779 *Ma.* kuriyan, kuriccan a matbag, light basket of pandanus leaves; kurutti basket for catching fish. *Ka.* (Hav.) kurve small basket. *Tu.* kurvè basket; kutturi weel

for catching fish, basket-shaped cage for fowls; kūrī a kind of weel for catching fish. ? Cf. 1629 *Ko.* kik, *Ka.* kukke, and 1644 *Tu.* kūnjelū. DED(S, N) 1481.

1780 *Ta.* kuru pustule, blister, any eruptive disease such as smallpox, measles, boil, sore, prickly heat, horripilation; (-pp-, -tt-) to appear, break out (as prickly heat); kuruppu pimple. *Ma.* kuru pustule, boil, smallpox; kurukka to break out as smallpox; kuruppu smallpox. *Ka.* kuru, kuruvu a protuberance or excrescence on the body, a boil. *Tu.* kuri a boil; kurni sore on the eyelid. *Te.* kuṇupu a boil, abscess. *Nk.* kurup pimple. *Pa.* kur small boil. *Ga.* (P.) kūr boil. *Go.* (Ko.) kur-pum id. (*Voc.* 781); (Koya Su.) kurpu id.; (ASu.) kurkūm pustule, blister, boil. *Koṇḍa* kūru a boil. *Kuwi* (S.) kūru id.; (F.) kūrū (*pl.* kūrka) bubo; (Isr.) kūru a boil. ? *Br.* kurāra inflamed swelling, esp. in the neck. Cf. 2130 *Kur.* xorOp (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561). DED(S, N) 1482.

1781 *Ta.* kuru nut. *Ma.* kuru kernel, nut, esp. of jackfruit. *Koḍ.* kuru seed (esp. of jackfruit); nellī kuru rice with husk, paddy. DED 1483.

1782 *Ta.* kuru brilliancy, lustre, effulgence; (-pp-, -tt-) to glisten; kuruku, kuruttu whiteness; kurumai lustre, brightness; ? kuricil illustrious person. *Ko.* kurj beautiful or handsome person. *Kol.* (Hislop) kuro silver. *Nk.* (Hislop) kuro id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) khura id. *Go.* (Hislop, L.) kuro id. (*Voc.* 777); ? (Hislop) kural king (*Voc.* 771). DEDS(N) 253.

1783 *Ta.* kuruku pith as of a tree or elephant's tusk; kuruttu pith as of elephant's tusk, brain matter; kuruti brain. *Te.* kottemu the pulp of palmyra fruit. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) gurju pith. *Kur.* guddā the pulp of fruits or of coconut, kernel (< IA). /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4197, *gudda- pith, core, and no. 4314, gorda- brain. DEDS 254.

1784 *Ka.* gurugulu sunflower, *Heliotropium indicum*. *Te.* (B.) gurugu, gurigi, (*VPK*) guraga, gunugu, gunaka, gunuku id. DED(S) 1484.

1785 *Kol.* (Hislop) kori antelope. *Pa.* kuri id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuruy deer. *Go.* (Tr. etc.) kurs (*pl.* -k) deer, antelope (*Voc.* 792). *Kui* kruhu (*pl.* kruhka), (P.) krusu (*pl.* kruska) barking deer, jungle sheep. *Kuwi* (S.) kluhu antelope; (Su.) kruhu (*pl.* kruska), (P.) kurhu antelope. ? *Ma.* kūrān hog-deer. /Cf. Skt. kuraṅga- a species of antelope, antelope or deer in general. DED(S) 1485.

1786 *Ka.* kuruju framework of bamboo slats covered with paper or cloth or leaves, used to put idols in, or by the bride and bridegroom to sit in. *Tu.* kuruji, gurji a temporary halting place for idols, decorated with leaves, flags, etc.; a temporary shed covered with awning for offering oblations to the manes of deceased Śūdras. ? *Ko.*

gurykaṭ funeral car (-kaṭ prob. with 1145, the bed on which the corpse is placed under the tall, storied framework). DED(S) 1486.

1787 *Ta.* kurutu (in cpds. kuruttu-) blindness, dimness in gems, wrong side of a cloth; kurutaṇ blind man; *fem.* kuruti. *Ma.* kurutu blindness; kurutaṇ blind man; *fem.* kuruti, kurutiṭci. *Ko.* kurd, ku·ṛ blindness; kurdn, ku·ṛn blind man; *fem.* kurḍy, ku·ṛy. *Ka.* kurudu, kuraḍu, kuḍḍu, kurulu blindness; kuruda, kuraḍa, kuḍḍa blind man; *fem.* kurudi, kuraḍi, kuḍḍi. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) kuriḍ blind; kuriḍe a blind man; *fem.* kuriḍi. *Tu.* kurudu, kuruda, kurdu blind; kurude, kurde, kurute blind man. *Te.* g(r)uḍḍi blindness, blind man, blind; gruḍḍu, guḍḍitanamu blindness. *Kol.* guḍḍi id. *Nk.* guḍḍi blind. *Go.* (SR. Y. S.) guḍḍi blind (*Voc.* 1115). *Malt.* qoṭṛi a blind person; qoṭṛe to become blind. DED(S) 1487.

1788 *Ta.* kuruti blood, red colour. *Ma.* kuruti blood. *Ka.* (Hav.) kurudi coloured red water. *Tu.* (BRR) kurdi, (Bhattacharya) kurudi red liquid prepared by mixing turmeric and lime, used for auspicious purposes. DED(S) 1489.

1789 *Ta.* kuruntu wild lime, *Atalantia*; *A. racemosa*; *A. missionis*. *Ma.* kurunnu *Trichilia spinosa* [= *A. monophylla*]. DED 1490.

1790 *Ta.* kurumpi comb of white ant's nest. ? *Ka.* (Nanj.) guge an insect in the snake hole. *Pa.* gurma comb of white ant's nest. ? *Go.* (Mu.) garem, (Ma.) garum(i) nest inside anthill (*Voc.* 1050). *Koṇḍa* kuru white ant's nest. DEDS(N) 255.

1791 *Ta.* kuruku young of an animal; kurumaṇ the young of certain animals and birds; kuruttu, kuruntu sprout, white tender leaves of a tree, shoots of grain; kurulai young of certain animals, young of a snake, child; kurumpai immature coconuts or palmyra nuts, fruit buds; (NTD) kurumpal immature coconut or palmyra nut. *Ma.* kurukka to sprout, shoot; kurikka breaking out like efflorescence; kurikku, kurukku young fruit; kuruttu, kurunnu sprout, shoot; kuruppu sprouting; kurumpa tender young coconut. *Ko.* kurl young cow (up to three years). *Ka.* kurupe tenderness; kurube, kurumbe a tender young coconut; (Bark., *LSB* 11.8; Hav.) kurule plantain sprout. *Tu.* kurule, kurlè a tender plantain tree, a young pig, the fresh shoots of grain, (B-K.) a baby. *Pe.* kurnja young male child; *fem.* kurnji. *Kur.* kurū colt. / Cf. *Skt.* (Hem. *Uṇ.* 326) kurumbo 'ñkuraḥ. DED(S, N) 1491.

1792 *Ta.* kurumpai bow-string hemp, *Sansevieria zeylanica*. *Ma.* kurumpa id. DED 1492.

1793 *Ta.* kuruvi, kurii small bird. *Ma.* kuruvi, kurikil, kūrī sparrow. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.12) kibbi id. *Ka.* gubbi, gubbil, gubbacci

a small bird, esp. a sparrow. *Tu.* gurubi, gurbi, gubbi sparrow. DED(N) 1493.

1794 *Ta.* kuruḷ (kuruḷv-, kuruṇṭ-) to curl (*intr.*); *n.* curl, lock of hair, woman's hair; kural, kūral woman's hair, feathers. *Ma.* kuruḷ, kuṛuḷ curls. *Ka.* kuruḷ, kuṛu curl, lock of hair, hair. *Tu.* kurumbily curled hair. *Te.* kurulu hair, curls or ringlets of hair. Cf. 2684 *Ta.* curi. / Cf. *Skt.* kurala-, kurula- curl or lock of hair; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3327. DED 1494.

1795 *Ka.* guruḷe, gulli, gulle bubble, blister, pustule, small round shell. *Tu.* gulle, gulle bubble, blister, pustule; gulla a kind of small mollusk. *Te.* gulla a shell, a white pustule; gulaka shell, pebble. ? *Kol.* (Kin.) gurgela snail. *Pa.* gulli shell, cowrie; gula snail. *Kui* gola, goli shell (said to be < Or.). ? *Ta.* kurulai tortoise. / Cf. Halbi ghula snail. DED(S, N) 1495.

1796 *Ta.* kurai (-pp-, -tt-) to bark, jubilate, shout; *n.* noise, roar, shout; kuraippu noise; kukkal, kukkaṇ dog. *Ma.* kura disagreeable sound, cough, barking; kurekka to cough, bark, hem; kūrkkā, kūrkkam, kūrkku snoring, war-cry, roar. *Ko.* kurv- (kurt-) to snore; kerv- (kert-) to bark. *To.* kwarf- (kwart-) to snore, bark. *Ka.* kure an imitative sound; kure kure a sound used in calling a dog. *Koḍ.* kora- (korap-, korat-) to bark; ku·ke a snore; k. bali- to snore (cf. 5282 *Ta.* vali). *Tu.* korapuni, korepini, korepuni to bark, roar; korejuni to make a noise. *Te.* kukka dog. *Pa.* kūr- to groan; (S.) kuri- (owl) hoots. *Go.* (Tr.) kuhascānā to bark, growl, groan (as in lifting a heavy weight) (*Voc.* 815). *Malt.* kūr-kūr call to a dog. *Br.* xurrukāv a snore. Cf. 1901 *Ta.* kūraṇ and 2122 *Ma.* kora. / Cf. *Skt.* kurkura-, kukkura-, kukura-dog; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3329. DED(S, N) 1496 (and from 1538).

1797 *Te.* gurigi a very small earthen pot. *Go.* (A. Y. Ma.) kurvi earthen cooking pot; (W.) kurvi earthen jar; kurvi pitcher (black, for cooking) (*Voc.* 791). *Kui* (K.) kuri pot. *Kuwi* (*Gramophone Records of the Languages and Dialects of the Madras Presidency, Text of Passages*, p. 72, Vizagapatam Kōndh) kurri, (Mah.) kur'i pot. DEDS 256.

1798 *Pa.* kurtubi leech. *Ga.* (P. S.²) kurtum id. DEDS 257.

1799 *Pa.* kurda root, tuber. *Ga.* (S.²) kure id.; ? kuruḍ a kind of vegetable. DEDS 258.

1800 *Mand.* gurma spider. *Kui* kurma, gurma id. *Kuwi* (D.) kurma id. DEDS 259.

1801 *Kol.* (Kin.) kurra male calf. *Nk.* (Ch.) kurra id. *Pa.* kurra id. *Go.* (A. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kurra, (Tr. W. Ph.) kurrā, (Y. M.) kura id., bull calf (*Voc.* 785). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kuṛa male calf. *Kuwi* (S.) kurra ḍālu id. DED(S) 1497.

1802 *Te.* (K.) grucci kaṅgilincu to embrace tightly. *Go.* (Tr. L-H.) guhtānā to seize, grasp (*Voc.* 1168). DED 1498.

1803 *Ta.* kulavu (kulavi-) to walk, move about. *To.* kwal- (kwaḍ-) to go round and round (millet in mortar pit, buffaloes in pen), frisk about, run about wasting time. DEDS (N) 261.

1804 *Ta.* kulāvu (kulāvi-) to be on intimate terms, be friends. *Ma.* kulāvuka to be bent on, converse with. DED 1499.

1805 *Ta.* kulukkai, (*loc.*) kuluppai, kulumai circular earthen bin for storing grain. *Ma.* kulukka receptacle of rice, made of bamboo mats or twigs. *Koṇḍa* kolki a big basket to store grain, kept on a terrace below the roof. *Kuwi* (T.) kolki receptacle for storing paddy. DED(N) 1500.

1806 *Ta.* kuluṅku (kuluṅki-) to be shaken, agitated, tremble, shudder, quake with fear; kulukku (kulukki-) to shake up and down (*tr.*), agitate, shake together in a mass, mix by shaking together; walk with affected gestures, put on airs; *n.* shake, jolt, affected gestures, foppish airs; kulukki gay, dressy, mincing woman; kulai (-v-, -nt-) to tremble, shudder, shake, be deranged, upset, thrown into confusion, be dishevelled, become loose, be destroyed, lose one's heart, become softened; (-pp-, -tt-) to shake, agitate, disturb, disorganize, scatter, untie, loosen, destroy; kulai-kulai- to tremble, be agitated greatly; kulaiccal destruction, ruin; kulaippan, kulai-ppu shivering fits. *Ma.* kuluṅṅuka to shake, quake, be agitated; kulukkuka to shake, agitate; kulukkam a shock; kulukku a shaking; kulayuka to jolt, shake, be agitated (as a branch under a monkey); kulavu hesitation; kulekka to shake (*tr.*). *Ko.* kulg- (kulgy-) to shake (*intr.*; diviner, angry man, man with fever), jog up and down (like horse); kulk- (kulky-) to shake (*tr.*); kolv- (kold-) to suffer because of disease; (kolt-) to make to suffer by beating or wounding, mash up (berries) with plunger in hollow bamboo. ? *To.* kwal- (kwalṭ-) to become emaciated; kwalf- (kwalt-) to make to be emaciated (by starving). *Ka.* kuluku, kulaku, kuliku to shake (*tr.*, as a bottle, as the body in dramatic action or in putting on foppish airs, as the voice in singing); kuluku, kulku, kukku shaking, a shake, jolting, trotting; kulukugāti a woman of affected gestures, lewd woman; kulikisu, kulakisu, kulukisu to cause to shake by another, shake, agitate; (Hav.) kurksu to shake. *Koḍ.* kuling- (kulingi-) to shake (*intr.*); kulik- (kuliki-) id. (*tr.*). *Tu.* kurkuni to shake (*intr.*, as a tree); kurkāvuni to shake (*tr.*), agitate. *Te.* kuluku to move the body in a graceful and affected manner; (K. B. also) move, shake (*tr.*); *n.* a graceful and somewhat affected movement or shake of the body, trembling, trill; kulukulāḍi woman affecting graceful movements of body. *Kui* kul(u) inba to be scattered, unloosed, released; kulu kulu inba hair to be untidy, falling round the head. *Br.* xuling (xulī-) to fear; xulis fear; xulkun soft, soft-hearted, tractable, submissive, worn away. DED(S) 1501.

1807 *Pa.* kuluṅ (*pl.* kuluṅgul) stalk of leaf, handle of spoon. *Kui* klūju (*pl.* klūska) handle, haft, stem, shaft. DED 1502.

1808 *Pa.* kulur a kind of crane; kolor a kind of crane or heron. *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 93) kulur a crane; (BB.) kuluri id. *Kui* kuluri crane, heron. DED 1503.

1809 *Koṇḍa* (BB) kuler gruel, pej; (K., Sova dial.) kuleri porridge made of ḍēra (*Eleusine coracana*). *Pe.* kuler gruel, pej. DEDS 262.

1810 *Ta.* kulai (-pp-, -tt-) to shoot forth in a bunch (as a plantain); *n.* cluster, bunch (as of fruits, flowers); kuluṅku (kuluṅki-) to be full, abundant (Asher-Radhakrishnan, p. 65). *Ma.* kula bunch (esp. of coconuts and plantains, also of flowers); kulekka to bear fruit. *To.* kwīn bunch of fruit, esp. plantains. *Ka.* gole, gone cluster or bunch of fruits (plantains, mangoes, grapes, coconuts, etc.); konar(u) to get shoots, sprout; *n.* shoot, sprout, new branch. *Koḍ.* kola- (kolap-, kolat-) (plant) shoots against (one who planted it; in a proverb); kole bunch of plantains. *Tu.* gonē a bunch of fruits (as plantains, coconuts); (B-K.) kile, kile a bunch. *Te.* gola a bunch, a cluster; gela a bunch. *Kuwi* (F.) gella bunch (of plantains). DED (S, N) 1504.

1811 *Ta.* kulai (-pp-, -tt-) to bark (as a dog), talk incoherently; kulaippu barking, snarling; kulavai chorus of shrill sounds. *Ma.* kulākulā imit. of barking. DED 1505.

1812 *Ta.* kulai notch in a bow to keep the string in check; bow-string. *Ma.* kula noose of bow-string, end of bow or arrow; kulekka to draw the bow. *Ka.* gole notched extremity or horn of a bow. DED 1506.

1813 *Ka.* gullu loud noise, hubbub. *Tu.* gullu a great noise, shout, uproar. *Te.* gollu noise, hubbub, uproar; kolakola noise, tumult; golagola a confused noise; gölu loud noise or outcry; (Merolu) gulgu to grumble. Cf. 2252 *Ko.* go-ḷ. DED(S) 1507.

1814 *Go.* (Tr.) kullum, (other dialects) kulum pus in a boil (*Voc.* 804). *Koṇḍa* kũl-(-it-) to rot (as an ulcer), fester. *Pe.* kũl-(-t-) to suppurate; kũlpenj pus. *Kuwi* (S.) kulh'nai to ulcerate. ? *Pa.* culj- (pus) to form; culjukud pus. ? *Ga.* (P.) suluskur id. DED(S) 1508.

1815 *Ta.* kullai wild basil, sacred basil, scarlet ixora. ? *Tu.* kula, kulavu a kind of creeper. DEDS 263.

1816 *Ta.* kuvai, kukai crucible. *Ma.* kuva id. *Ka.* kōve id. *Tu.* kōvè id., mould. DED 1509.

1817 *Ta.* kuṛampu (kuṛampi-) to become mixed, stirred up, be troubled, confused, be agitated, boisterous (as the sea); *n.* mixture, liquid of thick consistency, mud; kuṛappu (kuṛappi-) to mix, stir, confuse, disturb, bewilder, disconcert; *n.* act of mixing, agitat-

ing; *kuṛappam* confusion, agitation, disturbance, storm, hurricane; *kuṛappaṇ* quarrelsome fellow; *kuṛaṇu* (*kuṛaṇi*-) to be mingled, be mixed up; *kuṛāmpal* any liquid of thick consistency; *kuṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to be troubled; *kuṛai-kuṛai*- to be confused. *Ma.* *kuṛampu* thickened fluid, ointment; *kuṛampikka* to grow thick; *kuṛappam* intricacy, danger, misery; *kuṛappuka* to be hurried; *kuṛakku* intricacy (as of thread), confusion; *kuṛaṇṇuka* to be troubled, be entangled; *kuṛakkuka* to disable, trouble, perplex; *kuṛayuka* to be perplexed; *kuṛekka* to confuse, perplex by meddling. *Ka.* *kuṛa* confusion, disorder, perplexity; *koṛamba*, *koṛe* hindrance; (Nanj.) *koḷku* to stir with the hand. *Pe.* *gṛok*- (-t-) to mix and stir *ḍēra* meal with water; *gṛoka* turbid. *Kui* *glōnga* (*glōngi*-) to be muddy, turbid, impure; *n.* turbidity; *glōpka* (< *glōk-p*-, *glōkt*-) to make muddy or turbid, adulterate, use bad language against; *n.* act of making turbid, adulteration. *Kuwi* (S.) *gōna* *ēyu* muddy water; *gōno* puddle; (F.) *gōffo/gorṛo/gorro* muddy; (Isr.) *gnok*- to stir things in hot water. DED(S, N) 1510, DEDS 347.

1818 *Ta.* *kuṛal* any tube-shaped thing, flute, pipe, tubularity, curling hair, woman's hair dressed by coiling and tying up behind in a roll; (*kuṛalv*-, *kuṛaṇr*-) to curl (*intr.*); *kuṛaṇci* curling (as of a woman's hair); *kuṛai*, *kuṛāy* tube, pipe; *kuṛi* pit, hole, hollow, cavity, depression, excavation, pond, well; (-v-, -nt-) to be hollowed out (as a hole, pit, cavity), sink hollow; (-pp-, -tt-) to form pits, hollows, cavities, sink, excavate, inscribe, engrave; *kuṛici* pot, hub of a wheel; *kuṛiṇ-kai* palm of the hand; *kuṛippu* forming pits, a hollow, depression; *kuṛivu* hollowness; *kuṛumpu* pit. *Ma.* *kuṛal* tube, flute, women's hair tied in a knot; *kuṛali* woman with fine hair; *kuṛa* what is hollow, eye of a needle, aperture in the head of an axe or hoe, bone in forearm or foreleg; *kuṛi* hollow, hole, excavation, pit, grave; *kuṛiyuka* to become hollow, deepened; *kuṛikka* to dig a hole, dig out. *Ko.* *korl*, *koḷa-y* tube; *koḷ* clarinet; *kuy* pit; *kup* pit, dimple; *kupn* man with dimples; *fem.* *kupy*; *go-b* deep hole in ground; *gorḷ* hollow between two sloping hills. *To.* *kwe-l* tube, Kota clarinet, tune of clarinet, curl; *kuṣ* small valley, ditch; *ku-ṭ* ravine, dry pit. *Ka.* *koṛal* flute, fife; *koṛavi*, *koṛave*, *koṛāyi*, *koṛivi* tube, blow-pipe (esp. used to blow fires with), tubular stalk; *kuṛi*, *guṛi*, *kuṇi*, *guṇi* hollow, hole, pit, grave; *kuṛi* to make a hole, dig; *kuṇike* a hollow, cavity; (K.²) *kuḷumpe* a hollow place where water accumulates; (Bark.) *gumme* a deep pond; (Gul.) *gumma* depth; *kōvi* tube, flute, gun (< *Te.*). *Koḍ.* *koḷa* flute. *Tu.* *koḷavē*, *kolavē*, *kolāyi* a hollow tube; *guri*, *guḷi* hole, pit; (B-K.) *nelakkuri*, *nelakkul*i mortar for pounding rice; *kurepini*, *kurepuni* to bore, scrape, excavate, drill; *korepini*, *korepuni* to bore; *koḷalu* fife; *koḷambē* a drain; *gurumbē* anything hollow; *gurmpe*, *gurbmē* pond, pool, puddle; *gurumpe*

puddle, temporary reservoir in a dry field; (B-K.) *gurumpu* a low-lying place where water accumulates; *gurkē*, (B-K.) *kurikke*, *kuḷike*, *gurike*, *gurke* a close-mouthed big copper vessel used to heat water for bathing, etc. *Te.* *kōlu*, (B.) *krōlu* tube, hole; *krōvi* tube, flute; *goyyi*, (B. also) *groyyi* pit; (B.) *groyyu* to be formed into a hole or pit; *groccu*, (K. also) *kroccu*, (Inscr.) *kṛocu* to dig; (Inscr.²) *kṛōce*, *kṛocce* be engraved; *kukki* pit, hollow; (*VPK*) *goppu* digging out weeds. *Pa.* *kuṛub* (*pl.* *kuṛbul*) pit. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kuṛup* a well; (P.) *kuṛub* hole in the ground, pit; (S.) *gummi* pit. *Go.* (G. Ma.) *koṛi* ditch, hole, grave (*Voc.* 933); (Mu.) *koṛpanj* (*pl.* *koṛpahk*) pit to trap animals (*Voc.* 941); *gumiya* (D. Mu.) pit, (M.) grave; (L.) *gumiyā* tomb, grave (*Voc.* 1143). *Konḍa* *kuṛṇi*- (-t-) to be hollowed out, (floor) to form pits; *kuṛk*- (-t-) to hollow out, make pits; *gumi* pit, hole in river. *Pe.* *kṛoy* pit, hole, ditch. *Manḍ.* *kṛay* id. *Kui* *krōḍu* (*pl.* *krōṭka*) tube, quiver; *krāu* (*pl.* *krānga*) pit, hole, cave; *krūpa* pool, spring, place for washing clothes. *Kuwi* (F.) *graiyū* (*pl.* *grānga*) hole; (S.) *glāyu* a well; (Su. P.) *grāyu* hole, pit. *Br.* *xurru*m grainpit. Cf. 1660 *Ta.* *kuṭai*, 1669 *Ta.* *kuṭṭam*, and 2059 *Ta.* *kuṭṭam*. DED(S, N) 1511.

1819 *Ta.* *kuṛavi* grinding pestle. *Ma.* *kuṛavi* small rolling stone to grind with. DED 1512.

1820 *Koḷ.* *kuri*- (*kurit*-) to start, protrude from hole, come forth, (sun) rises; (SR.) *kurūy*- to start; (W) *kurs*- (*kurust*-) to escape; *kursip*- (*kursipt*-) to make to escape. *Nk.* *kur*- to come out, emerge, (sun) rises. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *kuy*- to come out, appear (star), rise (sun) (< **kuṛi*-). DED(S) 1480.

1821 *Ta.* *kuṛu* assembly, flock, herd, heap; *kuṛumpu*, *kuṛām* herd, crowd; *kuṛumu* (*kuṛumi*-), *kuṛuvu* (*kuṛuvi*-) to collect in large numbers (men, animals), gather together; *kuṛumal*, *kuṛuval*, *kuṛūu*, *kuṛāal* assembling, crowding, crowd. *Ka.* *guṇḍu*, *guṇpu* assemblage, crowd, heap. *Pa.* *kuṛayp*- (*kuṛayt*-) to heap up. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kuṛap*- (*kuṛat*-) id. DED 1513.

1822 *Ta.* *kuṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to become soft, mashy, pulpy (as well-cooked), be over-boiled (as rice), melt, become tender (as the mind), fade, languish; (-pp-, -tt-) to macerate, mash, reduce to pulp, make soft by mixing with water, mix (as powder with a liquid), cause to melt; *n.* soft mud, mire; *kuṛaiyal* that which is mashed or softened, as over-boiled rice; *kuṛaivu* mashy condition, tenderness of mind, fading, languishing; *kūṛai* mud. *Ma.* *kuṛakuṛa* slimy, soft; *kuṛayuka* to be macerated, kneaded, mixed as pap; *kuṛekka* to mix, macerate, knead; ? *kuṭumpuka* to rot, putrefy; ? *kuyumpu*, *kuyimpu*, *kuṣumpu*, *kuṣumpal* mustiness, damp smell, decay; *kūṛ* what is rotten; *kūṛa* rottenness. *Ko.* *koḷv*- (*koḷd*-) (flesh) putrefies so as to fall apart; *ku-v*- (*ku-d*-) (grain) gets soft and

spoils because it got wet; (ku-t-) to cause (grain) to get, etc.; ? ko-b feverish place, grazing lands in feverish river valley. *To.* kwaḍ- (kwaḍθ-) to rot; kwa-w decayed dead body. *Ka.* koge to decay (as a corpse), rot (as fruit, fibres, wood), become putrid, grow pap-like, wear out (as cloth), pine away on account of grief; *n.* anything worn out, rotten, putrid, corrupt, excretion of the body, dirt, mud; kog state of being rotten or pap-like; kogaku state of being worn out, decayed, rotten, putrid, stinking, state of being languished, pined away; that is putrid, etc.; kogakutana putrescence; kogaci, kogace state of being putrid, impure, pap-like, soft, or muddy; soft mud; kocce mud, mire, bath-drainage. *Tu.* kureyuni, kurevuni, kuripuni, kuriyuni to decay, rot, putrefy; (B-K.) kuḷi = kuri to decay; kurè filth, dirt; swamp, pool; kurtè, kurtelu dirt, filthiness; dirty; kurtele a filthy man; korambè, kolambè swamp, marshy ground; kolambè decayed, putrid, stinking; kolaku filth, dirty. *Te.* k(r)ullu to rot, putrefy, decay; sorrow, grieve; *adj.* rotten, putrid, decomposed; krullagincu to grieve, sorrow; krullaginta grief, sorrow. *Ga.* (S.) kuḍuṅ- wooden posts to be rotten inside the earth and shaky. *Go.* (Tr.) kukkānā to go rotten, useless, as san fibre after heavy rain; (Ph.) to rot; *caus.* (Ph.) kuksahtānā; (SR.) kukkānā to rot, of hemp (*Voc.* 713). *Kur.* xossnā (xussyā) to become weak or soft, hence: decay, rot, moulder away, be worm-eaten, be worn, wasted. Cf. 1748 *Ta.* kumpi. / Cf. Skt. kuṇapa- dead body, corpse; mouldering, smelling like a carcass; Pkt. kuṇima- corpse; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3257. DED(S, N) 1514.

1823 *Ta.* kuṛai ear-ring, ear. *Ma.* kuṛa id. *Ka.* (Bark.) kḍige ear-ring, normally used by non-brahmins. *Tu.* koḍaṅgè ear-ring; (B-K.) kuḍka, kuḍki female's ear ornament. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 71) kuḍka ear-ring in upper ear. *Go.* (A.) kuṛka ear-ring (*Voc.* 798). ? Cf. 1686 *Ta.* kuṇukku. DED(S, N) 1515.

1824 *Ta.* kuṛaiccu, kuṛaicci, kuḷaccu, kuḷacu loop, noose, knot, joint of the body. *Ka.* kuṇike, (PBh.) kuḷike loop, noose, clasp, link, knot. *Kuwi* (S.) klōlu hasp; (T.) koṛlu door-fastening. DED(S) 1516.

1825 *Ma.* koṛiyuka to fall out, drop (as fruits, leaves, hair); koṛikka to cause to fall. *Go.* (Tr.) kuḥuttānā to take off skirt; (Ph.) kurahtānā, (Ma.) kuṛ?, (S.) kuṛh- to take off clothes; (SR.) kuḍūsānā to undress (*Voc.* 802); kussānā (Tr.) to drop off or out (e.g. a nose-ring), fall (of leaves), (Ph.) drop off, (SR.) drop; (Mu.) kus-, gus- to fall off (hair, feathers, etc.); (Ko.) kusp- to take off (skirt); (S.) kusam slough of snake (*Voc.* 813); (ASu.) kus- to drop (feathers, as a peacock). *Konḍa* (BB) kuṛv- to become loose. *Pe.* kṛuz- (kṛust-) (serpent) to slough skin. *Kui* kṛuḥpa (kṛuht-), (S.) kṛuspa (kṛust-) to unloose, unbind, undo, pull off, take to pieces, tear out; *n.* act of undoing, releasing; kṛoho inba to become

undone, become loose; kṛumba (kṛumbi-) to fall to pieces; *tr.* kṛuppa (kṛupt-). DED(S) 265.

1826 *Te.* kruṅku, (K.; modern) guṅku, gūku to sink, plunge, set (as the sun), die; *n.* a plunge; ? (K.) kūru to sink, be drowned (or with 1767 *Ta.* kuraṅku). *Pe.* kṛuṅ(g)- (kṛuṅt-) to sink, submerge (*intr.*); kṛuk- (-t-) id. (*tr.*); kṛū- (-t-) to sink into (mud). *Manḍ.* kṛuṅg- to sink; kṛuk- to submerge, make to drown. *Kui* kṛumba (kṛumbi-) to sink beneath, dive, plunge into; *n.* diving; kṛūva (kṛūt-) to sink down, sink into, (sun) sets; *n.* subsidence, sinking into, setting of the sun. *Kuwi* (F.) krūiyali (krūt-) to sink; verra krūpū sunset; (P.²) kṛuṅg- (-it-) to be submerged; (Su.) kṛū- to be deep; (S.) klūpu depth. From DED(S) 1472.

1827 (a) *Ta.* kuḷakam a dry or liquid measure = $\frac{1}{8}$ nāṛi. *Ma.* kuḷakam a measure of 50 lḍaṅgāṛis in Wayanāḍu. ? *To.* kwa-x (when numerated, kwa-w) a large measure. *Ka.* kuḷaga, kuḷa a measure of capacity = 4 bolḷas. *Koḍ.* (Shanumgam) kuḷaka a measure of capacity. *Tu.* kuḷaga a measure of grain. *Te.* (Inscr.) kolagamu water-vessel. / Cf. Skt. kuḍava-, kuḍapa, kuṭapa- a measure of grain or of wood or of iron, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3246.

(b) *Te.* kola measurement; kolādi limit, extent, measure, count; kolagāḍu one who measures grain; kolāta measurement, measuring; kolucu to measure. *Kol.* kul- (kult-) to count; (Pat., p. 163) kulleng to measure. *Nk.* kull- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) kul- id. *Go.* (M.) kolsānā, (Ko.) kols- id. (< *Te.*) (*Voc.* 949). *Konḍa* koli- (-t-) id. *Kuwi* (F.) kōla a measure (< *Te.*). Since all occurrences of *Te.* (kolucu, etc.) have l in early inscriptions, there is doubt whether (b) belongs with (a). However, change of *l > l may have been earlier than the record (so K.) If so, *Konḍa* koli- also is borrowed from *Te.* Otherwise, (b) should be in position *kol-. DED(S, N) 1517.

1828 *Ta.* kuḷam tank, reservoir, lake. *Ma.* kuḷam tank. *Ka.* kuḷa, kuḷahe, kuṇa pond. *Tu.* kuḷa tank, pond. *Te.* kolanu, kolāku, kolākuvu id.; (*VPK*) kollu deep pond dug or built near the outlet of a tank, in which water is collected before supplying it to fields; kollu guṇṭa pond into which water from irrigation wells is baled out. *Go.* (Mu.) kol tank. (*Voc.* 946). *Kui* glūnju a small pool, puddle. / Cf. Skt. kūla- pond, pool. DED(S) 1518.

1829 *Ta.* kuḷampu hoof. *Ma.* kuḷampu id. *Ko.* kolḱ id. *To.* kwilx lower joints of calf's leg down to hoof, wrist. *Ka.* kuḷaga, kuḷagu, kuṇagu hoof; (eastern dialects; *LSB* 1.3) kolbu id. *Kor.* (O.) kolanci, (T.) kolñci, (M.) kolci id. DED(N) 1519.

1830 *Ta.* kuḷavi wasp (*Sphegidae*), carpenter bee (*Xylocopa tenisocapa*). *Ma.* kuḷavi wasp, hornet. Cf. 1833 *Ta.* kuḷi. DED 1520.

1831 *Ta.* kuḷaṛu (kuḷaṛi-) to stammer (through fear, anger, confusion), howl, yell; kuḷiṛu (kuḷiṛi-) to sound, rattle; *n.* sound, rattling noise; kuḷiṛ kettle drum; contrivance to scare away parrots; kuṛaku (kuṛaki-) to prattle, wheedle; kuṛaṛu (kuṛaṛi-) to babble (as an infant), talk indistinctly, crow; kuṛaṛu (kuṛaṛi-) to make incoherent or indistinct sounds as when affected by strong emotions). *Ma.* kuḷaṛuka to stammer. ? *To.* ku•ṛ the cries or twittering of birds, buzzing of bees, tinkling of silver chain (*TS*: iṛ fiḷ xu•ṛ the cry of a buffalo bird, ku•ṛ ke•fiḷ tinkling silver chain). *Ka.* kuḷiṛ, kuḷiṛ to sound, neigh; keḷaṛ to cry out, roar (or with 2017(b), esp. *Ta.* kuḷavi). DED(S) 1521.

1832 *Ta.* kuḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to bathe, wash one's body up to the neck, take purificatory bath after menstruation, dive for pearls; *n.* bath, ablution, diving; kuḷippu, kuḷiyal washing, bathing. *Ma.* kuḷi bathing, ablution; kuḷikka to wash, bathe, plunge into water. *Koḍ.* kuḷi- (kuḷip-, kuḷic-) to take bath; kuḷipēkī menstruation (lit. need to bathe); kuḷi mane menstrual hut; (Shanmugam) kuḷip bathing; kuḷiyame pregnancy (lit. need not to bathe). *Tu.* kuḷuṅkuni to wet, moisten; koḷambē bath (comm. by K.). DED(S, N) 1522.

1833 *Ta.* kuḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce (as an arrow). *Tu.* kuḷipuni to sting (as an ant). *Br.* xulling to pierce, stab. Cf. 1830 *Ta.* kuḷavi. DEDS 266.

1834 *Ta.* kuḷiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to feel cool (as breeze), be cool, refreshing, get numbed (as in death); *n.* coldness, chilliness, ague, shivering; kuḷiṛeci, kuḷiṛtti, kuḷutti coolness, cold, act of cooling or refreshing, numbness (as in death); kuḷirppu, kuḷirmai, kuḷumai coolness, kindness; kuḷiṛi a fan; kuḷla-kkuḷiṛ- to be intensely cool and refreshing. *Ma.* kuḷiṛ, kuḷur coldness, cool, refreshing; kuḷiruka to be chilly, refreshed; kuḷirma freshness; kuḷirppu, kuḷupppam chilliness; kuḷirppikka to chill, quiet, refresh, comfort; kuḷukuḷu intense cold. *Ko.* kuḷak in-, kuḷkuḷ in- (hands, feet, body) feel cool, (mind) feels calm and peaceful. *Ka.* kuḷiṛ to be cool or cold; *n.* coldness, coolness, cold, snow, frost. *Koḍ.* kuḷi- (kuḷip-, kuḷit-) cold feeling is; kuḷiṛi ka•la cold season. DED 1523.

1835 *Ta.* kuḷiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to sit, rest; *n.* sitting, resting. *To.* kuḷiḷ- (kuḷiḷd-) to hatch (< Badaga). *Ka.* kuḷiṛ, kuḷiṛ, kuḷlu, kuḷḍru, kuḷḍaru, kuḷḍru, kuḷḍaru to bend, stoop, squat, sit down. *Tu.* kuḷluni to sit, sit down, lodge, dwell; (B-K.) kuḷupu to sit. *Kor.* (O.) kuḷali, (T.) kulli, (M.) koḷḷani id. *Go.* (Ph.) kulsā stool (*Voc.* 805). DED(N) 1524.

1836 *Ta.* kuḷuvaṇ fowler's attendant, (DCV) hillman; kuḷivai fowler's attendant. *Ma.* (DCV) kuḷuvaṇ hillman. DEDS 267.

1837 *Ma.* guḷuguḷu sound of fruits falling into water. *Ka.* guḷuguḷu murmuring or

gurgling sound produced by running or rippling water. *Tu.* guḷuguḷu a noise made as in filling a pitcher with water. /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 10, for areal etymology; the IA items are not in Turner, *CDIAL*: Skt. gulu-gulita- roaring of an elephant, gulagulā-thunder, gulagulāyate thunders, and Pali and Pkt. items. DED 1525.

1838 *Ka.* guḷḷa a stout herb, *Solanum ferox*. *Tu.* guḷḷa a kind of round brinjal, *S. Jacquini*; guḷḷa-badanē *S. ferox*. DEDS 268.

1839 *Ta.* kuḷḷam, kuḷḷal shortness in stature, dwarfishness; kuḷḷa-nari jackal; kuḷḷan short, undersized man; *fem.* kuḷḷi; kuḷi dwarfishness, shortness. *Ma.* kuḷḷan short man, dwarf; *fem.* kuḷḷi; kuḷan young, short, stunted. *Ko.* kuḷ shortness and broadness of figure; kuḷ(n) short man; *fem.* kuly. *Ka.* kuḷḷu shortness; kuḷḷa a short man. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) kuḷḷē a short man; *fem.* kuḷḷi. Cf. 1851 *Ta.* kuṛu; prob. contracted from *kuṛaḷ-. DED(S) 1526.

1840 *Ta.* kuṛaṅku thigh. *Ma.* kuṛaku, kuṛavu quarter of animals, ham, thigh, loins. *Ko.* korg thigh. *Te.* kuṛuvu id. *Kol.* kudug (obl. kudg-) id. *Pa.* kudu (pl. kudul), (NE.) kuḍu id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kuyug (pl. kuygul) id. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) kurki, (SR. Mu. S.) kurki, (M.) kurk, kurki, (G. Ko.) kurku, (Ma.) kohki id. (*Voc.* 779). *Koṇḍa* kuṛgu (pl. kuṛku) id. *Kui* kuju (pl. kuska), kuj(u)gu id. *Kuwi* (F.) kūḍgū lap, thigh; (S.) kudugu calf of leg (*sic*); (Su. Isr.) kudgu thigh. *Kur.* xosgā leg, thigh. *Malt.* qosgē thigh. DED 1527.

1841 *Ta.* kuṛaṅku a branch channel. *To.* kwar small thicket (with stream running through). *Ka.* koṛakalu a cut, excavation made by running water, bed of a stream. DEDS 269.

1842 *Ta.* kuṛaṭu small block or clump of wood, plank. *Ma.* kuṛaṭu, kuṛaṭu piece of wood; kuṛaṇa log, stump, gnarled wood; kuṛaṇṭi board used as seat, stump; kuṛaṇṭu log. *Ko.* kuḍ club, bar of door, log. *To.* kuḍ large stick, club. *Ka.* koṛaḍu trunk of a lopped tree, stump, piece of wood; (Hav.) kodaṇṭi log of wood. *Koḍ.* kuṭṭi small piece of wood. *Tu.* koṛaḍu log, stump; kodaḍu chopping-block; (B-K.) kodaṇṭi, kodaṇṭi a small log of wood. *Te.* koṛaḍu the trunk of a tree of which the branches are lopped off, a stump. DED(S) 1528.

1843 *Ta.* kuṛaṭu pincers, forceps, crab. *Te.* koṛaḍu a kind of pincers. DED 1529.

1844 *Ta.* kuṛam Kuṛava tribe, palmistry as practised by Kuṛava women; kuṛavaṇ man of a caste of fowlers, snake-catchers, basket-makers, and fortune-tellers; *fem.* kuṛatti, kuṛavi, kuṛavañci; kuṛavaṇar the Kuṛava tribe of the mountain; kuṛiñci hilly tract; kuṛicci village in the hilly tract; village; kuṛumpar petty chieftains; an aboriginal tribe; hunters; a caste of shepherds who

weave blankets; kuṛumpu petty chieftains; a class of savages supposed to form a part of the aborigines of south India; village. *Ma.* kuṛavan wandering tribe of basket-makers, snake-catchers, and gypsies; kuṛicci hill country; kuṛicciyan a hill tribe; kuṛumpan shepherd; caste of mountaineers in Wayanāḍu; kuṛuppu a chief. *To.* kurb (r, not ṛ) man of Kurumba tribe living in the Nilgiri jungles; *fem.* kurč, kurbč. *Ka.* koṛava, koṛama man of a now settled tribe who make blankets, mats, etc., are musicians, etc.; *fem.* koṛavañji, koṛavati, koṛaviti (commonly fortune-tellers); koṛaca a thievish wandering hill tribe that sell wooden combs, etc.; kuṛuba man of the shepherd caste; kuṛumba a caste of mountaineers; kuṛike village. *Koḍ.* kurubē shepherd; (Shanmugam) Kuruba caste man; *fem.* kuru-bati. *Tu.* korage man of a tribe that feeds on carrion and whose women wear leaves; *fem.* korapaḷu; koraji, koraju a serpent charmer; kurube shepherd. *Te.* koṛava name of a tribe of mountaineers; *fem.* koṛavata; koravanji a gypsy; kurupa, kuruma a caste of shepherds who weave blankets. *Go.* (Pat.) kumal shepherd (*Voc.* 783). Cf. 1864 *Ta.* kuṇṇam. DED(S) 1530, DED 1534.

1845 *Ta.* kuṛavai black murrel, *Ophiocephalus striatus*; *O. punctatus*. *Te.* korra a kind of fish, (B.) *Silurus boalis*; (B.) korramuṭṭu *Gobius lagocephalus*. DED 1531.

1846 *Ta.* kuṛalai calumny, backbiting. *Ma.* kuṛala, kuṛala talebearing, slander, backbiting. ? *Go.* (LuS.) kurcha backbiting. DED(N) 1532.

1847 *Ta.* kuṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to design, intend, think, draw, sketch outline in painting, aim at, narrate briefly, tell, foretell, predict; *n.* mark, sign, symbol, aim, mark to shoot at, goal, motive, omen, generative organ; kuṛippi (-pp-, -tt-) to call to mind by sign or hint; kuṛippu intention, gesture, summary, mark, sign. *Ma.* kuṛi a mark, sign, aim; kuṛikka to mark, note, write, point at, refer to; kuṛippu memorandum, abstract; kuṛicci pudendum muliebre. *Ko.* guryv good aim; kur broad strip of embroidery. *To.* kuṛy aim; kuṛp a mark (made by a person to show he was there). *Ka.* kuṛi to mark, take note of, regard; kuṛi, kuṛipu, guṛi a mark, sign, aim, object of aim; kuṛupu, kuṛuvu, kuṛuhu a mark, sign, token, characteristic; guṛikāra marksman; guṛutu, guṛatu, guṛuta, gurtu, guttu, gottu a mark, sign; knowledge, acquaintance; (Hav.) gontu knowledge; ? kūn, kūnu, kūna a mark, sign; acquaintance. *Koḍ.* kuri- (kurip-, kuric-) to paint, decorate; announce (marriage) to house-gods and witnesses; kuri drawing, spot on forehead or sectarian mark, embroidery, act of making formal contract of engagement of marriage; guri an aim; gurti a mark; gotti ma-ḍ- to know; gott(i) unḍi/ille it is/is not known (*dat.*, to a person); gott(i) a-g- to become known (*dat.*, to a person). *Tu.* guri an aim, mark, butt, responsibility; gurtu a mark, sign, token, recognition;

gottu, gontu knowledge, understanding, acquaintance. *Kor.* (O.) gottu knowledge. *Te.* guṛi an aim, object aimed at, design, purpose, sign, token, esteem; guṛincu to intend, have in view; guṛinci, guṛici concerning; guṛikāḍu a good marksman; guṛutu a mark, sign, token; (K.) gurt(u) unḍu to be remembered (*dat.*, by a person); *neg.* gurtu lēdu. ? *Kui* gorpa (goṛ-) to aim at, hit the mark; *n.* an aim, hitting the mark. *Kuwi* (S.) gurri kinai to observe, point; (Isr.) gur- (-it) to aim at. *Malt.* kurke to write. DED(S, N) 1533.

1848 *Ma.* kuṛicci a kind of fish with many sharp bones. *Tu.* kurci a kind of fish. DEDS 270.

1849 (a) *Ta.* kuṛiñci conehead. *Strobilanthes*; (Lush.) various *Strobilanthes* and *Barleria* species; kuṛuñkai *Strobilanthes*. *Ma.* kuṛiññi (Lush.) various *Strobilanthes* species. *Ka.* (Lush.) kurige various *Strobilanthes* species.

(b) *Ta.* kuṛañci, kuṛiñci, kuṛaṇṭam, kuṛaṇṭakam, kōraṇṭam henna, *Lawsonia alba*; common yellow nail dye, thorny nail dye, *Barleria prionitis*. *Ma.* kuṛiññi various *Barleria* and *Justicia* species. *Ka.* goṛaṭe, gōraṭe, gōraṇṭa, gōraṇṭi, gōraṇṭe, kuṛuṇṭa(ka), kuṛaṇṭaka *B. prionitis*. *Tu.* gōraṇṭe, gōraṭe id. *Te.* gōraṇṭa, gōraṭa *L. alba*. / Cf. Skt. kuṛuṇṭa(ka)-, kuṛaṇṭaka-, kuṛaṇḍaka-, kuṛuṇṭha- yellow *Barleria*; kuraba(ka)- a red kind of *Barleria*; Pkt. koriṇṭa- *Barleria*; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 3322, 3326. DED 1535.

1850 (a) *Ta.* kuṛu (kuṛuv-, kuṛi-) to pound in a mortar, husk; kuṛru (kuṛri-) to pound, strike, hit, crush (as lice). *Ko.* kur- (kuṛ-) to pound (clay in preparation for making pots). *Ga.* (S.³) kurk- (kuruk-) to beat like a carpet. *Go.* (A.) kural stone pestle (*Voc.* 778). *Kur.* kussnā to strike by thrusting the head against, butt (Pfeiffer).

(b) *Ta.* kuttu (kutti-) to strike with the fist, cuff, pound (as in a mortar), peck, afflict, injure; *n.* blow with the fist, cuff, pounding (as in a mortar); kuttal hitting. *Ma.* kuttuka to cuff, beat in a mortar; kuttu a blow. *Ko.* kut blow with fist; gud- (gudy-) to strike with fist, nudge with elbow; gud fist, blow with fist, nudge, distance from elbow to knuckles. *To.* kud- (kudy-) to hit with fist, box; kud fist. *Ka.* kuttu to beat, strike, bruise; *n.* beating, etc., a stroke; kuttuge act of striking or state of being struck; kuttuṅguli (also read; kuttuṅguli) person engaged in beating; guddu, gurdū to strike with the fist, cuff, box, beat in a mortar, pound; guddu a blow with the fist; gudduvike pounding; guddarisu to cuff, push (as a calf or a milker pushes the udder); gudige a club, bludgeon. *Koḍ.* gudd- (guddi-) to pound with fist; kutt- (kutti-) to thrust with fist. *Tu.* gudduni to box, cuff, beat; guddu a blow, cuff; gudigē a club, cudgel; kūntuni to peck, strike with the beak. *Te.*

g(r)uddu to give a blow with the fist; *n.* a blow with the fist; *gudiya*, gude a club, cudgel. *Ga.* (S.³) *guddap-* to pound with fist, butt. *Go.* (Ph.) *khuddā* a blow, push, knock (*Voc.* 1007); (ASu.) *gudd-* to quarrel. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kut-* (-it-) to ram; *gud-* (-it-) to punch. *Malt.* *gutye* to give a blow with the fist. /Cf. *Mar.* *guddā* a blow with the fist.

(c) *Ta.* *kummu* (*kummi-*) to pound in a mortar gently, knead, (also *kumukku* [*kumukki-*]) to beat with fists, pommel, wash cloth by wetting and gently pressing it with hands; *kumi* (-pp-, -tt-) to overpound (as rice); *kumai* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat or pound in a mortar; *n.* blow, stroke. *Ma.* *kummu* to beat in a mortar or gently; *kuma* bruising, beating; *kumekka* to beat, bruise. *Ko.* *kum-* (*kumy-*) to pestle (grain) with slow strokes to remove husks. *To.* *kum-* (*kumy-*) to pound (grain) with light strokes; *kimf-* (*kimt-*) to beat (drum), kill, cut (bark with a stone, in a ceremony); *kuf-* (*kufy-*) to pound (clothes in washing), load (gun). *Ka.* *kummu* to beat with a pestle, pound; *n.* pounding, a beat with a pestle; *kummasu*, *kummisu* to cause to pound; *gummu* to cuff, box, strike. *Koḍ.* *kumm-* (*kummi-*) to churn. *Tu.* *kūmpuni* to peck, strike with the beak; *gummuni* to blow, cuff; *gumuṭu* fighting, cuffing; *gumusu* a stroke, cuff, box; *gumusuni* to box, strike; (B-K.) *kumpu* to pierce. *Kor.* (O.) *kumpu* to box. *Te.* *kummu* to mix or beat mud, chunam or any other thing with a pestle or the feet, (also *krummu*) to butt, gore, pierce (as an animal with head or horns, a man with the elbow, fist, etc.); *n.* a butt, goring, a trouble, difficulty; *gummu* to butt, pierce, gore; *n.* a butt, thrust; *gumuku*, *gubuku* to strike with the fist; pommel; (K.) *guppu* to butt with head (as calf while suckling), pound heavily with pestle; *guppili* the fist, closed hand; *kuppaliṇcu* to beat clothes. *Go.* (Tr.) *kurumānā* (*kurmsi*) to grind or pound grain in a mortar (*Voc.* 773); (Y.) *gup-* to pierce (*Voc.* 1134). *Konḍa* (BB, 1972) *gumsa* fist. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *gup-* (-it-) to knock against; *grup-* (-h-) to bang against. DED(S, N) 1536.

1851 *Ta.* *kuṛu* short, dwarfish, defective; (-pp-, -tt-) to become short, contract, shrink; *kuṛumai* shortness, dwarfishness, defectiveness; *kuṛuku* (*kuṛuki-*) to grow short, stumpy, dwarfish, shrink, be reduced, decrease; *kuṛukku* (*kuṛukki-*) to shorten, reduce, abbreviate; *n.* shortness of distance, contraction; *kuṛukkam* shortness, abbreviation; *kuṛukkal* reduction, contraction; *kuṛukal* that which is short; *kuṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to diminish, dwindle, be reduced, prove insufficient, be defective, droop in affliction, languish from worries, lose courage, suffer defeat; (-pp-, -tt-) to lessen, shorten; *n.* deficiency, defect, poverty; *kuṛaical* deficiency, scarcity, disparagement; *kuṛaivu* lack, deficiency, defect, small quantity, poverty; *kuṛaḡ* (-v-, -nt-) to stoop, bend low; *kuṛaḷ*, *kuṛiḷ* short-

ness, dwarfishness, smallness; *kuṛaḷaṇ* dwarf; *fem.* *kuṛaḷi*; *kuṛaḷai* dwarfishness, poverty; *kuṛiyōṇ* person of short stature; *kuṛram* fault, defect, reproach; *kuṛri* stump; *kuṛri-uyir* state of being half-dead; *kuṛru* (*kuṛri-*) to decrease, become reduced, droop, languish, become stunted; *n.* deficiency; *kuṛraḷ* diminishing; *kuṛcam*, *kuṛcaṇ* a dwarf. *Ma.* *kuṛu* short, little, brief; *kuṛutu*, *kuṛiyatu* what is short; *kuṛu nari*, *kuṛukkan* jackal; *kuṛuka* to grow short, be abridged, thicken by boiling; *kuṛukku* what is short; *kuṛukkuka* to shorten, diminish, boil down, contract, pull in; *kuṛupam* shortness; *kuṛumpu* infant; *kuṛa* want, defect, blemish, disgrace; *kuṛayuka* to dwindle, sink in price, be deficient, short, little; *kuṛaccal* want, scarcity; *kuṛavu* deficiency, disgrace; *kuṛaya*, *kuṛē* little, less, minus; *kuṛekka* to diminish, lower, disgrace; *kuṛaḷ* shortness; *kuṛaḷaṇ* dwarf; *kuṛram* defect, fault, crime; *kuṛri* stump, peg. *Ko.* *kurg-* (*kurgy-*) to become small, diminished; *kurk-* (*kurky-*) to make small, diminish; *korv-* (*kord-*) to be reduced in size or number, (voice) becomes hoarse; *kornj-* (*kornj-*) to become reduced in size; *korc-* (*korc-*) to reduce (*tr.*) in size; *korv* deficiency, want, fault; *kor* (*kor* per waxing or waning moon; *kor go·ṛ* defective horn); *ku·r* shortness of stature; *ku·rn* short man; *fem.* *ku·ry*; ? *korn-* (*kord-/kornḍ-*) to become numb; ? *kon* shortness (of person, tail); short man; *kony* short woman. *To.* *kuṛx-* (*kuṛxy-*) to be short; *kuṛk-* (*kuṛky-*) to shorten (*tr.*); *kuṛ-eṣ* *Eugenia calophyllifolia* (i.e. short-leaf); *kwaṛ-* (*kwaṛṭ-*) to be reduced in size or esteem; *kwaṛ* defective in physique, character, status; *kwaṛcīl* a lack; *kwaṛtaṣ* adolescent girl, young adult woman (cf. 4616 *moxṭaṣ*). *Ka.* *kuṛu* smallness; *kuṛukūḷi* a detractor; *kuṛugaṇi* state of being diminished, grown short, or worsted; *kuṛucu*, *kuṛaci*, *kūcu*, *guccu*, *guju*, *gujja* smallness, dwarfishness; *gujja* a dwarf; *kuṛaḷ* shortness, littleness; *korate*, *korante* state of being curtailed, deficiency, want, defect, fault; *koṛe* to grow little or less or short, diminish; *n.* smallness, shortness, deficiency, defect, remainder; *kutta* defect, deficiency, fault, trouble, disease; *kuttu* that is small, etc.; *kundu* to become small, little, less, become lean, decrease, wane, sink under affliction, faint, cease; *n.* decrease, deficiency, defect, want, fault, dejection; *kundaka* defect; *kunduvike*, *kunduha* decreasing, etc.; (Hav.) *kudka* jackal. *Koḍ.* *koru*, *koravu* defect, deficiency; *korate* diminishing; *kurkē* jackal. *Tu.* *kuru* little, small; *kudike* jackal, fox; *kora* brief, short; *korati*, *koratē* defect, want, need; *kuccaṭṭu* shortness, smallness; short, small; *kutta* sickness; *kuddya*, *kudya* shortness; short, small, dwarfish; (B-K.) *kudke* fox; *kundu* deficiency, defect, fault, want, loss; *kunduni* to decrease, be reduced, fade, be boiled down; *kundāvuni* to reduce, boil down, repress; *kundelyi* deficiency (as in the measurement of grain, etc.); *kundri* little, small, short; *koṭakoṭa* deficient, short,

little. *Kor.* (O.) kudke fox; kudde dwarf. *Te.* kuṛuca, kuṛu- short, dwarfish, small; kuṛṛa, kuṛṛāḍu, kuṛṛavāḍu child, boy; kuṭṭ-uṣuṛu slight remaining breath at the point of death; kuradā deficiency; koṛa defect, want; koṛāta deficiency, want, incompleteness; koda, kodava deficiency, defect, want; kundakamu defect, want, loss, damage; kundu to sink, decrease, become short (life-span), be dejected, grieve; *n.* grief, repentance; guṛju a dwarf; (K., B.) kruiyū to grow lean, diminish, droop, shrink (or with 1778 *Ka.* koragu). *Go.* (Ph.) kurrā short of stature (*Voc.* 787). *Konḍa* kuṛi short, shortness; kuṛikan short man; koṛo naka jackal (small in size, opposed to peri naka; see 3606 *Ta.* nari); (BB) guṛi short, small, little. *Pe.* guhu, guhuṭi, guspa, guspaṭi short. ? *Kui* kṛōpka (< kṛōkp-; kṛōkt-) to lower, reduce; *n.* reduction; kōga (kōgi-) to become small, be less, smaller, decrease, shrink; *n.* decrease, diminution; kōpka (< kōk-p-; kōkt-) to make less, decrease, diminish, reduce; *n.* reduction. Cf. 1839 *Ta.* kuḷḷam and 1854 *Ka.* kuṛuje. DED(S, N) 1537.

1852 *Ta.* kuṛukuṛuppu, kuṛukuṛuppai snoring, stertorous breathing; kuṛaṭṭai snoring, snorting; koṛukkai snoring. *Ma.* kuṛukuṛukka to breathe with difficulty, the sound in the throat of a dying person; kuṛukkuka, kuṛuṇḷuka to purr, coo as a dove; kuṛuṭṭuka to grunt; kuṛuṭṭuka to purr, coo, rattle in the throat; kuṛummuka to coo; kurkku a snore. *Ka.* guṛu, guṛu guṛu a sound in imitation of snoring or purring; guṛuguṭṭu to snore, purr; guṛake, guṛuku, kuṛuke, goṛaku, goṛike, goṛuku, gorke snoring; guṛa guṛa sound emitted by an angry bandicoot; guṛu an imitative sound; guṛuguṭṭu to growl, snarl (as dogs, bears, tigers); guṛu guṛu sound of growling, snarling, etc.; (Gowda) gūru to snore. *Tu.* guranē the snarling of a dog; guraguṭṭuni, gurkuṭṭuni to grunt; gurukuṭṭuni to snore, purr, coo, phlegm to rattle in the throat, to roar; guruguṭṭu snoring; guruguru id., rattling of phlegm in the throat; gurrukorepuni to bark, growl, snore; gurkāyisuni, gurkāysuni to grunt, growl, snore; gurku, gurkugurku roar of a tiger, grunting of a pig. *Kor.* (O.) gūru to cry (owl). *Te.* guṛaka snoring; guṛu snoring, growling, snarling, gruff speaking, anger; guṛumanu to snore, growl, snarl; kuṛru to cry, yell, groan. *Kol.* gurgāḍil- (gurgāḍilt-) (dog) growls, (pig) grunts. *Pa.* gur- to hiss, hoot; gurj- (mice) to squeak. *Go.* (L.) gurrānā to snore, sleep; (Ma.) guṛ- (dove) to coo (*Voc.* 1156). *Konḍa* gōr- (-t-) to snore; gōruṇ snoring. *Kui* dṛōka snore, snoring; dṛōka piḥpa to snore. *Kuwi* (F.) dṛeki-kiali id.; (S.) dṛukinai to snore, snort; gurrinai to wheeze; (F.) guṛali to coo. *Kur.* gurrānā to roar (as a tiger), snarl or growl fiercely, utter angry words or shouts of anger. *Br.* ghurring to growl; ? gūrring to gurgle (of camels), groan loudly (Bray compares *Si.* gur- to growl). Cf. 2122 *Ma.* kora. /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 12, for areal ety-

mology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4207, *guragura-, no. 4486, ghuraghurāyate, and no. 4489, ghurghurā-. DED(S, N) 1538 (and from 1496).

1853 *Ka.* gukku to draw a deep breath whilst speaking, so that a faltering of speech takes place; *n.* drawing a deep breath and emitting an inarticulate, suppressed sound; a mouthful. *Te.* g(r)rukka, g(r)ukkili, g(r)ukkeḍu a gulp; (K.) grukku to gulp liquid. *Pe.* guh- (gūst-) to swallow. *Mand.* guh- (-t) id. *Kui* guhpa (guht-) id.; *n.* act of swallowing; (P.) gohpa (goht-) to swallow. *Kuwi* (F.) gūssali (gūst-) id.; (S.) guh'nai to devour, swallow, gulp; ghoh'nai to drink; (Su. Isr.) guh- (gust-) to swallow; goh- (gost-) to drink. DED(S) 1539.

1854 *Ka.* kuṛuje, kujje an unripe fruit of the jack tree. *Tu.* guṛje a tender or half-ripe jack fruit. Cf. 1851 *Ta.* kuṛu. DEDS 271.

1855 *Ta.* kuṛumpi ear-wax; excretion of the body, as urine and faeces. *Ka.* kuṛugaṇi, kūkaṇi, kūgaṇi, kūgaṭe, koggu, gugge ear-wax. *Tu.* kimbili, kimbiliḷ id. *Te.* gubili, gulibi, gulimi id. *Pa.* girub id.; ? korñ- to scrape wax out of ear. *Go.* (W. Ph.) koranged, (Ch.) koṛngel, (Ma.) koṛnguli, (A.) korekal, (Mand.) korveli ear-wax (*Voc.* 924); ? (S.) gūnju id. (*Voc.* 1170); (Koya Su.) kornjūl id. DED(S, N) 1540.

1856 *Ta.* kuṛumpu wickedness, mischief, battle, war; kuṛumpan mischief-maker. *Ma.* kuṛumpu haughtiness, insolence; kuṛumpan insolent, stubborn. *Ka.* kuṛumbu, kuṛumbi stubbornness, foolishness; kuṛuba a stubborn, foolish man. DED 1541.

1857 *Ta.* kuṛumpu stronghold, fort. *Ka.* kuṛumba a man belonging to a fort. DED 1542.

1858 *Ta.* kuṛuvai a dark species of paddy maturing in two months; an inferior reddish paddy maturing in three months. *Ma.* kuṛuva a sort of black paddy. DED 1543.

1859 *Ta.* kuṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, reap; *n.* piece, section; kuṛu (kuṛuv, kuṛ-) to pluck. *Ma.* kuṛekka to cut off. *Ko.* korv- (kort-) to make fallen branch into club. *To.* kwarf- (kwaṛt-) to cut; kwic- (kwič-) to chop up (wood, etc.). *Ka.* koṛe, koṛi to cut (as wood with a saw, the throat with a sword, stalks of millet), break (as a hole in a wall), bore, excavate (as running water the soil), pierce (as cold; or with 2168 *Ko.* korv-); koṛi a large branch cut off from a thorn-bush; koṛe cutting, a cut-off piece (as of sugar-cane); koṛeyuvike cutting, etc.; koṛeta, koṛata act of cutting, etc., the piercing of cold; korcu, koccu to cut away, up, or to pieces (as thorn-bushes); koccu act of or an instrument for cutting to pieces, state of being cut into pieces; koccike act of cutting or cutting up. *Tu.* kudupuni to cut, reap; kudē piece of wood; kujimbu, kujumbu a chip, fragment; kojapuni, kojepuni, kojāluni,

kojiluni, kojeluni, kojelpuni to break, cut in pieces; (B-K.) koccu to cut in pieces. *Kor.* (T.) kudi to saw. *Te.* (Inscr.) kōṛa a cut-off portion. *Nk.* (Ch.) kutuk-/kutk- to cut (meat); kutup- to cut with axe. *Pa.* kud- (kutt-), (NE.) kuḍ- (kuṭṭ-) to cut; kud-, (NE.) kuḍ- to kindle fire by bamboo stick. *Ga.* (S.³) kuy- to cut. *Kuī* krāpa (krāt-) to cut, saw; *n.* act of sawing. DED(S, N) 1544.

1860 *Ta.* kuṛai small island. *Ka.* kuṛuva, kuṛava, kurva island. *Go.* (LuS.) koorta an island. DED(N) 1545.

1861 *Ta.* kurru (kurri-) to puncture, prick, pierce. *Te.* g(r)uccu to thrust, push, insert (as a stick, needle or the like into something or through a hole), pierce, prick, thread together (as beads), thread a needle. *Go.* (Mu.) guhc- to pierce, poke; (Ma.) gu^oc- to poke with finger, punch with elbow (*Voc.* 1167). From DED 1392.

1862 *Pe.* kuna heel. *Maṇḍ.* kune id. *Kuwi* (Su.) gu^ona id. DEDS 272.

1863 *Ta.* kuṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to dance; kuṇippu dance. *Ma.* kunikka to dance, jump. *Ko.* koṇy- (koṇc-), koṇc- (koṇc-) (calf or other animal) frisks. *To.* kwiḍz- (kwiḍj-) (calf) frisks. *Ka.* kuṇi to move in a hopping, skipping, or jumping manner, dance; *n.* dancing; kuṇiyuvike, kuṇiha dancing; (K.²) koṇaku to jump, leap; *n.* a leap, jump; (Hav.) koṇi to dance; koṇippe dancing child (small girl). *Kor.* (T.) koṇi to dance. *Te.* guniyu, gunucu to dangle, dance; gunupu a dance. DED(N) 1547.

1864 *Ta.* kuṇṛam, kuṇṛu hill, mountain; kuṇṛuvar mountaineers. *Ma.* kunnam mountain; kunnu hill, mountain; conical heap, hill-fort; kunnan mountaineer; kunnikka to pile up, heap up; kuṛu hill. *To.* kuḍ-xaṣ, kuḍṣ large rock standing by itself. *Ka.* koṇḍa hill, mountain (< *Te.*). *Koḍ.* kundi mountain. *Te.* koṇḍa, (inscr.) koṇṛa mountain, hill, rock; koṇḍavāḍu a mountaineer; kuruva, (Inscr.) kuṛuva a raised ground, footpath on a hill. *Nk.* (Ch.) kod hill. *Pa.* kondi (pl. kondkul) mountain. *Ga.* (S.²) koṇḍekor the Gadbas near Salur; (S.³) koṇḍavān a hill-man. *Go.* (W.) kuṛu hill; (Ph.) kuṛo mountain, forest (*Voc.* 795). *Koṇḍa* goṛon (pl. goṛoku/goṛonku) hill, mountain, forest on a hill. Cf. 1844 *Ta.* kuṛam. DED(S) 1548.

1865 *Ta.* kuṇṛi crab's eye, *Abrus precatorius*. *Ma.* kunni id. *Ka.* kunni, kunne, guru-guṇji, guru-guṇje, guru-gaṇji id.; nasugunni *Carpopogon pruriens* Roxb. = *Mucuna pruriens* DC. [a near relative of *A. precatorius*]. *Tu.* gurguṇji, gurguṇji seed of *A. precatorius*. *Te.* gurija, gurivenda *A. precatorius*; guri-ginja, (B. also) guru-ginja seed of *A. precatorius*. /Cf. Skt. kuṇḍikā-, guṇjā- *A. precatorius* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4176); cf. H. ghūghci, ghūghci id. DED 1549.

1866 *Ko.* kuḍ bundle. *To.* kuḍ bundle of firewood or grass. DED 1550.

1867 *Ir.* (Bhattacharya 1958; Z) kunni bee. *PālKu.* kunni id. *Ko.* kuṇy id. ? *Tu.* koṇi, koṇḍi a sting. DED(S) 1403.

1868 *Ta.* kū cooing, as of a dove; kū-kū clamour, outcry; kū-kūv-enal, kū-kāv-enal bawling, screeching, complaining, lamenting; kūccal outcry, clamour, hue and cry; kūval crying aloud, bawling, crowing; kūvu (kūvi-) to crow, scream (as a peacock), cry (as a cuckoo or birds in general), call out, whoop, trumpet, cry out for help, call, summon; kūvuvān cock; kukku (kukki-) to whoop; kukkal whooping cough. *Ma.* kūkuka, kūvuka to cry aloud, crow, call; kūkkuka to cry, bawl, esp. of men; kūkki a bawler, (Tiyya) a whistle; kūkkiri a bawler, coward; kūkal, kūval, kūvu, kūppu a cry. *To.* ku- (i)n- ((i)ḍ-) (woman) shouts to a distance; ku-x- (ku-xy-) to crow; kub- (kuby-) to shout, bawl out. *Ka.* kū a cry, call, clamour; kūgu to cry aloud, cry out; kūgu, kūku a cry, clamour, shout; kūkalu crying, shouting; kūguvike crying aloud; kuvi to cry out; kububu, kubibi a kind of outcry. *Koḍ.* ku- (ku-v-, ku-nd-) to crow; ku-ti a shout, noise; (Shanmugam) kūpaḍe a roar. *Tu.* kūguni to cry out; kūgu a cry, exclamation, outcry. *Te.* kūka a cry, shout; kūta id., the cry of any animal; kūkarincu to scold, reprove; kūyu to cry out, shout, clamour, howl; kūyi, kuyi, kuyyi a cry, outcry, shout. *Kol.* ku-g- (ku-kt-) to call; kuy- (kuyt-) (cock) crows. *Nk.* kūg- to call. *Pa.* kūy- to crow, call; kūp- (kūt-) to whistle. *Ga.* (Oll.) kūy-, gūy- to crow, call. *Go.* (Ph. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kūs- to crow; (Tr.) kōr-kūsānā, kor-kussānā cock to crow (*Voc.* 837); (ASu.) kūs- to coo. *Koṇḍa* kūk- (-t-) to call, invite, shout at; *caus.* kūpis- to summon, make (somebody) call, send word. *Pe.* kūk- (-t-) to call, summon. *Kuī* kūpka (< kūkp-; kūkt-) to shout, hail, call aloud; *n.* a shout. *Kuwi* (S.) kuperi potha cuckoo. *Malt.* kūkre to call out. Cf. 1871 *Ta.* kūkai and 1930 *Ta.* kumuṛi. /Cf. Skt. kū-, kūj-; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3390, *kūkkati screams. DED(S, N) 1551.

1869 *Maṇḍ.* kū- to be unwilling. *Kuī* kūva (kūt-) to refuse, abstain from, abjure; *n.* refusal. *Kuwi* (F.) kūiyali (kūt-), (S.) kūnai to refuse; (F.) kūnōmi we do not want. Cf. 1420 *Koṇḍa* ke-. DEDS 273.

1870 *Pa.* kū (pl. kūvul) shaft of axe. *Ga.* (P.) kūḍ handle (e.g. of knife). DEDS 274.

1871 *Ta.* kūkai rock horned owl, *Bubo bengalensis*; kūṇ owl. *Ma.* kūman id. *Ko.* gumn id. *To.* kī-x id. *Ka.* gūge, gūgi, gūbe id.; (Gowda) gumma id. *Koḍ.* gu-mi id. *Tu.* gūgè, gummè id.; gūngu the cry of an owl. *Te.* gūba owl. *Kol.* (Br.) gu-pa id. *Go.* (Ch.) gugva owl (*Voc.* 1101); (S.) gupa id. (*Voc.* 1135). *Kuī* muska gumberi a large owl. /Cf. Skt. ghūka- owl, Mar. ghubaḍ id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4494. DED(S) 1552.

1872 *Ta.* kūkai, kūvai East Indian arrow-root, *Curcuma angustifolia*. *Ma.* kūva. *Ka.* kūve, kuvve. *Tu.* kūvē, kuvē. DED 1553.

1873 *To.* ku·x girl, daughter. *Ka.* kūsu infant, babe; maiden, young virgin. *Tu.* kūkru young, small. *Kor.* (O. T.) kūje small boy; kūji girl; (M.) kūji boy. *Te.* kūsu low, base, trifling, insignificant; kūturu, (B. also) kūtu, (inscr.) kuntur daughter; (Inscr.) kūvita id. ? *Go.* (Tr.) kūcō, (Ch.) kūco mother's younger sister; kuci (Mu.) id., (Ma. M.) father's younger brother's wife; (Ko.) kusi id., mother's sister (*Voc.* 821). Cf. 1646 *Ta.* kuñcu and 2030 *Go.* koko. / Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) kūkuda- one who gives a girl in marriage. DED(S, N) 1554.

1874 *Ko.* gu·ge butterfly. *Nk.* gūge id. *Pa.* gogavāla id. *Ga.* (P.) kukavare id. *Go.* (Hislop) kuge, (L.) guge, (Ma. M. Ko.) gūge id.; (Mu.) guge moth (*Voc.* 716). DED(S) 1556.

1875 *Ko.* (Wagh.) kūku mushroom. *Nk.* kuku-mugāl mushrooms. *Pa.* kūki (*pl.* kūkul) mushroom. *Ga.* (P.) kukun (*pl.* kukul) id. Cf. 1893 *Ma.* kūn. / Cf. *Skt.* kukuṇḍaka- mushroom. DEDS 275.

1876 *Ta.* kūcu (kūci-) to be shy, coy, be ticklish, be tender (as an eye), recoil, shrink back; kūcam, kūcal shyness; kūccam shyness, ticklishness, hesitating, timidity; kūccu horripilation. *Ma.* kūcuka to be shy, dread; kūśal, (Kauṭ.) kūccam timidity, shyness; mayir-kūccu horripilation. ? *Ko.* koyed timidity, terror (or with 2250 *Ta.* kōrai). *Tu.* kusu-runi to be afraid; kūruni to hesitate. *Te.* (K.) kosaru to hesitate, shrink, fear. *Kui* kūja shame, bashfulness, shyness. DED (S, N) 1557, DED 1367.

1877 *Ko.* gu·c- (gu·c-) to lie or fall in a mass, (rain) pours down; put down in a mass; gu·cl heap of fuel. *To.* ku·s- (ku·sy-) to be heaped up; ku·sil a heap. *Tu.* gūcuni, gūsuni, gussuni to pour, shed, spill; gūjuni to ooze. DED(S) 1558.

1878 *Ta.* kūccam small-sized post used in building. *Ka.* kūcu, kūca post or pillar in a wall for the support of beams; guju queen-post, strut. *Tu.* gujii, guju pole or post fixed in water. *Te.* kūcamu, gunja pillar, post; kurūju queen-post; guju one of the small vertical posts by means of which short beams are supported upon longer ones in the construction of a shelving roof. *Go.* (Ko.) gunje post, pillar (*Voc.* 1107); (Koya T.) gūnji post. *Pe.* gūj (*pl.* gūcku) pillar, post. DED (S, N) 1559.

1879 *Pa.* kūci, kūcu (*pl.* kūckul) crowbar. *Ga.* (P.) gusi id. *Go.* kūnj (*pl.* kūsk) (Mu.) hoe, (Elwin) shouldered digging stick; (Ko.) kūnj crowbar (*Voc.* 822); (ASu.) kūysā id., ploughshare. DEDS(N) 276.

1880 *Ta.* kūcci pulp of wood-apple. *Ma.* kūññu, kūññi, kūññal centre of a fruit, stalk

in the midst of a jackfruit. *Ka.* kusuri, kusuru the pulp of some vegetables and fruits; (Hav.) gūñji stalk inside a jackfruit or pineapple. *Tu.* kūñji, gūñji the stalk in the midst of a jackfruit, the germ-matter of a boil; kusri pulp of a fruit. *Te.* gujuru, guju, gunju id.; (Merolu) goju pulp. *Ga.* (S.³) gurju juice, pulp. *Go.* (Tr.) gunji sweet inner fibre of sugar-cane (*Voc.* 1106). *Kuwi* (D.) gurju pith. Cf. 1519 *Ka.* gijaṭi and 2179 *Ko.* ko·g. DED(S) 1366, 1560.

1881 *Ta.* kūṭaram tent. *Ma.* kūṭaram tent, camp. *Ka.* guḍāra, guḍāre, guṇḍāra, guḍāra tent. *Tu.* guḍāra id. *Te.* guḍāramu, guḍāru, guḍāramu id. / Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) kuṭaru-, Pkt. guḍḍara- id., Mar. guḍhār id., howdah. DED 1561.

1882 *Ta.* kūṭu (kūṭi-) to come together, join, meet, assemble, combine, become conciliated, be stored up, happen, associate, cohabit, arrive at, be possible, be fit, proper, be achieved; kūṭa together with, in addition to; kūṭal joining, sexual union; kūṭatal, kūṭatalai success; kūṭtu (kūṭṭi-) to unite (*tr.*), join, combine, mingle, add, convoke (an assembly); *n.* fellowship, assistance, relationship, throng, illicit intercourse, mixture; kūṭṭam union, meeting, crowd, group, association, kindred, companions, battle, sexual intercourse; kūṭṭar companions, members of same clan or tribe; kūṭṭal uniting, seeking the alliance of powerful kings; kūṭ-ṭālān, kūṭṭālī associate, partner in trade. *Ma.* kūṭuka to come together, meet, join, befall, be added, be possible; kūṭa, kūṭi along with; kūṭṭuka to bring together, join, heap up, add, acknowledge as belonging to the caste or family, make to pass; kūṭṭu joining, fellowship, mixture, agreement; kūṭṭam assembly, flock, heap, caste, assembly, court, quarrel; kūṭṭar companions, of the same class; kūṭṭalan, kūṭṭālī associate, one of a crowd. *Ko.* ku·ṭ- (ku·c-) to join (*intr.*), gather, meet, assemble, (cows) enter shed, (day) comes close at hand, (wound) heals; ku·ṭ- (ku·c-) to make to join, summon (a meeting), gather (*tr.*), shut in (cattle); ku·ṭm (*obl.* ku·ṭt-) meeting, conversation; ko·ṭ a·l intimate male friend, woman's lover, man who has a mistress; ko·ṭa·c intimate female friend, man's mistress. *To.* ku·ṭ- (ku·ṭy-) to join (*intr.*), have intercourse with, finish (doing so-and-so); ku·ṭ- (ku·ṭy-) to join (*tr.*), close (eye); ku·ḍ- (ku·ḍy-) (others than Todas) marry; ku·ṭm (*obl.* ku·ḍt-) meeting of assembly, dispute; mu·ku·ṭ- (mu·ku·ṭy-) to meet (of persons, rivers); mu·ku·ṭ- (mu·ku·ṭy-) to cause to meet (see 5031). *Ka.* kūḍu to join (*intr.*), unite, come together, be endowed with, be possible, be fit, take place, have sexual intercourse, add; *n.* joining, association, company; kūḍa along with; kūḍal state of being joined with or endowed with, junction; kūḍike, kūḍuvike joining, meeting, junction; kūḍuha meeting, union; kūḍudale success, prosperity; kūḍisu, kūḍasu

to join (*tr.*), mix, amass; kūṭa joining, connexion, assembly, crowd, heap, fellowship, sexual intercourse; kūrisu to join (*tr.*, as two pieces of wood); kūru a tenon. *Koḍ.* ku-ḍ- (ku-ḍi-) to join with others, gather, be inserted; ku-ṭ- (ku-ṭi-) to join (others) with oneself, insert; ku-ṭa quarrel, dispute, panchayat; ku-ṭi gathering, assembly. *Tu.* kūḍuni to join (*tr.*), unite, copulate, embrace, adopt; meet (*intr.*), assemble, gather, be mingled, be possible; kūḍisuni to add; kūḍāvuni, kūḍisāvuni to join, connect, collect, amass, mix; kūṭuni, kūṇṭuni to mix, mingle (*tr.*); kūḍa along with; kūḍigē joining, union, collection, assemblage, storing, mixing; kūṭa assembly, meeting, mixture. *Te.* kūḍu to meet (*tr.*), join, associate with, copulate with, add together; meet (*intr.*), join, agree, gather, collect, be proper; kūḍali, kūḍika joining, meeting, junction; kūḍa along with; kūḍani wrong, improper; kūḍami impropriety; kūṭamu heap, assembly, conspiracy; kūṭuva, kūṭuvu heap, collection, army; kūṭami meeting, union, copulation; kūṭakamu addition, mixture; kūr(u)cu to join, unite, bring together, amass, collect; *caus.* kūrpincu; kūṛpu joining, uniting. *Kol.* (Kin.) kūṛ pāv meeting of ways (pāv way, path). *Pa.* kūṛ er- to assemble. *Go.* (S.) kūṛ- to join; (Mu.) gūḍ- to assemble (*Voc.* 833); (M.) guṇā to swarm (*Voc.* 1160). *Konḍa* kūṛ- (-it-) to join, meet, assemble, come together; kūṛp- to mix (cereals, etc.), join or put together, collect; kūṛaṇa together. *Pe.* kūṛā- (kūṛa ā-) to assemble. *Kuwi* (Su.) kūṛ- id.; (Isr.) kūṛa ā- to gather together (*intr.*); kūṛi ki- to collect (*tr.*); (S.) kūḍi kinai to gather; kūṛcinai to collect. *Kur.* xōṇḍnā to bring together, collect into one place, gather, wrinkle (e.g. the nose), multiply in imagination; xōṇḍrñā to meet or come together, be brought into the company of. DED(S) 1562.

1883 *Ta.* kūṭu nest, birdcage, coop, hive, pen, sty, kennel, receptacle for grain, dome, cupola, quiver, sheath, envelope; kuṭampai nest; kuṭāppu plaited coop for fowls, etc.; (RS, p. 141, item 190) kūṇṭu hen-coop; (PPTI) kūṇṭu cage; (Koll.) kūṇṭ nest. *Ma.* kūṭu receptacle, nest, cage. *Ko.* gu-ṭ (obl. gu-ṭ-) nest, large hollow, belly (of man or animal), cupboard, shelf; gu-ṭa-rm body cavity. *To.* ku-ḍ nest; kwa-ṭ-a-ṣ calf-shed; cowshed of Badaga village. *Ka.* gūḍu nest, dove-cot, fowl-house, lodging, trap for catching wild animals, cage, pit of the stomach, hollow in bones. *Koḍ.* gu-ḍi nest, pig-pen, fowl-house. *Tu.* gūḍu nest, cocoon, bird-cage, hollow; koḍandely a snare set up for birds. *Te.* gūḍu nest, cage, niche in the wall, sheath. *Pa.* gūḍa nest, wooden trap. *Ga.* (Oll.) gūḍe (S.²) gūḍu nest. *Go.* (Tr.) gūḍā bird's nest; (A. Ch. D. Mu. S.) gūḍa nest, (Mu. also) pigsty (*Voc.* 1171); (Tr.) kūṭinj a stone-fall trap for birds (*Voc.* 826); ? (W. Ph.) godā nest (*Voc.* 1197). *Konḍa* gūṛu a fowl-shelter fixed on the top of a floor in a house. *Pe.* guḍa nest. *Kui* kiṇenji cage, cage-trap. *Kuwi*

(F.) kūḍa cage (made of bamboo); kūḍa (Ṭ.) hen-coop, pig-sty; (Isr.) cage. *Malt.* kūṭgle the hoop or spring of a kind of mouse-trap. /Cf. Skt. kūṭa- trap for catching deer, Pkt. kūḍa- snare; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3397. DED(S, N) 1563.

1884 *Ta.* kūṭai basket made of rattan, ola, or bamboo, palm-leaf rain-covering; kūṭu basket for catching fish. *Ma.* kūṭa id. *Ko.* ku-ṭ winnowing basket, a winnowing-basket of grain. *To.* ku-ṭ contribution of a measure (kwa-x) of grain, given by each Badaga house to Toda. *Ka.* gūḍe, gūḍa basket, basket used as a bucket; kūḷe, kūḷi basket for fishing. *Koḍ.* ku-ṭe basket. *Tu.* gūḍē a kind of basket. *Te.* gūḍa triangular basket used as a bucket, flower-basket, mat hood or head-covering against rain. *Go.* (M) gūḷā basket; gulla (S.) big basket, (Ko.) basket (*Voc.* 1166). DED(S) 1564.

1885 *Tu.* kūṭu hip. *Pe.* kuṭa thigh. *Maṇḍ.* kuṭe id. *Kui* kūṭi hip. ? *Kuwi* (Isr.) kruṇḍu id. DEDS 233, 277.

1886 *Kol.* ku-ṭe cow. *Nk.* khūṭe id. *Nk.* (Ch.) kūṭe id. DED(S) 1565.

1887 *Ta.* kūṭṭu (kūṭṭi-) to gather up with a broom. *Ka.* guḍasu, guḍisu, guḍsu, guḍiyisu, guḍisu to sweep; guḍisalu sweeping. *Tu.* guḍsu a kind of broom. DED 1567.

1888 *Ta.* kūṭi pudendum muliebre. *Ma.* kūṭi posteriors, membrum muliebre. *To.* ku-ṭhy anus, region of buttocks in general. *Tu.* kūḍi anus, posteriors, membrum muliebre. DED 1568.

1889 *Ka.* kūṭuru, *Bryonia scabra* Rottl. *Te.* kūṭuru-buḍamu *B. scabrella* (buḍamu *B. callosa*). DED(S) 1569.

1890 *Ta.* kūṭṭu dance, dramatic performance, strange event; kūṭṭan dancer, actor; kūṭṭi female actor, dancer, prostitute. *Ma.* kūṭṭu dance, drama; kūṭṭi, kūṭṭicci harlot; (Kauṭ.) kūṭṭan dancer. *To.* ku-ṭ Tamil dance, unusual thing. *Ka.* kūṭu dance, play. DED(S) 1570.

1891 *Ka.* gūḍe prolapsus of the anus. *Tu.* gūḍe id. *Te.* gūḍa, (low) guḍda id. DED 1571.

1892 *Ta.* kūṇṭal long flowing tresses of a woman. *Ma.* kūṇṭal woman's hair. *Ka.* kūḍal hair (of the head or body). *Tu.* kujaly the hair of the head. *Kor.* (M.) kūḍlu hair. /Cf. Skt. kuntala-. DED(S) 1572.

1893 *Ma.* kūn, kūṇu mushroom. *Ko.* ki-n id. *To.* kyu-n id. *Ka.* (Kūṛumba dial.; Bhattacharya, 1959) kūnu id. *Tu.* gūnu id. *Go.* (Ma.) kūnji (pl. kūhku) id.; (G. Mu. Ko.) kūhk (sg. and pl.) mushroom(s) (*Voc.* 839). *Konḍa* (B.) kūṇḍ mushroom. *Pe.* kūṇḍ (pl. kūṭku) id. *Maṇḍ.* gūṇḍ (pl. gūṭke) id. *Kui* kūṇḍu (pl. kūṭka) id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) kūṇḍu (pl. kūṭka) id. Cf. 1875 *Kol.* kūku. DED(S) 1573.

1894 *Ta.* kūmpu (kūmpi-) to close, shut (as a flower), contract, shrink, lose courage; kūppu (kūppi-) to close, contract, shut in (as an umbrella), draw in (as the sun its rays), join hands as in worship; *n.* joining hands as in worship; kuvi (-v-, -nt-) to close (as flowers by night); (-pp-, -tt-) id., draw in (as the sun its rays in setting); kuvalai blue nelumbo [which closes by day]. *Ma.* kūmpuka to close as flowers; kūppuka id., salute by joining both hands, worship; kūppu closing; kuvala waterlily. *Ka.* kōval, kōhal, kōle, kōmale blue waterlily. *Kur.* kombo'o, komb'o, kumbru'u half-open as a bud. / Cf. *Skt.* kuvalaya-, kuvala, kuvela- blue waterlily; ? kumuda- white waterlily [both close by day]. DED 1574.

1895 *Ta.* kūmpu mast of a vessel, cone-shaped pinnacle of a chariot, bud; (Koll.) kūmp cone-shaped hut. *Ma.* kūmpu mast of ship, peak, bud, cabbage of palm tree, spiral end of plaintain bunch. *Tu.* kuvè, kuvè mast. / Cf. *Skt.* kūpa(ka)-, Pali kūpa(ka)-, Pkt. kūva(ya)-, kūvaga- mast; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3401. DED 1575.

1896 *Kur.* kūm a large cylindrical basket in bamboo-work for catching fish. *Malt.* kúme a fishing coop. DED 1576.

1897 *Ta.* kūr (-v-, -nt-) to covet, hanker after. *Ma.* kūruka to love, mind; kūr, kūru love; kūrrān friend, lover, protector. *Ka.* kūr to mind, be attached to, love; kūrpa, kūpa loving, beloved; lover, husband; kūrpu, kūrme love. *Te.* kūrimi, kūrmi friendship, love, affection; (K.) kūr(u)cu to be lovable, be coveted, be attached. DED 1577.

1898 *Ta.* kūr (-pp-, -tt-) to be sharp (as the edge or point of an instrument), be keen (as the intellect); *n.* sharpness, pointed edge, cutting or sarcastic speech, pivot on which door swings; kūrcci, kūrppu, kūrmai, kūriyam sharpness, keenness, pointedness; kūrccu id., pointed stick; kūriyan sharp, clever person; kūccu sharp point. *Ma.* kūr sharpness, point of an arrow; kūruka, kūrikka, kūrkka to be sharp; kūrppikka to sharpen; kūrppu, kūrccam sharpness; kūrmma id., edge of sword, wit. *Ka.* kūr sharpness, acuteness; kūrike sharpness, pointedness; kūritu, kūrittu that which is sharp; kūrahu sword; kūrida a sharp, acute, or brave man; kūrpu sharpness, valour, a keen, penetrating look; (Bark.) kūpi a barber's knife. *Koḍ.* ku·ṭ- (ku·ṭi-) to sharpen. *Tu.* kūṭuni id.; kurpu sharpness as of a cutting instrument. *Te.* krūru sharp; kūci sharp, pointed, tapering; kūcamu a peg. DED(S) 1578, DED 1566.

1899 *Ta.* kūr (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to be abundant, excessive; *n.* exuberance, abundance; intense, excessive; kūrppu abundance, excess. *Te.* (K.) kūru to be abundant, excessive, occur, obtain, be filled with. *Kur.* xōrnā (xūryā) to thrive, be prosperous, increase in honour. *Malt.* qóre to be enough,

be much, be in excess; qórtre to supply or provide for abundantly. DED 1579.

1900 *Ka.* kūr to sit down; kūrisu to cause to sit. *Te.* kūr(u)cuṇḍu to sit, be seated. *Pe.* kuc- (-c-) to sit. *Manḍ.* kuh- (-t-) id. DED(S) 1580.

1901 *Ta.* kūraṇ dog. *Tu.* (B-K.) kūra id.; kūri bitch. Cf. 1796 *Ta.* kurai. DED(S, N) 1581.

1902 *Tu.* kūruni to be drowsy, sleepy; kūraṅgelu drowsiness, sleepiness; kūrele a sleepy fellow, sluggard. *Te.* kūr(u)ku to sleep; *n.* sleep; (K.) kūru to sleep, doze; kunuku to nod with sleep, doze, slumber. *Nk.* guṅgi sleep. *Pa.* kūrk- to nod in sleepiness; kūrukūḍ, kūrkukūḍ drowsiness; (S.) gurgal sleep, night. *Ga.* (P.) kūrk- to doze; (S.³) kūrk- (kūruk-) to sleep briefly, take a nap; (Oll.) kurkal sleep. *Go.* (SR. Tr. Ph.) kūrkānā, (W.) kurkinā, (Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) kūrk- to doze, nod in sleepiness; (Y. S.) kūrka sleepiness; (Ph.) kūrkī id., drowsiness; (W.) kurki, (S.) kūrmuṣ sleep (*Voc.* 831). *Kuwi* (F.) kūrnkali to nod with sleep. *Kur.* kūgnā to doze, slumber (out of time). *Malt.* kuge to slumber. ? *To.* kwixy- (kwixc-) to take a nap. DED(S, N) 1582.

1903 *Ka.* gūru phlegmatic and asthmatic disease. *Tu.* gūru asthma, cough, DED 1583.

1904 *Ta.* kūrai sloping roof (commonly thatched with grass or palm leaf), small hut; kurampai small hut, hovel, shed. *Ma.* kūra hut, thatch. ? *Kol.* (Pat., p. 59) kuroḍi hog-house. DED 1584.

1905 *Ta.* kūli wages, pay, freight; kūlik-kāraṇ, kūliy-āl hired labourer, cooly; kai-kkūli daily wages; bribe, cash payment, money paid by parents of bride to bridegroom. *Ma.* kūli hire, wages (esp. daily); kūlikkāraṇ, kūliy-āl hired labourer, coolie; kai-kkūli bribe, fine upon a lease and its renewal. *Ko.* ku·j daily wages paid in money; ku·jga·rn, ku·j a·l day-labourer, coolie; ku·lyka·rn cooly (only applied to Tamil and other coolies). *To.* kōkwily bribe, payment made by bridegroom to bride's father. *Ka.* kūli hire, wages (esp. daily); day-labourer, coolie; kūlikāra, kūligāra day-labourer; kay-kūli, key-gūli working as a day-labourer. *Koḍ.* ku·li wages. *Tu.* kūli hire. *Te.* kūli wages, hire, working for wages; kūli hired labourer, coolie. *Pa.* kūli labourer's wages. *Go.* (Ko.) kūli wages (*Voc.* 836). *Kuwi* kūli (S.) payment, (F.) present. DED(S) 1586.

1906 *Konḍa* kūli paddy. *Pe.* kūli id. *Manḍ.* kūli id. *Kuī* kūḍi grain, paddy, seed. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F. S.) kūli paddy. ? *Ta.* kūlam grains, esp. of 18 kinds, viz. nel, pul, etc. ? *Br.* xōlum wheat (or with *DBIA* 123, < *Skt.* godhūma-). (*Ta.* Br., comm. by Kamaleswaran.) DED(S, N) 278.

1907 (a) *Ka. kūlu* to fall down, be overturned, be destroyed, ruined; *kūlisu* to cause to fall, destroy. *Te. kūlu* to fall down, sink, drop, die, fall dead; *kūl(u)cu* to cause to fall, fell, bring to the ground, knock down, kill; *kūlābadu* to fall down suddenly, sink, drop.

(b) *Go. (Tr.) kūṛānā* to topple over (of a vessel, boulder on hillside), founder (of a bullock); (SR.) *kūḍānā* to topple down; *kurānā* to roll over; *gūr-* (Mu.) id., spill, (Ma.) lie down to sleep; (Ko.) *kūr-* tree to fall; *kūr-* to fell (*Voc.* 834).

(c) *Konḍa gūr-* (-it-) to lie down, sleep, roll on floor. *Pe. gūr-* (-t-) to fall down; *grūt-* (-t-) to fell. *Kui kūra* (*kūri-*) to fall over, fall down, tumble, prostrate oneself, lie down; *n.* a fall, tumble, prostration. ? *Te. kuriyu* to rain, shower, fall, (K. also) leak, rain down (fire, arrows). Cf. 1636 *Ka. kusi* DED(S, N) 1587.

1908 *Ka. kūlu* a sloping flight of stairs leading down to the water of a tank. *Pa. kūl* stair, ladder. DED 1588.

1909 *Ta. kūval* a well, hollow, hole, pit. *Koḍ. ku-va* shallow well (where water can be dipped by hand). *Tu. guvelu* a well. *Kor. (T.) kuyyeli* id. / Prob. < Pkt. *kūva* < Skt. *kūpa-*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3400. DED 1590.

1910 *Ta. kūvilam, kūvilai, kūvīram* bael, *Aegle marmelos*. *Ma. kūvaḷam* *A. marmelos*; *Crataeva religiosa*. *Ka. kumbaḷa-mara* *A. marmelos*. DED(S) 1591.

1911 *Ta. kūṛ* thick gruel, porridge, semi-liquid food, food; *kūṛ ā-* to be overboiled (as rice). *Ma. kūṛ* boiled rice; *kūṛam* rice, as eaten in temples. *Ko. ku-* cooked rice. *To. ku-* food (in song-unit: *oṭṭ k/xu- e-ḍ* two lots of cooked food); *ku- ṭwī-ṛ* cooked rice from which water has been drained. *Ka. kūṛ* boiled rice, food. *Koḍ. ku-ḷi* cooked rice; *ku- kala, ku- kuḍike* rice pot; *ku- padi* food carried in a plantain leaf as a lunch. *Tu. kūru, kūlu, kūlu* boiled rice. *Te. kūḍu* boiled rice, food. *Mand. kūṛ* gruel. *Kuwi (S.) kūdu* rice. / Cf. Skt. *kūra-*, *kuru-* boiled rice; Pali Pkt. *kūra-* id. DED(S) 1592.

1912 *Konḍa kūṛam* (BB) knife, (K.) small knife. *Kui kūṛe* knife. DEDS 279.

1913 *Ta. kūṛai* dullness of intellect, stupidity; *kūṛaṇ* one who is devoid of clear understanding; *kūṛaiyaṇ* dolt, booby. ? *Ko. ku-kn* foolish man; *fem. ku-yk. Ka. kūṛa* a vulgar, rude, stupid, useless, mean, or vile man; vulgar, etc.; *fem. kūṛe*; *kūṛ, kūra* fierce, cruel; *kūṛa-nāyi* a ferocious, mean dog. *Tu. kūḷa, khūḷa* bad, mean, cruel; *kūr-nāyi* a fierce dog. *Te. kūḷa, kūḷuḍu* a wicked man, a cruel man. DED(S) 1593.

1914 *Ta. kūṛai* that which is short; dwarf snake, *Calamaridae*; *kūṛai-kkaṭā, kūṛai-kkiṭā* tailless he-buffalo; *kūṛai-kkai, kūṛaṇ-kai* maimed hand; *kūṛai-kkompaṇ* ox with blunt horns; *kūṛai-nari* short-tailed fox; *kūṛaiyaṇ*

short, stunted person. *Ka. kūṛe, kūṛe* stump of *jōḷa* left in the ground to push out new shoots, stubble in general. ? *Br. kūṛi* hornless. DED(N) 1594.

1915 *Ta. kūḷ* (*kūḷv-*, *kūṇṭ-*) to crowd together, assemble, muster; *kūḷi* company, multitude, family. *Ka. gūḷe, gūḷevu, gūḷya, gūḷe, gūḷya* people leaving a place *en masse* from invasion or famine. *Tu. gūḷe* id. DED 1595.

1916 *Ta. kūḷam* broken pieces of straw or hemp, chaff, sediment. *Ma. kūḷam* chaff of corn, etc. ? *Go. kurmi* (Tr.) the harder part of rice, kodon, etc. which remains after grinding, (W. Ph. *LSI* [Betul, p. 499]) chaff (*Voc.* 784); (ASu.) *kurmā* id. DED(N) 1596.

1917 *Ta. kūḷi* ox, covering bull. *Ko. gu-ly* bull belonging to a dead man, that is released from work until its death. *To. ku-ly* stud bull. *Ka. gūḷi* bull, esp. a bull allowed to roam at liberty and dedicated to a deity. *Koḍ. gu-ḷi* a bull. DED 1597.

1918 *Ta. kūḷi* devil, demon. *Ma. kūḷi* demon, ghost. *Ka. (Hav.) kole* ghost. *Tu. kulē* id., apparition. *Kor. (T.) kolnari* devil. Cf. *Ka. pēṅkuḷi, pēṅkupī*, s.v. 4438 *Ta. pēy*. DED(S) 1598.

1919 *Kol. ku-l-* (*ku-ṭ-*) (water) run from punctured vessel or tap; *ku-lp-* (*ku-lupt-*) to puncture (vessel) so that water runs out. *Nk. kūḷ-* to leak. DED 1599.

1920 *Ta. kūḷi* large species of eagle. *Te. gūḷi* vulture. DEDS 280.

1921 *Ta. kūru* (*kūri-*) to speak, assert, cry out the price, cry aloud, proclaim; *kūṛam* word; *kūṛru* utterance, proclamation, word. *Ma. kūṛuka* to speak, proclaim; *kūṛru* call, cry of men, noise; *kūṛam* cry (as for help). *Ka. gūṛṇisu, gūṛṇisu* to murmur or roar (as water of a river or the sea), sound (as a trumpet), roar or bellow, cry aloud. *Tu. gūṛuni* to hoot. *Te. ghūṛṇillu* to sound, resound (*gh-* from Skt. *ghūṛṇ-* to move to and fro > *Te. ghūṛṇillu* to whirl, turn round). DED 1600.

1922 *Ka. gūru* to turn or uproot the earth with horns or tusks. *Te. guṭi* a hog. Cf. 2257 *Ta. kōṛai*. DEDS 281.

1923 *Ta. kūru-kol* to stuff, cram. *Ma. kuṛummuka* to eat greedily, cram in. ? *Ka. kuluku* to fill with force, cram into, stuff. *Te. kūru* to stow into an insufficient space, cram, stuff, thrust; *k(r)ukku* to stuff, cram, pack or stow too closely, push, thrust; *kruk-kūḍu* stuffing, cramming. *Ga. (S.³) kukkap-* to stuff in (< *Te.*); *kūrap-* id. (< *Te.*). DED 1601.

1924 *Ta. kūru* section, division, part, share; *kūṛam* species, class; Yama; that which ruins or destroys; *kūṛaṇ, kūṛru, kūṛruvaṇ* Yama. *Ma. kūru, kūr* part, share, division of time, party, partnership; *kūṛaṇ* partner; *kūṛaṇ,*

kūram enemy, destroyer. *Ko.* ku•r (*obl.* ku•t-) share. *To.* ku•r share, share inherited from father. *Ka.* kōru a part, portion, share in cultivation, etc. *Te.* (B.) kōru a share, the king's or government portion. DED 1602.

1925 *Ta.* kūrai cloth, clothes. *Ma.* kūra a set of cloths, thick cloth. *Ka.* kōre clothes. Cf. 2255 *Ma.* kōra. DED(S) 1603.

1926 *Ma.* kūra, kūran insect, moth, cockroach. *Ka.* kūre a kind of cloth-louse. DED 1604.

1927 *Ta.* kūn bend, curve, hump on the back, humpback, snail; kūnu (kūni-) to curve, become crooked, bend down, become hunchbacked; kūnal bend, curve, hump; kūnan humpback; *fem.* kūni; kūni (-v-, -nt-) to bend (as a bow), bow, stoop; (-pp-, -tt-) to bend (*tr.*), curve; *n.* curvature, bow (weapon); kūnippu bending. *Ma.* kūnuka to stoop, be crooked; kūn a humpback; kūnal, kūntal bending; kūnan humpbacked; *fem.* kūni, kūnicci; kuni semicircle, curve; kuniyuka to bow, stoop, bend; kunikka to make a curve, cause to stand stooping. *Ko.* ku•n- (ku•nd-) to be in bowed position (looking down, bent with pain, tiger crouching), become bent with age. *To.* ku•n hunchback. *Ka.* kūn (kūnt-), kūnu to be bent or bowed, bend, stoop; *n.* a hump; kūna, gūna a humpbacked man; *fem.* kūni, gūni; kūntu bending, bent state; gūnu a hump; kuni to bend, bow, stoop, shrink; *n.* a bent or curved ground; kunuṅgu to bend, stoop, crouch, contract oneself, shrivel up. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) kūn hunchback; gūne hunchbacked man; gūni hunchbacked woman. *Tu.* gūnu a hump; gūnē a hunchback. *Te.* gūnu a hump, a crooked back; gūni humpbacked; gūnivādu a humpback; *fem.* gūnidi; (B.) kuni angle, bit of land. *Go.* (S.) gun- to bend (*Voc.* 1128). *Kuwi* (Su.) gu'u hump of cow. DED (S, N) 1605.

1928 *Ta.* kūp cauldron; kūnai large earthen boiler, baling bucket. *Ma.* (DCV) kūna earthen vessel. *Ka.* kūni earthen basin used by oilmen. *Te.* gūna large earthen pot. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gūna a large pot. DED(S) 1606.

1929 *Pa.* kūd, (NE) kūd leaf cup for drinking pej. *Go.* kūnī (Tr.) large leaf platter, (W. Ph.) plate of leaves; (SR.) kuḍi, (G. S.) kūri, (M.) kuṛi, (Ma.) kuṛ ḍapa leaf-plate (*Voc.* 829). DEDS 282.

1930 *Ta.* (Devanesan, p. 3) kumuṛi a kind of pigeon. *Ka.* gūva dove. *Te.* kūkī id.; guvva dove, pigeon. *Go.* (Tr.) gummāl, gummāl the grey dove with a ring round its neck (*Voc.* 1148). *Konḍa* gōvaṇḍa pigeon. *Kui* guguri dove. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) kuguri, (F.) kūgūri, (S.) kugguri id. Cf. *Ko.* gugr, gugrgr... pigeon's noise; gugrceṭy pigeon (for -ceṭy, see 2763). Cf. 1868 *Ta.* kū. DED(S) 1589.

1931 *Ta.* ce-, cem-, cev-, ceyya, cētakam, cēttu red; cekkam, cekkar, cekkal, cekil, cemmai, cey, cevva, cevval, cevēr-eṇal, cē,

cēkkai, cēku, cēkai, cēntu, cēppu, cēy, civv-eṇal, civappu, civēr-eṇal redness; ceccai id., *Ixora coccinea* (with scarlet blossoms); ceppal red colour (as of dawn); ceyyavaṇ, ceyyaṇ, ceyyāṇ, ceyyōṇ, cēyaṇ, cēyāṇ, civappaṇ person of red or brown complexion; ceval, cevalai, civalai ruddy person or animal; cival Indian partridge; cē (-pp-, -nt-) to redden, get angry; cēkil tawny-coloured bull; cēt-ā tawny-coloured cow; cēyttu, cēytu that which is red; civa (-pp-, -nt-) to redden, blush, become angry; cekka-cciva (-v-, -nt-), cekkañ-ceku to be deep red; cekka-ccivēr-eṇal, cekka-ccivēr-eṇal deep redness; cen-nāy brown-coloured dog, *Canis dukhunensis*; kempu ruby (< *Ka.*). *Ma.* ce-, cem-, cēya red; cemma, cevva, cona, covva redness; cekkāl dawn; cekki-ppū, cetti-ppū, cecci-ppū *I. coccinea*; ceñhuka, cempikka, conekka, cuvakka to be red; (Tiyya) cemappu redness; cemakkuva to redden; cuvappu, cōppu red; red colour; ruby; cecca a kind of ruby; cen-nāyi wolf or rather *C. primaevus*; kempu ruby (< *Ka.*). *Ko.* ken, ke•t red; kep red, redness; kep a•v, ken a•v red cow; ke na•y wild dog; keky red clay; keb gal flint; ke• kaṭy clinkers (i.e. red lumps) from smithy fireplace; kep n.pr. red bullock or male dog; *fem.* kepy; kemp n.pr. man; kempy n.pr. woman. *To.* kō- red (e.g. kō moṇ red soil; kōmo•s n.pr. reddish buffalo); ke no•y wild dog. *Ka.* ke-, kem- red; keñka, keṅgal, keccane, keccu, keṅcage, keñcane, kendu, kebbe, kempu, kēsu, kisu redness; kekkarisu, keṅgalisu to become red; keñca a red man; *fem.* keñci; kembāra, kembāre redness of evening; kēpala, kevala, kisgāra *I. coccinea*; (a few cpds. with ce and ca- are to be taken as < *Ta.* or *Te.*). *Koḍ.* co- (co•p-, co•nd-) to become red; co•ndē red; co•pī red, redness; ?co•mē bullock (in song) (all the preceding < *Ma.*); kem- red (in a few cpds.: ken-denge brown coconut; (in song) coconut; ken-na•y wild dog; keñ-jeri red squirrel; kem-butti red anthill (in song); keñ-jo•pī a dull red). *Tu.* kem-, keñca, keñci red; kempu redness; ruby; kēpuḷa, kēpula, kēpalē *I. coccinea*; genda reddish; gende a reddish-coloured ox; *fem.* gendi; canna red; canna-nāyi wolf. *Te.* cēp- red (in a few cpds.); ceṅgāvi reddish colour; reddish (kāvi id.); ke-, kem- red (in a few cpds.); kempu red; redness; a ruby. *Pa.* key dark red, reddish brown. *Kur.* xēso red; blood; xēs blood; anger. *Malt.* qésō red; qéslo reddish; qésu blood; qésolāre to redden (as the eyes, face, or fruit when ripening). *Br.* xīsun red; gold. [The wild dog or red dog (which is neither dog nor wolf) is classified by R.I. Pocock, *Fauna of British India, Mammalia*, 2nd ed., vol. ii (1941), in the genus *Cuon*, which consists of one species only, *C. alpinus*, with a number of races, including *C. a. dukhunensis*, Sykes (habitat the Deccan) and *C. a. primaevus* Hodgs. (habitat Kumaun to Bhutan). One race, *C. a. infuscus* (habitat Tenasserim), was formerly *C. rutilans* Blanford, but *C. rutilans* has been

used also for *C. a. dukhunensis*.] DED(N) 1607.

1932 *Kui* keeri arrow. *Kuwi* (F.) gī'erri arrow shaft. DEDS 283.

1933 *Ta. kekkaṭṭam* loud laughter; *kekkaṭṭam* (-pp-, -tt-) to laugh violently; *n.* loud laughter. *To.* (all in songs) *kek* smile, laughter; *ke(k)* *kisad* laughing; *köks/keks* *in-* to make noise of laughter (uncertain which is correct). *Te.* (B.) *geggili*, *geggalu* derision. DED(S) 1608.

1934 *Konḍa* (BB) *keṇ* a kind of pulse, *Cajanus indicus* (= *Te.* *kandulu*; see 1213). *Pe.* *keṇ* id. *Maṇḍ.* *kaṇ* id. *Kui* (Mah.) *kā'angā* id. (arhar). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kāyu* (pl. *kāṅga*) beans; (F.) *khāṅga* *raher* (dhal); (Mah.) *kāṅgā*, *kāṅgu* id. ? Cf. *Tu.* *kāmaṅgāyi* a wild species of green gram, *Phaseolus rostratus*. DEDS 284.

1935 *Ka. kesavu* mushroom. *Malt.* *qejo* a kind of mushroom. /Cf. *Skt.* *kacaka-* id. DEDS 285.

1936 *Ka. key* (Hav.) crop, (Bark.) paddy plant; (Hal.) *kēyyu* id. *Tu.* (B-K.) *keyi* the crop of paddy. *Go.* (Mu.) *keja* paddy (*Voc.* 841). *Kur.* *xess* paddy (rice in the husk or standing in the field). *Malt.* *quesu* paddy. DED(S, N) 1609.

1937 *Konḍa kezeṛi* elka mouse, muskrat (?) *Pe.* *kejra orli* a kind of rat. *Kuwi* (Ḍ.) *kecca or'i* id. DEDS 286.

1938 *Ko. ked* belly from navel to groin. *To.* *keṭ* lower belly (of man). *Ka. geije* the groin between the belly and the thigh. *Te.* *gajja* id. DED(S) 1611.

1939 *Ta. keṅcu* (keñci-) to beg humbly, entreat, crave, beseech with supplicating gestures. *Ma.* *keñcuka* to beg, supplicate, emulate in vain; *kiñcuka* to beg. *Ko. kenj-* (kenj-) to beg. *Go.* (Ko.) *kesuṛ-* to ask, request (*Voc.* 849). *Malt.* *kéwejāre* to entreat. Cf. *Go. kēnj-*, s.v. 2017(a) *Ta. kēl*. DED(S) 1612.

1940 *Konḍa kinz-* (-it-) to be torn, as a cloth, etc.; *kis-* (-t-) to tear. *Pe. kenj-* (kenc-) to be torn; *kec-* (-c-) to tear. *Maṇḍ.* *kenj-* (kenc-) to be torn; *kec-* (-c-) to tear. *Kui genja* (genji-) to be separated from, divided from, depart from secede; *n.* separation, secession, schism; *pl. action geska* (geski-); *gespa* (gest-) to separate, make a division between; *n.* act of separating; *geji* frayed, split; *geji inba* to be frayed, worn out, split. *Kuwi* (Su.) *genj-* (-it-), (F.) *genjali* to be torn; (Su.) *geh-* (gest-), (F.) *gessali* (gest-) to tear; (S.) *gespinai* to laniate [i.e. tear to pieces]. DEDS 287.

1941 *Ta. ceṭi* shrub, bush; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow bushy, shoot out (as sprays, foliage). *Ma. ceṭi* shrub, small tree. *Ko. giṛv* plant; *geṇḍ* thick bushy tree; *geṇḍ va-lm* bushy tail (of peacock, wild dog). *To. kiḍf* shrub. *Ka. gida, giḍu, ceṭṭu* plant as of chili, brinjal, pulse, shrub, small tree, tree in general;

sidumbu, sidumbe a (thorny) tree, bush, thicket. *Koḍ. gida* plant. *Tu. gida* shrub. *Te. ceṭṭu* tree, plant, bush, creeper. *Kol.* (Kin.) *seṭṭ, ceṭṭ* bush, small tree. *Nk. seṭṭ* tree. *Nk. (Ch.) seṭ(ṭ), saṭṭ* tree. *Go. (Ko.) kaṭṭa*, (Mu.) *gaṭṭa* shrub, small tree (*Voc.* 475). *Malt. kiṛu* a young plant. DED(S) 1613.

1942 *Ta. keṭu* (keṭuv-, keṭṭ-) to perish, be destroyed, decay, rot, become damaged, spoiled, fall on evil days, degenerate, be reduced, run away defeated; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, squander, extinguish, damage, spoil, corrupt, defeat, lose; *n.* peril, poverty; *keṭṭa* bad, spoiled, ruined; *keṭṭavaṇ* a bad, immoral person; *fem. keṭṭavaḷ*; *keṭal ūṛ* evil fate; *keṭutal* ruin, damage, danger, degeneracy; *keṭuti* ruin, loss, damage, thing lost, danger, affliction, evil; *keṭumpu* ruin, evil; *keṭu* ruin, loss, damage, adversity, death, evil; *kēṭaṇ* ruined, miserable man, he who ruins; *fem. kēṭi. Ma. keṭu* ruin; *keṭuka* to be extinguished, be ruined, spoilt, damaged; *keṭuti* ruin, danger, weakness, misery; *keṭumpu* depravity, rottenness; *keṭumpikka* to be spoiled by drying up; *keṭṭa* lost, bad; *keṭukka* to quench, do away with, damage, ruin; *keṭu* destruction, loss, damage, hurt; *kēṭaṇ* a rogue. *Ko. keṛ-* (keṭ-) to die, be ruined, be lost; *keṛc-* (keṛc-) to ruin, destroy, lose; *ke-ṛ* (*obl. ke-ṛ-*) ruin, harm, danger, loss, funeral, corpse. *To. kōṛ-* (kōṛ-) to be spoiled, become bad in conduct, be extinguished, die (others than Todas); *kōṛc-* (kōṛc-) to kill by witchcraft, extinguish, make to go wrong way and lose property; *kōḍṭil* misfortune, evil; *kōḍc-* (kōḍc-) to destroy (< Badaga); *kō-ḍ* (*obl. kō-ḍ-*) dead person (corpse at first funeral, relics at second funeral), funeral; *kō-ṛ o-x-* to die (used of Todas). *Ka. keḍu, kiḍu* (keṭṭ-) to be destroyed, be ruined, be spoiled, become bad, become vicious, be extinguished, cease (as sorrow, etc.); *keḍisu, kiḍisu* to destroy, ruin, spoil, extinguish; *keṭṭa* ruined, spoiled, foul, bad; *keṭṭe* evil, misfortune, ruin; *keṭṭa-tana* a bad, wicked, lewd disposition or conduct; *keḍaka, keḍika, keḍuka, kiḍuka* man who destroys, one who is ruined, a bad, wicked, mean man; *fem. keḍaki, keḍike, keḍuki*; *keḍakatana, keḍakutana, keḍukutana* a corrupt, bad, lewd nature or conduct; *keḍaku, keḍuku* corruption, ruin, evil; *keḍu-vike* being destroyed, etc.; *keḍuha* ruin, disappearance; *kiḍa* man who is ruined, etc.; *kiḍi, kiḍuka* one who ruins or destroys; *keḍu* ruin, destruction, evil, loss; *kēḍi, kēḍiga, kēḍuga* one who ruins or is ruined; *kēḍitana, kēḍigatana* state of being a destroyer or being destroyed; *kiḍiki* a vile, unchaste woman; *kiṭakatana, kiṭale* mischief-making. *Koḍ. kēḍ-* (keṭṭ-) to be spoiled, ruined, extinguished; *kēḍit-* (kēḍiti-) to spoil, ruin, extinguish; *kē-ḍi* ruin, rottenness. *Tu. keḍaguni* to ruin, spoil; *keḍuku, keḍa, keḍaku* damage, loss; *keḍake* oppressor; *keṭṭa* bad, vile; *keḍu, keḍu* mischief, evil, danger, disaster, loss, perdition; *kēḍage, kēḍinge* mischief-maker. *Te. ceḍu* to

be spoiled, destroyed, become bad, useless, be a loser or sustain a loss; *ceḍḍa*, *ceḍu* bad, wicked, wrong, spoiled, damaged; *ceṭṭa* evil, harm; wicked; *ceḍipa* an unchaste woman; *ceḍugu* evil, harm, calamity; *ceḍḍatanamu* badness, vice, enmity, odium; *ceṭu* ruin, misfortune, destruction; *keḍayu* to die; *keḍayika* death; *keḍapu* to kill; *kiḍu* evil, harm, danger (but see Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.560 f.); *giṭṭu* to die, perish; *ceṛucu*, *ceṛacu*, *ceṛupu*, *ceṛapu* to spoil, destroy, ruin, ravish, rape (cf. 1981 *Ta. ceṛu*). *Koḷ. kiṭ-* (*kiṭṭ-*) to be extinguished; *kiṭip-* (*kiṭipt-*) to extinguish. *Nk. kiṭ-* to be extinguished; *kiṭip-* to extinguish. *Nk. (Ch.) kiṭ-* (*kiṭṭ-*) fire to go out; *kiṭup-/kiṭp-* to put out fire. *Pa. ciṭ-* (fire) goes out; *ciṭip-* to put out (fire). *Ga. (Oll.) siṭ-* (fire) goes out; *siṭp-* (*siṭṭ-*) to make (fire) go out; (S) *ciṭṭ-* to be put out as fire. *Kuwi* (S) *hēḍinai* to mar; *hersinai* to destroy, pollute (< *Te.*). /Cf. *Nahali keṭṭo-kama-* to put out (fire) (*kama-* to do, make). DED (S) 1614.

1943 *Te. giṭṭa*, (*VPK*) *giṭṭe*, *geṭṭe*, *geṭike*, *gotṭe* hoof; *gēḍekāllu* long slender legs. *Koḷ. geṭṭa* foot, leg, hoof. *Nk. geṭṭa* foot. *Pa. geṭa* leg from knee to ankle; claw of crab. *Go. (Ko.) geṭa* hoof (*Voc.* 1182). *Konda* (BB) *giṭa* id. *Kur. xedd* foot, leg. *Malt. qeḍu* the legs, the feet. DED (S) 1615.

1944 *Ma. kiṇayuka* to quarrel, become angry. *Ka. keṇaku* to irritate, provoke, by words or deeds. *Tu. keṇakuni*, *keṇkuni*, *kenakuni* to provoke, irritate, kindle. *Te. ceṇaku*, *ceṇuku* to touch, stir up, provoke; *n.* a touch; *cenaku*, *cenayu* to touch, oppose, rush against, (*K.* also for *cenaku*) have sexual intercourse with another woman. *Kur. xennā* (*xinnyas*) to have intercourse with (a female). DED 1616.

1945 *Ka. geṇṭu* remoteness, distance, removal; (PBh.) to remove oneself to a distance. *Te. geṇṭu* to push, turn out, drive out, expel; *geṇṭincu* to cause to be pushed or turned out. DED 1618.

1946 *Ta. keṇṭai* ankle. *Ma. keṇippu* joint, articulation. *Ka. giṇṇu*, *geṇṇu* knot, joint, as of sugar-cane, finger, etc.; *gaṇṭu* knot of cord, joint of reed, bamboo, cane, joint or articulation of body. *Koḍ. giṇṇi* joint in wrist or fingers, knot in sugar-cane; *ka-li-giṇṇi* ankle. *Tu. gaṇṭu*, *gaṇṭu* knot in string, ankle, knot or joint of reed or cane. *Te. gaṇṭu*, (*VPK*) *gaṇṭa* a knot. *Nk. kaṇḍe* joint in bamboo. Cf. 1160 *Ta. kaṇ* joint. /Cf. *Skt. gaṇḍa-* joint; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3998 (also **gēṇḍa-*). DED (S) 1619.

1947 *Ta. keṇṭai* a freshwater fish, *Barbus*. *Ma. keṇṭa* a carp, *Cyprinus*. *Ka. geṇḍe-min* a sort of fish. *Te. gaṇḍe*, *geṇḍe* a fish; (B.) *geṇḍi*, *geṇḍiya*, *geṇḍe* the carp, *C. fimbriatus*. *Kur. kiṇḍō* a species of fish; (Hahn) *kindō injō* carp fish. DED (S) 1620.

1948 *Ta. keṇṭai* ridicule, mockery, banter. *To. kiḍy* abuse. DED 1621.

1949 *Ko. geṇḍ kaṭ-* (*kac-*) dog's penis becomes stuck in copulation. *Ka. geṇḍe* penis. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) geṭānā*, (*Mu.*) *gēṭ-* to have sexual intercourse; (*Mu.*) *gēṭ* sexual intercourse (*Voc.* 1181). DED 1622.

1950 *To. ködm* (*obl. ködt-*) live coal. *Ka. keṇḍa* id.; *keṇḍavisu* to put live coals on (for blasting rocks). *Tu. keṇḍa*, *geṇḍa* live coal. DED 1623.

1951 *Konda* *ked-* (*kett-*) (BB) (water) to be heated, (*K.*) to boil; (BB) *ket-* (-*t-*) to heat (water). *Pe. ked-* (*kett-*) to become hot; *kedi ki-* to heat (water). DEDS 288.

1952 *Kui gredi*, *greji* soft, pulpy, festering; *gredi inba* to be soft, pulpy; *gredna* in a manner determined by pulpiness or softness; *gredna ḍuḍa* to step into soft mud. *Kur. gedlā* (of fruits) overripe, having a soft and decaying appearance, falling to pieces; having lost all consistency (of over-cooked food). *Malt. gidi* pulp of fruit. DEDS 289.

1953 *Ta. cettu* (*cetti-*) to cut with adze, chisel, pare off; *n.* cutting, chiselling; *cetukku* (*cetukki-*) to cut off a surface, pare, shave off, plane, hew with an adze, chisel; *n.* paring, chiselling; *kettu* (*ketti-*) to split asunder by driving in and turning the hatchet, chop, mince, cut off, make an incision; strike the stick in the game of tipcat. *Ma. cettuka* to chip, cut off, pare, plane, clear ground, dig slightly; *cettal* chipping, planing, etc.; *cettu* cutting, parings, rind or peel. *Ko. ket-* (*kety-*) to dig with hoe or other digging tool. *To. köt-* (*köty-*) to smooth (plank with adze), dig (earth with hoe). *Ka. kettu* to pare the surface, make thin, chip, scrape or chip off (as grass), dig slightly, engrave, carve; *kettike* act of chipping, etc.; *kettisu* to cause to carve or engrave, cause to chip, etc.; *kette* a chip, paring; *kedaku* to stir, scratch (as fowls), dig up or loosen earth. *Koḍ. kett-* (*ketti-*) to cut (tree, or with large knife or axe); *ketti* a cut, blow. *Tu. kettuni* to carve, chisel, engrave, dig slightly; *kettē* a piece, slice, chip; *kettigē* carving, engraving. *Kor. (O.) kederpu* to dig. Cf. 1547 *Ta. citar*. DED (N) 1624.

1954 *Ta. kettu-kkett-enal*, *ketaṇ-ketam-enal* palpitation of the heart through fright. *Ka. kettu* to quiver, shiver, tremble. *Koḍ. kett-* (*ketti-*) to gore with horns (said of buffaloes and bison, which sway the horns from side to side). *Tu. kittuni* to flutter, be in agitation. *Kur. xetnā* (*xittyas*) to shake off or out by imparting jerks, clean (viz. by shaking, beating, or similar forcible action); *xetnā* to be thrown off or out by knocks or by a jerk. *Malt. qete* to dust, beat the jungles when hunting. DED (S) 1625.

1955 *Ta. ceppu* (*ceppi-*) to say, speak, declare, tell; *n.* speech, word, answer, reply; *ceppal* saying, replying, declaring. *Ma. ceppuka* to say, (dog) growls when snatching at some-

thing. *Te.* ceppu to say, tell, relate, narrate, recite, (K. also) scold, reprove. *Kur.* kebñā (keppas) to scold, lecture. DED 1626.

1956 *Kur.* xeppas a visitor or friend entertained in the house, guest; fellow-villager, neighbour; (Hahn) xepñā inhabitant of a village; xeppar inhabitants, population. *Malt.* qepu village; qepo inhabitant of a village, neighbour. Cf. 1990 *Ta.* cē. DED(S, N) 1627.

1957 *Ta.* cey (-v-, -t-) to do, make, create, cause; *n.* deed, act, action; ceykai deed, act, action, work, conduct, that which is manufactured; ceyti deed, act, action, occupation, conduct; ceyyal conduct, work; ceyyul, ceyarkai action; ceyvatu that which ought to be done; ceyal act, action, work, conduct. *Ma.* ceyka to do, act; ceyal action; ceyti doings, news; ceyyikka to cause to do. *Ko.* gey- (gec-), key- (kec-; in a few constructions) to do, make; kek, keky work. *To.* ki-y- (kiis-) to do, make; kök, kek an art. *Ka.* key, kai, gey to perform, do, make, work; be serviceable, fit; keyta, geyta doing, an act; keyme, geyme, gēme doing, work, achievement. *Koḍ.* key- (keyyuv-, keji-) to work. *Tu.* gaipini, geyipini to do, fulfil. *Te.* cēyu to do, perform, make, create, (K. also) occur, happen, (body of child) grows; (K. B.) cēta doing, act, action; (inscr., Nellore, 6th cent. A.D.) kēsiri they did, kēsina that he did; (*Kumārasambhava* 10.198) sēgi action. *Kol.* kak- (kakt-; also ka- instead of kak- in the present) to do, make; have sexual intercourse (on this meaning, Kuiper, *IJJ* 2.239) (? for the form, contamination with a form like *Nk.* akk-, s.v. 333 *Ta.* ā). *Nk.* (Ch.) kak- to do. *Ga.* (Oll.) key- (ked-, ken-), (S.) key- to do. *Go.* (Tr.) kiāñā (*neg.* kēw-), (W.) kiyāñā, (Ph. SR. M. L.) kiyāñā, (D. Mu. Ma. S.) kī- to do, make, prepare; *caus.* (Ph.) kisahtāñā, (Mu.) kīh-; (S.) kīmuṣ doing (*Voc.* 703). *Konda* ki- (-t-) to do, make. *Pe.* ki- (-t-) id. *Maṇḍ.* ki- (-t-) id. *Kui* kiva (kit-), giva (git-) to do, make, perform, cause; *n.* action, performance; *pl.* action gipka (gipki-). *Kuwi* (S.) kīnai (kitt-), (Isr.) ki- (-t-), (F.) kepalī, (S.) kēpinai, pēkinai, (Su. Isr.) kēp- (-it-), pēk (-it-) to do, make; (also Su. F. S. ki- causative auxiliary). *Br.* kanning (kar-, ka-, kē-) to do, make, feign oneself, be able (all stems but kē-, and the appearance of k- instead of x- in all stems, are due to borrowing and contamination from Bal. kan- and Si. Jaṭkī kar-; *BDCG*, §§3.19 and 26). ? Cf. 2023 *Ta.* kai. DED(S, N) 1628.

1958 *Ta.* cey field, esp. wet field; kaitai paddy field. *Ma.* ceyi rice-field. *Ka.* key, key(y)i, kay field. *Koḍ.* kette wet mud, mire. *Te.* cēnu (*pl.* cēlu) field; (Inscr.) kayya a rice-field; kaili field. *Kol.* (Kin.) kēn, (SR) kēp id. *Nk.* kēn id. *Pa.* (S) kēn field for shifting cultivation. *Kur.* xajj earth, mould, clay, mud, corpse. *Malt.* qaju earth, mud. Cf. 2020 *Ta.* cēru; cf. 3630 *Ta.* nañai, esp.

Ta. nañcey, *Te.* nanja; ? cf. 1993 *Kur.* xēxel. DED(S) 1629.

1959 *Konda* ker- (-t-) to take handfuls or small quantities out of a mass (of grain, etc.), take into a ladle before serving, collect into a heap and pick up. *Pe.* gre- (-t-) to scoop up with the hand. *Maṇḍ.* grepa- to scoop up. *Kui* grāpa (grāt-), (P.) grēpa (grēt-) to scoop up, shovel into with the hands, scrape together. *Kuwi* (F.) grecali (gret-) to gather up, take handful. DEDS 290.

1960 *Ta.* cirarṛu (cirarṛi-) to shout, call loudly. *Ka.* keraḷ to cry, utter loudly, shout. *Tu.* kēre sound, noise; kerepē a prattler. *Te.* kēru to cry out, be jubilant; keralu to cry out from alarm; (K) ceralu to be in great glee, be jubilant; *n.* jubilation. ? *Kol.* ke-ri noise, shout. *Nk.* kerkir- (kerkiṭṭ-) to shout. *Konda* kere- (-t-) (cock) to crow. *Kui* gernga (gerngi-), grenga (grengi-) to groan, moan; *n.* groaning, moaning; grēnja (grēnji-) to groan, moan, gasp with pain; *n.* groaning, moaning. *Malt.* qerge to sound (in e.g. 3236 *dim-qerge* to sound as when larger objects fall). Cf. 2009 *Ta.* kēru and 2006 *Ga.* keral. DED (S, N) 1630.

1961 *Ta.* ceru battle, fight, love-quarrel; cirarṛu (cirarṛi-) to sulk, disagree; cirarṛu (cirarṛi-), cirattu (ciratti-) to be angry with. *Ma.* ceru battle. *Ka.* keraḷ to become angry, begin to rage; keraḷcu to make a noise by slapping or clapping the arms (as done by combatants); enrage (or keraḷ and keraḷcu in the last meaning with 1597 *Ta.* ciṛukku); (PBh.) keḷar to become angry. *Te.* ciṛaku anger, displeasure, crossness; ciraṃara sullenness, moroseness; a disagreement; keralu to be angry, enraged (or with 1597 *Ta.* ciṛukku). DED 1631.

1962 *Ta.* ceruttal udder. *Ma.* cerunnaḷ, cerannaḷ, curannaḷ, corunnaḷ (cf. 2883 *Ta.* cōr). *Ko.* kecl. *To.* keṭṭ. *Ka.* keccal. *Tu.* keñjely, kerndely. *Kor.* (M. T.) kencili DED (N) 1632.

1963 *Ta.* ceruppu sandal, slipper, shoe. *Ma.* cerippu id. *Ko.* kevr id. *To.* kerf id. *Ka.* kera, keravu, kerahu, kerpu id. *Te.* ceppu id. *Kol.* kerri shoe. *Nk.* kerri shoe, boot. *Nk.* (Ch.) kerī (*pl.* -gu), kerig shoe, slipper. *Pa.* cerup, cerpu sandal. *Go.* (A.) serpum, (Tr.) sarpum, (W.) sarpo, (Ph.) sarpu (*pl.* -hk), (D.) herpunj, (Mu.) harpunj (*pl.* harpuhk), (M.) harpunj, (Ma.) erpunj (*pl.* erpusk), (Ko.) erpum shoe, sandal (*loc.* 3474). *Konda* (BB, 1972) sepu shoe. *Kuwi* (Su.) seppu, (F.) seppu shoe; (S.) cepunga sandals. *Kur.* kharpā straps (without sole) crossed over and worn round the ankle. / Cf. *H.* cappū, cappal; Turner, *Nep. Dict.*, s.v. caporā. DED(S) 1633.

1964 *Ta.* cerumu (cerumi-) to hem, cough; cerumal clearing the throat; cerumu (cerumi-) to hem, grunt, sob agitatedly. ? *Ma.* cuma cough; cumeḷka to cough. *Ka.* kemmu to

cough; *n.* coughing. *Koḍ.* kemm- (kemmi-) to cough. *Tu.* kemma a cough, cold; (B-K. also) temmo, hemmo cough; temilu, semilu sneezing (cough). ? *Te.* (K) krēṣu to clear the throat by coughing. ? *Pa.* kom- to cough. ? *Ga.* (P. S.²) kodm- to cough; kodumkur a cough, coughing. DED(S) 1634.

1965 *To.* kec linking the hands in dancing. *Ka.* keccu the knot which is formed by twisting; *vb.* to join the end of two threads by twisting them with the fingers. *Tu.* kerci a knot. DED 1635.

1966 *Ko.* kerc flat basket for drying grain, placed in rack over fireplace. *Ka.* kerase, gerase, gerise, gereše a kind of flat bamboo basket square in form. Cf. 1261 *Ta.* karacai. DEDS 291.

1967 *Pa.* kerj- to warm oneself by the fire; kercip- (kercit-) to warm somebody else. *Konḍa* (BB) rēs- to warm by the fire (aphaeresis of k-). *Kui* grehpa (greht-) to warm, warm by the fire, broil, foment; *n.* act of warming by the fire, fomentation. *Kuwi* (F.) kēṇjali to warm oneself in the sun; (Su.) krenj- (-it-) to warm oneself; kreh- (krest-) to warm another. DED(S) 1636.

1968 *Pa.* kerij (*pl.* kerjil) leaf hat-umbrella. *Ga.* (Oll.) kerij (*pl.* kerjil; j = dz) id., mushroom. DED 1637.

1969 *Ka.* kela side, vicinity, the right or left side; keladan a man who is on one side, or on both sides. *Koḍ.* kela belly. *Tu.* kila id.; kellu brink, edge, vicinity. *Te.* kalaṅku, kelāku, kelanu side, part, region; (Inscr.) kelavaga vicinity. *Pa.* kela side (in: ā kela, akla that side; ī kela, ikla this side). DED(S) 1638.

1970 *To.* kelc outdoor work. *Ka.* kelasa work, business, affair, deed, advantage; kelasi person who works. *Koḍ.* kelasa work (< Ka.). *Tu.* kelasa business, work, affair, advantage. *Te.* kelasamu business, work. DED 1639.

1971 *Ka.* kelasi, kelasige, kelasya barber. *Tu.* kelasi, kelesi, kelese id. DED 1640.

1972 *Ta.* keli (-pp-, -tt-) to conquer, overcome; kelippu winning, success, victory. *Ko.* gel- (geḍ-) to win; gelc- (gelc-) to win and secure something; gel a goal, test, objective in race, a win in a game. *To.* kelc- (kelč-) to be successful. *Ka.* gel (geld-), gedi/ gelu/gellu (gedd-), geli (gelit-, gelid-) to win, gain, conquer, overcome, triumph; gela, gelavu, gelu, geluvu, geluha, gella gain, victory; a winning, happy, sprightly air; gelisu, gellisu to win, etc.; geluge, geluvike, gelluvike winning, etc. *Koḍ.* gell- (gelluv-, gedd-), (Kar.) gēll- to win: *Tu.* gelipuni, gelpuni, genduni to win, conquer; gelkayi victory, winning, victorious; gelpu victory, gain; gelavu sprightliness, liveliness, courage; (B-K.) gēlo victory, success. *Kor.* (O.) geddu to win. *Te.* gelucu to win, gain, conquer,

overcome, succeed; gelipincu to cause to succeed or win; gelupu, gelpu victory, success, gain, winning; geluvamu victory, success; gelivi, geliviḍi joy, gladness, cheerfulness. *Kol.* (SR) gell- to win. *Nk.* ghel- id. *Konḍa* gels- (-t-) to win, escape from danger; gelpis- (-t-) to save, rescue, cause to win or become eminent. *Kuwi* (S.) gelhinai to win; (F.) gelpali to save. ? Cf. 5493 *Te.* vel. DED (S, N) 1641.

1973 *Go.* (many dialects) kel (*pl.* -k) hair, feather (*Voc.* 847). *Konḍa* kelu (*pl.* kelku) feather. *Pe.* kel (*pl.* -ku) id. *Kui* kelu (*pl.* kelka), keḍu (*pl.* keṭka) large feather, quill. *Kuwi* (F.) kellu (*pl.* kelka) feather; (Su. P.) kelu (*pl.* kelka) (large) feather. *Kur.* kalgā plumes. DED(S) 1642.

1974 *Pa.* kelṅgam yoke. *Ga.* (Oll.) kelmaṅ, kelman id. DED 1643.

1975 *Ta.* cuvar, cevar (*coll.*; R. P. Sethu Pillai, *Tamīl—Literary and Colloquial*, p. 10; *Annals of Oriental Research of the University of Madras*, vol. ii, 1937-8), (Koll.) cevur wall. *Ma.* cuvar, cumar. *To.* kö-f. *Ka.* kēr. *Koḍ.* kevaⁿ. *Kor.* (T.) kibari. DED(N) 1644.

1976 *Ka.* gebaru to scratch, as the ground; gebbu id., loosen a stone by scratching or digging with the nails. *Go.* (S.) giv- (dog) to scratch up earth (*Voc.* 1092); (Koya T.) givv- to scratch. DEN 24.

1977 (a) *Ta.* cevi ear; ceviṭu cheek; cevīl tragus; cevul gills; ceviyaṅ hare. *Ma.* cevi ear, the outer ear; cevikka to hear; ceviṭu, cekīṭu ear, chiefly the inner part; cevi-ppī, ceppi earwax; ceviyaṅ hare; ceppi ear; kovīṭu, (Tiyya) ceviṭu cheek. *Ālku.* kevi ear. *Ko.* keyv, (Kurgo-j dialect) kev ear. *To.* kify id. *Ka.* kivi, kimi, (Hav.) kemi id. *Koḍ.* keviⁿ id. *Tu.* kebi id. *Kor.* (M.) kemi id. *Te.* cevi id., the handle of a vessel; cevulapilli, cevulapōtu hare. *Kol.* kev ear. *Nk.* kev id. *Nk.* (Ch.) kev (*pl.* -ul/-ulgu) id. *Pa.* kekol (*pl.* kekocil) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) kekol (*pl.* kekocul), (S.) kekkōl id. *Go.* (A. G. Ma.) kevi (*pl.* kevk), (Tr.) kawī (*pl.* kauk), (W.) kawī, (Ph.) kavvi (*pl.* kauk/kavk), (Mu.) kavi (*pl.* -ṇ), (M.) kev, (S.) kevvu (*pl.* kevkū), (Ko.) kev (*pl.* kevk) id. (*Voc.* 848). *Konḍa* gibi, (Gūṛi dial.) kibi, (Sova dial., BB) gitōṇi id. *Pe.* kitul id. *Manḍ.* giy (*pl.* -ke) id. *Kur.* xebdā id. *Malt.* qethwu id. *Br.* xaf id.

(b) *Tu.* ceraḍu ear. *Kui* kriū (*pl.* krika), kiru id.; (K.) kriū pejaṅa earwax. *Kuwi* (F.) kiriya (*pl.* kirkā), (S.) kriya, (Su.) krīyyu, (P.) kiru, (Isr.) kriyū (*pl.* krika) ear; (F.) kirpejja, (Su.) kirpeja, (Mah.) kirkūru earwax. For separation from (a), see Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.562.

(c) *Ta.* ceviṭu deafness, deaf person or animal; ceviṭaṅ, ceviṭi deaf man, woman. *Ma.* ceviṭu deafness; ceviṭaṅ, ceviṭi deaf man, woman. *Ko.* kevṛ deafness; kevṛṇ, kevṛy deaf man, woman. *To.* kyu-ḍ deafness. *Ka.* kivuḍu, kivaḍu, keppu id., a deaf person; kivuḍ a deaf

person; *kivuda*, *kivaḍa*, *keppa* deaf man; *kivudi*, *kivaḍi*, *keppi* deaf woman. *Koḍ*. (Shanmugam) *kivḍ* deafness; *kivḍe* deaf man; *kivḍi* deaf woman. *Tu*. *keppu*, *keppa-tana* deafness; *keppe*, *keppi* deaf man, woman; *kebure* deaf man. *Te*. *cevuḍu* deafness; *ceviṭi* deaf. *Koḷ*. (SR.) *sewaḍk* deaf. *Go*. (SR.) *cevḍa*, (Ko.) *cevṭa*, (Ma.) *evḍa* deaf; (Ko.) *cevṭal*, (Ma.) *evḍal* deaf man (*Voc*. 1363). / Cf. Mar. *kṛvaḍā* deaf. DED(S, N) 1645.

1978 *Ka*. *kevvane* with the hissing sound of a stone, etc., thrown away with great force. *Te*. *kevvuna* resoundingly, loudly. DED 1646.

1979 *Ta*. *keṛuvu* (*keṛuvi*-) to unite, embrace; *n*. friendship; *keṛumu* (*keṛumi*-) to attain, join, unite; *keṛi* friendship; *kiṛamai* friendship, alliance, relationship; day of the week, as related to each of the seven planets; *kiṛān* owner; *kiṛavan*, *kiṛavōn* owner, master, husband; *kiṛavi* wife, mistress; *kiṛāl*, *kiṛatti* proprietress. *Ma*. *kiṛama* day of the week. *Ka*. *kēri* line, series, group, flock, troop, heap. DED(S) 1647.

1980 *Ta*. *ceṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be thick (as foliage, hair), crowded, be in close union, be tight (as bangles), be controlled, keep within bounds; (-pp-, -tt-) to join together, tighten, shut, close, block up, secure, store up, pack closely; *ceṛi*, *ceṛivu* denseness, abundance, union, self-restraint; *ceṛu* (*ceṛuv*-, *ceṛr*-) to control (as the senses), hinder, prevent, overcome; (-pp-, -tt-) to suppress, subdue, resist, prevent, prevent the passage (as of water), overcome; *n*. tank, field, garden plot; *ceṛuppu* restriction; *ceṛuvu* field; *ciṛai* (-pp-, -tt-) to restrain, imprison, dam up; *n*. guard, confinement, prison, captivity; dam, bank, tank, boundary; *ciṛaivan* captive, slave; *ceṛrai* thicket, crowd. *Ma*. *ceṛiyuka* to be thronged; *ceṛukkuka* to dam up, enclose, oppose, prevent; *ciṛa* enclosure, dam, limit, tank, reservoir. *Ko*. *ker* tank; *cer* imprisonment; obstruction in labour; *gim*, *grn* in a dense crowd (of people gathering). *To*. *keṛf* (*keṛt*-) (water) is dammed, (crowd) gathers; to dam; *keṛ* party, side; *ser* imprisonment; *ked* (*kedy*-) to be stuck in (spear in tree, stick in hand or foot); to fix in position (waistcloth, sticks at end of ridgepole to hold thatch); *teṛ paṭ* (*paṭy*-) to arrest, seize, and confine (in song phrases). *Ka*. *kiṛ* (*kett*-) to confine, close, shut, block up, make a fence, cover; *keṛe* tank; *giṛaku* state of being strait (as a gate), of being firmly fixed (as a door), of being close, pressing (as a crowd); *seṛe* to contract, confine, harass; *n*. confinement, bondage, prison. *Koḍ*. *kere* tank. *Tu*. *keṛe*, *kiṛe*, *kedu* an artificial tank; *kidē* cowpen, stall; *śeṛe* imprisonment, prison, obligation, liability; *gediyuni* to be rammed, stuffed; *geduḥḡuni*, *gedipuni* to stuff, push in, ram. *Te*. *ceṛa* prison, imprisonment; *ceṛa-gonu* to seize, capture, carry off by force; *ceṛuvu*, *ceruvu* artificial lake, tank; (B) *kiriyu* to be tight.

Koḷ. *get* (*gett*-) to close (door) firmly, lock up; (Kin.) *ceru* tank. *Nk*. (*Ch*.) *saru* tank. *Pa*. *kedp* (*kedt*-) to shut (door), lock up; *ceru* tank. *Ga*. (P. S.²) *keṭ* to shut. *Go*. (A. Y. G.) *keh*-, (Tr.) *kehtānā*, (Ph.) *kahtānā* to shut; (Mu.) *kah*-, *keh* id., fasten up, secure (a bund); (Ko.) *keh* to shut, dam (stream); *caus*. (Ph.) *kahcahtānā*; (Ma.) *ke[?]mar* mat-door (*mar* mat, 4760) (*Voc*. 852); (Ko.) *eru* pond, tank (*Voc*. 348); (Koya T.) *gebb* to gag. *Konḍa* *keR* (-t-) to close, shut (as a door, box, etc.), build a wall (as enclosure); (BB) *keRpi* door; *seṛu* tank (< *Te*.). *Pe*. *geh* (*gest*-) to close; *gespi* door. *Maṇḍ*. *geh* (-t-) to shut; *gehpi* door. *Kui* *gebga* (< *geg*-b; *gedg*-) to be connected with (by ties of friendship, love, common cause), associate with, be united, reconciled, live together as husband and wife, have faith in, believe; set side by side, intertwine bamboos so as to build a fence; *n*. act of associating with, being connected with or having faith in, faith. *Kuwi* (Isr. T.) *ker* to fence. Cf. 1509 *Ka*. *kikkarisu*. DED(S, N) 1648.

1981 *Ta*. *ceṛu* (*ceṛuv*-, *ceṛr*-, -pp-, -tt-), *ceṛi* (-pp-, -tt-), *ceṛru* (*ceṛri*-) to kill, destroy; *ceṛuppu*, *ceṛal*, *ceṛral* killing; *ceru* (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, ruin. *Tu*. *kerpini* to kill, murder, slay; *kerpināye* murderer. *Malt*. *qerme* to destroy, massacre; *qermre* to die in numbers. Cf. *Te*. *ceṛucu*, etc., s.v. 1942 *Ta*. *keṭu*. DED (N) 1649.

1982 *Ko*. *ker* NE. monsoon (Sept.-Dec.). *To*. *keṛ* id. DED 1650.

1983 *Ko*. *kerṅgl*, *kergl* feather, wing. *Tu*. *kedi* feather; *keduḥkē*, *kedaḥkē* tip of a bird's wing; thin layer. *Go*. (Ko.) *gerṅ(g)* feather (*Voc*. 1179); (Koya T.) *girru* id. *Konḍa* (BB 1972) *gurgil(i)* id. Cf. 2591 *Ta*. *ciṛai*, *iṛai*. DED(S, N) 1651.

1984 *Pa*. *kedub*, (S) *kerub*, (NE) *kedub* knife. *Ga*. (Oll.) *kiyub*; (S) *kiyyūb* (*pl*. *kiybūl*) id. DED 1652.

1985 *Ta*. *ceṛru* (*ceṛri*-) to set (as a jewel); *ceyal* setting work in jewelry. *Ka*. *kettu*, *keccu* to enclose, set (as precious stones); *kettane*, *ketne*, *kettike*, *kettige* act of setting, state of being set. *Tu*. *kettuni* to set (as jewels); *kettigē* setting (as jewels). / Cf. Skt. *kahcita*- set, inlaid with jewels (*in cpd*. *maṇi-khacita*-), Pkt. *khasia*- set, inlaid (of jewels) (cf. esp. *Ka*. *keccu*); Turner, *CDIAL*, no: 3766. DED(S) 1653.

1986 *Ta*. *cettu* having thought; having resembled. *Ka*. *giṛ* (*gett*-) to conceive, think, imagine, take for. DED 1654.

1987 *To*. *ken moz*, (in song) *moze xen*, *eze xen* thick buttermilk, thick mass of buttermilk (see 430 and 4630). *Ka*. *kene* cream of milk. Cf. 1404 *Ta*. *kaṇa*. DEDS 292.

1988 *Go*. (Ko.) *kene kene* gently; (L.) *kenek* silent (*Voc*. 842). *Kui* kin silence;

kin inba to be silent; kin ispa to silence. DEDS 293.

1989 *Ta.* ceṇṇi head, summit, elephant's temple; ceṇṇi, ceṇṇai cheek. *Ma.* cenni, kenni temples; konni cheek; cennam jaw, cheek; ceppi cheek; ? cella id.; ? cekila, ceḷukka, ceḷa gills. *Ko.* keyṇ cheek just in front of ear. *Ka.* kenne the upper cheek; kekke cheek; kendāre temples; (Tipt.) keppe temple; (Hav.) keppaṭe cheek. *Tu.* kenni, kennē cheek; keppē, kebbu cheek, temples; keppaḍē swelling of the cheeks; gebbu temples. *Te.* cekku, cekkili, cehka, cempa, ceṛāpa cheek; (Brown, *Eng.-Tel. Dict.*) cēpa cekkulu gills. *Kol.* (Kin.) cempa temple. *Go.* (Tr.) kōrwī, (W.) korwī, (A. Y. Ch. D. Mu.) korvi cheek (*Voc.* 929); (Ko.) cempa temple (*Voc.* 1361; < *Te.*). *Kuwi* (F.) kreteri, (Mah.) kreṭeri, (Ṭ.) kerṭeri jaw. /Cf. *Skt.* kenāra-temples, upper part of cheek; (Wilson) kanda-la the cheek (or the cheek and temple). DED(S, N) 1655.

1990 *Ta.* cē (-pp-, -tt-) to dwell, lie, remain, sleep; cēppu (cēppi-) to abide, remain; cēkkai cot, bed, roost, dwelling place, nest. *Ma.* cēkuka, cēkkuka to roost; cēkal, cēyal, cēkka, cēkku a roost. *Ka.* kē (kēd-) to lie down, repose, copulate with; kēvu, (K.²) kendu copulation. *Tu.* kedonuni to lie down, rest; (B-K.) ketoṇu, katoṇu to lie down; kerapāvu to cause to lie down; kēlu abode of a Pariah. *Kol.* ke-p-¹ (ke-pt-) to make (child) to sleep. *Kur.* kīdnā, kīd'anā to allow or invite one to lie down for rest or sleep, put to bed (a child, a sick person), lay in the grave. *Malt.* kīde to lay down. Cf. 1956 *Kur.* xepas. DED (S, N) 1656.

1991 *Ka.* kēkarisu to hawk in spitting; kēkarike hawking, spitting out. *Tu.* kaṅkariyuni, kaṅkariyuni, kaṅkaripuni, kēṅkariyuni, (B-K.) kēṅkaripu, kēkaripu, kaṅkaripu, kaṅkaripu to hawk, force up phlegm with a noise, hem. *Te.* kēkarincu to hawk in spitting; kēkarinta act of hawking in spitting. DED (S) 1657.

1992 *Ka.* kēgu to cry as a peacock; *n.* the cry of a peacock; kēku, kēke the cry of a peacock; kekku to shout in training cattle. ? *Koḍ.* ka-k- (ka-ki-) to call, invite, summon, take (person) with oneself. *Tu.* kēkē shout of joy, loud laughter. *Te.* kēka a cry or shout, the cry of a peacock; kēkarincu to cry or shout out; kēkarinta a cry or shout; kēkāramu the cry of a peacock. *Go.* (many dialects) kēy- to call, (peacock) to cry, (owl) to hoot, (animal) to call; (Tr.) kēiānā to summon (*Voc.* 856). *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) kekeri kīali to cackle. /Cf. *Skt.* kekā- cry of a peacock; kekin- peacock; Apabhraṃśa (*Mahā-purāṇa*) kekkara- cry of peacock; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3458. DED(S) 1658.

1993 *Kur.* xēx^{el} ground, earth we tread on, soil, floor. *Malt.* qēqlu the earth, the world, land. ? Cf. 1958 *Ta.* cey. DED 1659.

1994 *Pa.* (S) kēya snipe or similar bird. *Kui* kēga magpie. *Kuwi* (Isr.) kēya shrike bird. DED 1661.

1995 *Pa.* kēc- to shave; kēma razor. *Ga.* (Oll.) kēs- to shave; kēsāl razor. DEDS 294.

1996 *Kur.* xēs^{er} (xesr-) neck, shoulders. *Malt.* qasru neck. ? Cf. 1366 *Ta.* kaṛuttu. DED 1662.

1997 *Go.* (Tr.) kēslā marā, (Ma.) kē^ṇla, (SR.) kesla marā, (Mu.) kehla, (M.) kehela *Grewia tiliaefolia* (dhāman tree) (*Voc.* 863). *Koṇḍa* (BB) kējra, kējla id. *Pe.* kējla id. *Kui* (K.) kehel ḍeḍḍi id.; (W.) keheli sp. tree, the wood of which is used for handles of weapons and tools. DEDS 295.

1998 *Ta.* kēṇi small tank, well, ditch, trench; kiṇaru well. *Ma.* kēṇi temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed, a mine; kinaru well. *Ka.* kēṇi temporary well or tank, hole dug in a river's bed. DED 1663.

1999 *Ka.* gēṇi rent, contract. *Tu.* gēṇi id. DED 1664.

2000 *Te.* gēde a she-buffalo. *Koṇḍa* geyda id. *Kuwi* (F.) gedde id. DEN 25.

2001 *Kur.* xēndnā (xindyas) to buy, purchase. *Malt.* qēnde to take along with, have with, possess. DED 1665.

2002 *Pa.* kēndid (pl. kēndil) feather. *Ga.* (P.) kēndiṭ, (S.²) kēnduṭ (pl. kēndukul) id.; (S., Krishnamurti) kēndi (pl. kēndikil, kēndikūl), (S.³) kēndiṭ hair. DEDS 296.

2003 *Ma.* kēmam strength, solidity. *Ka.* kēma callosity, as that of a wart. DED 1666.

2004 *Ta.* cēmpu, cēmpai Indian kales, *Colocasia antiquorum*; a garden plant, *C. indica*. *Ma.* cēmpu, cēmpa *Caladium esculentum*. *Ka.* kēsave, kēsu, kesa, kesavu taro, *Colocasia antiquorum*, *Arum colocasia* L. *Tu.* cēvu, tēvu a kind of yam, *A. colocasia*; *Caladium esculentum*. *Te.* cēma *Colocasia antiquorum*. *Pa.* kibi (pl. kībul) *A. colocasia* (so correct voc.). *Ga.* (P.) kiyub *Colocasia antiquorum*. *Kur.* kiṣṣō yam. /Cf. *Skt.* kemuka-, kecuka-, kevūka, kacu-, kacvi- *A. colocasia*, *Colocasia antiquorum*. [*Colocasia antiquorum* Schott = *Caladium esculentum* Vent. = *Arum colocasia* Linn.] DED(S) 1667.

2005 *Ta.* cēr marking-nut tree, *Semecarpus anacardium*; cēṇ-koṭṭai, cē id., marking-nut; cē-pālam marking-nut. *Ma.* cēr marking-nut tree, *S. orientalis*. *Ka.* kēr, gēr *S. anacardium* Linn. *Tu.* gēru-kāyi, gēre-kāyi, jēru-kāyi marking-nut; tēreda-mara marking-nut tree, *S. anacardium*. ? *Te.* jīḍi id.; jīḍi-ginja marking-nut. *Koṇḍa* (p. 418) siṇi cashew. *Kur.* kiṛō *S. anacardium*. *Malt.* kiṛo the Malacca bean. DED(S, N) 1668.

2006 *Ga.* (P.) keral story, tale. *Pe.* kēr-(-t-) to sing; kērkonḍ song. *Manḍ.* kēr- to sing. *Kui* kēronḍi story, tale, fable. *Kuwi*

(Su. Isr.) *kēr-* (-h-), (S.) *kēr'h'nai*, (D.) *krē-* (-t-) to sing. *Kur.* *khīri* tale, fable, legend, riddle. *Malt.* *qéri* tale. Cf. 1960 *Ta.* *cirarru* and 2009 *Ta.* *kēru*. DEDS 297.

2007 *Ta.* *cēri* town, village, hamlet; street, quarters of the Pariahs. *Ma.* *cēri* assemblage, village street. *Ko.* *ke·ry*, *ke·r* street, exogamous division in Kota village. *To.* *ke·ry* street of Badaga village. *Ka.* *kēri* street. *Koḍ.* *ke·ri* hamlet. *Tu.* *kēri* street, lane. *Te.* (B.) *gēri* street, passage. /Cf. Pkt. *sēri*- street, quarter; Mar. *śēri* lane, alley. DED(S) 1669.

2008 *Te.* *krēva* a side; *krē-*, as in *krēgannu* outer corner of the eye. *Pa.* *keri* side. *Kui* *kēri* the side, flank. ? *Br.* *xēr* behind (*prep.*, *adv.*); *xēr* *kanning* to show one's back, run away (*BDCG*, § 2.16). DED(S) 1670.

2009 *Ta.* *kēru* (*kēri-*) to cackle (as a hen), speak in a low and tremulous voice, breathe with effort (as with phlegm in the throat). *Te.* *kēru* to chuckle with joy, (B. also) warble, cluck (as a laying hen), make a low inarticulate sobbing sound of joy or grief. *Kol.* *ke·ri* noise, shout; *ke·ri kak-* to shout. Cf. 1960 *Ta.* *cirarru* and 2006 *Ga.* *keral*. ? Cf. 2013 *Kur.* *xēr*. DED(S) 1671.

2010 *Te.* *kēru* to deride, ridicule; *kēraḍamu* ridicule, derision; *krēḍincu* to slight; *krēṇincu* to jeer, ridicule. *Go.* (W) *kīri* derision (*Voc.* 708). *Kui* *grēspa* (*grēst-*) to mock, mimic, ridicule, deride; *n.* mockery, derision, ridicule. *Kuwi* (F.) *grespali* to imitate; (T.) *greh-* (*grest-*) to mock. ? Cf. 1256 *Kol.* *kayṅg-*. DED(S) 1672.

2011 *Ta.* *cērai*, *cārai* rat snake, *Ptyas mucosus*. *Ma.* *cēra* rat snake, *Amphisbaena* or *Coryphodon*. *Ko.* *ke·r va·b* sp. harmless snake. *To.* *ke·r*, *ke·r fo·b* sp. snake. *Ka.* *kēre* rat snake, whip-snake, *P. mucosus*. *Koḍ.* *ke·re pa·mbi* sp. non-poisonous snake; *kariṇ ge·re pa·mbi* rat snake (*kari* 'black'). *Tu.* *kērē* a kind of harmless snake. Cf. 2816 *Te.* *pen-jera*. DED(S) 1673.

2012 *Ko.* *ke·d-* (*ke·dy-*) to lean one's back against support. *To.* *kō·r-* (*kō·θ-*), *sō·r-* (*sō·d-*) to lean against (*intr.*); *kō·št-* (*kō·šty-*) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* *kendu* to lean on. *Tu.* *kerpuni* to prop, support; *kerpuḍuni* to cause to lean against, place against; *kerpu*, *kerbu* a kind of ladder; *kerpa* a slope; sloping. *Te.* *cēru* to lean upon or against; *cērābaḍu* id. *Kol.* *se·r-* (*se·rt-*) to lean (*intr.*); *se·rp-* (*se·rept-*) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (P.) *kern-* to lean (*intr.*); *kerp-* (*kert-*) id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (SR.) *keskuḍ* steps (*Voc.* 851); (ASu.) *kēskūr* ladder. *Konda* (BB) *gēk-* to lean on, rest the back on (wall, etc.). *Pe.* *gēṇḍ-* (-t-) to lean against; *gēra* ladder. *Maṇḍ.* *gēṇḍ-* to lean. *Kui* *kēka* (*kēki-*) to lean, lean upon or against. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *gēṇḍ-* (-it-) to lean (*intr.*); (Isr.) *gēṭ-* (-h-) id. (*tr.*); (F. S. T.) *gēra* ladder. DED(S) 1674.

2013 *Kur.* *xēr* fowl. *Malt.* *qēru* id. ? Cf. 2009 *Ta.* *kēru*. DED 1675.

2014 *Kur.* *xēl* tomtom. *Malt.* *qéle* a small drum; *qélwa* a drummer. DED 1676.

2015 *Ka.* *kēl* a large earthen waterjar. *Kor.* (O.) *kēli* rice-pot. *Konda* *kēlu* (*pl.* *kēlku*) earthen pot. *Kui* *kēḍu* (*pl.* *kēṭka*) earthenware pot. /Cf. *Apabhramśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *kela-* a vessel for liquor; Mar. *kēli* a small vessel. DEDS(N) 298.

2016 *Ir.* *kē·le*, *ko·le*, *kō·le* barking deer. *ĀlKu.* (Z.) *kē·yi* id. *Ko.* *ke·y* wild goat (?). *To.* *kō·g* barking deer. *Koḍ.* *ke·mē* id. DED 1660.

2017 (a) *Ta.* *kēl* (*kēṭp-*, *kēṭt-*) to hear, listen, learn, ask, inquire, question, investigate, require, request, be informed of, obey; be heard (as a call), reach (as a sound); *kēlā* to no purpose, vainly; *kēlvi*, *kēṭpu* hearing question, learning, sound, word, rumour, ear. *Ma.* *kēlka* to hear, perceive, listen to, obey, ask; *kēlpikka* to cause to hear; *kēlvi*, *kēli* hearing, obeying, report. *Ko.* *ke·l-* (*ke·ṭ-*) to hear, (noise) is heard; *ke·lyv* question, words, speech. *To.* *ke·l-* (*ke·ṭ-*) to hear; *ke·lf* news, word; *ke·osy* not listening (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* *kēl* (*kēld-*), *kēlu* (*kēli-*) to hear, listen to, heed, ask, beg, demand; *kēlisu* to cause to hear, cause to ask, cause oneself to be heard, cause to be heard, sound or play on, be heard, hear, sound; *kēlike*, *kēluvike*, *kēlvike*, *kēluha* hearing, hearsay, asking. *Koḍ.* *kē·l-* (*kē·p-*, *kē·ṭ-*) to hear, ask; *kē·ṭa-* (*kē·ṭand-*) to take from another (i.e. ask for and take); *kē·li* fame, renown (in songs). *Tu.* *kēṇuni* to hear, be attentive to, obey, ask, inquire, request. ? *Kol.* *kel-* (*kelt-*) to be understood; *kelip-* (*kelit-*) to make to be understood. ? *Nk.* *kayil-*, *keyil-*, *kēl-* to be understood. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *kēnj-*, (Tr. W. Ph. M.) *kēnjānā* to hear; *caus.* (W. Ph.) *kēncāntānā* to make to hear, preach, teach; (ChD.) *kēncutānā* to inform (*Voc.* 854). *Malt.* *qége* to ask. Cf. 1939 *Ta.* *keṇcu*.

(b) *Ta.* *kila* (-pp-, -nt-) to express clearly, make special mention of, state specifically; *kiḷattu* (*kiḷatti-*) to express clearly; *kiḷappu* speech, utterance; *kiḷavu* word, speech, language. *Ka.* *kiḷir*, *kiḷir* to sound, neigh; *keḷar* to cry out, roar (or with 1831 *Ta.* *kuḷaru*). *Go.* (Ko.) *kel-*, (KoyaSu.) *kell-* to tell. *Konda* (BB) *kēṭ-* (-it-) (cock) to crow. *Pe.* *kṛc-* (-t-) id. *Kui* *klāpa* (*klāt-*) to crow, coo, lament; *n.* call of a male bird, lament (or with 1574 *Ta.* *cilai*); *kelpa* (*kelpi-*) to invoke, petition a deity, repeat incantations; *n.* incantation, invocation; *klēga* (*klēgi-*), *kleha* (*klehi-*), *kēpa* (*kēpi-*) to bewitch, enchant, exert magical powers; *n.* sorcery, witchcraft. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kṛc-/kṛen-* (*kṛent-*), (F.) *krēcali* (*krēt-*; *r* = *ṛ*) to crow. DED(S, N) 1677, DEDS 299.

2018 *Ta.* *kēl* kindred, friendship, friend; *kēlvan*, *kēlan* friend; *kēlir* friends, relations; *kēpmai* friendship, intimacy, kindness, relationship; *kiḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to ramify, multiply (as families); *n.* kindred, relations, group.

herd, flock, family. *Ko.* keṭ economic partnership between Kota and Toda. *To.* keṭ economic partnership between members of various Nilgiri communities. *Ka.* keṭe to draw or attract towards oneself; keṭe, geṭe, geṇe, geṇi union, companionship, friendship, companion, friend; keṭeya, geṭeya, geṭiya, geṇiya, geṇeya male friend; *fem.* keṭadi, geṭati, geṭate, geṇati; keṭetana, geṭetana, geṇitana, geṇetana friendship; keṭa companion. *Tu.* geṇe coupling; geṇegāre an associate. *Kui* klāmbu (*pl.* klāpka) family, lineage, kin, tribe, sort, species, kind. /Cf. OMar. (Master) keṭavili betrothed. DED(S) 1678.

2019 *Ta.* cēṭṭai winnowing fan or basket (< *Te.*) *Ma.* cēruka to winnow, fan, and clean pounded rice. *Ko.* ke•r- (ke•ry-) to winnow with up-and-down motion. *To.* kō•r- (kō•ry-) to winnow. *Ka.* kēru, (Hal.) gēru id.; (Hav.) kēsā winnowing basket. *Kor.* (M.) gersi id. *Te.* ceruga to winnow; cēṭa winnowing basket. *Kol.* ke•d- (ke•tt-) to winnow with up-and-down motion; ke•t winnowing basket. *Nk.* kēd- to winnow; kēt winnowing basket. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kēd- (kētt-) to winnow; kēt (*pl.* -ku) winnowing fan. *Pa.* kēd-, (NE.) kēd- to winnow; kēti, (NE.) kēṭi winnowing basket. *Ga.* (Oll.) kēy- to winnow; kēṭi, kēṭin winnowing basket; (S.) kēy- to winnow; (S.) kēṭen (*pl.* kēṭkil), (*S.*³) kēṭiṇ winnowing basket. *Go.* (G. Mu.) hēc-, (Mu.) hēh-, (Ma.) ē'c-, ēc-, (S. Ko.) ēc- to winnow (*Voc.* 3588); (Tr. W. Ph.) sēti, (A. Y. Ch.) sēti, (G.) hēti, (Mu.) hēt(i), (S.) hēti, ēti, (Ma.) ēti, (Ko.) ēt winnowing fan (*Voc.* 3478). *Koṇḍa* sēRi winnowing basket. *Pe.* jēc- (-c-) to winnow; hēcī winnowing fan. *Manḍ.* hēcī id. *Kui* sēsi id. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F.) hēcī id. *Kur.* kēsā (kīśyas) to winnow with up-and-down jerks of the shovel-basket; kēṭer winnowing basket. *Malt.* kēse to sift; kētnu winnowing basket. Cf. 915 *Ma.* ekaṟuka, *Te.* ēru. DED (S, N) 1679.

2020 *Ta.* cēru (*in cpds.* cēru-) mud, mire, slush, liquid of thick consistency; ceyyal mire, slush; cēval mud, mire. *Ma.* cēru (*in cpds.* cēru-) mire, wet soil (for transplanting rice). *Ko.* ke•r shallow tank, puddle; ce•r mud. *To.* kō•r (*obl.* kō•t-) lake, tank formed by dam; sōr mud. *Ka.* kesar wet soil, mud, mire; kesarige drain of a bathroom. *Tu.* kēdu mud, soft clay; kesaru mud, mire, dirt. ? *Br.* xēr open gravelly ground at the foot of a hill (*BDCG*, §2.16). Cf. 1958 *Ta.* cey. /Cf. Skt. kedāra- a field esp. one under water, Pali kedāra- (often spelled ketāra-), Pkt. keāra-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3463. DED (S, N) 1680.

2021 *Ta.* kēnam craziness, insanity; kēṇaṇ crazy fellow. *Ko.* ke•n foolish man; *fem.* ke•ny. *Pa.* geyal simple, simpleton. DED(S) 1681.

2022 *Ta.* cēnai *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. *Ma.* cēna yam, *Arum campanulatum*. *Ka.* kēne (*DCV*) Tahiti arrowroot, (Hav.) an itchy root. *Tu.* kēnē a kind of yam, *Arum*

campanulatum. [*Amorphophallus campanulatus* Blume = *Arum campanulatum* Roxb.] DED(S) 1682.

2023 *Ta.* kai hand, arm; elephant's trunk; handle; (-pp-, -tt-) to feed with the hand. *Ma.* kai, kayyi hand, arm; trunk of elephant; handle; kayyu the hand; kayyāl an assistant, helper. *Ko.* kay hand, arm. *To.* koy id. *Ka.* kay, kayi, kayyi, key hand, fore-arm; elephant's trunk; handle. *Koḍ.* kay hand, arm. *Tu.* kai hand; handle. *Te.* cēyi (*obl.* cēti; *pl.* cētulu), ceyi, ceyyi hand, arm; elephant's trunk; kēlu, kai the hand; kēkisalulu clapping of the hands. *Kol.* ki- (*pl.* -l), (Kin. SR.) key, (Haig) kiy, (Hislop) kiyu hand, arm. *Nk.* kī (*pl.* kīl) id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kī (*pl.* kīlku, kīkul) hand. *Pa.* key id. *Ga.* (Oll.) ki (*pl.* kīl), (S.) kiyyū (*pl.* kiyyūl, kiyykīl), (*S.*³) kiy id. *Go.* (Y. Ch. G. Mu. S. Ko.) kay, (Tr. W. SR.) kai id. (*Voc.* 519). *Koṇḍa* kiyu (*pl.* kiku), (Sova dial.) kivu id. *Pe.* key (*pl.* -ku) id. *Manḍ.* kiy id. *Kui* kaju, kagu (*pl.* kaka) hand, arm; elephant's trunk; (K.) kaju (*pl.* kaska) hand. *Kuwi* (F.) kēyū (*pl.* keska), (S.) kēyu, (Su.) keyyu, (Isr.) keyu (*pl.* keska), (P.) kayyu hand, arm, (Su. also) handle. *Kur.* xekkhā hand, arm. *Malt.* qeqe hand. ? Cf. 1957 *Ta.* cey. DED(S) 1683.

2024 *Ta.* kai (-pp-, -tt-) to adorn, decorate; *n.* decoration, dressing. *Ka.* kai, kay, key trim, decoration; keydi state of being dressed or decorated. *Te.* kai-sēyu to adorn, ornament; kai-sēta adornment, ornamentation. ? *Kui* kiva (kīt-) to put on (clothes, shoes, ring); *pl.* action kipka (kipki-). DED(S) 1684.

2025 *Kui* kai rust. *Kur.* (Hahn) kaīyā id., moss. DEDS 300.

2026 *Ta.* kaital, kaitai fragment screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Ma.* kaita id. *Ka.* kēdage, kēdige id. *Tu.* kēdai, kēdayi, kēdāyi flower of the tree *P. odoratissimus*. *Te.* gēdāgi *P. odoratissimus*. /Cf. Skt. ketakā-, ketakī-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3462. DED 1685.

2027 *Ka.* kaidu, keydu weapon; keydu-kāra soldier. *Tu.* kaidu, kaidu sword. *Te.* kaiduvu weapon. DED 1686.

2028 *Ta.* kaintalai, kayiṇi, kaiṇi widow; kaimmai widowhood, widow, lovelorn condition; kai-kkīlai unreciprocated love. *Tu.* kai-pojjavu a single woman. *Pa.* kētal, (NE.) kēṭal widow; kēṭub widower; kēṭub cind orphan. *Ga.* (Oll.) kēṭal widow. DED(S) 1687.

2029 *Ta.* kaivāram encomium; kaivāri panegyrist. *Ka.* (PBh.) kaivāram praise. *Te.* kaivāramu praise, encomium, flattery. DEN 26.

2030 *Go.* (SR.) koko child (*Voc.* 869). *Koṇḍa* koko small, little (of quantity); kogri younger, small; kogi mother's sister, father's younger brother's wife (comm. by K.). *Pe.* koki father's younger brother's wife, mother's younger sister; kogle woman (? originally

'girl'); *koy(i)* (*pl. koyik*) (small) girl, daughter, sister. *Kui koganju* a small man or boy, lad; *kogari* a small woman, girl, animal, or thing; *kogara mogara* a small piece; particle; *kogeri*, *kogi* small, tiny, little; *goi* (*pl. goiska*) girl friend (a term of endearment used by one woman or girl to another). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *kokasi*, (F.) *kōkāsi* boy; (S.) *kokkasi* boy, pupil, child; (Mah.) *kakkāyū* boy. *Kur. kukkos* boy, lad, young man, male child; *kukoy* girl, lass, young woman; *koy* abbreviated form of the vocative *kukoy*. Cf. 1873 To. ku·x. DEDS(N) 302.

2031 *Ta. kukkari* (-pp-, -tt-) to shout in triumph; cluck, cackle (as goose), chuckle (as crow); *n.* shouting. *Ma. kokku* cackling, chuckling; *kokkuka*, *kokkikka* to cackle (as a hen), cluck, pipe, cry as a deer. *Ka. kokkok ennu* to cackle or cluck as a hen; *kokkarisu* to threaten, menace, abuse, deride, shout; chuckle, giggle. *Te. (B.) kokkarincu* to mock, ridicule; shout, cluck. ? *Br. kakāring* to cackle. DED(S, N) 1688.

2032 *Ta. kokki* hook, clasp (as of a necklace or ear-ring); hooked knife attached to a long bamboo; *kokkarai* crookedness, deformity, rake; *kokkuvāy* the hook of a clasp in an ornament; ? *kurañku* hook, clasp, link in jewelry; ? *kurañtu* (*kurañti*) to be crooked or bent (as horns, fingers, limbs, fruits), be convulsed, have spasms, coil up (as a small reptile). *Ma. kokka* clasp, hook, crook (as for plucking fruits), neck-clasp; *kokkara* crooked, bent backwards. *Ko. kok-* (*koky-*) to become very bent with age; *koky* crook, hook; *koñk* crooked. *To. kwiky* crook, hook. *Ka. kokki*, *kokke* crookedness, perverseness, a crook, bend, hook; *kogga*, *kokkari*, *koñga*, *koñgari* crookedness; *koñki* a hook, fish-hook, angle; *koñku* to be bent, get crooked, curved, distorted, deformed, or curled, become perverse, untrue, etc.; *n.* (also *koñgu*) state of being bent, crooked, etc.; *koñkisu* to make crooked, distort. *Koḍ. kokke* crook, hook, anything bent; *kokk-* (*kokki-*) to be bent. *Tu. kokkē* a hook, clasp; *koñkē*, *kuñkē* a hook, crookedness; crooked, curved, bent; *koñgu* irregularity, crookedness; bent, curved, arched, irregular. *Te. kokki*, *koñki* a hook; *kokkemu* buckle or hook in a jewel, etc.; *koñkara* crookedness; *goggi* uneven, irregular, (K.) not straight; (K.) *goggipannu/pallu* a crooked tooth. *Koḷ. gog-* (*gokt-*) to bend over; *gogip-* (*gogipt-*) to make to bend over, bend (*tr.*) at a sharp angle; (SR.) *koñkḍi*, *koḍḍi* crookedly. *Nk. ghogg-* to bend; *koñki* curved hoe. *Nk. (Ch.) kongga*, *kohongga* elbow. *Pa. kokor-* to be bent, curved; *kokoro* a curl; *kokta* crooked, zigzag; *kokṭ-*, *kokṭayt-* to contract (arm, etc.). *Go. (Mu.) kikoṭ kikoṭ zigzag* (*Voc. 667*); (A.) *kokki* hoe (*Voc. 871*); (Tr.) *kōkōci* large wooden fork or hook used for hanging ploughs on (*Voc. 963*); (Tr.) *gingōn-gongōn aiānā* to be crooked, as a snake's progress (*Voc. 1076*); (Ko.) *gongoṭ keser* sickle (*Voc. 1183*). *Koṇḍa koṇva* a hook fixed on a wall

used as a hanger. *Pe. goṇ(g)-* (*goṇt-*) to be bent; *gok-* (*-t-*) to bend, twist; *gomga-* (road) to go crookedly (motion base only). *Kui kongoni*, *kongoṇi*, *kengeri*, *kingiṇi*, *kengoni* bent, curved, crooked, zigzag. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *koñkaṭā* crooked, bent; (Isr.) *koñgoṇi* crooked; *gōñkoṭi* bent, crooked; (Mah.) *kaṇgaṇi* elbow; (S.) *kongoni* arm. *Kur. xōṅghnā* to bend (*tr.*; forward, backward, or to and fro), curve, deflect, force down someone's head or back; *refl.-pass. xōṅghrnā*; *koñkō*, *koñkṛō* shaped like a hook, curved, winding; *keñkrnā* to be crooked, curviform; *keñkṛō*, *keñkō-beñkō* crooked, curved or shaped like a hook. *Malt. qonqe* to indent, notch, bend the knees slightly in dancing, form the ridge of a thatched roof; *kokre* to stoop down; *kokro* bent, curly; *koṇgori* concave. DED(S, N) 1689.

2033 *Ta. kokku* mango tree (recorded as a Tulu word). *Tu. kukku* a mango. Cf. *DCV*, no. 269. DEDS 201.

2034 *Ma. kokku* long beak, bill. *Ka. kokku* beak, bill. *Koḍ. kokki* beak. *Tu. kokku*, *kokkāyi*, *kōkāyi* bill, beak. DED 1690.

2035 *Ka. kokke-giḍa Tabernaemontana coronaria* Br. *Tu. kokke-kāyi* fruit of the tree *T. coronaria*. DED 1691.

2036 *Tu. goṇga* a large cowrie, shell. *Kui gongo* prawn. *Kuwi* (Su.) *goskori* shrimp (or with 2044). ? Cf. 2044 *Ta. koñcu*. / Cf. *Skt. gāṇḡata-* etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4109. DEDS 303.

2037 *Ta. koñku*, *koñkam* the Tamil country comprising the districts of Coimbatore, Salem, and a portion of Mysore; *koñkan* inhabitant of the Koñku country. *Ma. koñṇu n.pr.* of the Chēra or Kēraḷa country, esp. the country about Coimbatore; *koñṇan* the king of Koñgu, a king of Kēraḷa. *Ko. koṇṅ* the plains south and east of the Nilgiris; *kong may* the NE. monsoon. *To. kwig* the plains south and east of the Nilgiris. *Ka. koṇṅu* the Koñgu country (Cēra or Kēraḷa, esp. the country about Coimbatore); *koṇṅa* an inhabitant of the Koñgu country. *Tu. koṇṅa* the Cēra or Kēraḷa country. DED 1692.

2038 *Ta. koñkai* woman's breast, protuberance of a tree. *Ma. koñka* woman's breast; *koñkacci*, *koñkicci* woman with full breasts. *Kui kanguṇi* nipple, teat. DED 1693.

2039 *Ka. (Hav.) kojaṇṭi* refuse (as of fruits). *Tu. kuaṇṭi*, *kojaṇṭi* the refuse of vegetables from which the juice has been expressed.

2040 *Ta. koccu* thick mess of boiled brinjals, mangoes, etc., seasoned with tamarind, chillies, salt, etc. *Ka. goiju id. Tu. goiji* boiled juice or pulp of any fruit, mixed with coconut, salt, chillies, etc., and eaten with boiled rice. DED 1694.

2041 *Ta. koccai* meanness, despicableness; mean, despicable person; *koccu* small, young;

koccan young boy; **koñcam** little, small quantity; **koñcan** mean person. *Ma.* **koccu** short, small, young, mean; (also **koccan**) little boy, stunted fruit; **kocci** girl; **koñcam** a little; **koññu** a young stunted coconut. *To.* **kwič** humbled, low (comm. by PSS). *Ka.* **koñca**, **koñce** a little, littleness, inferiority. *Te.* **koncemu** a little, a few; deficiency, contempt; little, few, slight, mean, deficient. *Pa.* **koyyal** lean. *Kuwi* (S.) **kocceka**, (Isr.) **koceka** a little. DED(S) 1695.

2042 *Kur.* **xossnā** (**xussyā**) to burn without flame, catch fire, (fire) catches; **xossta'anā** to ignite, cause (fire) to catch. *Malt.* **qose** to be burnt, burn; **qostre** to burn (*tr.*), inflame. DED 1696.

2043 *Ta.* **koñcu** (**koñci-**) to prattle (as children), talk amorously (as young women), fondle; **koñcal** childish prattle, amorous talk, fondling; **konñu** (**konñi-**) to stammer, stutter, babble; **konñai** stammering, babbling. *Ma.* **koñcuka** to prattle, fondle, caress (as a child), flirt; **koññuka** id., stammer, hesitate in speaking; **koñcal** fondling, coquetry; **koñña** id., prattle, inarticulate speech; **koññan** stammerer. *To.* **kwiz-** (**kwij-**) to ridicule; **kwizil** ridicule. *Ka.* **koccu**, **korcu** to speak much or braggingly, utter in ostentatious language; **koññe** (Gowda) babble, (Hav.) prattle. *Tu.* **koccuni** to prate, brag; **kōca**, **kōcē** boasting; (B-K.) **koñña** prattling; (BRR) **koññe** stammering. *Kur.* (Hahn) **kurca'anā** to stammer, speak like a child. DED(S, N) 1697.

2044 *Ta.* **koñcu** a kind of fish. *Ma.* **koñcan**, **koñcu** prawn, lobster. *Konda* **kōnto** shrimp, prawn. *Kuwi* (Su.) **gokori** shrimp (or with 2036 *Tu.* **goṅga**). ? Cf. 2036 *Tu.* **goṅga**. DED(S) 1698.

2045 *Ka.* **koḍata** a stick tied to a dog's neck, by which it is fastened at home or led about. *Te.* (B.) **koṇata**, **koṇatamu** a stick to tie a dog to; (*VPK*) **koḍatam**, **kontam** a hooked stick on which are hung ropes and other accessories of the plough; a stick 2 feet long, at right angles to the harrow, to which the animals are attached by a rope. DED(S) 1699.

2046 *Ma.* **koṭanna**, **kuṭanna** both handsful. *Koḍ.* **koḍande** double handful (with two hands together). *Te.* **konidili** a handful. *Go.* (Tr.) **koṭop** a double handful; (Ma.) **koṭk menḍu** a full double handful; **koṭov** double handful; folded hands; (Mu.) **koṭv ar-** to worship with folded hands; (Tr.) **kaṭwē kiānā** to beseech, pray to a god; (SR.) **karve kiyānā** to worship (*Voc.* 938). *Kui* **grōḍa** the scoop or receptacle made by holding both hands together. *Kuwi* (Su.) **gro'li**, **gro'leka**, (S.) **glo'oli**, **glo'oleka**, (Isr.) **gro'leka**, (T.) **gorli** a double handful; (Isr.) **gro'li** cupped hands. DED(S, N) 1700.

2047 *Ka.* **koḍame**, **koḍambe** a double basket for catching fish. *Te.* (B.) **koḍama**

a basket in which fish are snared. DED 1701.

2048 *Ka.* **goḍave** connexion, concern with. *Tu.* **goḍavē** id. *Te.* (K.) **goḍava** bother, worry, fuss. DED(S) 1703.

2049 *Ta.* **koṭi** banner, flag, streamer; **kōṭu** summit of a hill, peak, mountain; **kōtai** mountain; **kōtar** peak, summit of a tower; **kuvaṭu** mountain, hill, peak; **kuṭumi** summit of a mountain, top of a building, crown of the head, bird's crest, tuft of hair (esp. of men), crown, projecting corners on which a door swings. *Ma.* **koṭi** top, extremity, flag, banner, sprout; **kōṭu** end; **kuvaṭu** hill, mountain-top; **kuṭuma**, **kuṭumma** narrow point, bird's crest, pivot of door used as hinge, lock of hair worn as caste distinction; **koṭṭu** head of a bone. *Ko.* **koṭy** flag on temple; **koṭ** top tuft of hair (of Kota boy, brahman), crest of bird; **kuṭ** clitoris. *To.* **kwiṭ** tip, nipple, child's back lock of hair. *Ka.* **kuḍi** pointed end, point, extreme tip of a creeper, sprout, end, top, flag, banner; **guḍi** point, flag, banner; **kuḍilu** sprout, shoot; **kōḍu** a point, the peak or top of a hill; **koṭṭu** a point, nipple, crest, gold ornament worn by women in their plaited hair; **koṭṭa** state of being extreme; **koṭṭa-kone** the extreme point; (Hav.) **koḍi** sprout; *Koḍ.* **koḍi** top (of mountain, tree, rock, table), rim of pit or tank, flag. *Tu.* **koḍi** point, end, extremity, sprout, flag; **koḍipuni** to bud, germinate; (B-K.) **koḍipu**, **koḍipelu** a sprout; **koḍirē** the top-leaf; **koṭṭu** cock's comb, peacock's tuft. *Te.* **koḍi** tip, top, end or point of a flame; **koṭṭa-kona** the very end or extremity. *Kol.* (Kin.) **koṭi** point. *Pa.* **kūṭor** cock's comb. *Go.* (Tr.) **koḍḍi** tender tip or shoot of a plant or tree; **koḍḍi** (S.) end, tip, (Mu.) tip of bow; (A.) **koḍi** point (*Voc.* 891). *Malt.* **qorḡo** comb of a cock; ?**qōru** the end, the top (as of a tree). Cf. 2081 *Ta.* **koṭtai** and 2200 *Ta.* **kōṭu**. DED(S) 1704.

2050 *Ta.* **koṭi** creeper, umbilical cord. *Ma.* **koṭi** creeper, what is long and thin, umbilical cord, etc. *Ko.* **koṭy** creeper; **koc** binding (for firewood, etc.) made from plant. *To.* **kwiṭy** creeper. *Koḍ.* **koḍi** ele betel leaf. *Pe.* **goḍi** creeper. *Maṇḍ.* **kuṭi** id. Cf. 1678, esp. *Kur.* **kuḍḍā**. DED(S) 1705.

2051 *Ta.* **koṭicci** jaws; **koṭiru**, **koṭuppu** cheek, jaw. *Ma.* **koṭiñña** temples. *Tu.* **koḍēñji** the inside of the cheeks. *Kuwi* (F.) **kūḍrū**, (Isr.) **kūḍru** jaw (of human beings). DED 1706.

2052 *Ta.* **koṭiru** pincers. *Ma.* **koṭil** tongs. *Ko.* **koṭ** hook of tongs. / Cf. Skt. (P. 4.4.18) **kuṭilikā**-smith's tongs. DED(S) 1707.

2053 *Ta.* **koṭu** (-pp-, -tt-) to give (to 3rd person; *Tolk. Coll.* 30), bring forth, allow; **koṭuppu** giving; **koṭai** giving away as a gift; **koṭaimai** munificence; **koṭaiyōṇ** munificent person. *Ma.* **koṭukka** to give (to 3rd person); **koṭuppikka** to cause to give. *Ko.* **koṭ-** (**koṭ-**)

to give to 3rd person. *To.* kwīṛ- (kwīṛt-) id.; *kwaṛ* fine levied by assembly. *Ka.* koḍu, kuḍu (koṭṭ-) to give, allow, emit (as a sound); kōḍu, koḍu, koḍuvike, koḍuha giving; koḍage, koḍige gift, grant; koḍisu, kuḍisu to cause to give; koḍisuvike causing to give. *Koḍ.* koḍi- (koḍip-, koḍit-) to give to 3rd person. *Tu.* korpini to give; korpāvuni to cause to give, give through another; korpāta giving; (B-K.) koru, koḷu to give, grant. ? *Kur.* kuṛpi what is given to a servant above his yearly pay. DED(N) 1708.

2054 (a) *Ta.* koṭu curved, bent, crooked; koṭumai crookedness, obliquity; koṭukki hooked bar for fastening doors, clasp of an ornament; koṭuñ-kāy cucumber; koṭuñ-kai folded arm; koṭu-maram bow; koṭu-vāy curved or bent edge (as of billhook); koṭu-vāl pruning knife, billhook, sickle, battle-axe; kuṭa curved, bent; kuṭakkam bend, curve, crookedness; kuṭakki that which is crooked; kuṭakkiyan humpback; kuṭaṅku (kuṭaṅki-) to bend (*intr.*); kuṭaṅkai palm of hand; kuṭantai curve; kuṭavu (kuṭavi-) to be crooked, bent, curved; *n.* bend, curve; kuṭā bend, curve; kōṭu (kōṭi-) to bend, be crooked, go astray, be biased; *n.* crookedness, obliquity; kōṭal bending, curving; kōṭi bend, curve; kōṭṭam bend, curve, warp, partiality, crookedness (as of mind); kōṭṭu (kōṭṭi-) to bend (*tr.*); ṭoṅku crookedness. *Ma.* koṭuñ-kai bent arm; koṭu-vāl hatchet, large splitting knife; kōṭuka to be crooked, twisted, awry, warp (of wood); kōṭṭuka to bend (*tr.*); kōṭṭam crookedness, distortion; kōṭṭal what is crooked, turn, way of escape. *Ko.* kory crick in neck from sleeping crooked or lifting heavy burden. *To.* kwīṛ fo-ṭ billhook; kwīṛ magoy elbow; kwī-ṛ curve (*in:* kwa-ṛ xwī-ṛ fiṣ rainbow, lit. curved bow of the monsoon). *Ka.* kuḍu, kuḍa, kuḍi state of being crooked, bent, hooked, or tortuous; ḍoṅku to bend, be crooked; ḍoṅku, ḍoṅka state of being bent, curved, crooked; crookedness, a bend, a curve. *Koḍ.* koṭṭi katti billhook. *Tu.* guḍke a crooked man; ḍoṅku, ḍoṅku crookedness; crooked, curved, perverse; ḍoṅkelu crookedness; (B-K.) daṅgāvu to bend, incline. *Te.* koḍavali, (VPK) koḍali, koḍēli, koḍvali sickle; gōḍi-vaḍu to bend (*intr.*); gōḍi-veṭṭu id. (*tr.*); ḍoṅku curvature; ḍoṅkena a sort of spear with a bent or curved head. *Kol.* koḍval (*pl.* koḍvasil), (Kin.) koṛva sickle; (Pat., p. 119) koṭe false. *Nk.* koṛval sickle. *Pa.* kūḍaṅgey elbow; koḍka billhook. *Ga.* (Oll.) koṇḍke id. *Go.* (G.) kunamkay, (Ma.) kunāṅkay, (Ko.) kunagay elbow (*Voc.* 755); (LuS.) koondakaiyoo id.; (ASu.) kōr- to bend in dancing. *Konḍa* koṛveli sickle. *Kui* konḍori, konḍoni bent, winding, zigzag; kōṇḍa (kōṇḍi-) to curl, be curly, bent, twisted; gōṭori, (P.) gōṭoni hooked, bent like a hook. *Kuwi* (P.²) ḍoṅg- (-it-), (Isr.) ḍōṅg- (-it-) to be bent, crooked; (P.²) ḍok- (-h-), (Isr.) ḍōk- (-h-) to bend (elbow, wrist, finger); (Su. Isr.) ḍoveli, (F.) ḍō'velli (*pl.* ḍōvelka) sickle; (S.) doweli knife. *Br.* kōṇḍo on all fours, bent double.

Initial ḍ of some forms is < *kḍ- (*kḍoṅg-, *kḍōk-; *kḍoveli < koḍavali); ? cf. also 2983 *Kol.* tonge. /Cf. *Mar.* ḍōgā curved, bent. DED(S, N) 1709(a), DED(S, N) 2418.

(b) *Ta.* kōṭi corner. *Ma.* kōṭi, kōṭu id. *Ko.* ko-ṇḍ a bend; ko-ṇṭ gi-r rainbow (ki-r line). *To.* kwī-ṭy direction (in songs). *Ka.* gōṭu angle, corner, point of the compass, edge; gōṇṭu corner, etc., point of the compass. *Tu.* kōḍi corner; kōṇṭu angle, corner, crook. *Nk.* kōṇṭa corner. *Pa.* kōṭa id. *Go.* (G.) kōṇṭa corner (*Voc.* 969). Cf. 2209 *Ta.* kōṇ. DED(S) 1709(b).

2055 *Ta.* koṭu cruel, severe; koṭumai cruelty, tyranny, severity, roughness, uncouthness, vileness; koṭuku (koṭuki-) to be cruel, ruthless; koṭuṅkai, koṭumpu severity, harshness, oppression; koṭuvai wickedness, mischievousness; koṭūram cruelty, severity; kōṭu hardship, oppression. *Ma.* koṭu extreme, steep; severe, intense, cruel; koṭuṅkai oppression; koṭuppam severity, intensity; koṭuma tyranny; (Kau.) koṭiyan a fierce, angry man. *Ka.* kuḍudu steepness. *Te.* (B.) gōḍiga id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) koṭ- (-it-) to be hot, fierce (of sun). DED(S) 1710.

2056 *Ta.* koṭuku (koṭuki-) to shrink or shiver with cold. *Ma.* kōṭuka to feel very cold; kōṭṭam coldness, stiffness. *Ka.* kōḍu to be cool or cold; *n.* coldness; kōṭa, koḍata coldness. Cf. 2203 *Ta.* kōṭai. DED 1711.

2057 *Ta.* koṭu-vēli, koṭu-vēri, koṭi-vēli Ceylon leadwort, *Plumbago zeylanica*. *Ma.* koṭu-vēli, koṭu-vēri id. DED 1712.

2058 *Ta.* koṭṭakai shed with sloping roofs, cow-stall; marriage pandal; koṭṭam cattle-shed; koṭṭil cow-stall, shed, hut; (STD) koṭambe feeding place for cattle. *Ma.* koṭṭil cowhouse, shed, workshop, house. *Ka.* koṭṭage, koṭige, koṭṭige stall or outhouse (esp. for cattle), barn, room. *Koḍ.* koṭṭi shed. *Tu.* koṭṭa hut or dwelling of Koragars; koṭya shed, stall. *Te.* koṭṭāmu stable for cattle or horses; koṭṭāyi thatched shed. *Kol.* (Kin.) koṛka, (SR.) kōrkā cowshed; (Pat., p. 59) koṇḍi henhouse. *Nk.* kōṭa cowshed. *Nk.* (Ch.) koṛka id. *Go.* (Y.) koṭa, (Ko.) koṭam (*pl.* koṭak) id. (*Voc.* 880); (SR.) koṭka shed; (W. G. Mu. Ma.) koṛka, (Ph.) kōrka, kurka cowshed (*Voc.* 886); (Mu.) koṭorla, koṭorli shed for goats (*Voc.* 884). *Malt.* koṭa hamlet. / Influenced by Skt. goṣṭha-. DED(S) 1713.

2059 *Ta.* koṭṭam hollow piece of bamboo for giving medicine to cattle. *Ka.* koṭṭa, goṭṭa bamboo tube for administering food or medicine to cattle. *Tu.* koṇḍe a hollow piece of bamboo. *Te.* (B.) goṭṭamu tube, cylinder. *Go.* (SR.) ghoṭang (*pl.*) pipe (*Voc.* 1257); (Mu.) goṭṭa small wooden case for carrying tobacco (*Voc.* 1188); (Ph.) ghoṇṭa a section of bamboo used as a receptacle for oil or salt (*Voc.* 1258); (ASu.) goṭṭa quiver. *Konḍa* goṭem a bamboo pipe to keep a cigar in. Cf. 1818 *Ta.* kuṛal. DED(S, N) 1714.

2060 *Ta.* **kottam** small ola basket; **kottu** basket made of rattan. *Ma.* **kotta** basket. DED 1715.

2061 *Ta.* **kotti** an aquatic plant, *Aponogeton monostachyum*. *Ma.* **kotti** id. *Te.* (DCV) **kotti** an aquatic plant. DED(S) 1716.

2062 *Ta.* (DCV) **kottil** kokra laurel. *Ma.* (DCV) **kottili** id. DEDS 304.

2063 *Ta.* **kottu** (**kotti**-) to beat (as a drum, tambourine), hammer, beat (as a brazier), clap, strike with the palms, pound (as paddy); *n.* beat, stroke, drumbeat, time-measure; **kottān**, **kottān** mallet; **kotti** time-measure; **kottānam** pounding or husking paddy; **koṭu** (-pp-, -tt-) to thrash, abuse roundly; **koṭai** blows, round abuse. *Ma.* **kottuka** to beat so as to produce a sound (as drum, metals, bells), clap hands; **kottu** beating a drum, clapping hands, buffet, knocking of knees against each other; **kotti** mallet; **kottānam** beating the husk from paddy in a slovenly manner; **koṭukka** to flog. *Ko.* **koṭk-** (**koṭky-**) to strike (with small hammer), knock on (door), strike tipcat in hole in ground. *To.* **kwiṭk-** (**kwiṭky-**) to tap (on door, something with stick); **kwiṭ** **fiṭ** woodpecker. *Ka.* **koḍati**, **koḍanti** a wooden hammer; **kottāṇa** beating the husk from paddy; **kottuḥa** beating; **kuḍu** to beat. *Koḍ.* **koṭ-** (**koṭi**-) to tap, beat (drum). *Tu.* **koḍapuni** to forge, hammer; **koḍapāvuni** to weld, forge together; (B-K.) **kuḍapu** to hammer metallic objects; **korpiṇi** to beat. *Te.* **kottu** to beat, strike, knock; strike (as a clock); *n.* a blow, stroke. *Pa.* **koṭ-** to strike with axe. *Ga.* (Oll.) **koṭ-** id. *Go.* **koṭ-** (Mu.) to cut with axe, (Ko.) strike with horn (*Voc.* 888); **koṭela** (A.) mallet, (Mu. Ma.) drumstick (*Voc.* 882); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) **kohkānā** to crush, pound, butt, gore; **kohk-** (Mu.) to gore, (G.) thresh with flail; (Ma.) **koṭk-** to butt (*Voc.* 959); (ASu.) **kohk-** to grind into a paste, pound (in a mortar), beat stalks of millet, wheat, etc. on the ground so that the seeds fall down. *Pe.* **koṭ-** to thresh with flail. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **koṭoli** mallet. *Kur.* **xoṭṭnā** (**xuṭṭyas**) to break, smash, pierce, break open; **xoṭṭnā** to be broken. *Malt.* **qoṭe** to break, knock, strike; **qoṭre** to be broken; **qoṭure** to knock or dash against. Cf. 1671 *Ta.* **kuṭṭu**. /Cf. Pali **kotteti** to beat, smash, pound; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(2). Cf. Nahali **kotto-** to pound, beat. DED(S) 1717.

2064 *Ta.* **kottu** (**kotti**-) to sting (as a scorpion, wasp); *n.* stinging; hoe with short handle, weeding-hoe, spade; **koṭukku** sting of a wasp, hornet, scorpion, claws of a crab, lobster; **tēṭ-kottān** a green insect whose touch produces the same sensation as a scorpion-sting; **tēṭ-kutti** a black bee (for **tēṭ**, see 3470 *Ta.* **tēṭ**). *Ma.* **kottuka** to sting (of scorpion); **koṭukka** scorpion's sting. *Ko.* **koṭk-** (**koṭky-**) (snake) strikes, bites; ? **kakoṭ** hoe with sharp, broad blade (for **ka**, see 1265). *Ka.* **kuṭuku** to sting (as a scorpion);

kuḍuku to peck; **kukku** to peck, strike something with a stone, etc., in a pecking manner, dig up the ground slightly with a hoe; (Hav.) **koḍappu** to peck. *Tu.* **koḍapuni**, (B-K.) **kuḍapu** to bite (as a serpent), peck, strike with the beak; **kukkuli** pecking; **kukku-liyuni** to peck; **kottu**, **koṭre** spade; (B-K.) **kuḍpolu** a hornet. *Nk.* **koṭk-** to peck. *Pa.* **koḍk-** id.; **koṭ-** id., dig; **koṭal** hoe. *Ga.* (Oll.) **koṭ-** to dig, (fowl) to peck; **koṭal** hoe, spade; (S.) **koṭ-** to bite (as a snake). *Go.* **kottānā** (SR. Tr.) to peck, pierce leaves and sew them for platters, (Ph.) to pierce, thrust; (A.) **koṭ-** to hoe; (M.) **koṭāna** to sew; (Tr.) **goṭṭānā** to poke or thrust with a stick or finger; **kōṭṭānā** to have one's ears pierced (*Voc.* 888); (Sr. Tr. W. Ph.) **kohkānā** to prick, puncture, tattoo; (Mu. Ko.) **kohk-**, (Ma.) **koṭk-** to peck (*Voc.* 959). *Pe.* **koṭ-** (-t-) to dig, hoe, (snake) to bite; **koḍgi** hoe. *Mand.* **kuṭ-** (-t-) (snake) to bite, (hen) to peck. *Kui* (K.) **koḍi** hoe. *Kuwi* (Su. Mah. Isr.) **korgi**, (F.) **kūrgi**, (S.) **korgi** hoe, mattock. *Malt.* **koḍkare** woodpecker. Cf. 1672 *Ka.* **kuṭṭu**, 2080 *Ka.* **koṇḍi**, and 2126 *Pa.* **gorka**. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3241(2) (forms with meanings 'prick, hoe'). DED(S, N) 1718, DED(S) 1720.

2065 *Ta.* **kottu** (**kotti**-) to pour forth, shower down, empty the contents of a basket or sack, throw into a vessel; drop (as leaves), fall off (as hair); *n.* pouring, emptying; **kottam** flowing, pouring. *Ma.* **kottuka** to shoot out, empty a sack. ? *Te.* **kottukoni-pōvu** to be carried along by stream or air current. DED(N) 1719.

2066 *Ta.* **kottam** arrogance, mischievousness, petulance. *Ka.* **goṭṭu** state of being hard to get or very scarce; obstinacy. *Te.* **goṭṭu** hard, difficult; stubborn; **godda** stubborn. Cf. 2079 *Ta.* **koṇṭi**. DED(S) 1721.

2067 *Go.* (Ph.) **ghoṇṭo** turbid (*Voc.* 1259). *Kui* (P.) **goṭri** muddy, dirty. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **groṭā** turbid. DEDS 305.

2068 *Pa.* **korḍel** el, (S.) **kōḍel** bandicoot. *Go.* (Mu.) **koṭēl**, (Ma.) **koṭṭeli**, (Ko.) **koṭel** uppe sp. rat (*Voc.* 883). DEDS 306.

2069 *Ta.* **kottai** seed of any kind not enclosed in chaff or husk, nut, stone, kernel; testicles; (RS, p. 142, items 200, 201) **kottāṇ-kacci**, **kottācci** coconut shell. *Ma.* **kotta** kernel of fruit, particularly of coconut, castor-oil seed; **kuratta**, **kuratta** kernel; **kuraṇṭi** stone of palmfruit. *Ko.* **keṭ** testes; scrotum. *Ka.* **koṭṭe**, **goraṭe** stone or kernel of fruit, esp. of mangoes; **goṭṭa** mango stone. *Koḍ.* **korāṇḍi** id. *Tu.* **koṭṭe** kernel of a nut, testicles; **kottāṇji** a fruit without flesh; **kottāyi** a dried areca-nut; **korāṇṭu** kernel or stone of fruit, cashew-nut; **goṭṭu** kernel of a nut as coconut, almond, castor-oil seed. *Te.* **kuridi** dried whole kernel of coconut. *Kol.* (Kin.) **gorva** stone of fruit. *Nk.* **gorage** stone of fruit. *Kur.* **goṭā** any seed which forms inside a fruit or shell. *Malt.* **goṭa** a seed or berry. /Cf. words meaning 'fruit, kernel,

seed' in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4271 (so noted by Turner). DED(S, N) 1722.

2070 *Ta.* koṭṭaiy-ilantai woody-fruited jujube, *Zizyphus xylopyrus*; koṭṭai jujube tree. *Ka.* koṭṭa, koḍaci-giḍa, goḍaci-giḍa *Z. xylopyrus* Willd. *Tu.* koṭṭe-muḷḷu id. *Te.* goṭṭi, (VPK) goṭṭike id. *Go.* (M.) ghotia id.; (Tr.) ghaṭōl marā id., the ghonṭ tree [*Z. x.*] (*Voc.* 1260). /Cf. Skt. *ghoṇṭā*- a kind of jujube; (Schmidt, *Nachträge*) goṭā- *Zizyphus jujuba*. DED(S) 1723.

2071 *Kol.* koṭṭe small stick, match, (Kin.) arrow. *Nk.* koṭṭe small stick. *Go.* (ASu.) koṭṭēylā stick. DED 1724.

2072 *Kur.* xoṭṭā the bēl fruit, *Aegle marmelos*. *Malt.* qoṭe id. DED 1725.

2073 *Ka.* goḍḍa peril, jeopardy. *Te.* goḍḍamu peril, evil; goḍḍaba, goḍḍava danger, calamity. DED 1726.

2074 *Ta.* koṭṭu barren woman. *Ko.* goḍṇ man who has no children; goḍy barren woman. *Ka.* goḍḍu state of being barren, sapless; a barren cow, etc.; goḍḍi barren woman. *Tu.* goḍḍu barren. *Te.* goḍḍu barren, empty; barrenness, a barren woman or animal; any beast; (B.) goḍḍu a beast; goḍḷu (*pl.*) kine, horned cattle; (Šaṅk.) goḍḍurālu, goḍḍrālu barren woman. *Go.* (S.) goḍ (*pl.* goṛku), (Ma.) goḍu, (Ko.) goḍ(u) (*pl.* godk) cow; (M.) goḍ(u) cattle, cow (*Voc.* 1189); (Koya Su.) goḍḍu (*pl.* goḍku) cow. *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) goḍu barren; (K.) goḍu goḍra cattle, etc. DED 1727 (*Go.* from DED(S) 1823).

2075 *Tu.* koṇajā a fly infesting the eyes. *Te.* koṇuju, koṇusu a tick. *Ga.* (S.³) koṇsul a tick (? *pl.*). DEDS 307.

2076 *Ka.* koṇapi a flail. *Te.* gunapamu iron crowbar. *Koṇḍa* gunpam spade. Cf. 1684 *Ta.* kuṇil and 2210 *Koṇḍa* kōṇa /Cf. Skt. kuṇapa- spear. DED(S) 1729.

2077 *Kol.* goṇḍa man of Gond tribe; *fem.* goṇḍortad. *Nk.* (Ch.) goṇḍ man of Gond tribe; *fem.* goṇḍia. *Pe.* gōṇḍ Gond. *Kui* gōṇḍa the Gond tribe; gōṇḍenju (*pl.* gōṇḍenga) a Gond man or boy; *fem.* gōṇḍali (*pl.* gōṇḍaliska, gōṇḍasaka). / Cf. Skt. goṇḍa- a man of low tribe (in the Vindhya mountains), a mountaineer, Pkt. (DNM) goṇḍa- a forest, jungle; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4276. DEDS(N) 308.

2078 *Ta.* koṇṭal cloud, rain. *Ma.* koṇṭal cloud, sky. *Te.* (VPK) beḍa-goṇḍalu big massive rainy clouds. DED(S) 1730.

2079 *Ta.* koṇṭi insubordinate, naughty person or animal; prostitute, concubine. *Ma.* koṇṭi a stray cow, unruly woman. *Ka.* koṭṭu a shameless man. *Tu.* koṇṭa viciousness, stupidity; vicious, stupid. *Te.* koṇṭe a cunning, mischievous, or prankish person; cunning, etc.; goṇṭu a wicked man; *fem.* goṇṭi; goṇṭari a cruel man. *Kur.* koṭṭō fornication. Cf. 2066 *Ta.* koṭṭam. DED(S) 1731.

2080 *Ka.* koṇḍi the sting of a scorpion. *Tu.* koṇḍi a sting. *Te.* koṇḍi the sting of a scorpion. Cf. 2064 *Ta.* koṭṭu. DED 1732.

2081 *Ta.* koṇṭai tuft, dressing of hair in large coil on the head, crest of a bird, head (as of a nail), knob (as of a cane), round top. *Ma.* koṇṭa tuft of hair. *Ko.* goṇḍ knob on end of walking-stick, head of pin; koṇḍ knot of hair at back of head. *To.* kwiḍy Badaga woman's knot of hair at back of head (< Badaga koṇḍe). *Ka.* koṇḍe, goṇḍe tuft, tassel, cluster. *Koḍ.* koṇḍe tassels of sash, knob-like foot of cane-stem. *Tu.* goṇḍe topknot, tassel, cluster. *Te.* koṇḍe, (K. also) koṇḍi knot of hair on the crown of the head. Cf. 2049 *Ta.* koṭi. /Cf. Skt. kuṇḍa- clump (e.g. darbha-kuṇḍa-), Pkt. (DNM) goṇḍi- = maṇjari-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3266; cf. also Mar. gōḍā cluster, tuft. DED(S) 1733.

2082 *Kur.* xoṇḍxā, xōṛxā deep; a pit, abyss. *Malt.* qonde deep, low lands. Cf. 1669 *Ta.* kuṭṭam. DED 1734.

2083 *Ka.* goṇṇevuṇu an insect found in timber (cf. 4312 *Ta.* puṇu). *Kui* gungu a large wood-boring insect. /Cf. Skt. ghuṇa- wood-worm; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4482. DEDS 309.

2084 *Ta.* koti (-pp-, -tt-) to boil, bubble up from heat, effervesce, be heated (as the body, ground, etc.), be enraged, be offended, burn with desire; *n.* bubbling up (as of boiling water or oil), heat (as of fire, weather, etc.), fever, rage, grief, desire; koti-koti- to bubble up (as boiling rice); kotippu, kotiyal boiling, bubbling up, heat, fever, rage, grief; kotiyaṇ one who hankers after food; kutampu (kutampi-) to boil up, bubble up (as boiling water), get angry; kutukutu (-pp-, -tt-) to desire eagerly; kutukutuppu eagerness, desire. *Ma.* koti eagerness, greediness; kotikka to be greedy, envious, covet; kotiyaṇ glutton. *Ko.* kōdc- (kōdc-) to quiver (of water about to boil, flesh of animal just killed, eyelid). *To.* kwiṭy- (...) (water) approaches boiling-point; kwiṭyēṭ-, kwiṭkyēṭ- to make (water) boil; ? kwiṭy- (kwic-) to bubble, boil. *Ka.* kudi to boil, bubble up, boil up, suffer pain or vexation in the mind; *n.* boiling, etc., grief; kudisu, kudiṭyisu, kudasu to boil (*tr.*); kudige, kudiha boiling, etc.; kutakuta, kotakota the noise of boiling water; kudakal, kudapal state of being (partially) boiled; (K.²) kuduguḷi glutton, greedy person; (Hav.) kodi to boil; desire to eat; *n.* boiling; kodippāṭu greedy. *Koḍ.* kodi- (kodip-, kōdic-) to boil (*intr.*) with bubbling noise, feel love for, kiss, feel concerned for; kodi love, desire. *Tu.* kodipuni, kodiṭyuni to boil (*intr.*), seethe; kodipāvuni to cause to boil; kodipely, kodupely act of boiling; kodi greediness, eagerness; kudipuni, kudyuni to repent, regret; kudipevuni to be desiring, wishing, be anxious. *Te.* goda hunger; goda-goda anger; goda-konu to be excited, be in haste, be hungry; kutakuta bubbling, simmer-

ing, the sound produced in boiling; *kutakuta-lāḍu* to bubble, simmer, boil. *Kur.* *xod^oxnā* (*xudxyā*) to be reduced to pulp by unskilful cooking; to get discouraged, despair; (*xodxas*) to reduce (by excessive cooking) to a soft uniform mass, cook until they fall to pieces; to worry, deprive of self-confidence, dishearten; (Hahn) *xodxnā* to burn (*tr.*) by overheating; (Pfeiffer). *Malt.* *qothge* to excite, incline. /Cf. *Skt.* *kutuka*-curiosity, eagerness, desire for; *kutūhala*-id., impetuosity. DED(S, N) 1735.

2085 *Ka.* (Hav.) *kodilu* curry. *Tu.* *koddelu*, *koddyelu* a highly seasoned soup or pulse.

2086 *Ta.* *kotuku*, *kocu*, *kocuku* mosquito, gnat, fly. *Ma.* *kotu*, *kotuku* mosquito, gnat, *Ir.* *kucune* mosquito. *To.* *kwiθf* sp. biting insect. DED 1736.

2087 *Ta.* *kotumpu* coconut fibre; *kutam-pai* roll of palmyra leaves or cloth worn in the ear-lobe to widen the perforation; *katam-pai* coconut husk or fibre that covers the nut, ends and bits of palmyra leaves cut for writing; *kōtu* refuse, waste, empty kernels, etc.; covering, capsule, pod; fibrous structure of flowers. *Ma.* *kotumpu*, *kotumpil* strong fibrous fruit-stalk of coconut, used for strings; husk of corn before the ears burst, covering of coconut blossoms; *kotampa* fibres used as string; *katampa* husk of coconut. *Tu.* *kodumbu*, *kudumbu* the cymbiform sheath of a bunch of coconuts. Cf. 2224 *Ta.* *kōmpai*. DED 1737.

2088 *Ta.* *kotuvai* a pledge, pawn, mortgage. *Te.* *kuduva*, *koduva* id. DED 1738.

2089 *Ka.* (Hav.) *kottalige* stalk of a coconut branch. *Tu.* *kottalige*, (B-K.) *kottalige* a palm branch stripped of its leaves. *Kor.* (M.) *kotalgi* stalk of a coconut branch.

2090 *Ta.* *kotalam* bastion. *Ma.* *kotalam*, *kotalam* bulwark, bastion; trough, stone pavement. *Ka.* *kotala*, *kotala* bulwark, bastion. *Tu.* *kotala*, *kotala* id.; trough, stone pavement. *Te.* *krotalamu*, *k(r)ottalamu* bastion. DED 1739.

2091 *Ta.* *kottu* (*kotti*-) to grub up, hoe, peck (as a bird), bite (as a snake), chop, hack, mince, carve; *n.* grubbing, mincing, pecking, biting (as a serpent), gashing, a small hoe for rooting out weeds; *kottal* pecking; *kottap* a mason; *kontu* (*konti*-) to peck, mince, gnaw, gore, pierce; pick up shells, etc., from the floor before a thrown-up shell comes down (as in game played by girls); *kontal* picking, nibbling. *Ma.* *kottuka* to dig, carve, peck, pick up, bite (as snakes), strike, cut; *kottu* stinging, digging, pecking, picking up; *kotti* pick-axe, stone-digger, carver. *Ko.* *kot-* (*koty-*) to peck, bite, hook (small stick) in playing tipcat; *kot* a peck. *To.* *kwiθk-* (*kwiθky-*) to peck, (snake) bites. *Ka.* *kottu* to chop, mince. *Koḍ.* *kott-* (*kotti*-) to pick up with single sharp motion, peck; *kotti para* game of jackstones. *Tu.* *godduni*

to pick or devour, as a fowl. *Te.* *kondū* to mince, cut or chop into small pieces. *Nk.* *gondip-* to tattoo. *Go.* (Mu.) *gond-* to cut with axe (*Voc.* 1199); *gōnda* (Mu.) piece, (Ma.) log of wood (*Voc.* 1230); (LuS.) *gonda* bit, piece. *Konda kot-* (*-t-*) (BB) to peck, (K.) hammer, hit hard on the top. *Pe.* *gonda* piece, piece of wood, log. *Kui kospa* (*kost-*) to beat, strike with stick or mallet; peck, bite, sting; *n.* a beating, bite, sting. *Kuwi kot-* (*-h-*) (Su.) to dig with hoe, (Isr.) peck, hoe; (F.) *kōthali* to hoe; (S.) *kothnai* to pick (with pickaxe); *kotpinai* to haggle, hash (i.e. mince; *pl. action*). *Kur.* *xotnā/xosnā* (*xottas*) to cut by striking, slash, inflict a gash, wound by a blow from any heavy and sharp-edged instrument, decapitate; *kot^ognā* to peck at; *kotgā* a hunting bludgeon. *Malt.* *kothke* to peck or strike with the beak, sear with a hot iron. Cf. 2148 *Ta.* *korutu*. DED(S, N) 1740, DED(S) 1748.

2092 *Ta.* *kottu* bunch, cluster, assembly, family; *kontu* cluster of flowers, gathering, multitude. *Ma.* *kottu* bunch of leaves or flowers, cluster. *Ka.* *kottu* bunch, cluster; *kottani*, *kottari* multitude, flock, assemblage; *gondani*, *gondana*, *gondala* mass, assemblage, concourse of people, crowd; *gondanisu* to assemble; *gutti*, *gudi* bunch or cluster of fruits or flowers. *Te.* *gutti*, *gudi*, (B.) *gottu* bunch, cluster. Cf. 1639 *Ta.* *kuccu*. /Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) *kuntī* = *mañjari*-; (*DNM*, Norman) *gutti*-garland. DED(S, N) 1741.

2093 *Ta.* *kottukkāraṇ* head of a company of labourers. *Ko.* *gotga-rn* treasurer of the village. *Ka.* *gottu* appointment, rule, regulation; *gottugāra* headman. DED 1742.

2094 *Ta.* *kottai* rottenness, blot, blemish, fibrous rising on cloth, scab, scale. *Ma.* *kotta* dust, dirt as on the clothes of a traveller. *Tu.* *kottē* trash, dirt; *gottē* sweepings, rubbish. DED(S) 1743.

2095 *Kur.* (Hahn) *xotor injō* a kind of fish. *Malt.* *qotro minū* id. DEDS 310.

2096 *Ka.* *godda* a kind of black ant, the bite of which is painful; ? *koṛale* a kind of ant. *Te.* (B.) *gorre-cedalu* (*Kitt.* *gorre-cedalu*) soldier ants (cf. 1548 *Ta.* *cital*). ? *Kol.* (Kin.) *kaṇḍa* a big ant (with *Ga.*, *Kamaleswaran*). ? *Ga.* (S.) *konḍkī*, (S.²) *konḍke* large black ant. ? *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) *gōḍe*, (Ko.) *gōḍo* id. (*Voc.* 1226). DED(S, N) 1744.

2097 *Pa.* *kondal*, *kōndal* dumb. *Go.* (M.) *kondal*, (L.) *kāndāl* id. (*Voc.* 905). *Kuwi* (T.) *konda* id. *Kur.* *kōndā* dumb, deprived of the power of speech; *fem.* *kundi*. DEDS 311.

2098 *Ta.* *kotalam* confusion, perturbation, turmoil; *kotali* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be rough or boisterous, swell (as the sea), be stormy, tumultuous. *Ka.* *gondala* confusion, bustle. *Te.* *kondalamu* sorrow, perturbation. /Cf. *Apabhraṃśa* (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *gondala-* a battle

gathering, clamour or tumult and confusion (cf. Shriyan, pp. 220-2). DED 1745.

2099 *Ta.* **kontaḷam** a kind of dance; **konti** mask, masquerade dance. *Te.* **goṇḍili**, **goṇḍli** dancing. / Cf. Skt. **gaṇḍali**- a kind of dancing (Mandakranta Bose, *Classical Indian Dancing*, p. 9, etc.). DED 1746.

2100 *Ka.* **gondi**, **gondū** alley, lane, narrow passage in the ocean, strait. *Te.* **gondi** corner, lane. DED 1747.

2101 *Tu.* **kondra** small, little. *Te.* **koddi** a little, a few; mean, vile, low, base; a small quantity, a trifle; **koddigā** a little, slightly; **konta** some, a little, a part; **kondaru** some, a few persons; **konni** some, a few; **konnaḷḷu** a few days. *Kui* **gonde**, **gondeka** some. DEDS 312.

2102 *Go.* (SR.) **kopa** small earthen vessel; (Tr.) **kōpā** small earthen pot. (*Voc.* 906); (LuS.) **koppa** an earthen pot; (ASu.) **kōpā** mud vessel. *Pe.* **kopel** small pot. DEN 27.

2103 *Ta.* **koppam** keddah for elephants. *Ma.* **koppam** pitfall for catching elephants. DED 1749.

2104 *Ta.* **kopparai** brass or copper boiler with rings for handles, cauldron. *Ma.* **koppara** a boiler, chiefly of copper. *Ka.* **koppara**, **kopparige** a metal boiler, used also for keeping oil or ghee in. *Tu.* **kopparigē** cauldron, boiler with a wide mouth. *Te.* **koppera** a metal cauldron or boiler. / Cf. Mar. **koprā** small iron pot; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3519. DED(S) 1750.

2105 *Ta.* **kopparai**, **koppari** dried coconut kernel, copra. *Ma.* **koppāra** id. *Ka.* **kobbari**, **kobari** id. *Tu.* **koppara**, **koppari**, **kobbari**, **kobari** id. *Te.* **kobbari**, **kobbera** kernel of the coconut; pertaining to the coconut; **kobbari-kāya**, **kobbera-kāya** a coconut. *Kuwi* (Su.) **kobri** id. ? Cf. 2146 *Ta.* **koṟu**. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) **kūrpasa**- the inner part of a coconut. Cf. H. **khopā**, **khoprā**, Mar. **khobrē**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3936. DED(S) 1751.

2106 *Ta.* **koppaḷam**, **koppuḷ**, **koppuḷam** bubble; pustule, blister; **koppaḷi** (-pp-, -tt-), **koppuḷi** (-pp-, -tt-) to blister, rise in bubbles (as water), puff out the cheeks and blow; **koppūḷ** pustule, blister; **kumiḷ** (-pp-, -tt-) to be spherical or conical, form into bubble; **kumiḷppu** bubbling up; **kumiḷi** bubble; (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble, rise in bubbles or pustules. *Ma.* **koppuḷ** bubble, pustule; **kumaḷa**, **kumiḷa**, **kuvaḷa** bubble; **kumalekka** to bubble up. *Ka.* **kuppaliṣu** to blister; (Tipt.) **gōbbe** bubble. *Tu.* **gobbuli** id. Cf. 4455 *Ta.* **pokuṭṭu**. DED(S, N) 1752.

2107 *Ta.* **koppaḷi** (-pp-, -tt-), **koppuli** (-pp-, -tt-) to gargle. *Ma.* **koppuḷikka** id. *Tu.* **koppaḷipuni** to gargle, rinse the mouth. *Pa.* **kupulp-** (**kupult-**) id. Cf. 2114 *Kol.* **kopli**. DED 1753.

2108 (a) *Ta.* **koppi** a game of young girls attended with clapping of hands, singing, and

dancing (< *Te.*). *Tu.* **gobbu** a play, dance, game; **gobbuni** to play, trifle with, mock; **gobbāvuni** to make one play; **gobbāṭa** amusement. *Te.* **gobbi** a dance of young women, accompanied with clapping of hands to a song by all; **gobbillu** dancing, capering.

(b) *Ta.* **kuravai** dance in a circle prevalent among the women of sylvan or hill tracts. *Pa.* **kurral**, **kurval** a kind of dance. (In (a) -bb- is probably assimilated from -rv-) DED (S) 1754.

2109 *Go.* (Mu.) **koppir** (*pl.* **koppihk**) leveller (for breaking sods) (*Voc.* 911). *Pe.* **kopur** id. DEDS 313.

2110 *Ta.* **koppu** chignon, coil of hair. *Ka.* **koppu** female's hair tied in a tuft. *Te.* **koppu** chignon. *Go.* (SR. Ch. G. Ko.) **kupar**, (Ma.) **kupari** chignon; (Tr.) **kūpaṭ** topknot of hair (*Voc.* 759); (LuS.) **koopagai** the tuft of hair left on the head. *Koṇḍa* **kopu** (*pl.* **kopku**) hair (of men or women). *Kui* **kopa** coil of a woman's hair; **kupuli** crest of a bird, tuft of feathers. *Kuwi* (F.) **kūbbū** coiffure (female); (Mah. Isr.) **kubbu** chignon, woman's hair-bun. *Kur.* (Grignard, Bleses, Tiga) **khopā** young people's back hair when raised and folded up, chignon; (Hahn) **xoppā** chignon. / Cf. H. **khopā**, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3939. DED(S) 1755.

2111 *Ta.* **koppu** women's ear-ornament worn at top of helix. *Ma.* **koppu** upper ear-ring of women. *Ka.* **koppu** ornament for the upper part of the ear, worn by women. *Koḍ.* **koppumbi** long straight ornament worn through top of ear. *Tu.* **koppu** a female's upper ear-ring. *Te.* **kuppe** an ornament worn by women on the plaited hair. DED 1756.

2112 *Ta.* **kopp-eṇal** onom. expr. of moving quickly, swiftly or suddenly; **kupp-eṇal** expr. signifying suddenness. *Te.* **gobbuna** quickly, swiftly, at once. *Kui* **gupna**, **gopna** fitfully, suddenly, hastily. DED 1757.

2113 (a) *Go.* (Mu.) **kōpe**, **marka kōpe** a kind of insect (**marka** mango; *Voc.* 977). *Kui* **kopaṭora**, (P.) **kopolosi** grasshopper, locust. *Kuwi* (T.) **gop'iri**, (Kasipur) **gop'eri**, (S.) **gōperi**, (Isr.) **gōp'eri** grasshopper. *Malt.* **qopo** id., locust.

(b) *Ta.* **kōri** grasshopper. *Go.* (ASu.) **khōṭā** id. DEDS(N) 314.

2114 *Kol.* **kopli** mouth. *Nk.* **kopli** id. *Pa.* **kuplong** cheek. Cf. 2107 *Ta.* **koppaḷi**. DED 1758.

2115 *Ta.* **kompu** branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk; **kompan** tusked or horned animal, clever man (used ironically); **koppu** branch. *Ma.* **kompu** horn, tusk, musical horn, branch, pole, mast, spear; **kompan** horned, male of cattle; a valiant, arrogant person; **kompiḷka** to grow arrogant, angry. *Ko.* **kob** branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk; **kombn** man who thinks well of himself, boastful man; *fem.* **komby**. *To.* **kub** horn blown by Kota musician. *Ka.*

kombu branch, horn of an animal, musical horn, tusk, root; kombe, (Nanj.) kome branch. *Koḍ.* kombi branch, horn of an animal. *Tu.* kombu id., musical horn, tusk; (B-K.) kombe a buck deer; kombelu a horn used by a toddy-tapper. *Te.* kommu horn, musical horn, tusk; komma branch. *Kol.* kom branch of tree, horn. *Nk.* komm horn, *Ga.* (S.²) kommu horn. *Go.* (Ko.) koma branch of tree (*Voc.* 912). *Konḍa* koma (*pl.* komen) branch of tree; komu (*pl.* komku) horn. *Pe.* koma, komo id. *Mand.* kumu id. *Kui* (Mah., p. 103) gopkā branches. *Kuwi* (Su.) komma (*pl.* -ṇa), (F.) kōma (*pl.* kōmanga), (S.) komma branch; (Su. P.) kommu (*pl.* komka), (F.) kōmū (*pl.* kōmka), (S.) kommu horn. DED (S, N) 1759.

2116 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) kombar far; (*LSI* 4.572; Chanda) khōmbād distant. *Pa.* komad id. DED(S) 1760.

2117 *Ta.* kommai clothes-basket. *Ma.* komma a little bag of straw or cloth, purse. *Ka.* komme corn-bin. *Koḍ.* komme basket for storing things. *Te.* kummi, gummi a high basket for holding corn. *Nk.* ghummi large bamboo receptacle for storing grain. DED(S) 1761.

2118 *Ta.* kommai rampart, bulwark. *Ka.* kumbe wall on a flat roof that serves for a balustrade. *Te.* komma, kōṭa-komma the upper part or coping of a fort-wall. DED 1762.

2119 *Ta.* koy (-v-, -t-) to pluck (as flowers), cut, reap, shear (as hair), snip off, choose, select; kuyam sickle, reaping-hook, curved knife, razor; kuvil reaping, cutting. *Ma.* koyka to cut, reap, crop, mow; koyyal, koyttu reaping; koyil the hire of a fruit-gatherer. *Ko.* koy- (koc-) to cut; koy harvest, reaping. *To.* kwi-y- (kwis-) to pluck (fruits), (bee) sucks. *Ka.* koy (koyd-, kōd-), kuy to cut, saw, crop, reap, pluck (as fruit); *n.* cutting, etc.; koyilu, kuyilu cutting, reaping, plucking; koyita, koyikatana, kuyyuvike cutting; koyika man who cuts; *fem.* koyke; koyki woman whose (ears, etc.) have been cut. *Koḍ.* koy- (koyyuv-, koj-) to pluck, harvest. *Tu.* koipini, koyipini, koyyuni to cut, reap, mow; koyilu, koilu reaping, harvest, a small paddy field; koyyelu harvest. *Te.* kōyu to cut, sever, divide, reap, pluck; kōṭa cutting, reaping. ? *Kol.* (SR.) kayipeṇ to cut (tīr hair; Kamaleswaran). *Pa.* koy- (koñ-) to reap, harvest; kōval stubble. *Ga.* (Oll.) koy- (kod-, kon-) to reap; (S) koy- to cut. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma. Ko. etc.) koy- to reap, cut, pluck (fruit); (Tr.) koīānā, kōiyānā to gather berries, mangoes, etc., harvest wheat or crops; (M.) koidānā to reap; (Ko.) koyal stubble (*Voc.* 914). *Konḍa* koy- (-t-) to reap, harvest, cut, pluck (flowers, etc.); (Sova dial.) ko²er, (BB) ko²er (*obl.* ko²eR-) sickle. *Pe.* koy- (-t-) to cut (grass, weeds, etc.); koyes, koves sickle. *Kui* kōva (kōt-)

to reap, cut off; *n.* reaping, harvesting; kōeri harvest, reaping. *Kuwi* (F.) koiyali (kōt-) to pluck. *Kur.* xoynā (xoss-) to cut down grass and the like with the sickle, mow, reap. *Malt.* qoye to reap; qoytre to have the crop reaped. /Cf. Mar. koytā grass-sickle; koyti small knife. DED(S, N) 1763.

2120 *Te.* koyya stick, rod, staff, ship's mast, wood; wooden; *Nk.* koyya stalk of jowar. *Pa.* koyya stick, drum-stick, thorn, sting. *Ga.* (S.²) koyya quill of porcupine. *Go.* (Ko.) koyye id., thorn (*Voc.* 916). *Konḍa* koya a wooden piece, log. DED(S) 1764.

2121 *Ko.* koyk *Rhamnus Wightii*. *To.* kakakoy id. DEN 28.

2122 *Ma.* (Kanikkar dial.; Bhattacharya) kora asthma. *Ko.* kor kor in- to make the sound of a death-rattle. *Ka.* kora, gora sound produced in the throat by hoarseness, the purr of a cat; kora kora ennu that sound to be produced in the throat; kore to snore. *Tu.* korape, korapele one who snores; korapelu snoring. Cf. 1796 *Ta.* kurai. DED 1765 (and from 1496, 1538).

2123 *Ma.* kuraññi mire, mud, fine clay. *Ko.* kor manure, filth, mud. *To.* kwar mud. DEDS(N) 315.

2124 *Ka.* koraḍu, koḍḍa a kind of rainbow appearing in a straight form. *Te.* koraḍu a red streak in the clouds, (B.) a gleam or streak of a rainbow in the clouds; (*VPK*) koraḍu, korru rainbow. *Konḍa* (BB) kuṛveli id. DED(S) 1766.

2125 *Ta.* kokku common crane, *Grus cinerea*; stork, paddy bird; kuruku heron, stork, crane, bird, gallinaceous fowl, aṇṇil bird. *Ma.* kokku, kokkan, kocca, kuriyan paddy bird, heron; kuru heron. *To.* koṣk heron. *Ka.* kokku, kokkare crane; kukku heron, crane. *Tu.* koṇḡu crane, stork. *Te.* koṇḡa, kokkera, kokkarāyi crane; pegguru, begguru (< peru-kuru) adjutant crane. *Kol.* (Kin.) kongga crane. *Pa.* kokkal (*pl.* kokkacil) id. *Ga.* (S) kokkāle (*pl.* kokkāsil) heron; (S.²) koṇalin (*pl.* koṇasil), (S.³) kokalin crane. *Go.* (L.) koruku id. (*Voc.* 921); (Mu.) kokoḍal heron, duck (*Voc.* 870); (Ma. Ko.) kongga crane (*Voc.* 874). *Kui* kohko paddy bird. *Kuwi* (S.) kongi, (T.) kokoṇa crane. *Br.* xāxūr demoiselle crane. /Cf. Skt. kaṇka-heron; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2595. DED(S) 1767.

2126 *Pa.* gorka spear. *Go.* (SR. Mu. M. S. Ko.) gorka, (Ma.) goḥka id. (*Voc.* 1205); (LuS.) goḥka id. Cf. 2064 *Ta.* koṭṭu. DED 1769.

2127 *Pa.* kokl- to cough; kōkli a cough. *Go.* (A.) khokla, (Ph.) khokī id. (*Voc.* 1012); (ASu.) khōklā, khōkli id. *Konḍa* kok- (-t-) to cough; koki a cough, phlegm. *Pe.* krok- (-t-) to cough. *Mand.* kruk- (-t-) id. *Kuwi* (F.) gōkhali id.; gōki cough; (S.) goghnaī to

cough; goghi cough; (Isr.) gok- to cough; goki a cough. /Cf. the IA words in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3926, *khōkkh-, e.g. H. khōkh-, to which add Halbi khokhl-. Pa. and Go. are probably < IA. DEDS(N) 316.

2128 *Ka.* korcu, koccu stench of urine. *Tu.* kujaru id., any bad smell. *Kor.* (O.) kotte urine. Cf. 1635 *Konḍa kus-*. DED(N) 1362.

2129 *Ga.* (S.²) gorpa shell of tortoise. *Kuwi* (Su.) gorpo id., shell of egg; (Isr.) gorpa shell of tortoise; skull. DEDS 317.

2130 *Kur.* xorop pus; xoropnā (xurpyā) to ripen as a boil, suppurate. *Malt.* qorpu pus. Cf. 1780 *Ta.* kuru (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.561). DED(S) 1771.

2131 *Pa.* (S.) gorba salphi tree, *Caryota urens*. *Go.* (Mu.) gorga, (S.) gorge, (Ma.) gorga, (M.) hurga id. (*Voc.* 1206). DEDS 318.

2132 *Ta.* kol (kolv-, koṇr-) to kill, murder, destroy, ruin, fell, reap (as the heads of grain), afflict, tease; *n.* act of killing, affliction; kolli that which kills; kolai killing, murder, vexation, teasing; kolaiṇan, kolainan, kolai-vaṇ murderer, hunter. *Ma.* kolluka to kill, murder; kollikka to make to kill; kolli killing; kula killing, murder. *Ko.* kol act of killing. kol gaḷ thief; kolga-rn murderer. *To.* kwaly murder; murderous (in song, of buffalo, kite, dry season); who has died or is near death (in song, old man or woman); kwalyxo-rn murderer; koṣn the messenger of the god of death (lit. the killer). *Ka.* kol, kolu, kollu (kond-) to kill, murder; kolisu, kollisu, kolsu to cause to kill; kole killing, murder, slaughter; kolega murderer; kolluvike killing; kuli a killer. *Koḍ.* koll- (kolluv-, kond-) to kill. *Tu.* kolē murder. *Kor.* (M.) koru, (T.) kori, (O.) korru to kill. *Te.* (B.) kollu id.; (Saṅk.) kola sin, (K. also) murder, holocaust, enmity. *Br.* xalling to strike, kill, fire (gun), throw (stone); ? xalh pain, labour pains, colic (cf. *Ta.* kol affliction). DED(S) 1772.

2133 *Ta.* kol working in iron, blacksmith; kollan blacksmith. *Ma.* kollan blacksmith, artificer. *Ko.* kole-l smithy, temple in Kota village. *To.* kwala-l Kota smithy. *Ka.* kolime, kolume, kulame, kulime, kulume, kulme fire-pit, furnace; (Bell.; U.P.U.) konimi blacksmith; (Gowda) kolla id. *Koḍ.* kollē blacksmith. *Te.* kolimi furnace. *Go.* (SR.) kollusānā to mend implements; (Ph.) kolstānā, kulsānā to forge; (Tr.) kolstānā to repair (of plough-shares); (SR.) kolmi smithy (*Voc.* 948). *Kuwi* (F.) kolhali to forge. DED(S, N) 1773, 1774.

2134 *Ta.* kolucu gold or silver chain for arm or ankle. *Ka.* golasu, goṇasu a link of chain. *Tu.* goṇasu, gaṇasu id. *Te.* golu a chain. *Kol.* (SR.) golsā id. (< *Te.*; Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 1775.

2135 *Kur.* xolā tail. *Malt.* qoli id. DED 1776.

2136 *Ta.* kulavu (kulavi-) to bend, curve; *n.* bend, curve. *Kui* klōnga (klōngi-) to be contracted, drawn in, bent up; klōpka (< klōk-p-; klōkt-) to contract, draw up, depress. *Kur.* xolkhnā, xoloxnā to cause one to bend the head; xolkhnā, xolxmā to bend the head, bow, stoop. *Malt.* qolgru below, beneath, underneath; kolge to curve, bend; kolgro bent, curved. DEN 29 (Pfeiffer for *Kur.* *Malt.*)

2137 *Ma.* kolli valley, corner. *Ka.* kolli, kolle a bend, corner, gulf, bay. *Koḍ.* kolli small stream with rocky bed. *Tu.* kolli a bay. DED 1777.

2138 *Ka.* golli pudendum muliebre. *Tu.* koyilē id. *Te.* (B.) golli id. DED 1778.

2139 *Ma.* kolli a [kind of] fish. *Tu.* koleji id. DEDS 319.

2140 *Kur.* xollnā to serve (rice, meat, potatoes, etc.) out of the cooking vessel, transfer by means of a ladle from the cooking pot into the plates or bowls ready for a meal. *Malt.* qole to take up liquids (as with a spoon). DED 1779.

2141 *Kur.* xollā razor. *Malt.* qole id. / For a similar word, cf. Santali hola'd razor (Pinnow, p. 174). DED(N) 1780.

2142 *Pa.* kovva red-faced monkey. *Ga.* (P.) kove id. *Go.* (A. Ko.) kove, (Y. Ph. D. Mu. S.) kovve, (Tr.) kowwē, (Ch. Ma.) kōve, (M.) koye id. (*Voc.* 950); (ASu.) kōvē id. DED(S, N) 1781.

2143 *Ta.* kuvalai socket. *Ma.* (DCV) kuvala id. *Ka.* (DCV) gōlē id. *Tu.* gōlē hollow-ness; hollow; (DCV) socket; kolē, kolē hollow, sunken. *Te.* (DCV) gōlē socket. DEDS 264.

2144 *Ta.* kori (-pp-, -tt-) to sift in a winnowing fan; korippu sifting. *Ma.* korikka to sift, winnow; kori sifting. *Ko.* kod- (kody-) to separate broken from whole grains (by winnowing with several side-to-side movements followed by sharp upward movement, the process being repeatedly done). *To.* kwic- (kwič-) to separate grain from stones, etc., with winnowing basket; ? kwašt bran. *Ka.* koccu to shake flour, as it comes from the mill, on a small fan so as to separate any impurities. *Te.* kōḍu to separate the broken from unbroken grain, or the smaller particles from dhall or split pulse, etc. *Kol.* gonjip- (gonjipt-) to winnow with side-to-side motion. *Nk.* gonjip- id. *Go.* (Tr.) kossānā (*Gramm.*; *Voc.* kōssānā) to sift in a supa with a sideways motion; (Ch. Mu. Ma.) koss- to sift with sideways motion; (Ph.) kussitānā, kossānā to winnow (*Voc.* 953); (Tr.) gōenjē kiānā to swing grain in a flat basket with a sideways sweep (*Voc.* 1220); (Tr.) kuphuttānā to shake roasted mahua in a basket to get rid of the fibrous part (*Voc.* 802). *Konḍa* koṛs- (-t-) to winnow. *Kui* kṛohpa (kṛoht-) id., sift. *Kuwi* (F.) korssali to winnow; (S.) kloh'nai to sift; (Su. P.) kṛoh- (kṛost-), (Isr.) kṛōh- to winnow. DED(S) 1782.

2145 *Ta. koṛiñci, koṛuñci* purple wild indigo, *Tephrosia purpurea*. *Ma. koṛiññil Galega Colonila*. *Ka. koggi, koggidi, koggili, kogge* a very common undershrub, *Tephrosia purpurea*. [*T. purpurea* Pers. = *G. Colonila* Ham.] DED(S) 1783.

2146 *Ta. koṛu* fat, flourishing, prosperous; *n. fat*; (-pp-, -tt-) to prosper, flourish, be rich or fertile as soil, grow fat, be plump, be of thick consistency as sandalpaste, be saucy, insolent; *koṛuppu* richness, fat, grease, plumpness, thickness in consistency, sauciness, impudence; *koṛumai* plumpness, luxuriance, richness, fertility; *kōṛ* slippery, oily, fat, thriving, luxurious, rich. *Ma. koṛu* fat, thick, solid; *koṛukka* to grow thick, solid, stiff by boiling, grow fat, stout, arrogant; *koṛuppu* solidity as of broth or curry, fatness, stoutness, pride. ? *Ko. koḷ-* (koḷ-) to be well in health. *To. kwalp* fat, in good circumstances; *kōw* fat, stoutness, broadness, honeycomb; *kwa-w* proudness; *kog* īr old buffalo; *kog foly* big dairy at To·ṛo·ṛ village. *Ka. korvu, korbu, kobbu* to grow fat, thick, stout, increase, grow, be rank in growth, become proud, presumptuous, insolent; *n. fat*, fatness, rankness, pride, arrogance; *kobbisu* to fatten; *kobbiga* a proud man. *Tu. kōmmē* corpulence, fatness; corpulent, fat. *Te. k(r)ovvu* to become fat, fatten, (K. also) become proud; *n. fat*, grease, lust, pride, arrogance; *krovina* fat, plump, headstrong, ungovernable. *Kol. (Kin.) koru* fat (*n.*). *Nk. koru* id. *Pa. koṛ-*, (S.) *koṛv-* to be fat; *koṛukuḍ* fatness, fat. *Ga. (P.) koṛkuṭ*, (S.²) *koḍukuṭ*, (S.³) *koḍukuḍ* fat. *Go. (A.) koṛvinj*, (W.) *kurwinj*, (Mu.) *koṛvenj*, (Ma.) *koṛvonj*, (Ko.) *koṛvos* fat; (Mand.) *korū-* to become fat (*Voc. 944*); (L.) *koduvasaka, koselā* fat (*Voc. 951*). *Konḍa koṛvu* fat of animals; (BB) *koṛes* fat. *Pe. kṛō-* (-t-) to be fat; *koṛva* fat. *Mand. kṛuva* (*pl. -ṇ*) id. *Kui krōga* fat, tallow, suet; (K.) *krōga* fat. *Kuwi (F.) korowa* fat (of animals); (Su. P.) *koṛva* fat; (S.) *klōwa* candle. ? Cf. 2105 *Ta. kopparai*. DED(S) 1784.

2147 *Ta. koṛu* bar of metal, ploughshare. *Ma. koṛu* ploughshare. *Ko. kov* iron point of plough. *To. ku-* ploughshare (< Badaga *gú-*, *Language 15.47*; the word occurs only in one passage and the meaning is arrived at by etymology). *Ka. kuṛa, kuṛu, guṛa, guṛu* ploughshare, iron used in cauterizing. *Tu. koru* a bar of metal. DED(N) 1785.

2148 *Ta. koṛutu* (koṛuti-) to peck, drill through, hollow out (as beetles in wood or flowers), pluck, cull out, rend, tear; *kōtu* (kōti-) to peck and adjust with the beak (as feathers), disentangle (as the hair) with the fingers, pick (as food in eating), tear in strips (as tender leaves), hollow, excavate, scoop out; *kōtuvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, root out, exterminate; *kōtai* woman's hair. *Ma. kōtu* dressing hair, cutting a fence; *kōtuka* to dress (hair, feathers, trees), cut planks so as to fit into each other. DED(S) 1786.

2149 *Ta. koṛuntu* tender twig, tendril, tender leaf, shoot, anything young, tenderness; *koṛumai* freshness (as of shoots), beauty; *koṛuntaṇ* husband, husband's younger brother; *koṛunti* wife's sister, brother's wife; *koṛunan* husband; *kuṛa* young, tender; *kuṛakaṇ* youth, beautiful person, Skanda; *kuṛaku* youthfulness, beauty, infant; *kuṛantai* infant, childhood; *kuṛavi* infant, young of certain animals, young of the vegetable kingdom; *kuṛavu* tender age, juvenility; *kuṛai* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to sprout or shoot forth; *n. tender leaf*, sprout, shoot. *Ma. koṛunnu, koṛuntu* tender twig, young shoot, new-grown hair. *To. kwiz*, twig. *Ka. koḍa* tenderness, tender age, youth; *koṇasu* young one of wild beasts. *Tu. korē* weak, small. *Kor. (O. T.) korayi*, (M.) *kori* husband; (O. M. T.) *korti* wife. *Te. krotta* (in cpds. *kro-*) new, fresh; *koḍuku* son; *koṇḍika* child; *kodama* the young of any animal; young; *komma* maiden, female; *kōḍalu* daughter-in-law; *kōṭramu, kōḍaṇṭramu, kōḍaṇṭrikamu, kōḍaṇṭrikamu* the position and duties of a daughter-in-law, daughter-in-lawship. *Kol. kovve* young of bird or animal; *koral* younger brother's wife; *kommāl* (*pl. kommasil*) daughter. *Nk. kovve* young of bird or animal; *koral* daughter-in-law, bride; *kommāl* (*pl. kommasil*) daughter. *Nk. (Ch.) komma* daughter; *kola* bride, son's wife, younger brother's wife. *Pa. koṛ* very young; *koṛuṇ* new shoot, sprout; *koṛc-* to sprout; *koṛol* bride. *Ga. (Oll.) koṛal* son's wife, younger brother's wife; (S) *koḍus-*, *koḍc-* to sprout; (P.) *koṛuṇ* young shoot. *Go. (Tr.) kōṛsānā, kōṛsānā* to sprout, grow (of trees, plants, etc.); (A. Mu. Ma. S.) *koṛs-* to sprout (*Voc. 945*); (Mu.) *koṛk-ila* new leaf; (Ko.) *koṛi* leaf-shoot (*Voc. 934*); (Ma.) *koṛta* month of Bhadrā (Aug.-Sept.) when new paddy is worshipped (*Voc. 940*); (Tr.) *koriāṛ* son's wife; *tammur-koriāṛ* younger brother's wife; (W.) *koṛiāṛ* daughter-in-law; (Mu.) *koṛiyaṛ* id., sister's daughter, younger brother's wife (*Voc. 936*); (Koya Su.) *koḍiyāḍ* daughter-in-law, sister's daughter (of a male); (ASu.) *koṛkēlā* tender, young. *Konḍa koṛo* (*pl. -k*) female child, (*pl. -r*) male child; *koṛonali* a nursing mother; *koṛya* daughter-in-law, younger brother's wife; *koṛesi* daughter-in-law (when referring to the 3rd person); (BB) *kodma* male buffalo calf (< *Te.*). *Pe. koṛiya gāṛ* son's wife, younger brother's wife; *krōgi* fresh, new (of leaves). *Mand. kṛugdi* id.; *kuṛiya gāṛ* son's wife, younger brother's wife. *Kui koṛgi* newly sprouted, green, immature, unripe; *koṛgari* (*pl. koṛgai*) new shoot, fresh stalk, something green, immature, or unripe; *kōṛu* new shoot, fresh stalk, stem, or bud; new, green, immature; *kōṛa* a shoot, sprout, first sprout (of paddy after planting); *kōṛa koḍa* to sprout (of paddy); *kōna* bud; *gōṇi* sprout, offshoot; *kuṛa, kṛua*, (Letchmajee) *kṛuha* wife. *Kuwi (P.) kuṛia*, (F.) *kūria* daughter-in-law; (Ḍ.) *kuṛva* younger brother's wife; (F.) *khrogi kōma* a soft twig (i.e. soft, young,

tender; for *kōma*, see 2115); (T.) *koṛgi* young (of children); (Isr.) *kṛōgi* immature, young. *Kur.* *xōr* leaf-bud, new leaves, fresh and tender leaves of vegetables; *xōrnā* (*xūryā*) to shoot out new leaves; *korā* fresh (recently made, prepared, or obtained), pure. *Malt.* *qōro* infant, Indian corn when green; *qōroce* to sprout. *Br.* *xarring* to sprout; *xarrun* green, blue, black and blue; fruitful; *xarruni* greenness; wife. Cf. 3650 *Ta.* *nāy*, for *-kuṛi*, etc., in *Koṇḍa*, *Kui*, *Kuwi*. / Cf. *Skt.* *kora-*, *koraka-* bud (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3527); *kuṇaka-* a new-born animal; *kudaka-* child (epic; Burrow, *Belvalkar Felicitation Volume*, pp. 6 f.; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3245); *kuḍmala-*, *kuṭmala-* filled with buds, bud (epic, *kāvya*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3250); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3249, **kuḍma-* bud. DED(S, N) 1787.

2150 *Koṇḍa* *koṛokla* the Adam's apple. *Kui* *gōrenji* id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *groklā* id.; (Kasipur) *grokla* throat. DEDS(N) 320.

2151 *Ta.* *koḷ* (*koḷv-*, *koṇṭ-*) to seize, receive, buy, acquire, marry, abduct, contain, learn, think, regard, esteem; aux. with refl. meaning; *koḷkai* taking, accepting, opinion, doctrine; *koḷvōṇ* buyer, student; *koḷḷunar* buyers, learners; *koḷḷai* robbery, plunder; *koḷuttu* (*koḷutti-*) to cause to hold, apply, explain, teach; *n.* clasp of a jewel, joint of the body; *koḷuvu* (*koḷuvi-*) to cause to hold, clasp, buckle up, hook on; *koḷuvi*, *koḷukki* hook, clasp; *koḷai* hold as of a string in a bow, determination; *koṭpu* intention, idea; *koṇṭal* receiving, taking; *koṇṭi* getting possession of, theft, plunder; corner pin of a door on which it swings, clamp, cleat of a doorlock, the pin that holds the share to the plough; *koṇṭ-āṭu* to enjoy a person's society, praise, appreciate, celebrate (as a festival), solemnize; *koṇā-* to bring, take, fetch, conduct; *kōḷ* taking, receiving, accepting, holding, opinion, tenet, decision; *kōḷi* receiver; *kōṭal* taking, buying, taking lessons, thinking; *kolu* royal presence, *durbar*, presence of the deity in a temple; decorations in a Hindu house at the Navarātri festival (< *Te.*). *Ma.* *koḷka* (*koṇṭ-*; *imper. kō*) to hold, contain, receive, acquire, marry; aux. with refl. meaning; *koḷḷikka* to make to hold or receive; *koḷuttuka* to make to hold, hook, clasp, fasten a rope to a load; *koḷuttu* what holds, hook, link, stitch; *koḷḷa*, *koṇṭi* plunder; *koṇṭ-āṭuka* to be interested, celebrate, praise; *kōḷ* holding, taking, purchase; *kolu* service, king's presence; magnificence, prosperity (cf. *Ta.* *kolu*). *Ko.* *koḷ-/koṇ-* (*koḷ-*) to marry (wife), buy (cattle), begin (funeral); *koḷ* robbery, state of being robbed; *koḷ gaḷ* thief; *fem.* *koḷ geyḷ*; *koṇḍ-a-ṛ-* (*a-c-*) to praise (god). *To.* *kwil-* (*kwid-*) to carry (corpse), wear (bell); aux. with continuative-durative meaning; *kwil-* (only in negative) not to want, not to heed; *kwily* loot (in songs). *Ka.* *koḷ*, *koḷu*, *koḷḷu* (*koṇḍ-*; *present relative ppl.* *komba*; *medieval and mod. imper. kō*)

to seize, take away, take, accept, obtain, buy, undertake: aux. with refl. meaning; *koḷ*, *koḷuha*, *koḷḷuvike* seizing, preying, taking; *koḷi* holding, seizure; *koḷisu*, *koḷḷisu* to cause to seize, etc.; *koḷisuvike* causing to seize, etc.; *koḷḷe* pillage, plunder; *koḷike*, *kolike*, *kulike* a clasp, hook; *koṇḍi* hook projecting from a wall, semicircular link of a padlock; *koṇḍāḍu* to lay hold of one mentally and speak, praise, respect highly; *kōḷ* seizure, pillage, plunder. *Koḍ.* *koḷḷ-* (*kovv-*, *koṇḍ-*) to take; *koḷit-* (*koḷiti-*) to fasten (rope on horn, loop on shoulder); *koṇḍa-* (*koṇḍap-*, *ko-nd-*), (Mercara dialect) *ko-nda-* (*ko-ndap-*, *ko-nd-*) to bring. *Tu.* *koṇuni* (*koṇḍ-*) to take, hold, keep; aux. with refl. meaning; *kolikē* a clasp, hook and eye; *kolavē*, *kolāyi*, *koltalē*, *koltilē*, *koltulē* a clasp; *koṇḍi* hook, staple that holds the latch of a door, clasp of a bracelet; *koṇḍ-āḍuni* to praise, applaud, glorify. *Te.* *konu* (*koṇṭ-*) to buy, take, hold, take up, rob, (K. also) care for (advice), consider, suppose: aux. with refl. meaning (in this use, *imper. kō*); (*inscr.*) *koṇ-* to take (*koṇiri*, etc.); *koniyaḍu* to praise; *koniyaṭu* praising; *koṇḍi* a hook, catch; *koṇḍāḍu* to praise, celebrate; *koṇḍāṭamu* praise; *koliki*, *kolki* hook or clasp of a necklace; *kolla* plunder, pillage; (B.) *kollari* bandit, plunderer. (Šaṅk., K.) *kolupu* to cause to do, prompt, set on; be agreeable, (ideas) suggest themselves, be inclined; *n.* festival of a god or goddess; *kolucu* to serve, worship; *kolu* an assembly; service, employment; (K.) royal presence or the presence of a deity; *koluva-kāḍu* servant; *kōlu vb.n.* of *konu*; (B.) taking, plunder. *Koḷ.* *kor-/ko-* (*kott-*; *imper. kota*, *kotar*) to bring (*imper. ko-*, *kor* give!); *kos-* (*kost-*) to carry away, take; *kosi-* (*kosit-*; < *ko-si-*, with *si-* to give) to take and give (to someone). *Nk.* *koy-* (*kor-*) to bring; *kost-* to take. *Nk. (Ch.)* *kor-/ko-* (*kott-*) to bring. *Pa.* (S.) *koṇṭub* a hook. *Koṇḍa* *koṇ-* (*koṇ-*, *koṭ-*) to purchase; (SE dial.) *koḷ-* (*koṭ-*) to take. *Pe.* *koṇ-* (*-t-*) to buy. *Maṇḍ.* *kṛag-* (*kṛakt-*) id. *Kui* *koḍa* (*koḍi-*) to buy, take, take away, take off, pull off, pull up, pluck; *n.* buying, taking, plucking. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōḍali*, (S.) *koḍḍinai* to take, buy; (Su.) *koḍ-* (*-it-*) to buy; (Isr.) *koḍ-* (*-it-*) id., bring; (F. S. Su. Isr.) reflexive auxiliary. DED(S) 1788.

2152 *Ta.* *koḷ* (*koḷv-*, *koṇṭ-*) to strike, hurt; *kōḷ* killing, murder. *Ma.* *koḷka* (*koṇṭ-*) to hit, take effect, come in contact; *koḷḷikka* to hit; *kōḷ* hitting, wound, damage. *Ko.* *koḷ-/koṇ-* (*koḷ-*) to pain, trouble. *To.* *kwil-* (*kwid-*) to quarrel, (urine) troubles (i.e. one wishes to urinate). *Tu.* *koppini* to hit; *koḷpuni*, *kolpuni* to come into collision. *Te.* (B.) *konu* to be pierced as by an arrow. *Koḷ.* *go-i-* (*goḍḍ-*) to beat, shoot with bow; (P.) *goḍ-* to cut with axe. *Nk.* *goṛ-* (*goṭ-*) to strike, beat, kill. DED 1789.

2153 *Ta.* kol horse gram, *Dolichos uniflorus*. *Ma.* kollu horse gram, *Glycine tomentosa*. *Tu.* kuḍu horse gram. *Kor.* (M.) konṇe dried plants of horse gram. *Pa.* kol (pl. kolkul) *D. uniflorus*. *Ga.* (S.²) kolut, (S.³) kolup horse gram. *Go.* (Mu.) koṛē, (Ma.) koṛi, (Ko.) koṛe id. (*Voc.* 937). *Kui* (K.) koṛaka (pl.) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) koṛa (pl. -ṇa), (S) kōḍa id. / Cf. Skt. kulattha- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3335. [*D. biflorus* Linn. = *D. uniflorus* Lam. = *G. uniflora* Dalz. *G. tomentosa* not in Hooker.] DED(S) 1790.

2154 *Ka.* koḷake, koḷke the third crop of rice. *Tu.* kolakē, koḷakē id. DED 1791.

2155 *Ta.* koḷai melody, song. *Ko.* koḷ tune, song. ? *To.* koṇ words of songs, words used in dance-song. DED 1792.

2156 *Ka.* koḷpu, koppu, koppaṭa the notched extremity or horn of a bow. *Te.* koppu tip or end of a bow, ridge or crest of a roof. DED 1793.

2157 *Ka.* kollā a deep place, a depth, the cleft in a rock, a cave, etc. *Tu.* kolamē a very deep pit, abyss, hell. DEN 30.

2158 *Ta.* kolli firebrand, fire, quick-tongued person; koḷuttu (koḷutti-) to kindle, set on fire, ignite; burn (*intr.*); koḷuntu (koḷunti-), koṛuntu (koṛunti-) to burn, be kindled; koḷuvu (koḷuvi-) to kindle (as fire). *Ma.* kolli firebrand, firewood; koḷuttuka to set on fire, light, kindle. *Ko.* koyl burning firewood, faggot; koylṭ a-ḷ man who carries new fire round at ceremonies. *To.* kwily firebrand, glowing ember. *Ka.* kolli, kolle firebrand. *Tu.* kolli, kolli id. DED(S) 1794.

2159 *Ka.* golle the anus of males. *Koḍ.* golle anus. DED 1795.

2160 *Kol.* kor (pl. koḍl) hen, (SR.) cock, fowl. *Nk.* kor (pl. koḍl) hen. *Pa.* korṛ (pl. -ul) cock, hen, fowl. *Ga.* (Oll.) kor, (S.) korru (pl. korgūl) cock. *Go.* (Tr.) korṛ fowl; (A. Y. G.) kor, (Mu. Ko.) korṛ, (Ma.) koṛ id., hen (*Voc.* 917). *Konḍa* koṛu (pl. koṛku) hen. *Pe.* koku (pl. kosku), kuzu (pl. kuskū) fowl. *Maṇḍ.* kuy id. *Kui* koju (pl. koska) id. *Kuwi* (F.) koiyū (pl. kōska), (Su. P.) koyu (pl. koska) id., hen. DED(S) 1768.

2161 *Ka.* kora-muṭṭu tool, instrument (muṭṭu id.). *Te.* koṛa use, profit; useful, profitable; koṛa-muṭṭu tool, instrument. DED 1796.

2162 *Tu.* kojapu sour milk, curds; (B-K.) kujely, in: nirkujely to curdle, coagulate. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu.) korop, (Ch. Tr.) korrop, (W. Ph.) kurrop, (S.) korrup buttermilk (*Voc.* 926). DEDS 322.

2163 *Ta.* kural Italian millet. *Ko.* koyl *Setaria italica*; korly id. (< Badaga). *Ka.* koṛale, korle a kind of millet, *Panicum italicum* Lin. *Te.* korralu (pl.) id.; korra the cereal yielding korralu. *Pa.* koyla *P. italicum*. *Go.* (Tr.) kōhalā, (W. Ph.) kohalā,

(S.) kohala, (Ma.) koṛla *Panicum miliare* (*Voc.* 957); (Mu.) gorraṇ (pl.), (Ma.) goṛa (pl. -ṇ), (Ko.) korra maṇḍeya corn, *Eleusine coracana* (*Voc.* 1207). *Konḍa* (BB) koṛeṇ (pl.) a grain (= Or. kāṅgu). *Kui* kueri millet. [*S. italica* Beauv. = *P. italicum* Linn.] DED(S) 1797.

2164 *Ta.* koṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to nip off the husks of grains, nibble grain, graze, pick up food here and there (as cattle). *Ma.* koṛikka to nibble (as a mouse), eat grains, nipping off the husk. *Ka.* koṛuku, koṛaku, kuṛuku, kuṛuṅku to bite, gnaw, nibble. *Koḍ.* kori- (korip-, koric-) (snake) strikes, (rat) eats grain by cracking husk; (Kar.) kurik- (kuriki-) to munch. *Tu.* (B-K.) kojaly to gnaw as rats do with grains and fruits. *Te.* koṛuku to bite, gnaw; *n.* a bite. *Kol.* kork- (korokt-) to bite, sting, (Kin.) nibble. *Nk.* kork- to bite. *Pa.* kork- to cut with the teeth or scissors, gnaw, nibble. *Ga.* (S.³) kork- (koruk-) to gnaw. *Go.* (many dialects) kork-, (Tr.) kōrkānā id.; (Ma.) koḥk- id., bite, nibble (*Voc.* 927). *Konḍa* koṛk- (-t-) to crush with the teeth, bite. DED(S, N) 1798.

2165 (a) *Ta.* koṛi sheep. *Ma.* koṛi a small kind of sheep. *Ko.* kory a-ṛ sheep (a-ṛ goat). *To.* kuṛy sheep. *Ka.* kuṛi, koṛi sheep, ram; kuṛitana a sheepish, foolish disposition. *Koḍ.* kori sheep. *Tu.* kuri id. *Te.* goṛe, gorre, gorriya, (Inscr.) goṛiya, (B.) gorre, gor(r)iya id. *Kol.* (Kin. SR.) gorre id. *Nk.* (Ch.) gorre id. *Go.* (A. Ma.) gorre id.; (SR.) gore goat (*Voc.* 1208). *Konḍa* goṛe id. *Kuwi* (F.) gōri, (Isr.) gorri, (P.) gore id.; (S.) gorri id., sheep.

(b) *Te.* gorre, in: (B.) kukka-gorre barking deer, *Cervulus muntjac* [also 'jungle sheep']; (Saṅk. SAN) koṇḍa-gorre, (B.) koṇḍa-gorre deer, antelope. *Kol.* gorra deer, (Kin) antelope. *Go.* (Ko.) gorre four-horned antelope; (L.) gore deer (*Voc.* 1209). DED(S) 1799, and from DED(S) 1485.

2166 *Ta.* koṛukoru (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble with anger; koṛu-koṛuv-eṇal onom. expr. signifying anger. *Te.* koṛakoṛa angrily; anger, angry look; koṛakoṛal-āḍu to be angry, have an angry look; (K.) koṛalu to grow angry. DED 1800.

2167 *Ta.* koṛukku, korukku syphilis, chancre. *Tu.* korkalu a kind of sore. *Te.* koṛuku chancre. DED 1801.

2168 *Ko.* korv- (kord-) to be cold; kor, korv coldness. *To.* kwar- (kwarθ-) to feel cold; kwar cold; kwar- (kwarθ-) to be cold (in songs; ? < Badaga or Ko.) *Ka.* koṛe, koṛi to pierce (as cold); koṛeta, koṛata the piercing of cold; (or with 1859 *Ta.* kurai). *Tu.* (B-K.) korale cold. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 23) karvun id. *Go.* (Ph.) kharrā frost (*Voc.* 995); (L.) karing, koring cold. DED(S, N) 1802.

2169 *Ta.* korram victory, success, bravery, power, sovereignty; korraṇaṇ king, victor; korraṇi queen; korraṇai goddess of war and victory (George L. Hart III, *The Poems of Ancient Tamil*, pp. 23-4), Durgā; koṛri

Durgā. *Ma.* korram victory, royalty; korraṇan king, headman. DED 1803.

2170 *Ma.* korran ram, boar, tomcat; korri ewe, female cat, bandicoot; kuṛiññi, kuṛuññi she-cat. *To.* kway cat. *Ka.* kotti male or female cat. *Tu.* kuttiri a civet cat. DED(S) 1804.

2171 *Ta.* korru food, means of subsistence; (inscr.) kottu cooked rice. *Ma.* korru food, rice. ? *Kuwi* (D.) kohpe pej of maṇḍeya. DED(S) 1805.

2172 *Konḍa* koRo- (-t-) to doze in sleep, sit and doze. *Kui* koṭrongi āva to be drowsy, sleepy. *Kuwi* (Su.) koṭṭoni, (S.) kotōni dozing, sleepiness; (F.) kotori-hōcali, (S.) kothoni-hōnai to nod with sleep. ? Cf. *Ta.* koṭṭāvi, (Koll.) koṭṭāy, koṭṭāyut yawn. *Ma.* koṭṭāvi yawn, gaping. DEDS 321.

2173 *Ta.* koṇ fear. *Te.* koṇku to be timid or shy, fear, hesitate; *n.* timidity, fear, shyness, hesitation; koncu, konju, koncincu to hesitate, draw back, be afraid; kōca a coward. DED 1806.

2174 *Ta.* koṇai tip, end (as of a needle); kuṇai sharp point or tip of a thing. *Ko.* kot side (a kotl on that side, i kotl on this side); koty trigger of gun. *Ka.* kone extremity, point, tip, end, corner, sprout. *Koḍ.* kottī tip, nipple, joint where flower and stem are joined. *Tu.* konè point, end, extremity. *Te.* kona end, extremity, point, tip, summit; konaka, in: cevi-konaka tip of the ear. *Konḍa* kona pointed end (as of a leaf, etc.). DED(S) 1807.

2175 *Ta.* koṇrai Indian laburnum, *Cassia fistula*; red Indian laburnum, *C. marginata*; Siamese tree senna, *C. siamea*. *Ma.* konna *C. fistula*. *Ka.* konde id. *Tu.* kondè pudding-pipe tree, *C. fistula*. DED 1808.

2176 *Ta.* kō (-pp-, -tt-), kōr (-pp-, -tt-) to string (as beads, flowers), insert, thread (as a needle), arrange, reduce to order; kōppu stringing, threading, inserting, arrangement, order, decoration; kōvai, kōrvai stinging, filing, arranging, string of ornamental beads; kōtai garland. *Ma.* kōkka, kōrkka to string together (as a garland, pearls, beads), thread a needle; kōccil what appears like a string, pod, legume; kōppu order, arrangement; kōva, kōrva what is strung together; kōmpal, kōmpu string of pearls, bunch of things. *Ko.* ko-v- (ko-t-) to string, thread; ko-d long strip of dried meat. *Ka.* kō (kōd-, kōt-) to string (pearls, beads, etc.) upon a thread, thread; be threaded, be entered. *Koḍ.* kōya- (koyap-, koyat-) to string. *Tu.* kōpè a string of fruits, fish, etc.; gōpuni to hold fast, join; gōpu a thin girdle; gōmpè a string of fruits, fish, etc. *Te.* k(r)ōva a string, as of pearls, etc. *Kol.* ko-nz- (ko-nst-) to string, thread; (Pat., p. 171) gōnzeng to thread. *Nk.* kōnj- (j = dz) to string, thread. *Pa.* kōp- (kōt-) to string. ? *Go.* kāc- (Ch. Tr. W. SR.) to thread needle,

(Mu. Ma.) to string (garland, beads); (Ko.) kās- to string beads (*Voc.* 622). ? *Malt.* kunye (kunc-) to string (as beads). DED(S, N) 1809.

2177 *Ta.* kō, kōṇ, kōmān emperor, king, great man, leadership; kōyil palace, temple; kōyiṇmai, kōviṇmai, kōṇmai royal dignity, arrogance; kōvil temple; kōṇāṭu a division of the Chola country; kōcar name of certain chieftains mentioned in the Sangam literature and connected with the Tulu country. *Ma.* kō, kōn, kōmān king; kōyil, kōvil palace, temple; kōyilakam palace; kōnma, kōyma royal authority. *Ko.* ko-na-ṛ the plains; ko-na-ṭo-n, ko-na-ṭo-r man, men of the plains. *Te.* kōyila, kōvela temple. *Pa.* kōc king. *Ga.* (S) kōsu id. ? *Kur.* kōhā great, big, haughty, important, eminent in rank, etc.; kōhar elders, grandees, chiefs; (Hahn) koghā great one, elder relative; koghar elders. DED 1810.

2178 *Ta.* kō mountain. *Te.* kōdu, kōduvāḍu a Khond, man of a certain hilltribe; kōya name of a certain tribe of mountaineers. *Go.* (Tr.) koitur (*pl.* kōitōrk) a Gond male; *fem.* kōitār; (Y. G.) koy, (SR. Ch.) koya Gond man; (Ko.) koytanḍ (*pl.* koytar) Koya man (*Voc.* 913). *Konḍa* kūbi the *Konḍa* Dora (the speakers of this language). *Kui* kūi the Kond tribe or language; kūenju a Kond man or boy; *fem.* kūali; kui above, aloft, over; atop, upon; kuiki to the place above; kuiṭi from the place above. *Kuwi* (F.) kūviṇa the Parja Khonds; (S.) kui up, above, west; kūita in the west. DED(S) 1811.

2179 *Ko.* ko-g stone of olive. *To.* kwī-g seed inside fruit. *Ka.* (Hav.) kōgile seed inside mango stone. *Go.* (Ma.) go'i stone of mango (*Voc.* 1183); (Mu.) gohi pulp of fruit (*Voc.* 1215). *Kuwi* (Isr.) goh'ō cashew nut tree. *Kur.* kogō mango stone; kuhū kernel of the mango stone. Cf. 1880 *Ta.* kūcci. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3525, *kōya- inside of fruit (H. koyā pulp of jackfruit, Mar. koy mango stone, etc.). From DED(S) 1560.

2180 *Konḍa* kok- (-t-) to raise and project the head (while seeing a distant object). *Kui* gōpka (< gōk-p-; gōkt-) to stretch forth, stretch the neck in order to observe something, crane the head out, put forth the ear (corn). *Kuwi* (Isr.) gōk- to look up, await; (F.) gōkhmū look up! DEDS 324.

2181 *Te.* kōka a woman's garment or cloth; a cloth. *Nk.* (Ch.) kok(k)e cloth (for women). DEDS 323.

2182 *Kur.* xōxā behind (of time or place), afterwards; xōxantā last in a series, following in time, future, unfavourable; xōxnā to throw behind one's back, cast aside, turn one's back upon, arrive before another. *Malt.* qóq behind, at the back; qóqe the back; qóqeye to turn one's back; qóqte, qóqwa the latter or last one. DED 1812.

2183 *Ka. gōgi* Deckanee hemp, *Hibiscus cannabinus*. *Te. gōgu*, *gōnu* id.; *gōngūra* leaves of *H. cannabinus*. DED(S) 1813.

2184 *Ko. keygl Rumex nepalensis* (the long oblong leaves are used by girls to make dolls); *keyg vaṇ girv Polygonum rude* and *chinense* (closely related to *R. n.*; for *paṇ*, see 4004). *To. kwa-gil R. n.* and *P. r.* and *c.* *Ka. kōgilē giḍa* a plant of which the leaves are used instead of plates, etc.; *kōgiley ele* = *kuvvey ele* leaf of *k.* (the leaves are dried to make raincoats; *kuvve* is not identified botanically – it is not the same as *kuvve* in 1872).

2185 *Ta. kōṇku* common caung. *Hopea wightiana*; ironwood of Malabar, *H. parviflora*. *Ma. kōṇku*, in: (Lush.) *neduvār gōṇgu H. parviflora*. DEDS 325.

2186 *Ka. kōsu*, *kōcu* state of being crooked or curved, deviation from squareness (as that of torn cloth, of a wall, etc.). *Tu. kōsu* oblique, squint (of eye). *Te. kōsu* obliqueness; oblique, not at right angles. DED 1814.

2187 *Ma. kōccuka* to be contracted, shudder; *kōccal* contraction, cramp. *Ko. ko-j-* (ko-j-) (leg or arm) becomes asleep. DED 1815.

2188 *Kur. xōcol* bone. *Malt. qoclu* id. DED 1816.

2189 *Kur. xōsnā* (xūsya) to pulverize by pounding with a heavy instrument which beats vertically, harass. *Malt. qōse* to pound, smash. *Br. xōshking*, (*loc. var.*) *xōshing* to rub; *tene xōshking* to consort with, interfere with. DED 1817.

2190 *Ka. gōju* to entangle, be entangled (as thread); *n.* state of being entangled, of being embarrassed; *guñju* to entangle, be entangled; *n.* state of being entangled. *Te. gōju*, *gōjāḍu* to pester, harass, trouble. DED 1818.

2191 *Kol. (SR.) kojā* cup. *Go. (ASu.) khōjā* bowl. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 31.

2192 *Go. kōsur* (Mu.) a government servant or paik, (Elwin) outsiders and strangers, a paik; (Ph.) *kosur*, (W.) *koshur* Hindu man; (Ph.) *kostār*, (W.) *koshtār* Hindu woman; (Ph. W.) *kosh* the Hindi language (*Voc.* 991). *Konḍa* (BB) *kōslaen* (*pl. kōska*) a peon. *Pe. kōsku* (*pl.*) peons. *Kuwi* (S.) *koheesi* constable, (*pl. kōska* police); (T.) *kōh'i* (*pl. kōska*) peon; *kōhu haḍa* the Oriya language. DEDS 326.

2193 *Kui kōnja* (kōnji-) to stretch something from one point to another, string a bow; *n.* an arch; *kohpa* (koht-) to stretch up the arm, hold out the hand; *kohponḍi* the highest reach of the hand or arm. *Kuwi* (F.) *gonjali* to string a bow; *gōssali* (gōst-) to offer; (S.) *gōh'nai* to outreach, spread (hand); (Isr.) *gōnji-* (-it-) to string (bow), stretch (wire, etc.); *gōh-* to hand over, pass. DEDS 327.

2194 *Konḍa* (BB) *kōnza* red-faced monkey. *Kui kōnja* black-faced monkey. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōnja* monkey (small); (S.) *konja* ape; *konzu* monkey; (P.) *kōnja* black-faced monkey. DED(S) 1819.

2195 *Ko. ko-j* spider. *Te. kōca*, in: *puli-kōca* a large venomous spider. *Ga. (P.) kovāse* spider. *Konḍa gōnzru*, *gōnzur(i)*, (BB also) *gōndru* id. *Pe. kōndru* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōchuti*, (S.) *kōcudi*, (Isr.) *kōcoṭi* id. DEDS 328.

2196 *Ta. kōṭaram* monkey. *Ir. kōḍa* (small) monkey; *kūḍag* monkey. *Ko. ko-ṛṇ* small monkey. *To. kwī-ṛṇ* monkey. *Ka. kōḍaga* monkey, ape. *Koḍ. ko-ḍē* monkey. *Tu. koḍañji*, *koḍañja*, *koḍāṅgu* baboon. DED 1820.

2197 *Ta. kōṭi* weir of a tank, outlet for surplus water. *Ka. kōḍi* a passage to carry off excess of water, outlet of a tank. *Te. (VPK) kōḍi* outlet of tank. DED(S) 1821.

2198 *Ta. kōṭi* newly purchased cloth; *kōṭikam* cloth; *kōṭikar* weaver. *Ma. kōṭi* new unbleached cloth, shroud for burying. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *kōṛi* loincloth. DED(S) 1822.

2199 *Te. kōḍiya*, *kōḍe* young bull; *adj.* male (e.g. *kōḍe dūḍa* bull calf), young, youthful; *kōḍekāḍu* a young man. *Kol. (Haig) kōḍē* bull. *Nk. khoṛe* male calf. *Konḍa kōḍi* cow; *kōṛe* young bullock. *Pe. kōḍi* cow. *Manḍ. kūḍi* id. *Kui kōḍi* id., ox. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōḍi* cow; (S.) *kajja kōḍi* bull; (Su. P.) *kōḍi* cow. DED(S) 1823.

2200 *Ta. kōṭu* (*in cpds. kōṭṭu-*) horn, tusk, branch of tree, cluster, bunch, coil of hair, line, diagram, bank of stream or pool; *kuvāṭu* branch of a tree; *kōṭṭān*, *kōṭṭuvāṇ* rock horned-owl (cf. 1657 *Ta. kuṭiṇai*). *Kō. ko-ṛ* (*obl. ko-ṭ-*) horns (one horn is *kob*), half of hair on each side of parting, side in game, log, section of bamboo used as fuel, line marked out. *To. kwī-ṛ* (*obl. kwī-ṭ-*) horn, branch, path across stream in thicket. *Ka. kōḍu* horn, tusk, branch of a tree; *kōṛ* horn. *Tu. kōḍu*, *kōḍu* horn. *Te. kōḍu* rivulet, branch of a river. *Pa. kōḍ* (*pl. kōḍul*) horn. *Ga. (Oll.) kōr* (*pl. kōrgul*) id. *Go. (Tr.) kōr* (*obl. kōt-*, *pl. kōhk*) horn of cattle or wild animals, branch of a tree; (W. Ph. A. Ch.) *kōr* (*pl. kōhk*), (S.) *kōr* (*pl. kōhku*), (Ma.) *kōṛu* (*pl. kōhku*) horn; (M.) *kohk* branch (*Voc.* 980); (LuS.) *kogoo* a horn. *Kui kōju* (*pl. kōska*) horn, antler. Cf. 2049 *Ta. koṭi*. DED (N) 1824.

2201 *Ko. ko-ṇṭṭ* pocket in outside edge of cloak. *To. kwī-ṣ* id.; *kwī-ṭy* id. (in songs). *Ka. gōṭu* border or hem of a garment; fringe, edging, trimming. *Tu. gōṭu* embroidery, lace. *Te. gōṭu* an ornamental appendage to the border of a cloth, fringe, hem, edging. / Cf. *Mar. goṭ* hem of garment; *H. goṭā* edging of gold lace. DED 1825.

2202 *Ka. gōṭu* state of being full-grown, but hard; (also *gōṭ-aḍike*) a hard, inferior kind

of areca-nut. *Koḍ. go-ṭ-aḍake* full grown, tough areca-nut. *Tu. gōṇṭu* dried (as the kernel of a coconut), (BRR, also *gōṭu*) state of being full-grown, dried and hard. *Te. gōṇṭu-pōka*, (B. also) *gōṭu-pōka* an inferior kind of areca-nut. DED(S) 1826.

2203 *Ta. kōṭai* west wind; summer, intense heat of summer. *Ma. kōṭa* west wind, cool wind, west. *Ko. ke-ṭ* SW. monsoon. *To. kwa-ṭ* monsoon, year. *Ka. kōḍe* west wind, cool wind (i.e. the hot land-wind for the Mysore, Telugu, and Tamil countries), the hot season ['cool wind' is a quotation from Gundert]. Cf. 1649 *Ta. kuṭakam* and 2056 *Ta. koṭuku*. DED 1827.

2204 *Ta. kōṭṭalai* distress, torment; *kōṭṭi* trouble, vexation, annoyance. ? *Ma. kōṭa* violence. *Ka. kōṭale*, *kōṭle* trouble, affliction, pain; *kōṭaliga* man who causes trouble. *Tu. kōṭalē* pain, sickness, hardship; ? *kōra* measles. ? *Te. (B.) kōḍaḍu* to suffer pain. DED(S) 1828.

2205 *Ta. kōṭṭi* larger stick in the game of tipcat. *Ma. kōṭṭi* a stick for play. *Ko. ko-ṭy* gal big marble used with a lot of small pebbles in one form of jackstraws. DED(S) 1829.

2206 *Ta. kōṭṭi* pleasantry, joke, mimicry, grotesque gestures; *kōṇaṅki* clown in a play. *Ma. kōṭṭi*, *gōṣṭhi* grimaces, pranks; *kōṭaṅki* buffoon, harlequin. *Ka. kōḍaṅgi* id. *Tu. kōḍaṅgye* id. *Te. kōṇaṅgi* buffoon; *kōḍigamu*, *kōḍi* ridicule; *kōḍigīḍu* one who ridicules. / The *kōṭṭi* forms may be from Skt. DED 1830.

2207 (a) *Ta. kōṭṭai* fort, castle; *kōṭu* stronghold. *Ma. kōṭṭa* fort, residence; *kōṭu* fort. *Ko. ko-ṭ* castle, palatial mansion. *To. kwa-ṭ* bungalow. *Ka. kōṭe* fort, rampart; (PBh.) *kōṇṭe* fort. *Koḍ. ko-ṭe* palace. *Tu. kōṭe* fort. *Te. kōṭa*, (Inscr.) *kōṭṭamu* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *kōṭa* palace, fort. / Cf. Skt. *koṭṭa*-, *koṭa*-fort, stronghold. DED 1831.

(b) *Ko. go-ṭ* (*obl. go-ṭ*) wall. *Ka. gōḍe* id. *Tu. gōḍe* id. *Te. gōḍa* id. *Kol. (SR.) gōḍa* id. *Kuwi* (S.) *kōḍa* wall, prison; (Isr.) *kōḍa* wall. DED 1833.

2208 *Ta. kōṭṭai* measure of capacity = 21 marakkāl; abundance, plenty. *Ma. kōṭṭa* much, plenty. DED 1832.

2209 *Ta. kōṇ* crookedness, angle, crossness of disposition; *kōṇu* (*kōṇi*-) to be bent, curved, be crooked, deviate, be perverse; *kōṇam* curve, curvature, scimitar, angle, corner; *kōṇal* obliquity, hump, crookedness (as of mind); *kōṇaṇ* humpback; *kōṇai* curvature, crookedness, cruelty; *kupaku* (*kupaki*-) to become bent, crooked; *kupakku* (*kupakki*-) to bend (*tr.*); *n.* crookedness, curvature, crossness; *kupalai* bending of the body through bashfulness; *kupukku* (*kupukki*-) to bend (*tr.*); *Ma. kōṇ* corner, angle; *kōṇuka* to bend (*intr.*); *kōṇam* corner; *kōṇi* corner of a piazza. *Ko. go-ṇ* corner of room.

Ka. kōṇ, *kōṇa*, *kōṇe*, *kōṇa* angle, corner. *Tu. kōṇa*, *kōṇē* id.; *kōṇgaṇṇu* a squint eye. *Te. kōṇamu* angle, corner; *kōṇa* corner. *Ga. P.) kōṇe* corner. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kōṇa* id. Cf. 2054(b) *Ta. kōṭi*. / Cf. Skt. *koṇa*-corner, angle, point of the compass; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3504. DED(S, N) 1834.

2210 *Koṇḍa kōṇa* a big long stick. *Pe. kōṇa* carrying-stick (for two people). *Kui kōṇo* rod, club. Cf. 1684 *Ta. kuṇil* and 2076 *Ka. koṇapi*. DEDS 329.

2211 *Ka. kōṇe* an inner apartment or chamber, a kitchen. *Tu. kōṇē* a room, apartment. *Go. (Mu.) kōṇaṭ* (*pl. kōṇahk*) shed for hens (*Voc. 971*).

2212 *Ir. (Bhattacharya 1958) ko-ṇe* male buffalo. *Ka. kōṇa* id. *Tu. gōṇe* id. DEDS 330.

2213 *Ta. kōṭaṇṭam* a rope for punishment, suspended in schools, on which a boy is tied up with his hands clasped and which he is not permitted to loose. *Ma. kōṭaṇṭam* id. *Ka. kōḍaṇḍa* id. *Tu. kōḍaṇḍa* id. *Te. kōḍaṇḍamu* id. DED 1836.

2214 *Ta. kōṭai* woman (beautiful as a garland). *Te. gōṭi* woman. DEDS 331.

2215 *Ka. kōṇēri*, *kōṇēru* a stone-faced tank with steps on all sides. *Te. kōṇēru*, *kōṇēru* a square tank or pond with steps constructed on all sides.

2216 *Ka. gōṇde* bull, ox. *Te. gōḍa* ox. *Kol. (SR.) kondā* bull; (Kin.) *kōṇda* bullock. *Nk. (Ch.) kōṇda* id. *Pa. kōṇda* bison. *Ga. (Oll.) kōṇde* cow; (S.) *kōṇḍē* bullock. *Go. (Tr.) kōṇḍā*, (other dialects) *kōṇda* bullock, ox (*Voc. 972*). DED(S) 1837.

2217 *Pa. kōḍi* marking-nut tree. *Ga. (S.²) kōṇdu* maren, (S.³) *kōṇūn* id. *Go. (SR.) kohkā* marā, (Tr.) *kōḥkā* marā, (W. Ph.) *kohkā*, (Y. Ch. Mu.) *kohka*, (Ma.) *koṇka*, (M.) *kohoka* id. (*Voc. 960*). DEDS 332.

2218 *Te. kōvuramu* ambush, lying in ambush. *Pa. kōp-* (*kōṭ-*) to tend (cattle). *Ga. (Oll.) kōp-* (*kōṭ-*) id. *Go. (Ch. D. Mu. Ma.) kōpāl*, (W. Ph.) *kōpāl* cowherd; (Tr.) *kōpāl* term of abuse applied to Gaiki graziers; (Ph. Mu.) *kōpe* (*pl. -hk*) cowherdess (*Voc. 975*); (Mu. Pat.) *koh-* to tend cattle; (Mu.) *kohval* cowherd (*Voc. 955*). *Kui kōpa* (*kōpi-*) to tend, herd (cattle, sheep); *n.* tending, herding. ? Cf. 1416 *Ta. kā*. DED(S) 1838.

2219 *Ma. kōppu* a feast. *Koḍ. ko-pi* festivity. DED 1839.

2220 *Ta. kōmaṭṭi* Telugu-speaking merchant caste. *Ma. kōmaṭṭi* a tribe of Lingaite merchants, e.g. in Wayanāḍu. *Ka. kōmaṭi*, *kōmaṭiga* a Vaisya shopkeeper. *Tu. kōmaṭi*, *kōmaṭige* a class of merchants. *Te. kōmaṭi* a Vaisya. *Nk. (Ch.) kōmṭi* man of the trader caste; *fem. kōmṭiga*. DED 1840.

2221 *Kur. kōmaṭṭa* mann a tree, the leaves of which are edible, *Bauhinia purpurea*

(Sad. koīnār); (Hahn) kōm aṣṣā a vegetable, the leaves of the ko'enar tree (for aṣṣā, see 59). *Malt.* kōmo a delicate vegetable obtained from the kachnar tree. DEDS 333.

2222 *Ta.* kōmālam romping as of fat bullocks; kōmāli buffoon, jester; kummālam jumping, romping, moving sportively (as children, calves, etc.); kummattī romping, jumping. *Ma.* kōmālam jesting; kōmāli jester. *Ko.* ko-ma-ly buffoon in drama. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) kōpāro jesting, buffoonery. DED(S, N) 1841.

2223 *Ta.* kōmpi chameleon, *Chamaeles vulgaris*; bloodsucker, *Lacerta cristata*. *Ka.* gōsumbe chameleon, gecko. DEDS 334.

2224 *Ta.* kōmpai shell of coconut or areca nut with the husk, young palmyra fruit after the edible kernel is removed. *Ma.* kōmpu a very small stunted coconut. Cf. 2087 *Ta.* kotumpu.

2225 *Ta.* kōy vessel for taking out toddy. *To.* kwa-y bamboo pot used at ti-dairy. *Br.* xō cooking-pot. DED(S) 1842.

2226 *Konḍa* gōyi smoke (of kitchen). *Pe.* koy smoke; kōd- (kōtt-) to smoke (*intr.*); kōt- (kōtt-) id. (*tr.*), burn incense. ? *Pa.* gūñ- to smoke; gūñi, gūñikuḍ smoke. ? *Go.* (W. Ph.) kusso smoke; (SR. Ch. Mu.) kosso, (Mu. Ma.) kosoy, (G.) kosoyi soot; (Tr.) kossō soot on bottom of cooking-pot (*Voc.* 954). ? *Kui* kuhula smoke. DEDS(N) 335.

2227 *Kur.* xōynā (xojjas) to measure, ascertain the extent, height, quantity or capacity of; xōytāmā to be measured. *Malt.* qoye to weigh, measure; qoytre to have anything weighed or measured. ? *Go.* kahtānā (Tr.) to measure, count, (W.) to number, (Ch.) to count; (A. SR. Mu.) kah- to count; (Ma.) ka'- to measure; (Ph.) kahcānā, kahtānā id. (*Voc.* 612). DED(N) 1843.

2228 *Ta.* kōram, kōrakam metallic dish or plate; kōrakai begging-bowl of the Buddhist ascetics. *Te.* kōra cup, tray. / Cf. BHS khorā- almsbowl, khorakā- pot; Pkt. (Ardhamāgadhī) khoraya- a kind of round pot. DED(S) 1844.

2229 *Ta.* kōrāṇ torch tree, *Ixora parviflora*. *Ka.* goravi, goravu an evergreen tree which makes good torches, *I. parviflora* Vahl. *Te.* koṛavi, (B. also) korivi a firebrand, (B. also) touchwood tree, *Sapindus tetraphylla* or *Guarea molinoea* Roxb.; koṛakancu, koṛakaccu firebrand, burning piece of wood. *Konḍa* koṛoy a burning torch. DED(S) 1845.

2230 *Ka.* gōri-kāyi *Dolichos fabaeformis*. *Te.* gōru-cikkuḍu id. DED 1846.

2231 *Ta.* kōru (kōri-), kōlu (kōli-) to bale, draw up (as with an ola bucket), gather with a sweep of the arm; kōrikai, kōrakai ladle. *Ma.* kōruka to draw water, gather up, ladle out, take in heaps; kōral *vb.n.*; a fishing basket; kōru-vala fishing-net; kōrika iron ladle. *Ka.* gōr to catch fish; gōru to draw, gather or sweep together, remove the im-

purities of a heap of grain by repeated piling, fish with a net to which a handle is attached, draw a plank to which a handle is attached with the hand over ploughed ground to level it, plunder; *n.* drawing, etc.; gōri drawing, drawing in, raking, a kind of rake, attracting, decoying; gōre a shovel for cleaning a boat. ? *Koḍ.* ko-t- (ko-ti-) to fill by scooping. *Tu.* gōruni, kōruni to gather, pile up, catch fish by a hand-net, level a ploughed field with a plank; gōralē small hand-net; gōra-balē large hand-net; (B-K.) kōri a kind of ladle to serve rice. *Te.* (B.) gōra a drill plough; gōra-cekka a drag with which rivers are cleared; (VPK) gōra-cekka, gōra-palaka a hand instrument for levelling a ploughed field. *Go.* (Ma.) kōr- to cast net (*Voc.* 981). DED(S, N) 1847.

2232 *Ta.* kōru (kōri-) to request, wish; kōrikkai request, wish; kocuṛu, kucar anything extra obtained from a shopkeeper as a bargain. *Ma.* kōruka to wish, hope, purpose, think; kōru a wish. *Ko.* ko-ryk vow paid to god. *Ka.* kōru, kōru to purpose, think, wish, desire; kōrike wishing, desiring; kosaru to demand an article gratis or into the bargain; be greedy, desire, hanker; *n.* anything asked for and given to boot; eagerness, cupidity; kosarika hankering after, desire. *Tu.* kōruni to desire, hope, expect; kōrikē, kōrigē hope, desire, wish; kusuri, kusri, kosaru anything given to boot when a person buys commodities. *Te.* kōru to desire, request, want, choose; kōrika, kōriki desire, wish, longing, selection; (K.) koṛalu to desire, wish; kosaru to ask for a little extra quantity after purchasing any article, (K. B. also) be greedy, eager for; *n.* a little quantity of anything given by a trader over and above what has been paid for, (K. B. also) eagerness, greediness, lust. *Ga.* (S.) kōr- to desire. *Konḍa* kosor anything demanded gratis after purchasing vegetables, etc. *Kuwi* (S.) kōrinai to vote; (Isr.) kōsori bonus. DED(S) 1848.

2233 *Ma.* kōruka to eat greedily. *Ka.* (Hav. S., p. 78) koḷlu to drink. *Te.* (K.) krōlu to drink, eat. *Kuwi* (Isr.) gronj- (-it-) to drink, guzzle. DED 1849.

2234 *Ka.* kōrinde a kind of fragrant plant. *Te.* kōrinda a prickly shrub, the bramble. DEDS 336.

2235 *Ta.* kōrai sedges and bulrushes, *Cyperus*. *Ma.* kōra *C. juncifolius*. *Ka.* koranāri-gaḍḍe a kind of sedge, *C. hexastachyus* Rottb. DED 1850.

2236 *Kur.* kōrnā to enter, go in, (fever) seizes, be readmitted among. *Malt.* kore to enter, go in, enlist; kortre to let enter, thrust in. DED 1851.

2237 *Ta.* kōl stick, staff, branch, arrow. *Ma.* kōl staff, rod, stick, arrow. *Ko.* ko-l stick, story of funeral car. *To.* kwī-s stick. *Ka.* kōl, kōlu stick, staff, arrow. *Koḍ.* ko-li stick. *Tu.* kōly, kōlu stick, staff. *Te.* kōla

id., arrow; long, oblong; *kōlana* elongatedness, elongation; *kōlani* elongated. *Kol* (SR.) *kōlā*, (Kin.) *kōla* stick. *Nk* (Ch.) *kōl* pestle. *Pa*, *kōl* shaft of arrow. *Go*. (A.) *kōla* id.; *kōlā* (Tr.) a thin twig or stick, esp. for kindling a fire, (W. Ph.) stick, rod, a blade of grass, straw; (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *kōla* handle of plough, sickle, knife, etc. (*Voc*. 988); (ASu.) *kōlā* stick, arrow, slate-pencil; (LuS.) *kōla* the handle of an implement. *Konda* *kōl* big wooden pestle. *Pe*, *kōl* pestle. *Mand*. *kūl* id. *Kui* *kōdu* (pl. *kōtka*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *kōlu* (pl. *kōlka*), (S. Su.) *kōlu* (pl. *kōlka*) id. Cf. 2240 *Ta*. *kōlam* (Tu. Te. Go.). / Cf. OMar. (Master) *kōla* stick. DED(S) 1852.

2238 *Ta*. *kōl*, *kōlam* raft, float. *Ma*. *kōlam* raft. *Ka*. *kōl* raft, float. *Te*. (B.) *kōlamu* id. / Cf. Skt., BHS *kola*- boat, raft, Pali *kulla*- id. DED 1853.

2239 *Ka*. *kōl*, *kūl* length, largeness. *Te*. *kōlu* big, huge; much, very. DED 1854.

2240 *Ta*. *kōlam* beauty, colour, form, shape, costume, attire as worn by actors, ornament. *Ma*. *kōlam* form, figure (chiefly of masks, dresses); idol, body, beauty. *Ka*. *kōla* ornament, decoration, form, figure (chiefly of masks, dresses, etc.). *Tu*. *kōla* a devil-dance. *Te*. (B.) *kōlamu* a dance, dancing. *Go*. (Mu.) *kōla* the *ḍaṇḍar* dance [i.e. stick dance]; *kōla pāṭa* kind of song associated with the *ḍaṇḍar* dance (*Voc*. 986). Or the Tu. Te. Go. words with 2237 *Ta*. *kōl*. DED(S) 1855.

2241 *Ta*. *kōlā* flying fish, *Exocaetus*; garfish, *Belone*. *Ma*. *kōlān*, *kōlā-min*, *kōli* needle-fish. DED 1856.

2242 *Ka*. *kōli* a stubble of *jōla*. *Te*. *kōle* a stub or stump of corn. DED 1857.

2243 *Ta*. *kōlu* (*kōli*-) to commence, effect, accomplish, consider, deliberate, ponder. *Ma*. *kōluka* to have to do with, use, care for. DED 1858.

2244 *Kur*. *kūl* belly, stomach, womb; *kūlas* offspring, descendant. *Malt*. *kōli* abdomen. *Br*. *xōl* womb, offspring, entrails, woof, weft; *xōlaxū*, *xōxū* entrails, woof and warp. / ? < IA. Cf. H. *kol* breast, bosom; *kaulā*, *kōlā*, *kaulī* id., lap; Turner, CDIAL, no. 3607. DED(S) 1859.

2245 *Ta*. *kōli* sp. privet, *Ligustrum perrottetii*. *Ka*. (Lush.) *kōli* id., *L. neilgherrense*. ? *To*. *kwī-sy* sp. plant. DEN 32.

2246 *Te*. *gōlincu* to fry. *Go*. (S.) *gōlis*- id. (*Voc*. 1236). DEDS 337.

2247 *Ta*. *kōvai* a climbing shrub, *Bryonia epigaea*; a common creeper of the hedges, *Coccinia indica* (also *kovvai*). *Ma*. *kōva* *B. grandis*. *Ka*. *kōve* the climbing plant *B. grandis* with beautiful red fruit. *Te*. *krōvi*, (B. also) *kōvi*, *g(r)ōvi* *Galedupa indica* Lam. [*Corallocarpus epigaea* Hook. = *Bryonia epigaea* Rottler; *Cephalandra indica* Naud. = *B. grandis* Linn. = *Coccinia indica* W. & A.;

Pongamia glabra Vent. = *G. indica* Lam. = *G. arborea* Roxb.] DED 1861.

2248 *Ta*. *kōṛi* gallinaceous fowl. *Ma*. *kōṛi* fowl. *Ko*. *ko-y* id. *To*. *kwī-dy* id.; *kwī-y* (in songs; either from *Ko*. or from Badaga *kō-i*) id. *Ka*. *kōṛi* a cock, a hen, a fowl in general. *Koḍ*. *ko-ṛi* fowl. *Tu*. *kōri*, (B-K. also) *kōli* id. *Te*. *kōḍi* id. *Nk* (Ch.) *gogoḍi*, *gogoṛi* cock (< *Go*.). *Go*. (Tr.) *gōgōṛi*, (Ph.) *gugoṛi*, (Y.) *ghogri*, (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *gogoṛ* id. (*Voc*. 1184). / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Jasaharacariu*) *koḍi*- id., fowl. DED(S) 1862.

2249 *Ta*. *kōṛai* phlegm, mucus, saliva. *Ka*. *kōṛe* thick phlegm. *Kui* (K.) *groho* phlegm. *Kuwi* (Ḍ.) *krahu ki*- to spit out phlegm. *Kur*. -xō, in: *tuppaxō* saliva, spittle (see 3323; Burrow 1968, p. 67). DED(N) 1863, DEDS 343.

2250 *Ta*. *kōṛai* bashfulness, timidity; bashful person. *Ma*. *kōṛa* bashfulness. ? *Ko*. *koyed* timidity, terror (or with 1876 *Ta*. *kūcu*). *Ka*. *kōḍu* to shrink, fear; *n*. shrinking, fear; a wonderful thing, wonder. *Te*. (B.) *kōḍ-ādu* to be amazed or confounded. DED(S) 1864.

2251 *Ta*. *kōl* calumny, aspersion, tale-bearing, falsehood; *kōlaṇ* tale-bearer; *koḷuttu* (*koḷutti*-) to slander, calumniate; *koṇṭi*, *koṇṭiyam* tale-bearing, backbiting; *kuṇṭani*, *kuṇṭuṇi* slander, calumny. *Ma*. *kuṇṭani* backbiting. *Ko*. *ko-l* laying information about something heard. *Ka*. *kōl* calumny, false imputation; *koṇḍeya*, *koṇḍe*, *koṇḍega* backbiting, calumny, slander, abuse, an informer, slanderer, defamer; *koṇḍisu* to slander, defame. *Te*. *koṇḍemu* backbiting, accusation, slander, calumny; *koṇḍekādu* tale-bearer, slanderer, informer; *fem*. *koṇḍekatte*. *Ga*. (Oll.) *gōler-* (*gōlen-*) to abuse; (P.) *gōle* abuse. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM; Norman) *koṇḍiya*- one who creates dissension among villagers. DED(S, N) 1865.

2252 *Ko*. *go-l*, *go-lm* sorrow; *go-lo*- excl. used in songs; *go...* in- (*id-*) to lament. *Ka*. *gōl*, *gōṛ* sound of howling lamenting, wailing, or roaring; *gōḷō* the sound produced in lamentation and weeping. *Koḍ*. *go-l* struggling, agony. *Tu*. *gōlu*, *gōḷu* grief, lamentation. *Te*. *gōḍu* grief, affliction, a long and sad story or account; *gōla* wailing, loud outcry, howl; *gōlu* loud noise or outcry; *gōlu-gōlu* onom. crying or lamentation. Cf. 1813 *Ka*. *gullu*. DED(S, N) 1866.

2253 *Go*. (Tr.) *kōṛ* a sheaf in the field (*Voc*. 983). *Kur*. *xōl* rice-sheaf. DEDS 339.

2254 *Ta*. *kōli* banyan, fig, tree bearing fruit without outwardly blossoming; *kōpi* fig; *koṛiṇci* trees or plants, as the figs, which bear without blossoming. ? *Ma*. *kōli* an epidendron, grasping plant (some figs are of this nature). *Ka*. *gōli* all kinds of fig trees which bear no apparent flowers; banyan; *Ficus elastica* Roxb.; *gōpi* *F. elastica*; *F. religiosa*. *Tu*. *gōḷida mara* banyan tree, *F. indica*. DED 1867.

2255 *Ma.* (Tiyya) *kōra* rough cloth. *To.* *kwi-r* rag. *Ka.* *kōri* id., worn-out blanket. *Tu.* (B-K.) *kōro* rough cloth. Cf. 1925 *Ta.* *kūrai.* DED(S, N) 1868.

2256 *Konḍa* (BB) *kōri* buffalo. *Pe.* *kuḍru* id. *Manḍ.* *kuḍru* id. *Kui* *kōru* (pl. *kōrka*) id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *kōḍru*, (F.) *kōḍrū*, (S.) *kōḍru*, *gōḍru* id. DEDS 340.

2257 *Ta.* *kōrai* a scratch, as on the body. *Ma.* *kōruka* to tear the flesh by thorns; *kōru* cutting, tearing. *Ka.* *kōre* cutting, sharpness, pointedness; a tusk, fang; *gōru* to scratch. *Koḍ.* *ko-re* tusk of elephant or boar. ? *Tu.* *kōruni*, *gōruni* to dig out or up. *Te.* *kōra* tusk, fang, tooth; *kōru* to scrape with a grater, (K. also) cut, scratch; *n.* scrapings of coconut; *gōku* to scratch with nails or the like, scrape. *Kol.* (SR.) *kok-* to itch, scratch; (Kin.) *kōk-* to itch. *Nk.* *kokk-* to itch, scratch. *Go.* (Koya T.) *kōru* tusk. *Kui* *grōpa* (grōt-) to claw, scratch; *n.* act of clawing, scratching, a scratch. ? Cf. *Te.* *gōru*, s.v. 561 *Ta.* *ukir*; cf. 1922 *Ka.* *gūru.* DED(S, N) 1869.

2258 *Te.* *kōgu*, *gorugu* to shave. *Go.* (A. Ch. G. S. Ko.) *korī-*, (Ph.) *koritānā*, *korritānā*, *koritānā*, (Mu.) *korī-*, *korri-*, (Ma.) *korī-*, (M.) *korānā* id.; (Tr.) *kōritānā* to cut the hair, shave (*Voc.* 918). DED 1870.

2264 *Kur.* *cā'(a)nā* (cācas) to stink, give forth an offensive smell; to smell in general. *Malt.* *ceṇye* (ceṇca) to emit odour; *ceṇyro* scented, smelling. DEDS 348.

2265 *To.* *oxy-* (oxs-) to chew. *Ka.* *agi* to champ, bite, chew, eat; *avuḍu* to chew with the teeth, champ, chew the cud; *jagi*, *jegi*, *jigi*, (Bark. Hav.) *jagi*, (Hal.) *jəgi* to chew. *Tu.* *aggiyuni*, *agyuni* id, bite. DED(N) 13.

2266 *Ta.* *cakati* mud, mire, bog, puddle; (RS, p. 144, item 219, recorded from an early dictionary) *cavati*, (Tinn.) *cavaḍi* mud. *Ma.* *cakati* clay, mire. DEDS(N) 349.

2267 *Pa.* *cakur-tol* cattleshed. *Ga.* (S.²) *sakkī* (pl. -l) bull; (P.) *sakkil* (pl.) bullocks. DEDS 352.

2268 *Ko.* *cak* lean (of meat); *cakn* lean man; *fem.* *caky.* *Tu.* *cakku*, (B-K.) *cekku* stunted, short, lean; *cakké* a weakling, lean person. DEDS 351.

2269 *Ta.* *cakkaṭṭam*, *cakkantam* scoff, mockery, sport, censure. *Ka.* *cakkanda* sportful, idle talk; happiness, pleasure, contentedness; *jakkulisu*, *jakkulisu* to amuse, divert, rejoice, play about, jeer at, make sport of, deride. *Tu.* *cakkanda* plausibleness, speciousness. *Te.* (B.) *jakkalimpu* jeering, quizzing. *Go.* (Ph.) *cakkā kiyānā* to deride,

2259 *Kui* (K.) *krāndu* mongoose. *Kuwi* (Su.) *krāndu*, (S.) *krāṇḍu*, (Isr.) *gāndra* id. DEDS 341.

2260 *Manḍ.* *gri-* to be bitter. *Kui* *gripka* (< *grik-p*; *grikt-*) to irritate the throat, as when something briny or pungent is eaten; ? *gretenji* sour, unpleasant to the taste. *Kuwi* (Su.) *grik-* (-h-) to be bitter. DEDS 342.

2261 *Pe.* *grih-* (grist-) to slip, slide; be slippery. *Kui* *gris* clean, clear, shining, polished; *gris inba* to be clean, clear, shining, polished; *gris ispa* to cleanse, make clear or shining, polish; *grisna* cleanly; *grihu* mucus, slime; (P.) *grihi* smooth, polished, slippery; *grihpa* (griht-) to be smooth, polished, slippery. *Kuwi* (Su.) *grih-* (grist-), (F.) *grissali* (grist-), (S.) *glih'nai*, (Mah.) *glis-* to slide, slip; (F.) *grihini* slippery. DEDS 344.

2262 *Kui* *grūpa* (grūt-) to surround, encircle; *grūsi* *grūsi*, *grūsisi* around, round about, encircling; *gurba* enclosure. *Kuwi* (S.) *gluh'nai* to surround; *glū'nai* to rampart [sic]; (Isr.) *gru'* to fence or surround. ? *Kur.* *gūrnā* to shut in, imprison. DEDS 345.

2263 *Kui* *tlōnga* (tlōngi-) to be melted, dissolved, melt (*intr.*) (? < **klōnga*). *Kuwi* (P.²) *grōng-*, (S.) *glōnginai* to melt. DEDS 346.

C, J

make fun of (*Voc.* 1275). *Konḍa* *sekali* ridicule, satire. DED(S) 1871.

2270 *Ka.* *cakkaḷa*, *cekkala* a small cot or oblong low couch of cane-work. *Tu.* (B-K.) *cakkaṇo* a small mat.

2271 *Ta.* *cakkaḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to become oblate, flattened, compressed. *Ka.* *cakkaṇi* that has become flat by pressure. *Tu.* *cakku* flat. DED(S) 1872.

2272 *Ta.* *cakkili* caste of shoemakers; *cakkiliyaṇ* chuckler, worker in leather; *cakkilicci* woman of the Cakkili caste; *cekkili* cobbler. *Ma.* *cakkiliyaṇ* a Tamil shoemaker; *fem.* *cakkilicci*. *Ka.* *cakkaḷa* skin, leather. *Kuwi* (S.) *jaggelaasi*, (Isr.) *jākera* shoemaker. / Cf. Mar. *sāgaḷ* goat's skin leather. DED 1873.

2273 *Ka.* *cakli* the Manilla tamarind, *Pithecolobium dulce* Benth. *Tu.* *cakkulimara* the Manilla tamarind tree, *Inga dulcis*. [*P. dulce* Benth. = *I. dulcis* Willd.] DED 1874.

2274 *Ta.* *akkul*, *caṅkam* armpit; *akkulu* (-pp- -tt-) to tickle. *Ma.* *akkulam* armpit, tickling; *ikkili*, *kikkili* tickling; *kikkilikka* to tickle. *Ka.* *akala* a term used in tickling; *akala-cakala*, *akala-sakala* excessive tickling; *akkalike* tickling; *cakkalaguli*, *cakalaguli*, *cakkalaguli* tickling another; *jakkulisu* to tickle, touch; ? *jaṅguḍi* the region of the

arm. *Koḍ. kakuḷi* tickling. *Te. cakkili* armpit; *cakkiligili*, *cakkiliginta* tickling; *caṅka*, *caṅkili* armpit. *Kol. (SR.) saṅkā*, (Kin.) *saṅka*, (P.) *sakka* id. *Nk. sakka* id. *Ga. (S.²) caṅka* id. *Kur. caṅgrnā* to itch, be the seat of a titillation; *caṅgrta'ānā* to tickle, titillate, please (as a musical sound). *Malt. céql-kúnde* to tickle. DED(S) 1875.

2275 *Ta. cakkai* jackfruit, jungle jack. *Ma. cakka* big round fruit as of *Artocarpus [integrifolia]*, *Ananas (kaita- [Pandanus odoratissimus])*, bread-fruit [*A. incisa*], wild *Artocarpus [A. hirsuta]*. *Ka. (Lush.) jaka A. integrifolia. Koḍ. cakke* jackfruit. DED 1876.

2276 *Ta. cakkai* refuse as of sugar-cane after pressing, rind of fibrous parts of fruits, anything wanting in solidity or strength, anything useless, bark; *cakkal* rotten straw, muck, that which is withered, shrivelled, chaffy. *Ma. cakka* skin or rind of a fruit thrown away after pressing it out. *Te. (K.) cekka* oil-cake (refuse after pressing oil). Cf 2751 *Ta. cekil*. DED(S) 1877.

2277 *Kur. caknā* to sharpen an edge instrument, whet. *Malt. cake* to sharpen, whet. DED 1878.

2278 *Kur. cakkhnā* (*cakkhyas/cakkos*) to pierce with a prick, prick, penetrate into, puncture, cause a prickly sensation, experience a prickly sensation; *refl. cakkhta'ānā* (to get tattooed, etc.); *cakkhta'ānā* to cause to be pierced, tattooed. *Malt. caqe* to sting, pierce, stab; also applied to the sowing of certain grains for which holes are made in the earth; *caqro* worm-eaten roots; *caqtte* to have the ears bored; *caqu* shooting pains in the stomach. *Br. jaxxing* to run into, pierce. DED 1879.

2279 *Ka. jagati*, *jagali*, *jagali*, *jaguli* an artificially raised place, a kind of sacrificial altar, the pedestal of an idol, a seat of mud, stone, etc. *Tu. jagali* an open veranda. *Te. jagati*, *jagile* a pyal. DED 1880.

2280 *Te. jaggu* shining, brilliancy. *Pa. jagaga* clean (of clothes), bright. *Go. (S.) cakk-* to dazzle (*Voc.* 1273). /MBE 1969, p. 291, no. 13, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5076, Pkt. *jagajaganta-* shining, etc., and no. 5318, Skt. *jhagajhagāyate* flashes, sparkles, etc. DED(N) 1881.

2281 *Ta. caṅku* (*caṅki-*) to be dispirited. *Ko. jag-* (*jagy-*) to be afraid. *Ka. jaṅkisu* to scold, chide; *jaṅkane*, *jaṅke* scolding, chiding. *Tu. haṅgusāvuni*, *haṅgipuni* to upbraid, rebuke. *Te. jaṅku* to fear, be afraid, hesitate, shake; *n. fear*, hesitation; *jaṅkincu* to frighten, intimidate; *jaṅke*, *jaṅkena* threat; *januku* to fear. DED(S) 1882.

2282 *Ta. caṅku* throat (*loc.*); *caṅku-kataital* rattling in the throat, as of dying persons. *Ma. caṅku* throat; *caṅku karayuka*

to rattle in the throat, as of dying persons. *Pe. hak* neck; *hak-naṛa* throat. DEDS(N) 353.

2283 *Ko. jaṅk* slackness (of rope); *jaṅg-* (*jaṅgy-*) (rope or waistcloth) becomes slack or loose, (handle of tool) is loose. *Ka. jaṅgala* slackness, looseness; *jagur* to move off, slip, drop down. *Te. (K.; classical) jaṅgālam* a loose garment. DED(S, N) 1883.

2284 *Ka. jaṅgali*, *jaṅguli*, *jaṅgala*, *jaṅguri* mass, assemblage, herd, etc. *Te. (B.) jaṅgili* a herd of cattle. DED 1884.

2285 *Ka. caṅgu*, *ceṅgu* to jump, skip, frisk about, caper; *n. a jump*, etc.; *caṅgane* in bounds, friskily, with agility; *cigi*, *jigi* to jump. *Tu. caṅga*, *caṅganē*, *caṅgamaṅga*, *caṅgaimaṅgai* a frolic, gambol; hoax, humbug, deceit. *Te. ceṅguna* nimbly, agilely, quickly, suddenly, applied to leaping; *ceṅganālu* leaping, frisking, gambol, capers; (B.) *ceṅgu*, *jaṅgu* agility. *Nk. (Ch.) caṅgay-* to climb; *caṅgap-* to make to climb. DED(S, N) 1885.

2286 *Ka. jaṅge* a stride. *Te. jaṅga*, *aṅga* id. *Kol. zaṅga* pace. *Pa. jaṅga* step, stride. /Cf. Skt. *jaṅghā-* lower leg (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5082), from which these words are probably derived (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.563). DED(S) 1886.

2287 *Nk. (Ch.) jaṅgo* moon. *Go. (Y.) jaṅo*, (Hislop) *jaṅgo* (misprinted *jagon*) id. (*Voc.* 1379). DEDS 354.

2288 *Koṇḍa songori* basket that holds four seers of grain. *Pe. haṅgon* a kind of basket. *Maṇḍ. haṅgun* id. *Kuwi (F.) hāṅgori* basket (small); (T.) *haṅgori*, (Isr.) *haṅūni* id./Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4565, *caṅgēri-* basket. DEDS 355.

2289 *Kur. caṅgrnā* to be on edge (of the teeth); *caṅgrta'ānā* to set (the teeth) on edge; *caṅgcaṅgrnā* to grate upon the ear, not to ring true, sound hollow or as a cracked plate, grate upon the throat, have a bad taste (said esp. of beer). *Malt. carge* to have the teeth set on edge. DED 1887.

2290 *Ka. cajje*, *cejje*, *jeje*, *sajje*, *sejje* *Holcus spicatus*. *Te. sajje*, (*VPK*) *sajja*, *sadda* (*sodda*) id. DED(S) 1888.

2291 *Ka. caṅca*, *caṅcu* a man of wild tribe that resides in forests, a Śabara; *fem. caṅciti*. *Te. cencu*, *cancūdu* a certain savage tribe; a man of this tribe; *fem. cenceta*. DED 1889.

2292 *Ka. caṅcali*, *caricali* a small tree commonly cultivated, *Flacourtia cataphracta* Roxb. *Te. cencali* *Digera muricata*. DED 1890.

2293 *Ka. saṅcu* to be full of artifices or act cunningly; *n. expedient*, means, artifice, stratagem, trick, intrigue; a trace. *Tu. saṅcu* intrigue, plotting, artifice, stratagem, spying. *Te. sancu* manner, way, artifice, stratagem; a trace; (B.) *cancu* trim, delicacy, fashion, way, mode. ? *Ta. camucu* seditious or riotous assembly; evil counsel, plot. DED 1891.

2294 *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) canju antelope. *Malt.* canju a deer. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) cañcu- deer. DEDS 356.

2295 *Ta.* caṭakku speed, rapidity; caṭakk-*ṇal* onom. expr. signifying haste, rush; caṭṭa speedily; caṭṭ-*ṇal* onom. expr. signifying quickness, suddenness. *Ka.* caṭakkane all at once, suddenly, used of rising or sneezing; caṭṭane suddenly, all at once, quickly, also of sneezing. *Tu.* caṭṭane suddenly. *Te.* caṭṭana soon, without delay, promptly. Cf. 3022 *Ko.* daḍṇ. /An areal etymology: Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4570, Beng. H. Guj. Mar. caṭ quickly, suddenly; no. 4969, Nep. chaṭṭai quickly; no. 5327(2) *jhaṭṭ-, e.g. H. jhaṭ quickly, Mar. jhaṭ-jhaṭ smartly, Beng. jhaṭ-, jhaṭ-paṭ quickly. DED(S) 1892.

2296 *Ta.* caṭa-caṭ-*ṇal* onom. expr. signifying the sound of falling trees, report of a gun, rattling of stones thrown; caṭa-caṭav-*ṇal* onom. expr. signifying crash, peal of repeated sound; caṭa-puṭ-*ṇal*, caṭār-*ṇal* onom. expr. of crackling noise. *Ma.* caṭa-caṭa crash, peal, descriptive of battle noises. *Ko.* caṭa-r in- to make noise like whipcrack; caṭa-r poṭa-r in-, caṭr poṭr in- to make noise like whipcrack or loud crackling of fire. *Ka.* caṭ sound of wood when suddenly broken or that of an earthen pot when cracking on the fire, a term in imitation of the smacking noise of a whip or of the noise of a smart blow with a cane; caṭa-caṭa, caṭa-paṭa the snapping sound of corn in being parched; caṭal, caṭil imitation of the loud crack of a whip; caṭirane, caṭuku, caṭaku with the noise of a smart blow with a cane or whip. *Koḍ.* caṭ noise of cracking fruit or nut. *Tu.* caṭakka a slapping or cracking sound; caṭacaṭa, caṭapaṭa noise produced as in slapping or cracking a whip; caṭiḷa a cracking sound; caṭuka a snapping sound. *Kol.* saṭ- (saṭṭ-) to shoot with gun. *Kur.* caṭka'ānā, caṭga'ānā to slap in the face (also Bleses and Tiga; Hahn's caṭga'ānā has t mistakenly); caṭcaṭṇā to crackle, give forth a series of small explosions (as fire or loud slaps). *Malt.* caṭ-carre to crackle (as wood in the fire). /MBE 1969, pp. 291-2, no. 14, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4570, *caṭa-, caṭacaṭa-, caṭacaṭāyate. DED(S) 1893.

2297 *Ka.* jaḍi to use threatening language, menace, frighten, blame, urge on by cries. *Tu.* jaḍipini, jaḍipuni, jaḍiyuni to drive cattle; jaḍu fright, shyness; daḍipuni to drive away. *Te.* jaḍiyu to fear, be afraid; jaḍipincu to frighten; jaḍupu fear, fright, dread, alarm. Cf. 2407 *Ta.* caḷai. DED 1895.

2298 *Ka.* jaḍi to wave, brandish as a sword, etc.; to move to and fro. *Tu.* jaḍipuni to shake off. *Te.* jaḍincu to flap or toss about, shake; (K.) jaḍiyu to fly, brandish as a weapon. Cf. 2403 *Go.* jaṭhuttānā. DEDS 357.

2299 *Ka.* jaḍipa the sound or cry of birds. *Te.* saḍi noise. *Kur.* saḍṇā to emit a sound,

ring, clank; saṭā sound, noise. *Malt.* saḍi a sound, voice. DED(S) 1896.

2300 *Ta.* caṭai (-v-, -nt-) to flatten, as the head or point of a nail by repeated blows, clinch, rivet; cāṭu (cāṭi-) to beat, trample, gore, kill, destroy; cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to beat, strike; caṭṭam beating. *Ka.* jaḍi to beat, pound, crush, beat into (as mud into a hole), force in, ram as a cartridge, drive in as a nail; caus. jaḍisu; jaḍata, jaḍita beating, ramming, forcing in as a cartridge, driving in as a nail. *Tu.* jaḍipini, jaḍipuni, jaḍiyuni to ram, stuff, load as firearms; caḍāyisuni to beat, strike, flog; caḍi a whip, stripe. *Te.* saḍincu to pound, beat; saḍimpu pounding, beating; saḍimpulu rice beaten and cleaned; (K.) jaḍiyu to beat, hit. *Pa.* caḍp- (caḍṭ-) to strike, beat, hammer. *Kui* jaṭsa a whip, scourge. *Malt.* jaṭe to shake down, beat down as fruits. DED(S) 1894.

2301 *Ta.* caṭai (-v-, -nt-) to become weary, dispirited, be stunted in growth (as trees, plants); caṭaivu wearisomeness, depression of spirits, dejection. *Ma.* caṭekka to grow thin, lean, weak. *Tu.* caḍpu leanness, thinness. *Kur.* carṇnā (Tiga carṇnā) to become flaccid, flabby (as a plant cut off from the stem), feel or look weak, enervated (through heat, exertion, illness, cares); carṇta'ānā to weaken, debilitate, unnerve. *Malt.* carṇe to wither, be scorched. DEDS 358, and from DED(S) 1930.

2302 *Pa.* caḍuṇ (pl. -gul), (S.) caḍum footprint, trace. *Ga.* (P.) sariṇ (pl. -il) footprint. From DED(S) 63.

2303 *Kol.* saṭṭa shoulder-blade, (SR.) shoulder. *Nk.* saṭṭa back. *Go.* (W. Ph.) saṭṭā, (Tr.) saṭṭā, (G. Mu. S.) haṭṭa, (M. Ma.) aṭṭa, (Ko.) aṭa jaba shoulder (*Voc.* 3326); (ASu.) seṭṭa shoulder-blade. ? *Ma.* caṭṭuvam shoulder-bone (or with 2309 *Ta.* caṭṭukam). Cf. 2764 *Ta.* ceṭṭai. DED(N) 1898.

2304 *Ta.* caṭṭam wooden frame, socket, plan, model, rule, order, regulation, exactness, precision; caṭṭa properly, rightly; caṭṭakam frame, framework; bed, couch; shape, figure, image, body. *Ma.* caṭṭam frame as of a door, window, cot; enclosure, mould, plan, order, proportion, nature, disposition, regulation, rule, law. *Ko.* caṭ rack, poles on roof parallel to roof-tree to hold tiles or thatch; caṭm rule, tribal custom. *Ka.* caṭṭa frame of a cart, bedstead, chair, or picture, bottom or platform of a cart, bier; plan, order, regulation, neatness, fineness; caṭṭu the bottom or platform of a cart. *Tu.* caṭṭa a litter, sort of palanquin, bier, window frame. *Te.* caṭṭamu a frame, a plan, system, arrangement, law, regulation, rule. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) saṭṭa- two pieces of timber at the side of a door; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13102. DED(S) 1899.

2305 *Ta.* caṭṭam sac or gland in the anal pouch of the civet cat. *Ma.* caṭṭam id. DED 1900.

2306 *Ta.* caṭṭi earthen vessel, pan. *Ma.* caṭṭi pot, pan. *Ka.* caṭṭi, ceṭṭi earthen pot or pan; caṭṭe, caṭṭige small earthen pot with a broad mouth. *Tu.* caṭṭi broad-mouthed spittoon, chamber pot. *Te.* caṭṭi earthen pot with a wide mouth. *Koṇḍa* saṭi cooking pot. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4736, 4738, 4739; the items in *DBIA* 158 are re-borrowings from *CDIAL* 4736. DED(S, N) 1901.

2307 *Ta.* caṭṭu destruction, injury, waste; caṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, ruin, kill. *Ka.* caṭṭu destruction. *Tu.* caṭṭu end, dissolution, death, ruin, extinction. DED 1902.

2308 *Ka.* caṭṭu, caṭṭa, caṭṭe flatness, levelness. *Tu.* caṭṭe flat, level; caṭṭe-kallu a flat stone. *Te.* caṭṭu rock. *Pa.* caṭ (pl. caṭṭul) id. *Koṇḍa* saṭu, saṭu-panku flat rock (panku stone). DED(S) 1903, 1904.

2309 *Ta.* caṭṭukam, caṭṭuvam ladle, metal spatula with a long handle for turning and removing a cooked cake. *Ma.* caṭṭukam ladle, metal spoon; ? caṭṭuvam shoulder-bone (or with 2303 Kol. saṭṭa). *Ko.* caṭy go-l iron ladle with flat, round blade, for taking rice from pot. *Ka.* saṭuka, saṭṭu, saṭṭuga, soṭaka ladle, spoon. *Koḍ.* caṭṭuva wooden spoon used for stirring. *Tu.* saṭṭi a kind of wooden ladle; saṭṭuga, taṭṭuga a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice. *Te.* caṭṭuvamu a sort of spoon with a shallow bowl having holes in it. *Ga.* (P.) saṭve ladle. *Koṇḍa* saṭva ladle made of wood for serving soup or curry. *Pe.* haṭva ladle; oar. *Kuwi* (Su.) haṭva ladle. /Cf. Skt. caṭuka- a wooden vessel for taking up fluid; Pkt. (*DNM*; Norman) caṭṭu- wooden spoon; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4575. DED(S, N) 1905.

2310 *Ta.* caṭṭai jacket, coat, gown, cloak, slough of a snake. *Ma.* caṭṭa jacket, bodice, mailcoat, armour. *Ka.* caṭṭe a garment adapted to the body after the European fashion. *Tu.* caṭṭegāre a native who assumes European dress. *Te.* caṭṭa a small sack, jacket, coat. DED 1906.

2311 *Kol.* (Pat., p. 59) saṭṭe mat. *Nk.* saṭṭe id. *Pa.* caṭṭa id. *Ga.* (S.³) saṭṭe id. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4574, *caṭṭa- bamboo matting; (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 1907.

2312 *Pa.* caṭṭ- to roast, set fire; caḍip- (caḍit-) to boil (*tr.*). *Ga.* saṭ- (Oll.) to roast, (S.³) burn. DED 1908.

2313 *Ka.* jaḍḍa nearness, union; jaḍḍakkara one consonant written below another; daḍḍa closeness, union; daḍḍakkara a compound or double consonant; daṇḍe state of being adjoining or close by, vicinity. *Te.* jaḍḍa a compound consonant; (B. also) near, close by, connected with; daṇḍa nearness, proximity, side. DED(S) 1909.

2314 *Ka.* jaḍḍu, jiḍḍu, daḍḍu callosity, a callous spot, wart, scar; daḍḍa a blockhead, a stupid, doltish, ignorant man. *Koḍ.* daḍḍe a dull man; *fem.* daḍḍe; (Shanmugam) daḍḍi

a dull woman. *Tu.* jaḍḍu callosity, hardness as of the skin of the hand, etc., from much use; daḍḍu id.; dull, stupid, idle; daḍḍe a stupid fellow; *fem.* daḍḍi. *Kor.* (M.) jeḍḍi mole (on skin). *Te.* jaḍḍu drowsiness, sluggishness. DED 1910.

2315 *Ta.* aṇil, aṇilam, (Ag., p. 175) aṇiyal, (Koll.) aṇṇattān squirrel. *Ma.* aṇil, aṇṇal, aṇṇān id.; eṇṇūku a variety of mountain squirrel. *Ko.* e-ṇḍl squirrel. *To.* aṇil id. *Ka.* aṇal, aṇil, aḷale, aḷil, aḷul, aḷḷuma, āḷindaki, inaci, (Bark.) caṇila id. *Koḍ.* aṇekoṭṭi id. *Tu.* caṇilu, caṇilu, taṇilu, (B-K. also) aṇilu id. DED(S) 1911.

2316 *Pe.* haṅku straight. *Kui* sena even, level, straight. DEDS 359.

2317 *Ta.* caṇṭu chaff, broken chips of spoilt straw; ? an insect damaging growing crops. *Ma.* caṇṭu chaff; caṇṭi sediment, husks, pepper amenta, dry leaves. ? *Ka.* caṇṭa, caṇṭa extraneous matter separated by straining, sifting, or filtering. DED 1912.

2318 *Ta.* caṇṭai conflict, quarrel, fight, war. *Ma.* caṇṭa quarrel. DEDS 360.

2319 *Pa.* caṇḍp- (caṇḍt-) to open. *Ga.* (Oll.) saṇḍup- (saṇḍut-) id.; (S.³) saṇ- (saṇḍ-) to open (*intr.*); saṇḍp- (saṇḍup-) id. (*tr.*). DED 1913.

2320 *Ma.* caṇṇa buttocks of animals, ham. *Koḍ.* canne buttocks. ? *Ta.* cannam penis; caṇṇu (caṇṇi-) to copulate. DED 1914.

2321 *Ta.* caṇṇakam, ceṇṇakam *Michelia champaca*. *Ma.* cempakam, campakam. *Ka.* sampage, sampige, campaka. *Koḍ.* cappayē-mara campaka tree; cappayē-m-pu- campaka flower. *Tu.* sampigē, sampayi. *Te.* sampēga, campakamu (c, not ts), (B. also) canupakamu (c = ts). /Cf. Skt. campaka; BHS caṇṇaka- (Brough, *BSOAS* 16. 366); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4678. DED 1915.

2322 *Ta.* cati (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill; catāvu (catāvi-) to be shattered or broken, be rotten, decayed; catai (-v-, -nt-) to be bruised, crushed; (-pp-, -tt-) to crush, bruise, mash; tatai (-v-, -nt-) to be shattered, made fruitless; tatar (-v-, -nt-) to be crushed. *Ma.* cata a bruise; catayuka to be bruised, squashed; catekka to squash, crush, pound, bray; catuḷḷuka to be crushed, compressed, beaten into another shape; catukkuka to bruise, macerate; catukku a bruise. *Ko.* cady a murder; pair word with cudy news (cudy cady); cac- (cac-) to hammer with heavy blows, pat, stroke, kill (animal); cac a blow. *To.* toṭx- (toṭxy-) to be squeezed or smashed flat, (person) gets into difficulties; toṭk- (toṭky-) to squeeze or smash flat; toc- (toṭ-) to beat (or with 3089 *Ma.* taykkuka). *Ka.* sadaku to beat; sade, sadi to pound to some extent, bruise, squash, crush; caccu, ceccu, jajju to strike, bruise, crush; tadaku, taduku, tade to strike, beat. *Tu.* cade severe fighting, destruction of life; sadi striking, beating;

sadevuni to get hardened, wear away as an earthen vessel; jajjuni to bruise, squash, pound. *Te.* cadiyu to be crushed or broken; cadupu to crush, kill; cadumu to strike; cadunu even, level. *Pa.* catip- (catit-), (S.) cacip- (cacit-) to trample, kick. DED(S) 1916.

2323 *Ta.* cati (-pp-, -tt-) to deceive; *n.* treachery, perfidy, wiles. *Ma.* cati deceit, treachery; catikka to cheat, circumvent, betray. *Ka.* (Hav.) cadi deceit. *Koḍ.* cadi- (cadip-, cadic-) to cheat. *Tu.* (B-K.) cadi deceit. / ? < Skt. chad- (cf. chadman- deceit). DED 1917.

2324 *Ta.* catir cheapness, low price, frugality; catur cheapness. *Ma.* catir cheap. DED 1918.

2325 *Ta.* catir boundary, limit. *Ma.* atir id. *Ka.* (Gowda) adiri border. *Tu.* adiru, aduru a limit, boundary wall. DED 118, 1919.

2326 *Ta.* catuppu-nilam bog, marshy ground; catuval swampy ground; cetukku mud, mire; cetumpu (cetumpi-) to become damp and moist, be soaked; *n.* mud, mire, thin current of water as of rivers in summer. *Ma.* (Tiiyya) catuppu marsh. *Te.* caduku mud. DEN 33.

2327 *Ta.* catur ability, skill, dexterity; means, contrivance; catir ability, skill, dexterity; greatness, excellence; beauty, loveliness; catiri skilful woman. *Ma.* caturam dexterous, clever, lovely. *Ka.* caduru, ceduru cleverness. *Tu.* cadupu skill, ingenuity, cunning. *Te.* cadurūḍu a clever, able, or capable man; *fem.* cadurālu; ? caduvu to read, study; *n.* reading, learning, education; caduvari scholar. / Cf. Skt. catura- dexterous, clever; charming, agreeable. DED 1920.

2328 *Ta.* cantam beauty, colour, shape, form, pleasure, happiness, manners, habits; antam beauty, comeliness. *Ma.* cantam beauty, elegance; antam beauty. *Ka.* canda, cenda pleasing, beautiful, lovely, charming, propriety, fitness, niceness, beauty; appearance, shape, form, kind, manner; anda fitness, beauty, pleasantness; suitable, nice or good form or manner, array, manner, form, nature, faculty. *Tu.* canda beauty, elegance; anda form, shape, beauty, elegance, handsomeness, symmetry; purport; beautiful, pretty; anda-canda very handsome, pleasant. *Te.* candamu manner, way, state, condition; andamu beauty; andagāḍu a handsome man; *fem.* andakatte; andagincu to look beautiful or nice, appear adorned, be beautiful; andagimpu adorning, ornamenting, beauty. Cf. 2423 *Ka.* cannu. / ? Influenced by Skt. chanda-. DED 1921.

2329 *Pa.* cand- to grow up; candip- (candit-) to make to grow up, bring up, rear. *Ga.* (Oll.) sand- to grow; sandup- (sandut-) to make to grow; (S.) sand- to grow (plants, etc.). DED 1922.

2330 *Ta.* capam, cavam bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea* (< Ka.). ? *To.* tef sp. bamboo used in building. *Ka.* capa bamboo cane. DED(S) 1923.

2331 *Ta.* cappaṭṭai flatness, anything flat; cappaṭi anything flat; cappaḷi (-v-, -nt-) to flatten, be crushed, pressed out of form; cappu (cappi-) to be bent, pressed in; cappai that which is flattened. *Ma.* cappaṭa flat; cippu what is smoothed, flat. *Ka.* cappaṭe, capaṭe, appaṭe flatness, flat; cappaḍi a large flat stone; cappe that which is flattened or pressed down. *Te.* cappi flat, not projecting; cappidi flat, not projecting, snub. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 115) sapaṭ flat. *Koṇḍa* sapaṭam ki- to crush. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sapṭa flat. / Cf. Skt. carpaṭa-, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4696. DED 1924.

2332 *Ta.* cappal refuse of food, leavings. *Ma.* campu leavings, refuse. *Koḷ.* sap- (sapt-) to pour away water from hand-washing. *Pa.* capp- to pour. DED(S) 1925.

2333 *Ka.* sappala, sappuḷ, soppal, soppuḷ, soppuḷa a sound, a noise. *Te.* cappuḍu id.; cappuḍincu to make a noise. DED 1926.

2334 *Ta.* cappu (cappi-) to masticate, chew (as betel or tobacco), mumble in eating, munch, sip, suck; cavaṭṭu (cavaṭṭi-) to chew, masticate, swallow down; cavaḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to chew, munch, suck mother's milk. *Ma.* cappuka to smack the lips, suck, sip, eat whilst working; cava chewing, the sound of it; cavekka to chew; cavaccal chewing. *Ko.* cap- (capy-) to suck repeatedly (as when child sucks breast); ayv- (avc-) to chew. *To.* sop- (sopy-) to suck. *Ka.* capparisu to chuckle or cluck to an animal to urge it on, smack the lips in sipping or supping, produce the peculiar sound of chewing, chew with a noise; cappa-rane the peculiar smacking of the lips by which peasants stop their cattle, chuckling; jabbu, jabbisu to suck. *Koḍ.* caveⁿ- (caveⁿmp-, caveⁿnt-) to chew; (Nalknad dialect) cayeⁿ- (cayeⁿmp-, cayaⁿnt-) id.; (Shanmugam) caymp chewing. *Tu.* capparipuni to smack the lips; capacapa a noise made with the mouth as a pig in eating. *Te.* capparincu to smack, suck with a noise; (K.) cappu to smack, suck, smack with noise. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 171) savseng to chew. *Nk.* savs- id. *Pa.* cavl-, cal-, (S.) calv- id. *Ga.* (S.³) savl- (salv-, saluv-) id. *Go.* (Ko.) alv- id. (< *avl-, with metathesis of -vl- to -lv- as in *Pa.* *Ga.*; *Voc.* 91); (ASu.) jala- id. *Malt.* cap-captre to smack, chomp; cotype to chew (as sugarcane). *Br.* cap-cap kanning to smack the tongue against the roof of the mouth in eating. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4675, *cappayati, Pali cappeti chews, capucapukāra- making the sound of chewing; MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 15, for areal etymology. DED(S, N) 1927.

2335 *Ta.* cappāṇi clapping hands. *Ko.* capaṭ noise of hand-clap. *Ka.* capparisu, cappalisu to slap, pat; cappaṭe, cappaḷi, cappaḷe clapping the hands; tappaliṣu to clap

the hands. *Tu.* cappali clapping the hands; cappalipuni to clap the hands. *Te.* cappaṭa a slap of the hand, the hand held with fingers fully extended, the flat of the hand; cappaṭincu to clap, slap; cappaṭlu (*pl.*) clapping of the hands; camaru, camuru to slap with the open hand; (K.) capparincu to pat, stroke with the hand. *Nk.* capaṭ a slap. *Go.* (Ma.) capur, (A.) cāṭṭa, (Ko.) cāpoṛ a blow with the hand, slap (*Voc.* 1284). *Mand.* hapaṛ a slap. *Kui* japka japka vēpa to slap, beat with open hand. *Kuwi* (Su.) sapoṛ a slap. Cf. 157 *Ta.* appu. / Cf. Skt. capeṭā- a slap with the open hand; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4673, 4696. DED(S, N) 1928(a).

2336 *Te.* cappuna quickly, at once, promptly. *Go.* (W.) japne, (Ph.) jhap, (Ko.) jappe, japi quickly (*Voc.* 1390). *Kur.* capnā (cappayas) to hurry.

2337 *Ta.* cappai that which is insipid or tasteless; capp-enal onom. expr. signifying insipidity; cappaṭṭai flatness, emptiness, hollowness. *Ma.* cappaṭṭa vapid, flat, insipid. *Ko.* cap, capi-ly tastelessness of broth without salt. *Ka.* cappage, sappage, sappane flat, vapid, insipid, dull, inert; insipidity, etc.; cappe, sappe flatness, insipidness, state of being spiritless, dull, flat, inert, etc. *Koḍ.* cappe tasteless, insipid. *Tu.* cappaṭu tasteless, insipid, bad, worthless; cappè tasteless, vapid, unsavoury; jaulè, jembè tasteless, insipid. *Te.* cappa tasteless, insipid, vapid, flat, dull; cappāgā tastelessly, insipidly; cappana tastelessness, insipidity; cappani tasteless, insipid, flat, dull; cappiḍi insipid, tasteless, saltless. *Nk.* sappe tasteless, insipid. *Pa.* capre id. *Ga.* (Oll.) sapre id.; (S) saprēṭi, saprā, (S.³) sappan id. *Konḍa* (BB) sapra insipid. *Kuwi* (Su.) hapili, (Isr.) hapli id., saltless. / Cf. Skt. capaṭa- arasaḥ (*Hem. Uṇ.* 142), Mar. sapak insipid, unsavory, wanting the requisite saltiness or sweetness, Konk. cappo flat, insipid. DED(S) 1929.

2338 *Ta.* cappai that which is weak, lean, emaciated, useless, despicable, mean; cavu (-pp-, -tt-) to become tired, become weak, emaciated, fail (as a crop), fall flat (as a crop), lose crispness; cavutam fatigue (as of mind), weakness, emaciation. *Ka.* jabbala, jabbalu state of being weak, infirm or frail from old age, that of being soft or pulpy as of a ripe fruit, that of being relaxed or slack as of female's breast; jabbu weakness, frailty, softness, pulpiness, relaxed state, slackness. *Tu.* jabbu hollow, empty within, not solid, old, infirm; jabbe an old man; jabbi, jabbu an old woman, a hag; jabulu slack. *Te.* jabbu illness, sickness, indisposition, weakness, backwardness, pooriness, slowness, sluggishness; weak, poor, bad, no good, inferior, defective, meagre, shabby, slow, sluggish, flat, dull. *Go.* (ASu.) sappūr lean, thin. *Konḍa* sapur being lean, skinny; sapurti lean, skinny. DED(S, N) 1930.

2339 *Ta.* cappai hips, haunch, shoulder blade; ceppu hip; appu thigh. *Ka.* cappe the hip bone; (UNR) jabbe the outer side of the thigh. *Te.* jabba shoulder, outer side of the thigh. *Pa.* (S.) jabba shoulder. *Go.* (Ko.) jaba, in: aṭa jaba shoulder (*Voc.* 3326). *Konḍa* zeba id. DED(S) 1931.

2340 *Ta.* cappai a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to run smoothly in a sandy road, rafter, a chip of wood. *Te.* (B.) cappa a wedge, a spar of wood placed for the wheels of a car to pass over in a sandy road. DED 1932.

2341 *Ta.* avi (-v-, -nt-) to ferment (as decayed fruit, vegetable matter, manure heaps); avical that which is decayed. *Ma.* aviyuka to rot, spoil (as fruits laid on a heap); avikka, amikka to produce rotting (as of fruits for distillation). *Ka.* avi to rot, be spoiled, damaged. *Te.* (K.) aviyu to rot. *Nk.* (Ch.) sam- to be rotten. *Pa.* cam- to go bad, become rotten; camip- (camit-) to make to go rotten. *Ga.* (Oll.) sam- to become rotten; (S.) cammi cen- to rot (as fruit); (S.³) ? savur rheum of the eyes. *Go.* (Ch.) sav-, (Tr.) sowwānā, (Ph.) savvānā, sauvānā, (SR.) sovānā, (Mu.) hav-, (Ma.) av- to be rotten, go bad (food, eggs) (*Voc.* 3357). *Konḍa* sab- (-it-) to rot and produce an offensive smell (as cooked rice, etc.). *Pe.* hab- (hapt-) to go bad. *Mand.* hab- to decay. *Kuwi* (Isr.) hap- to be rotten; (Mah.) jabbar gandā bad smell. *Kur.* cāwārnā to get an unpleasant taste. Cf. 267 *Ta.* avi, 2343 *Ta.* camai, and 2424 *Kur.* canxnā. DED(S) 1933.

2342 *Ta.* camai (-v-, -nt-) to be made, constructed, formed, get ready, prepare (oneself), be suitable, commence, mature, attain puberty; (-pp-, -tt-) to create, do, perform, get ready, prepare, cook; camaiyppu action, effort; camaiyal cooking, cooked food; camaiyvu state, situation; cavatari (-pp-, -tt-) to acquire, get ready, behave agreeably; cavarapai preparedness. *Ma.* camayam getting ready for a grand occasion, equipment, dress and ornaments, preparation, mien and manner, stocking a garden; camayuka to get ready, dress well, assume a shape, be matured, grow, become; camekka to prepare, cook, produce an effect; camayikka to equip, stock a garden. *Ka.* sama getting ready, preparation, readiness; samanisu, savanisu to grow ready or prepared, be acquired, found, got or gained, be brought about, come about, occur, become; prepare, cause to get, apply to; samantu beauty, grace; beautifully, nicely; samaru, savaru to make proper, fit, neat or beautiful, trim; *n.* trim, decoration; savasu to make ready, prepare; same, save to be made ready, be prepared, be carried out, be made; make ready, prepare, make; savarape, samvarape, saurape preparing, making ready, procuring of materials. *Te.* sama-kattu to be ready; make ready; savara good, suitable, flat, level; savarapa, savarana, savaranamu equipment, stuff, material, beauty, elegance,

neatness, correction, rectification, setting right; *savarani*ncu to set right, put in order, rectify, equip; *savarani* beautiful, elegant, neat; *savarincu*, *savarucu* to adjust, trim, put in order, arrange, correct; *savarinta*, *savarimpu* putting in order, etc.; *savarillu* to be proper or suitable. *Kol.* *savaril-* (*savarilt-*) to make oneself ready, (SR.) dress; *savarip-* (*savaript-*) to make ready (*tr.*). Cf. 162 *Ta.* *amar* and 271 *Ta.* *avucu*. DED(N) 1934(a).

2343 *Ta.* *camai* (-v-, -nt-) to be consumed, destroyed, finish (*tr.*); (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy; *camaivu* destruction. *Ma.* *cavati* consumption. *Ko.* *cam-* (*camd-*) to be finished, spent; (*camt-*) to finish. *Ka.* same, save, *savi* to be destroyed, be consumed, wear away, be abraded, pass away (as time), decline in strength; *samisu*, *samayisu*, *savisu*, *savayisu* to make to wear away, etc.; *savar* to perish. *Tu.* *savipuni* to abrade. *Te.* *samayu* to die, perish, be destroyed; *samayincu* to kill, destroy; *camaru* to kill. *Go.* (SR.) *javukānā*, (M. S.) *havk-*, (Mu.) *havk-*, *hovk-*, (Ma. Ko.) *avk-* to kill (*Voc.* 1407); (LuS.) *houkto* id. Cf. 267 *Ta.* *avi* and 2341 *Ta.* *avi*. DED 1935.

2344 *Ta.* *campaṭam* cloth. *Ma.* *campaṭam* very dirty cloth. DED 1936.

2345 *Ka.* *jambāra* affair, business. *Tu.* *jambāra* id. DED(S) 1937.

2346 *Ta.* *campā* a superior kind of paddy. *Ma.* *campā* id. *Ka.* *sambe-nellu* id. *Te.* *sambāvu*, (VPK) *sāmba* (*samba*, *sāmbam*), *sāmbaru* (*sambaru-*, *sambhava-*, *sambhāvu-*) a fine sort of rice. DED(S) 1938.

2347 *Ta.* *campu* elephant grass, *Typha elephantina*; *sola* pith; *campañ-kōrai* elephant grass; *caṇpu* elephant grass; a species of sedge grass. *Ka.* *jambu* a kind of reed or sedge, *T. angustifolia* L.; ? *āpu* elephant grass, *T. elephantina* Roxb.; ? *joṇḍu* elephant grass. *Te.* *jambu* a bulrush, sedge. DED(S) 1939.

2348 *Ta.* *campai* fish. *Ma.* *campa* a fish, boat-load of fishes. DED 1940.

2349 *Ta.* *cammaṭṭi* smith's large hammer, sledge; *cammaṭṭi-kkūṭam* hammer for beating metal into plates or thin leaves. *Ma.* *cammaṭṭi-kūṭam* id. *To.* *somoṭy* hammer. *Ka.* *cammaṭ-(ṭ)ige* sledge hammer. *Tu.* *camatige* id. *Te.* *sammaṭa* id. DED 1941.

2350 *Ta.* *cammapam*, *cappanam* sitting cross-legged. *Ma.* *cammapam* id. DED 1942.

2351 *Ka.* *say* to cease, be quieted, be stilled; *saytu* cessation, ceasing from action, rest, ease, quiet, stillness, silence; *saypu* cessation, quiet, stillness; *saddu* (*sg.*), *saddi* (*pl.*) cease! stop! (verb used in the imperative only); *sasane*, *sasine* still, uttering no sound, motionless; *savagisu* to cease, become quiet, still. *Tu.* (B-K.) *sairu*, *hairu*, *tairu*, *airu* to wait, stop, be patient. Cf. 2458 *Kol.* *say-*.

2352 (a) *Ta.* *carakka* quickly, speedily. *Ka.* *sarakkane* swiftly; *sarasarane* quickly, hastily. *Te.* *saraga* quickly, rapidly, soon; *saragu* quickness, swiftness, speed. *Go.* (Mu.) *carkne* immediately (*Voc.* 1289). / Cf. Skt. *srāk* quickly, speedily, instantly. MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 17, for areal etymology for *Ka.* *sarasarane*, with reference to some items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13257, *sarasara-* moving hither and thither.

(b) *Ka.* *caccara* haste, with haste; *ceccara* quickness, quickly; *caccariga*, *ceccariga* a zealously active, restless, quick man. *Tu.* *caccara* haste, speed, hurry. *Te.* *ceccera* quickly, speedily.

(c) *Ta.* *caratṭ-eṇal* onom. expr. of moving quickly; *caratṭu-caratṭ-eṇal* onom. expr. of swishing, rushing sound as of air in motion. *Ko.* *carat* pair-word with *cadm* sound, noise (*cadm carat*).

(d) *Ka.* *jaṛṛane* quickly, rushingly. *Tu.* *jarra* suddenly, quickly. *Te.* *jaṛṛuna* quickly. DED (S) 1943.

2353 *Ta.* *carakku* goods, articles of merchandise, gold, solid worth, ability, curry-stuffs, spices, medicinal substances. *Ma.* *carakku* merchandise, cargo, different movables or valuable articles as cloths, jaggery, or drugs. *Ko.* *cark* spices for curry. *Ka.* *saraku*, *sarku* goods, things, commodities, merchandise, cargo, different valuable articles as cloths, minerals, etc.; *saraku* esteem, regard, care. *Tu.* *saraku* articles, goods, commodity; *caraku*, *caraku* merchandise, articles, goods, cargo. *Te.* *saraku* an article, commodity, thing, ornament, jewel, trinket; care, heed, regard. *Konḍa* *sarku* materials. *Kuwi* (S.) *harku* thing, instrument, furniture, jewels; *hārka* things (*pl.* also *harkunga*); (F.) *harkū* jewelry, thing; (Isr.) *harku* implements. DED 1944.

2354 *Ta.* *caracara* (-pp-, -tt-) to be rough of surface; *caracarappu* roughness of surface or edge; *caruccarai* roughness, ruggedness; *caral*, *caral*, *caralai* gravel, laterite; *curacura* (-pp-, -tt-) to be rough, have a rough surface; *curacurappu* roughness as of woollen cloth. *Ma.* *caral*, *carakkallu* gravel. *Ka.* (Hav.) *caralu* small rounded pebbles. *Tu.* *caratē* what is coarse, leavings or stalks; *jari* grit, granule, sand. *Kui* *srogu* a rough surface, coarse sand or pebbles; rough, coarse, uneven; *jrogu* rough, gravelly; *srogu* *srogu inba* to be rough, coarse, uneven, pebbly; *srāmbu* gravel. Cf. 3097 *Ta.* *taricu*. DED 1945.

2355 *Ta.* *cara-car-eṇal* onom. expr. of (a) rustling, as of dry leaves, (b) gliding along, moving quickly without impediment; *caracara* to rustle, as dry leaves; *caracarappu* rustling; *caruku* dried leaf. *Ma.* *sara* a rustling sound. *Ko.* *car cur in-* to make noise as of a snake's motion; *carn*, *cari-l*, *curi-l* with the noise of a snake's motion, glidingly; *cor cor in-* (*id-*), *cork cork in-* (*id-*) to make noise in walking over fallen leaves. *Ka.* *sara sara* the sound of rustling (produced by snakes,

birds, etc., in leaves, bushes, etc.). /MBE 1969, p. 292, no. 16, for areal etymology, with reference to some items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13257, with other items added, e.g. Pali *sarasaram* a rustling sound, BHS *sarasarāyate* rustles (of garlands). DED(N) 1946.

2356 *Ta. caraṭu* twisted thread, cord, twine, a necklet of plaited gold thread, gold, silver, or cotton thread, nose-ring of bullocks, chain as of mountains, row; stratagem, trick. *Ma. caraṭu* cord, string (esp. nuptial), bow-string, measuring line. *Ko. carḍ* flat neck-band closely fitting. *Te. trāḍu* cord, rope, twine, string, thread. *Kol. tā-ḍ* rope. *Nk. tāṛ* id. DED 1947.

2357 *Nk. jaran*, in: *tāk-jaran* father (cf. 3152). *Go. (Mu. G.) haral* a term affixed to names of relationship when referred to 3rd person, to denote respect; *fem. hari* (*Voc.* 3524; cf. 273 *Ta. avvai*, *Go. avhari*, etc.). DEDS 361.

2358 *Ta. carappaṇi* gold neck-chain inlaid with diamonds; *carappaḷi* id., gold necklet. *Ma. sarappaḷi* a gold chain of several rows round the neck. *Ko. carpeylg* woman's neck-chain. *Ka. sarapaṇi*, *sarapaḷi*, *sarpaḷi* a chain, a kind of collar or necklace. *Tu. sarapaḷi*, *sarapaṇi*, *sarpaḷi*, *sarapoḷi* a chain of any metal. *Te. (B.) sarapaṇi*, *sarapini*, *sarapeṇi*, *saraphaṇi* an ornament of gold chains of two or more folds. DED 1948.

2359 *Ta. aravu*, *aravam*, *ara*, *arā* snake. *Ma. aravu*, *aravam* serpent. *Te. trācu* id. *Ga. (S.³) tāsu* krait. *Go. (Tr.) tarāsh*, (*W.*) *tarās*, (*Ch.*) *taranj* (*pl. tarask*) (*M.*) *taras*, *tārs*, (*A. Mu.*) *taras*, (*Ma.*) *tārs*, (*S.*) *taras(u)* snake (*Voc.* 1665); (*LuS.*) *turashee* cobra. *Koṇḍa saras(u)* snake. *Pe. rāc* id. *Manḍ. trehe* id. *Kui srāsu* (*pl. srāska*), (*Mah.*) *srācu* id. *Kuwi (F.) rācū* (*pl. rāska*) id.; (*Su.*) *rācu* id., in: *nāgarācu* cobra; (*S.*) *rācu* snake, snail. Cf. 2360 *Ta. cari*. /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *sarāhaya*-snake. DED(S) 1949.

2360 *Ta. cari* (-v-, -nt-) to slip away, slide down, roll, tumble, stumble down, give way, yield, lean, incline, be aslant, slope; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to slip or roll, topple, pour down, make slant, incline; *n. declivity*, slope of a mountain; *carivu* sliding, rolling, slipping down, slope, declivity; *carukku* (*carukki*-) to slip; *caruvu* (*caruvi*-) to slip away, slide down; *n. declivity*, steep side of a rock; *caruval* sloping, slope. *Ma. cariyuka* to slide, slip, roll down, lean, bend; *carikka* to bend, make to lean sideways, lower a vessel, pour; *carippikka* to cause to lean; *cariccal* a low shed, side-room; *carivu*, *caru* inclination, slope, bending; *carkuka* to glide, slide; *arikka* to creep as snakes, worms. *Ko. jarv-* (*jard-*) to slip and fall, slide down a slope; (*jart-*) to cause to slip and fall; *jag-* (*jagy-*) (solid thing) budges from place. *Ka. sari* to move, go, go or move to one side, move out of place, slide, go to the right or left, slip, fall down, run off, run

away; put on one side; *n. sliding*, etc., flight, state of being aside, precipice, deep ravine; *sari* steep precipice; *jari* to slip or fall, slide, collapse, slip away; *n. ravine*; *jaragu*, *jarigu*, *jarugu* to slip, slide, roll down, move aside, elapse (time); *saraku*, *saruku* to slip, slide, move aside, give place, yield; *jaggu* to bend down (as a tree with fruit), bend in (as a roof with weight), sink (as a wall); sink, be diminished, grow less (as the water of a river); *n. bending*. ? *Koḍ. tari-* (*tariv-*, *tariñj-*) to bend to one side (*intr.*); (*tarip-*, *taric-*) id. (*tr.*). *Tu. saraku* get out of the way! step aside!; *sarkiyuni* to get out of the way, submit; *jariyuni* to fall or slip down; *jari* precipice, slope; *jaggē* stooping, bending. *Te. jaragu*, *jarugu* to pass, elapse (time), occur, be current or usual, come to pass, slide, glide, slip, creep, crawl, move on, be slippery; *jarapu* to spend or pass (time), push or move forward; *jaringincu* to conduct, carry on, perform; *jaruguḍu* slipping, sliding; *caruguḍu* a sledge, hurdle, drag; ? *s(r)aggu* to decrease, grow less, be diminished, abate, sink, go down; *cari*, *cariya* cliff, precipice, side of a hill or mountain. *Kol. (SR.) jarāg-* to slip. *Kuwi (S.) jarginai* to occur. *Malt. jarqe* to be dropped, fall; *jarqtre* to drop, let fall. Cf. 2359 *Ta. aravu* and 2482 *Ta. cāru*. DED(S) 1950.

2361 *Ma. cariku*, *caru* a little fish. *Tu. caru*, *caruva* a small fish; *taru* a small kind of fish. DEDS 362.

2362 *Ko. art-* (*arty-*) to pursue (men, game, etc.). *Pa. carp-* (*cart-*) to drive. *Ga. (Oll.) sarp-* (*sart-*) to drive, chase; (*S.*) *sarc-* (*sart-*) to chase. DED(S) 1952.

2363 *Kui srahpa* (*sraht-*) to be acid, sour; *srapka* (< *srap-p-*; *srakt-*) to be brackish; (*K.*) *srāpi* sour. *Kuwi (S.) hapne* pungent. DEDS 364.

2364 *Go. (Mu.) harva* udder (*Voc.* 3529); (*LuS.*) *rawa* id. *Kui jrāmbu* (*pl. jrāpka*) id.; *sṛāngu* (*pl. sṛāka*, *sṛākaka*) (*K.*) *sṛāngu* (*pl. sṛākaka*) breast. *Kuwi (Su.) rāngu*, (*F.*) *rāngū*, (*S.*) *rāngu* id. ? *Kol. (SR.) sakkā* breast; (*Kin.*) *sakk* chest; (*Kamaleswaran*). DEDS(N) 365.

2365 *Ta. calakai* a grain measure = $\frac{1}{3}$ poti or a bullock load = 60 to 80 measures; land sufficient in extent for sowing one calakai of paddy. *Ko. calg* a grain measure. *Ka. solage*, *solige*, *sollage*, *sollige* a measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a kudava or of a baḷla. *Te. salaka* a small sack; $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the measure called tūmu. DED 1954.

2366 *Ta. calacala* onom. expr. of purling as of water; *cala-cal-ēnal* onom. expr. of rustling as of dried leaves, sounding as of drizzling rain; *calacala* (-pp-, -tt-) to rustle, be talking incessantly. *Ma. calacalā* the jingle of bells. *Tu. calacala* a noise in wading through water, as children make while playing. *Te. calacala* the rippling of a current or streamlet, the noise of falling leaves, etc. /MBE 1969,

p. 292, no. 18, for areal etymology, including also 2405 *Ta. cala-cal-enal*, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5002, *chala-, e.g. H. chalchalānā to move with a rustling sound, make a rippling sound, etc. DED 1955.

2367 *Ka. calame, calime, calume, calme, cilume* an orifice, a bore, small pit, hole dug in the dry bed of a river or a dried-up tank, spring of water or a fountain head. *Tu. cilimbi, cilimè, cilmè* a small tank. *Te. celama* hole or pit dug for water in the dry bed of a river or rivulet, etc. *Kuwi* (S) *salma* well. ? *Br. kal* place where water collects, water-hold (or < H. *khāl* creek, inlet, canal, river, trench; cf. MBE 1961b, pp. 377-8). Cf. 2373 *Ka. jalugu*. DED(S) 1956.

2368 *Ta. calavai* bleaching or washing of cloth, washed cloth. *Ka. salave* washing and bleaching new cotton cloth. *Te. caluva* washing, bleaching, a washed or bleached cloth. DED 1957.

2369 *Ta. calāpam, cilāpam* pearl-fishery. *Ma. salāpam, śilāpam* id. *Te. salāpamu* id. DED 1958.

2370 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-), *callu* (calli-) to sift; *callāṭai* sieve. *Ma. calikka* to sift; *callāṭa* a large sieve. *Ka. jallisu* to sift; *jallaḍi, jallaḍe, jalade, jarade* sieve. *Te. jallincu* to sift; *jalleda* sieve. *Go.* (S.) *jaloṭ(a)*, (Ko.) *jaloṭ*, (G.) *sāliri*, (Mu.) *cōliṭ, sōliṭ*, (Ma.) *jōli* sieve (*Voc.* 1370, 1404). *Pe. hānel* id. *Kui sāleri* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *hāni ki-* to sift. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4771, 4772. DED(S) 1959.

2371 *Ta. cali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be weary, become exhausted; *calippu* weariness, languor. *Ma. calikka* to become tired; *calippu* fatigue. DED 1960.

2372 *Te. cali cima* a sort of black ant. *Kol. salli sima* white ant. DEDS 366.

2373 *Ka. jalugu* place where water drops or oozes. *Pa. jalug, jalub* place where water oozes. *Kuwi* (S) *jalla* spring. *Kur. jalka'ānā* (of the rains) to percolate and soak the ground thoroughly, so that in low-lying spots water oozes out or opens new springs; *refl.-pass. jalkārnā*. Cf. 2367 *Ka. calame*. DED(S) 1961.

2374 *Ta. alai* (-pp-, -tt-) to beat, slap. *Go.* (Mu.) *hal-*, (L.) *halāsnā* to beat; (Mu.) *halhi-halha ā-* to exchange blows (*Voc.* 3531); (LuS.) *halsnā* to beat. DEDS 367.

2375 *Kur. calki* a special kind of grass from which brooms are made; a broom. *Malt. celaki* a broom made of grass. DEDS 368.

2376 *Pe. calpori* temple (of head). *Mand. halpuṛi* id. DEDS 369.

2377 *Tu. selè* chink, crack, flaw as in a stone. *Te. selagu, selayu*, (K. also) *selāgu, celagu, celavu* to cut; *sela* hole. *Kur. calxnā* to open, uncover; *calxrnā* to open (*intr.*). *Malt. calge* to split or break open; *calgro*

torn asunder. *Br. caling, calēnging* to become cracked, split. DED 1962.

2378 *Ka. calla, cella* great mirth, fun, jest, smiling, laughter; *callavāḍu* to frolic, sport, gambol; *callāṭa, cellāṭa* sport, fun. *Te. cellāṭamu* sport, play, toying; *cellāḍu* to sport, play, frolic; *ceral-āḍu* to sport, play, roam about for pleasure; *ceral-āṭamu* sport, play, roaming for pleasure. DED 1963.

2379 *Ta. callaṭam* short drawers. *Ma. callaṭam* id. *Ko. calaḷm, calm*, (Kurgō-j and Me-na-r dialects) *colaḷm, co-ḷm* perineal cloth. *Ka. caḍḍi, caṇaka, caṇṇa, ceṇṇa* breeches which reach only to the middle of the thighs; *callāṇa, cal(a)ṇa, collana, colṇa* drawers or breeches of different length. *Tu. callāṇa, callāṇa* short breeches reaching only to the middle of the thighs. *Te. callāḍamu, ceḍḍi* short trousers reaching only to the knee or the middle of the thigh. / Cf. Skt. *caṇḍā-taka*, *calanaka* a short petticoat, Pkt. (*DNM*) *caṇḍātaka* id., Mar. *caḍḍi* short underwear, *colṇā* short breeches and drawers. DED(S) 1964.

2380 *Ma. callam* boatman's pole. *Ka. jallu* id. *Tu. jalla* id. DED 1965.

2381 *Ta. calli* small pieces of stone or glass, potsherd, small chips as of stone, rubble, small flat shells used for lime, small copper coin. *Ma. calli* chip, potsherds, copper cash. *Ka. jalli* broken stone, metal. *Tu. calli* chip, potsherd; *jalli* broken stones. *Te. jalli* road metal, broken stone. *Pa. jalub* small stone chips. DED 1966.

2382 *Ma. calli* a kind of grass or reed. *Tu. calli* a reed, a kind of grass. DED 1967.

2383 *Ka. jalle, jarave* a bamboo pole; a sugar-cane. *Koḍ. jalle* cane of sugar. DED 1968.

2384 *Ta. callu* (calli-) to sprinkle water. *Ka. callu, cel, cellu, celaṅku* to scatter, pour out, shed, spill; *callisu, cellisu* to cause to scatter, etc.; *calaku, calaṅku, calaṅgu* to let go from the hand, discharge, throw away; *jellane* with a violent gush (of water); *cale, caleya, calaka, calaya, caliya* sprinkling. *Koḍ. cell-* (celli-) to throw away (liquid), scatter (grain). *Tu. calluni* to spill, shed (*intr.*); *celluni* to sprinkle, spill, shed; spill (*intr.*), drop; *cellāṭa* scattering, spilling. *Te. callu* to sprinkle, scatter, strew, spread, cast or throw loosely, sow; *callakamu* sprinkling, watering, irrigation; *jallu* rain, a shower, spray of rainwater, etc.; *v.i. = callu*. *Nk. sall-* to sprinkle. *Pa. cal-* (rain) falls in a shower. *Ga.* (S.) *jall-* to sow seed, scatter. *Go.* (S.) *jall-* to strain water from boiled rice; (Ko.) *jall-* to swill with water (*Voc.* 1403); (Koya Su.) *all-* to sprinkle (water). *Kuwi* (S.) *jallinai* to scatter; (Isr.) *jall-* (-it-) to throw out liquids. DED(S, N) 1969.

2385 *Ta. cavaṭi* ornament for the neck consisting of three or more gold cords, ear

ornament worn by women; *cavaḷi* a kind of necklace for women. *Ma. cavaṭi* a peculiar neck ornament, a kind of ear-rings. DED(S) 1971.

2386 *Ta. cavaṭu* fuller's earth, earth impregnated with soda, alkaline soil, sediment; *cavar* brackishness. *Ma. cavar* astringent; *cavarkka* to have an astringent or unripe taste. *Ka. cavuḷu, savuḷu, savaḷu* brackishness. *Tu. cavuḷu, cavuḷu* brackish, saline; *tabaṭu* unsavoriness, acerbity; *tabaṭuni* to be unpalatable to the taste (cf. 2396(a)). *Te. cauḍu* fuller's earth; (B.) *cavaka* brackishness. Cf. 2674(b) *Ta. uvar*. / Cf. *Mar. saul, saul* rather brackish. DED(S) 1972.

2387 *Ta. cavaṭṭu* (*cavaṭṭi*-) to destroy, ruin (as a town), kill, beat, tread upon, trample; (NTD) *camuṭṭ-* to tread on. *Ma. caviṭṭuka* to kick, tread; *caviṭṭikka* to cause to tread on; *caviṭṭu, cavaṭi* a kick. *Koḍ. cavṭ-* (*cavṭi*-) to step on; *cavṭi* footprint. Cf. 2695 *Ta. cuvaṭu*. DED 1973.

2388 *Ka. savaṭu, savuṭu, sauṭu, sōṭu* ladle, spoon. *Tu. sauṇṭu, sauṭu* id. ? *Go.* (SR. Ch. Ph.) *sukkur*, (Tr. Ch.) *sukkur*, (W.) *sukur*, (Mu.) *hukkur*, (M.) *hukur*, (Ma.) *ukkur* id. (*Voc.* 3433; or with 2728 *Tu. sūri*). DEDS(N) 370.

2389 *Ka. savaru* to rub in or apply to (as water, oil, medicine, polish or ashes), convey with a stick, knife, etc., any sticky substance to a vessel by rubbing the substance off on its brim; *savarisu* to have applied to, etc. *Te. camuru* oil, any oily or unctuous substance; *v.b.* (also *carumu*) to smear, daub, rub as with an oil, etc., apply; (B.) *javaru* to apply, put on (medicine, etc.); (Inscr.) *samaru* ghee. DED 1974.

2390 *Ko. cavr-* (*cavry-*) to cut down a whole collection of standing plants, bushes, etc. *Ka. savaru* to cut off the side branches of a branch of a tree, the branches of a bush or bamboo, or the bark of a tree; diminish prominence of the soil by cutting away a little at a time, chip, cut, cut down; *caus. savarisu. Tu. tavuruni, tauruni* to strip off as the leaves of a tree, cut away any leaves or brushwood, clear a bush; (B-K.) *taberu, saberu* to chop off, trim. DED 1975.

2391 *Ta. aval* rice obtained from fried paddy by pestling it; *avai* (-pp-, -tt-) to pound in a mortar, crush, cuff, prod; *avaiyal* well-husked rice. *Ma. avil* rice bruised and dried; *avekka* to beat rice; *aval* flattened rice obtained from paddy by pestling it. *Ko. kac av-* (*avt-*) to pestle (millet) second time; *aky av-* (*avt-*) to pestle (millet) third time. *To. af-* (*aft-*) to pound with light strokes; *ofil* puffed rice. *Ka. aval* pound, beat; *n.* pounding, beating in a mortar; (also *aval-akki*) rice bruised and crushed. *Koḍ. avl-akki* rice fried and each grain pounded flat. *Tu. abepuni, abeyuni, abeccuni* to beat or pound rice. *Kol. (Kin.) cavli* mortar. *Nk. savli* id. *Nk.*

(*Ch.*) *savli* id. *Pa. cavil* id.; *cavkol* (*pl. cav-kocil*) pestle. *Ga. (Oll.) savul* mortar; *savkol* pestle; (S.) *savvul* mortar; *savkōl* pestle. ? *Go. (W. Ph.) sahki*, (Tr.) *sāhki*, (*Ch.*) *sahki*, (A. Y.) *cahki*, (G. Mu.) *hahki*, (Ma.) *ahki*, *a'ki*, (Ko.) *ahk* id. (*Voc.* 3363; or with 2799 *Koṇḍa sonki, Pe. henki*). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4749, **cāmala-*, **cāvala-* husked rice (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(S, N) 1976.

2392 *Ta. cavalai* leanness of an infant not fed on mother's milk, tenderness, immaturity; *cavaṅku* (*cavaṅki-*) to become lean, emaciated, shrink, subside, faint, languish; *cavu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become weak, be emaciated; *cāvi* withered crop, blighted or empty grain; *cāvaṭṭai* withered grain, chaff, emaciated person, dried betel leaves. *Ma. cavala* empty corn, hollowness, leanness; *cāvi, cāgi* empty grain, blighted corn; cankerworm, palmerworm; *cāṭa* seedless, empty as husk. *Ko. jag-* (*jagy-*) to become lean; *jalv-* (*jald-*) to become lean and stringy with old age (*jalv-* < **javi-*). *Tu. (B-K.) cavuḷi* old. *Te. (B.) cavile* leanness, thinness; *cavile-pōyina* lean, thin as an infant; *sāvi* a blasted stalk of withered corn. DEDS 1977.

2393 *Ta. caval* (*cavalv-*, *cavaṇṭ-*) to bend (*intr.*), be supple (as the arms of a fencer); *cavaṭṭu* (*cavaṭṭi*-) to bend (*tr.*), twist. *Ma. cavāluka* to be flexible. DED 1978.

2394 *Ta. cavali* cloth, piece-goods. *Ma. cavali* any cloth. *Ka. javali* cloth of any kind. *Tu. javali, jauli* cloth. *Te. javali* cloths, drapery. DED 1879.

2395 *Ta. cavaru* rubbish, sweepings. *Ma. cavaru, cavar* green leaves and rubbish used as manure, sweepings; *cavar-ila* dried leaves. *To. tofir* afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo) (or with 2400 *Ta. cavvu*). DED 1980.

2396 (a) *Ta. cavi* taste. *Ko. cayv* taste left in mouth for food just eaten. *Ka. savi, saṃvi* that has taste, that is palatable, savoury, sweet or nice; taste, sweetness; *savi, save* to test by eating, taste, eat; *savigāra* a man who creates pleasant feelings, a jocosely or witty man, etc.; *savisu* to cause to taste or eat; *saviha* taste, flavour. *Tu. sabi, savi* flavour, taste; palatable, sweet; *sabipuni* to taste, try the flavour; *savipuni* to be tasteful, savoury, sweet; *tabi* flavour, taste, savoury, delicious; *tabipuni* to appease (as the appetite); *tabaṭuni* to remain as an aftertaste (cf. 2386). *Te. cavi* taste; *cavi-gonu* to taste. *Kol. savvi* sweet. *Nk. savad* id.

(b) *Ta. cuvaṭu* sweetness, taste; *cuvaṭan* person of refined taste; *cuvai* (-pp-, -tt-) to taste, eat, chew, kiss, experience, enjoy; be palatable, agreeable, pleasing; *n.* taste, flavour, deliciousness, sweetness, that which is pleasing or gratifying to the senses, the sense of taste. *Ma. cuva* taste, flavour, unpleasant taste (as in fever), slight after-effects of former troubles; *cuvekka* to taste, produce a taste, remain as after-taste. DED(S) 1981.

2397 *Ka. javi, jave, jame* the hair of a horse's tail. *Te. (B.) javvi* id. DED 1982.

2398 *Ka. javugu, jōgu, javaļu, javuļu* swampy ground. *Te. javuku, jauku* to be shaky, unsteady, loose, (K. also) (wall) becomes weak before falling, lose courage, be marshy; *javajava* onom. denoting trembling, (K. also) softness, weakness; *jōku* to tremble, totter, stagger. DED 1983.

2399 *Ka. savute, saute, savate, savati, savunte* a kind of cucumber, *Cucumis utilisissimus* Roxb. *Kođ. cavte* cucumber. *Tu. sautē, savutē, tautē, tavutē* id. *Kor. (M.) cāvu, (T.) tavnte* id. DED 1984.

2400 *Ta. cavvu* membrane as of the diaphragm or the eye, thin scales on a healed wound, proud flesh in ulcers, scirrhous formation in cancer, envelope round the pulp of fruit, of a bulbous root, pellicle. *Ma. cavvu* the omentum. *To. tofir* afterbirth (of goddess or buffalo) (or with 2395 *Ta. cavaŗu*). DED 1985.

2401 *Ta. aŗuņku, aluņku, naluņku* pangolin, Indian scaly ant-eater. *Ma. aluņku, allān* pangolin; *alluvan* armadillo. *Kođ. cellavē* scaly anteater. *Tu. alaņku* ant-eater; *alaņku* armadillo. *Te. āluga, āluva, (B) āluga, āluva, ālava* an animal resembling an armadillo. *Nk. (Ch.) sarei* scaly ant-eater. *Go. (Mu. Ma.) jaŗum* scaly pangolin (*Voc.* 1400). *Kui jalenji* armadillo. DED(S) 243.

2402 (a) *Ga. (P. S.²) saŗit (pl. sakkil)* bullock. *Koņđa rānu (pl. rāku)* ox; (Pulguŗa dial.) *sara* bull. *Kuwi sŗahnu kōđi* bullock (*kōđi* cow, ox; see 2199).

(b) *Nk. (Ch.) sanap* cowdung. *Pa. carpi* (prob. rather *carpi*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) saŗpi, (S) sadpi* id. *Go. (Tr.) sarāpi, (W.) sarāpi, (SR.) sadāpi, (G.) sarap, harap, (Mu. M.) harap, (Ma.) aŗapi, (S.) harpi, aŗpi, (Ko.) aŗap* id. (*Voc.* 3352). *Koņđa rāpi* id. *Pe. rāpi* id. *Mand. rāpi* id. *Kuwi (Su. P.) rāpi, (F.) rāpi* id. Cf. 4210 *Ta. pi*. DED(S) 1986.

2403 *Go. (Tr.) jaŗhuttānā* to shake violently (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 1402). *Koņđa saŗ- (-t-)* to remove dust by shaking, shake off a hand; (BB) (hen) to flap wings. *Kui sarpa (sart-)* to flick off, dust off, shake out, flap wings; *jarpa (jart-)* to shake, shake dust off, flap, flick, beat the wings. *Kuwi (Su.) haŗ- (-h-)* (hen) to flap wings; (S.) *hanpinai* to thresh (with hand). Cf. 2298 *Ka. jađi*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5328, **jhāţayati*; there has been borrowing in one direction or the other, as *Kol. zađp-* to flick away (< Mar.). DEDS 372.

2404 *Go. (Tr.) sarānā* to drip (of water from wet clothes), dribble (of saliva); (Ph.) *sarānā* (tears) to be shed; (SR.) *sadānā* to dribble (of sore eyes); (Mu.) *har-* to fall in drops; (Ma.) *aŗ-* to drain off (water from boiled rice) (*Voc.* 3351). *Pe. har- (-t-)* (leaves) to fall, (hair) to fall out; *ŗat- (-t-)* to cause (leaves) to fall, knock out (sesamum seeds).

Mand. har- (-t-) (leaves) to fall off. DEDS 373.

2405 *Ta. cala-cal-enal* onom. expr. of (a) babbling, (b) splashing, pattering, as of rain; *calappu (calappi-)* to babble, prate; *calacala (-pp-, -tt-)* id.; pater (as rain). *Ka. calamala, calapala* noise of bubbling water. *Tu. calacala* a bubbling noise. / For areal etymology, see 2366 *Ta. calacala*. DED 1987.

2406 *Ta. cali (-pp-, -tt-)* to become stale and sour, grow mouldy as food, as liquors in incipient fermentation, rot. *Ma. calikka* to grow mouldy, rotten. *Ka. caliŗa* state of growing putrid. DED 1988.

2407 *Ta. calai (-pp-, -tt-)* to grow tired, become weary (Annamalai, p. 875). *Ma. calikka, caluññuka* to shake, be frightened. *Ka. cali* to fear, succumb, be deprived of one's power or high spirit, become tired. *Tu. calipuni* to shake. *Te. jaŗuka* trembling, tremor, fear. Cf. 2297 *Ka. jađi*. DED(N) 1989.

2408 *Ta. cali* cold, chilliness; *ali, tali* coolness. *Ka. cali, cali, saŗi* coldness, cold, coolness, chill, frost, snow, etc. *Tu. cali, cali, sali* cold, chilliness, shivering as in ague; cold, chilly; *cavuli, cavuli* cold. *Kor. (O.) talli* id. *Te. cali* cold, low temperature, sensation of cold, chilliness; *calimiri, caluva, callana, callādamu* coolness, cold; *calla* cool, cold; *callāgā* in a cool or cold manner, calmly, gently; *calidi* rice cooked in the evening and kept for use in the following morning, stale food, breakfast. *Pa. (S.) talla* coolness. *Ga. (P.) calandi* cold rice serving for breakfast; *saldi* early morning. *Koņđa salaŗ* cold, cool; *salva* breakfast; *saldi* id., (B.) early morning. *Kuwi (Isr.) salma* cool; *saldi* mid-morning. Cf. 3045 *Ta. taŗ*. DED(S) 1990.

2409 *Ta. cali* catarrh, mucus blown out of the nose, phlegm; (-pp-, -tt-) to catch cold; *calippu* catarrh. *Ma. cali* mucus; semen. *Te. jalubu* a cold, catarrh, influenza. *Ga. (S.³) jalbu* id. DED 1991.

2410 *Ma. aliyan* brother-in-law, wife's brother or sister's husband. *Ko. ayl* brother-in-law, male cross-cousin (male speaking); *ayl ba-vn* brothers-in-law, male cross-cousins (collectively); *mal ayl* son-in-law who lives in father-in-law's house. *Ka. aliŗa* son-in-law; *aliŗatana* state of being a son-in-law. *Tu. aliŗa* son-in-law, nephew. *Te. allūđu, alluvāđu* son-in-law; *alliyamu* feast or entertainment given to son-in-law by father-in-law immediately after the marriage. *Kol. sa-nzin (pl. sa-lnikul)* younger sister's husband; *sanma* mother's younger sister; (SR.) *sapmā* id., sister's daughter. *Nk. sānikul, sānjin* son-in-law, younger sister's husband. *Nk. (Ch.) sanjil* bridegroom. *Pa. calñid (pl. -kul)* bridegroom. *Ga. (Oll.) salñid (pl. -kil)* son-in-law, younger sister's husband. *Go. (Tr.) sannē* son-in-law; *sannē-miār* sister's daughter; *sannē-marri* sister's son; *sēlār-sannē* younger sister's

husband; (SR.) *sanai* son-in-law; *sane* younger sister's husband; (Y.) *sare*, *sade*, (Mu.) *haje*, (Ma.) *anne*, *arne* daughter's husband (*Voc.* 3327); (ASu.) *sare*, (LuS.) *hunnè* son-in-law. *Konda sanin*, (with reference to 3rd person) *sanisi* id. *Kuwi* (P.) *hone*, (F.) *honesi* id. *Br. salum* son-in-law; brother-in-law (or from IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13871, *syālā*). DED(S) 1970, and from DED(S) 256.

2411 *Ta. alai* curds, curdled milk, buttermilk, butter; *alli* butter. *Ka. ale* buttermilk. *Tu. alè*, *alè* id. *Te. calla* curds or curdled milk, buttermilk. *Kol. salla* buttermilk. *Nk. sala* id. *Pa. calla* id. *Go. (LuS.) hulla* id.; (Koya Su.) *alla* id. *Konda (BB) sala* id. *Kuwi (Su.) salla eyu* id. DED(S, N) 1992.

2412 *Ta. callal* mud, slush; *calacala* (-pp-, -tt-) to be wet, muddy, sloppy; *allal*, *alakkar*, *alaru* mud, mire. *Ma. calla* bog, sludge; *cali*, *celi*, *cella* mud, mire; *calumpu* bog, slush. *Ka. caliya* state of growing muddy; *alla-nela* bog, morass. DED(S) 1993.

2413 *Ta. callu* (*calli*-) to slacken, abate. *Ma. calluka* to slacken. DED 1994.

2414 *Ta. callu*, *callai* trouble, annoyance; *callu-ppullu* quarrel, trouble, worry. *Ma. callu* bad, rude; *callakkan* a very passionate man; *callattam* meanness. *Ko. cal* act of troubling or causing trouble. *To. sol* hindrance, inconvenience. DED 1995.

2415 *Ta. callu-kkay* tender and undeveloped green fruit. *Ma. callu* unsubstantial, unripe. *Ka. jallu* unsubstantiality, emptiness, hollowness, worthlessness, defect; *jalluga* a weak, feeble man; *jalu* worthlessness, emptiness, hollowness; ? *jaraðu* unsubstantiality, uselessness; (Coorg) *salke* lean. *Tu. callu*, (B-K.) *callu* stupid, dull, timorous, imbecile, weak, useless; *callapini* to get weak, become useless; *calle* a weak or timid man. *Kui saðu* (*pl. satka*) an empty ear of corn; an unfarmed grain, husk with no grain inside. DED(S) 1996.

2416 *Pa. car-* to be torn (cloth, etc.); *carip-* (*carit-*) to tear. *Go. (Tr.) sarrānā* to be split as wood, be torn (of clothes, shoes, paper, etc.); (W.) *sarrahtānā* to tear; (G. Mu.) *har-*, (Ma.) *ar-* (*aht-*), (S.) *har-*, *ar-* to be torn (*Voc.* 3338). *Pe. ri-* (-t-) id.; *rip-* (-t-) to tear. *Kur. carrnā* to tear, rend, dilacerate with the teeth, plough for the first time in the year. *Malt. care* to cut as with the teeth or scissors; *carte* to cause to cut with scissors. DED(S) 1951.

2417 *Go. (Tr.) sarri* road, walk; (A. Y.) *sari*, (G.) *harri*, (Mu.) *harr*, (Ma.) *ar(i)*, (M.) *har*, (S.) *hari*, (Ko.) *ar* road (*Voc.* 3339). *Konda sari* (*pl. saRku*) way, path. *Pe. hazi* id. ? *Kuwi* (S. Su.) *jīyu*, (P. F.) *jīru* id, road. ? *Tu. sādi* id. ? *Ka. (Tipt.) ādi* track, way (< *Tu.*). Cf. 405 *Ta. aru*. DED(S) 1953.

2418 *Ka. sari* paste, gum, glue. *Te. (B.) cari*, *sari* starch; paste or gruel used as paste. ? *Kui sadali* gum, resin. DEDS 374.

2419 *Te. aru*, *arru* neck. *Pa. car* (*obl. carr-*, *pl. cartil*) id. ? *Ta. eruttu* id.; *eruttam* id., nape of neck. ? *Ma. erattu* back of the neck; *eruttam* neck, back of the neck. DED 1997.

2420 *Pa. cāruṇ* (prob. *caruṇ*) *sāl* tree. *Go. (Mu.) harṇ*, (Ma.) *arṇgi*, (M.) *harang*, (Ko.) *arṇṇ māra* id. (*Voc.* 3525). *Konda (BB) sargi* id. *Pe. hergi mar* id. *Kui jargi* id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *hargi* id. /Cf. Halbi *sargi* id. DEDS 375.

2421 *Te. caracu* to slap or strike with the open hand or with something broad, clap, pat; *carapu* a slap or clap with the open hand. *Go. (Mu.) jah-* to beat, fight, strike with hammer (*Voc.* 1409). *Konda saR-* (-t-) to slap with hand, clap hands, thrash (as clothes against a rock in washing). *Pe. hah-* (*hast-*) to beat. *Kui sahpa* (*saht-*) to beat, thrash, belabour, slap; *n.* beating, thrashing. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hah-* (*hast-*) to thresh with flail; (F.) *hassali* (*hast-*), (S.) *hah'nai* id. Cf. 320 *Ta. arai*. DEDS 376.

2422 *Ka. jare*, *jari*, *jere*, *jeri* to rebuke, abuse, jeer at; *n.* an imprecation or term of abuse; *jaraha* rebuke, censure; *jarvu*, *jabbu*, *jabarisu*, *jabbarisu* to chide, scold, abuse, rebuke. *Tu. jaripuni*, *jarepuni*, *jarpuni* to insult, jeer, despise. DED 1998.

2423 *Kā. kannu*, *cennu* straightness, beauty, grace, niceness, properness, elegance; *canna*, *cenna* a man of beauty, a handsome man; *fem. canni*, *canne*, *cenne*; *cannage* handsomely, nicely, properly; *canniga* a handsome, fine man. *Tu. canna* handsome, well. *Te. cennu* beauty, grace, elegance, manner, way. Cf. 328 *Ko. anv* and 2328 *Ta. cantam*. DED 1999(a).

2424 *Kur. canxnā* to turn stale (of cooked things, meat or vegetables), turn mouldy (as bread). *Malt. cange* to be or become rotten (of cooked food); *cangro* rotten. Cf. 2341 *Ta. avi*. DED 2000.

2425 *Ta. kannai* timber used as a lever to help the movement of temple car. *Ka. sanne*, *sonne* a lever. *Tu. sanne-kōlu* id. DED 2001.

2426 *Ta. cā* (*cāv-/cākuv-*, *cett-*) to die, be spoiled or blighted (as crops), be exhausted; *cāvu* death, ghost; *cākkāṭu* death; *cettal* dying; ? *ceku* (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill. *Ma. cāka* (*catt-*) to die; *cākku* death, mortality; *cāvu* death, case of death, mourning feast; *catta* dead. *Ko. ka·ṛ ca·v* person who dies somewhere so that his body is not found (*ka·ṛ* jungle). *To. soy-* (*sot-*) to die (of others than Todas); *so·f* Badaga funeral. *Ka. sāy* (*sattu*) to die; *sāvu* death, a corpse. *Koḍ. ca·l-* (*ca·v-*, *catt-*) to die; *ca·vu* corpse. *Tu. saipini*, *taipini* to die, be starved; *sailè* ghost; *sāvu*, *tāvu* death, mourning feast. *Te. caccu* (*cā-*, *cāv-*) to die, fade, wither, cease, disappear; *adj.* dead, vigourless, insipid; *cāvu* death; *campu* to kill, put to death; *campuḍu* killing. *Pa. cay-* (*cañ-*) to

die; cāñ corpse. *Ga.* (Oll.) say- (sad-, san-), (S) cay-, (S.³) sā- (sāg-, say-, etc.) to die. *Go.* (Tr.) saiānā (sās-), (W. SR.) sâyānā, (L.) hānā, (Mu. M. S.) hā- to die; (SR.) sālāl corpse; (L.) hāva, (W.) sātāl dead (*Voc.* 3335). *Konḍa* sā- (-t-) to die; sap- to kill. *Pe.* hā- (-t-) to die, (fire) to go out; hātpa- to extinguish (fire). *Mand.* hā- to die, (fire) to go out; hāt- to extinguish (fire). *Kui* sāva (sāt-) to die, be ill, suffer; *n.* death, illness, suffering; sāppa (sāpt-) to kill, extinguish; *n.* act of killing, extinguishing. *Kuwi* (F.) haiali (hat-), (S.) hānai, (Su.) hā- (-t-) to die; (Isr.) hāki death. *Kur.* khē'enā (keccas) to die, fall out of use (as a law); (Hahn) khiū, (Grignard, Bleses) khi'ū mortal. *Malt.* keye (kec-) to die; keype dead; keyu mortal; keytre to let die, suppose someone dead; kagle to die. *Br.* kahing (*past* kask-, *neg.* kas-) to die, die down (of fire); kasifing, kasfing to kill. Cf. MBE 1961b. / Cf. Skt. śava- corpse. DED(S, N) 2002.

2427 *Ko.* ca·k (ca·yk-) to make to grow, rear, support; ?ca·kn tameness (but not really tractable or domesticated). *To.* so·k (so·ky-) to rear (in songs). *Ka.* saku to bring up, foster, rear, nurse, keep, protect, preserve; *n.* bringing up, fostering, etc.; sakis to cause to bring up, etc. *Koḍ.* ca·k- (ca·ki-) to rear (child, young animal). *Tu.* sāhkuni to foster, nourish, nurse, bring up, take care of, protect, shelter; *caus.* sāhkāvuni; sāhkanē fostering, nursing, nourishing, bringing up, adoption. *Te.* saku to rear, bring up, foster, educate, train up; sakuḍu rearing, bringing up. Cf. 3153 *Ta.* tānku. DED(S) 2003.

2428 *Ta.* cākku excuse, pretext. *Ka.* saku id., pretence, palliation. *Te.* saku pretence, pretext, plea, excuse. DED 2004.

2429 *Te.* ākali hunger, appetite; ākonu to be hungry. (*SAN*) ākonnatanamu hunger. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) sāka, sak(k)a id. *Pa.* cākol hunger, famine. *Pe.* haki hunger. *Mand.* haki id. *Kui* saki id., fasting, starvation. *Kuwi* (F. S. Su.) hakki hunger. DED(S, N) 2005.

2430 *Ta.* cāy (-v-, -nt-) to march in crowds, happen, succeed. *Ko.* ca·g (ca·yg-) (man) becomes old, (span of time) is past, (disease) is cured, (possessions) are moved from one house to another; ca·gc- (ca·gc-) to live, shift (possessions) from one house to another. *Ka.* sāgu to go, move forward, proceed, advance, continue in time, last, come upon with grievous effect (as trouble), be brought about, achieved, or accomplished; sāgu, sāga advance, improvement, cultivation, tillage; sāgavaḷi, sāguvaḷi cultivation; sāgisu to cause to go or go on, carry on, cause to proceed or advance, perform or do, conduct, carry on, manage, convey, sustain, maintain, foster, nourish, cultivate. *Tu.* sāguni to proceed, progress (as work), be dispatched (as goods), move forward, advance; sāgu prosecution, progress, as of work; sāgāvuni to expedite (as work), send, dispatch (as goods), do a

thing perfunctorily; sāguvaḷi, sāgoḷi, sāgvaḷi farming, tillage, cultivation of land. *Te.* cāgu, sāgu to go on, proceed, get on, advance, continue, last, be successful, be effective, take effect; *n.* cultivation, tillage; sāgincu to conduct, carry on, proceed with, continue; sāgubaḍi cultivation, tillage. *Kuwi* (S.) sāginai to manage; (Isr.) sāg- (-it-) to grow, spread out, file out, proceed. DED(N) 2006.

2431 *Kur.* cāxnā to sow, scatter seed. *Malt.* cāge to divide, scatter, sow. DEDS 377.

2432 *Ta.* cākkaiyaṇ member of a caste whose profession in ancient times was to sing and dance in temples and palaces; cākkai-kkūttu dance performed by Cākkiyaṇ. *Ma.* cākki, *pl.* hon. cākkiyār, cākyār a caste of half-brahmans who sing and dance before gods and brahmans. DEDS 378.

2433 *Ma.* cāmpu length, stretch. *Ka.* cācu to stretch out, hold out, extend, stretch forth, put out as the hand, etc.; cāpu stretch, length, extent; jambu length; jāgisu to stretch or raise (the body to its full extent); jāpu the measure of a long stride; sāgu to lengthen, extend; dāpu stretch, etc.; the measure of a stride. *Koḍ.* ca·c- (ca·ci-) to stretch out (hand), straighten; ca·ñjē (*past verbal adj.* of *ca·y-, ca·ñj- to be straight) straight. *Tu.* cācuni to stretch out, hold out. *Te.* cāgu to be stretched or extended; extend, lengthen; fall prostrate; cāgilu to prostrate oneself, lie down, recline; cāgilinta prostrating oneself before an idol; cācu to extend (*tr.*), stretch, lengthen; cāpu id.; *n.* extending, stretch, extent, length, a full piece of cloth; jampu long; delay, procrastination; jāgu delay; sāgu to extend, lengthen, expand, spread out, prostrate oneself; sāgābaḍu, sāgilabaḍu to fall down at full length. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 131) sāgeng to stretch (*intr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) sāhatānā (sāhc-) to stretch out (one's hands or feet as women do when fighting); (Tr. SR.) sāngānā, (Ch.) sāng- to spread as a creeper; (Ph.) sāhcānā, sāhtānā to make to grow or spread; (SR.) cāhānā to stretch; (Mu.) hāh- to spread, extend; (Ma.) āñ- to stretch, be elongated; *caus.* ā?-; (Ko.) āng- to be stretched out; *tr.* āh- (*Voc.* 3365). *Konḍa* sāg- (-it-) (body or limbs) to be stretched out to full length; sāk- to stretch out (fingers, limbs); sāp- to stretch out (tongue, hands, legs). *Pe.* jāc- (jācc-) to stretch (*tr.*). *Mand.* jāc- to stretch out (hand). *Kui* sāhpa (sāht-), sāspa (sāst-) to stretch out, lengthen out (limbs), stretch across (web, tendril); sākari a span. *Kuwi* (S) hāh'nai (hāst-) to stretch (hands, etc.); jānjinaḷi to outstretch. *Malt.* cāqle to stretch the legs apart; cāqlo one who walks with legs stretched apart; cāqltre to cause the legs to be stretched apart. ?*Ta.* cāṭu (cāṭi-) to stretch out as the arms and legs from lassitude. DED(S) 2007.

2434 *Pe.* hās (*pl.* -ku) necklace, beads. *Mand.* hāc (*pl.* -ke) id. DEDS 379.

2435 *Kuwi* (Mah.) hēccā a flat rock. *Kur.* cācā stone, pebble, rock. *Malt.* cáce stone. DED(S) 2008.

2436 *Ta.* cāci mother's milk (nursery). *Ka.* cāci, tāci a childish word for the female breast. *Te.* cāci woman's breast (B. a child's word). DED 2009.

2437 *Ka.* jāju, jādu colour of red ochre, red colour. *Te.* jāju, jādu redness. (R. Ramachandra Rao, *Descriptive Grammar of Pampa Bhārata*, p. 356: derived from Skt. dhātu-) DED 2010.

2438 *Ka.* sāti likeness, similarity; like, equal. *Te.* sāti, sātika equal, like, similar; equality, likeness, similarity, an equal, a parallel. DED 2011.

2439 *Ma.* cāṭuka, cāṇṭuka to throw; cāṭṭuka to throw darts, hurl; cāṭṭu a hurl. ? *Ka.* jādisu to throw. *Tu.* cāṇḍuni to fling a spear. DED 2012.

2440 *Ta.* (NTD) cāṭṭam jumping. *Ma.* cāṭuka to leap; cāṭikka to make to leap; cāṭṭam a leap; cāṭṭu jumping. *Kur.* cāṭaxnā (cāṭxyas) to stride, stride across, jump over. *Malt.* cāṭte to jump over. DED(S) 2013.

2441 *Ka.* cāṭu a refuge, shelter, anything that screens from rain, wind or heat of the sun. *Te.* cāṭu concealment, cover, shelter, screen; cāṭu-paḍu to be concealed or hidden. *Konda* sāṭu hiding, secret place. *Kuwi* (Isr.) sāṭ- (-it-) to block out light, cover up. DED(S) 2014.

2442 *Ta.* cāṭai appearance, feature, similarity, inclination, tendency, temperament, hint, significant gesture, trifle, slightness. *Ma.* cāṭa faint notice of something, a trace. *Ko.* ja·ṛ sign (made by hands, eyes, etc.). *Ka.* jāḍu, jāḍe mark of a footstep or of a carriage wheel, track, trace, a slight or faint notice, wink, hint. *Te.* jāḍa a sign, trace, track; hint, intimation, way, manner. DED 2015.

2443 *Ta.* cāṭṭi, cāṭṭai whip, string to spin top. *Ma.* cāṭṭa whipcord, whip. *Ko.* ja·ṭ string to spin top. *Ka.* cāṭi whip. *Te.* jāṭi, (VPK) cāṭi id. *Kol.* sa·ṭ id. DED(S) 2016.

2444 *Ta.* cān span (measurement). *Ma.* cān. *Ko.* ga·ṇ. *To.* ki·ṇ. *Ka.* gēṇ, gēṇa, gēṇu. *Koḍ.* ca·ṇi. *Tu.* gēṇu, gēṇa. *Te.* jēna. *Kol.* ze·na. DED 2017.

2445 *Ka.* cāṇa, cāna, cēna a small chisel. *Tu.* cēṇu, cēṇu awl, chisel. *Te.* sēnamu id. DED 2018.

2446 *Ta.* cāṇān member of the Shāṇār caste whose occupation is toddy drawing; cāṇrār Shāṇārs. *Ma.* cāṇān, cānnān a caste of palmyra cultivators in Travancore. DED 2019.

2447 *Ta.* cāṇṭu menstrual discharge. *Ma.* cāṇṭu semen. *Te.* sāḍu id. *Konda* sāṇḍ(u) the

fluid ejection from the female or the male genital organ. DED(S) 2020.

2448 *Ta.* cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to daub, smear, anoint; cāntam sandal; cāntu sandal tree, sandal paste, black pigment made of burnt rice or ragi used as tilaka, sacred ashes, paste, mortar, plaster; cantu sandalwood; catur (-pp-, -tt-) to daub, besmear. *Ma.* cāntu compound ointment of sandal, camphor, musk and saffron; cement; tar. *Ka.* sādu, sāndu a fragrant substance, perfume, the black colour made of burnt rice or ragi with which females and children mark their foreheads. *Koḍ.* ca·ndi sandalwood. *Tu.* sādikē smearing. *Te.* cādu to rub into a paste, (K. also) sharpen blade on stone; n. a black spot on the forehead, beauty spot, a black preparation of burnt rice, etc., used for beauty spot on the forehead; (Inscr.) cāṭu-paḍi sandal paste. / Cf. Skt. candana- sandal (tree, wood, paste) (whence borrowed forms, e.g. *Te.* candanamu, *To.* todonm); cf. (Kauṭ.) sātana- a kind of sandal. DED 2021.

2449 *Ta.* cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to put on, adorn (idols, great persons), wear as a caste mark; n; wearing as a garland. *Te.* cāṭu to wear (K, esp. holy clothes, caste mark, etc.). Cf. *Ma.* cāṭṭuka, s.v. 2460 *Ta.* cār. DED 2022.

2450 *Ta.* cāṭṭu (cāṭṭi-) to beat, thrash; n. beating, thrashing. *Ko.* ca·t- (ca·ty-) to give a blow to, beat. DED 2023.

2451 *Ka.* jāni-giḍa a small tree, *Grewia abutilifolia*; (Lush.) jāna *G. asiatica*; taḍa-jāna *G. tiliaefolia*; kari-jāna *G. orbiculata*. *Te.* (SAN) jāna a kind of tree; (Lush.) jāna *G. orbiculata*; nalla-jāna, pedda-jāna *G. asiatica*. DEDS 380.

2452 *Ta.* cāppai mat made of grass or rushes. *Ma.* cāppa hut, shed of leaves. *To.* so·py sleeping mat (< Badaga). *Ka.* cāpa, cāpe, sāpe mat. *Te.* cāpa id. *Nk.* cāpa id. *Pa.* cāp id. *Go.* (Y.) cāpre, (G.) cāpi, (Mu.) cāp, (Ma.) sāpi, (Ko.) cāpa id. (*Voc.* 1299). *Konda* sāpa id. *Kuwi* (Su.) sāpe, (S.) cāpe id. DED(S) 2024.

2453 *Ta.* cāmpu (cāmpi-) to wither, droop, perish, pine away, close up as flowers, decline, shrink, lose consciousness, grow dim as the eyes; cāmpal, cāmpar ashes, withered flower, old age; cāy (-v-, -nt-) to grow thin; cāyvu deficiency. *Ma.* cāmpuka to contract itself, shut, blink as eyes; cāmpal contracting, closing; ashes. *Tu.* cāmbuni to close, shut, shrivel as a flower. DED 2025, and from DED 307.

2454 *Ta.* cāmpu (cāmpi-) to pull in by jerks, haul, draw in, pump. *Tu.* cāmbuni to lift with a lever; cāpanē a lever. DEDS 381.

2455 *Ta.* cāy sedge; ? *Tu.* cā *Andropogon schoenanthus*. DEDS 382.

2456 *Ta.* cāy (-v-, -nt-) to incline, hang down, decline as a heavenly body, bend, turn down as the ear, recline, lie down, give

way, break, flee, be partial, biased, deviate, lean; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to incline, bend or stoop, turn in a new direction, drive, steer, prejudice, spoil, defeat; *cāyvu* slope, declivity, etc.; *cāyppu* slope, slant, side or declivity of a mountain, sloping roof, etc.; *cāyal* inclining, etc. *Ma. cāyka* to incline, lean to one side, rest or lie on, settle down, disappear; *cāyal*, *cāccal* bending sideways as a falling tree, side, inclination; *cāykka* to lean against, bend, put one on the other, lower, level the ground by beating, lie down to sleep; *cāyvu*, *cāyippu* inclination; *āyka* to bend as for an exertion; *āncuka* to bend forward, incline, bow. *Koḍ. taye-* (-p-, -t-) to level field and break up clods with a plank drawn by bullocks; *n.* plank thus used (cf. *Ma. cāykka*). *Tu. cācuni* to bow. *Te. cāya* side, direction, quarter, vicinity, neighbourhood. *Manḍ. hē-*, *jē-* to descend; *caus. hēpa-*, *jēpa-*; (for *Manḍ.* and its relationship with *Kui* in this entry, see Burrow 1976, pp.40-1). *Kui jāpa* (*jāt-*) to descend; *n.* descent; *jāppa* (*jāpt-*) to cause to descend. DED(S) 2026.

2457 *Ta. cāy* brilliance, light, beauty, colour, fame, reputation; *cāyam* colour, tinge, tint, dye, true colour, real nature; *cāyal* beauty, gracefulness, colour, likeness, resemblance, reflected image, shadow; *āy* (-v-, -nt-) to be or become beautiful; *n.* beauty; *ai* beauty; *aitu* that which is beautiful, beauty; *aiya* beautiful. *Ma. cāy* beauty; *cāyam* colour, dye, paint; *cāyal* shape, figure, resemblance, beauty, colour. *Ko. ca-yv* colour. *Koḍ. ca-y* beauty; *ca-yli* well (*adv.*); *ca-yka-rē* handsome man; *fem. ca-ykarati*. ? *Kui sānja* (*sānji-*) to be proper, good, right, beautiful, bright; *n.* goodness, beauty; *adv.* beautifully; *pl. action sāska* (*sāski-*). DED(S) 2027.

2458 *Kol. say-* (*sayt-*) to leave, let go, release; *sasi-* (*sasit-*) to leave (*say-* + *si-* to give); (SR.) *sāy-* to leave. *Nk. sāy-* leave, abandon. *Nk. (Ch.) say-* to leave. *Pa. cāy-* id.; (S.) *cāyyp-* (*cāyypit-*) to cause to leave, wean. *Ga. (Oll.) sāy-* to leave, abandon; (S.) *sāy key-* to leave, let loose; (S.³) *sāy-* to leave, heal (*intr.*); *sāyupp-* to heal a wound. ? *To. toy-* (*toc-*) to give the slip to. Cf. 2351 *Ka. say*. DED(S, N) 2028.

2459 *Ka. jāyila* dog. *Tu. jāvaḷa-nāyi* wolf-dog. *Te. jāgilamu* hound, hunting dog. DED 2029.

2460 *Ta. cār* (-v-, -nt-) to reach, approach, depend upon, take shelter in, be near to, be associated or connected with, unite, be related to, resemble, lean on, recline against; *n.* joining, uniting, place, situation, side; *cārpu* place, side, help, support, refuge, shelter, attachment, birth, bias, partiality, friendship, approximation, nearness; *cārvu* place, residence, pial, refuge, basis, help, support, means, attachment, vicinity, partiality; *cārttōr* relatives, friends; *cārttu* (*cārtti-*) to cause to lean, support, join, unite, connect;

cārcci leaning, uniting, connexion, approach, support; *cārppu* sloping roof; *cāral* drawing near, side, slope of mountain; *cāri* side, wing, row, series; *cāttu* (*cātti-*) to close as a door (= *cārttu*); *ār* (-v-, -nt-) to combine with, belong to. *Ma. cāruka* to lean against, rely upon, be attached to, be shut, place against, put on; *cāra* bending sideways, nigh, close; *cāral* leaning against, inclination, side, declivity of hill, support; *cārikka* to lay against in order to support, shut the door; *cārnnavar* kinsmen; *cārcca* relation by blood; *cārttu* joining, assemblage; *cārttuka* to join as wood, put on dress, adorn, throw on (see 2449 *Ta. cāttu*); *cārttikka* to adorn as an image with flowers. *Ko. ca-ry* near; *aṛ ca-ry* left side; *val ca-ry*, *val ka ca-ry* right side; *o ca-ry* one side; *val ca-rym* all around. *To. so-ry* near (in songs; < *Badaga*). *Ka. sār* to come or go near or to, approach, be or become near, join, associate oneself to, come to hand, be obtained, come about, come or go, be applied or used; *sāraṇ* nearness, proximity; *sāre* being near, nearness, proximity, union; *sārke* approach, nearness, proximity; *sārcu* to make oneself come or go near or to, go near, approach; make go or come near or to, apply to, put to, on, or in, put; *ār* to be united. *Koḍ. ca-ce* relationship, kinship. *Tu. sār̥ti* encountering, meeting, happening, occurring. *Te. tāru* to move about, wander, stroll, (K. also) approach, go near; *tāru-konu* to approach, (K.) meet, attack; *tār(u)cu* to bring together, join, procure (as a procurer). ? Cf. 2814 *Ta. cēr*. DED(N) 2030.

2461 *Pe. hār-* (-t-) to be left over. *Kui sāra* (*sāri-*) to be in excess, exceed; *n.* excess; *adv.* exceedingly; *srāppa* (*srāpt-*) to cause to exceed; *srāpsi* more, excessively. *Kuwi* (F.) *hār-* to remain, be left over; (S.) *hārinai* to remain; *hāri* kinai to spare; *hāra*, *hāreka* many, much. DEDS 383.

2462 *Ta. cāraṇai* purslane-leaved trianthema, *Trianthema decandra*. *Ma. cāraṇa* *T. monogyna*; (B.) *Boerhavia diffusa*. DED 2031.

2463 *Ta. cāram* scaffolding, sticks tied to the smaller branches of a flower-tree as a scaffold for picking flowers. *Ko. ca-rm* (*obl. ca-rt-*) beams on which floor of attic is laid. *Ka. sāra*, *sārave* scaffolding. *Te. sār̥uva* scaffolding, a small bank, a bridge. *Pe. hara* bridge. *Kuwi* (S.) *sāra* id. DED 2032.

2464 *Ta. cāri* time, turn. *Ma. sār̥i* id. *Ka. sār̥i*, *sāre* id. *Tu. sār̥i*, *sār̥ti* id. *Te. sār̥i* id., repetition, occasion. DED 2033.

2465 *Ga. (S.³) sār̥u* pancake. *Go. (A. Y.) sār̥i*, (Tr. W.) *sār̥i*, (Ch.) *sār̥i*, (Ph.) *sār̥i*, (G. Mu.) *hār̥i*, (Ma.) *ār̥i* bread (*Voc.* 3371). *Pe. hār̥i* bread, cake. *Manḍ. hār̥i* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *hē'ra*, (S.) *hēra*, *hē'ra* id. DEDS 385.

2466 *Te.* sārincu to extend, spread. *Koṇḍa* (BB) sār- (-it-) to spread (e.g. sore). DEDS 384.

2467 *Ka.* jārige-huḷi-mara Mysore gamboge tree, *Garcinia morella* Desr. *Tu.* jārigē *G. pictoria*. [*G. morella* Desrouss. = *G. pictoria* Roxb.] DED 2034.

2468 *Kol.* sa·r (pl. sa·ḍl), (Kin.) cār (pl. cāḍl) thorn. *Nk.* sār (pl. sādḷ) id. *Nk.* (Ch.) sār id. *Pa.* cāka id. *Ga.* (P.) sāp (pl. -ul), (S.) cappū id.; (S.³) sappu id., spine, spike. *Go.* (Tr.) sāp, (G. S.) hāp, (Mu.) hāp (pl. hāhk), (Ma.) āp(i) (pl. ā^oku) thorn (*Voc.* 3369). *Koṇḍa* sāmbu (pl. sāpku) id. *Kui* sāpu, (K.) hāpu id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) hāpu (pl. hāpka), (F.) hāpu, (S.) hāpu id. DED(S) 2035.

2469 *Kur.* cār a tree of the reed kind, which grows to a height of 7 or 8 feet (its wood is very hard and serves to make pen-holders and arrow-shafts); arrow-shaft, arrow. *Malt.* cāru arrow. DED 2036.

2470 (a) *Ta.* cāl (cālv-, cānr-) to be abundant, full, be suitable, fitting, be great, noble; be sufficient; *n.* fullness, abundance; cālpu excellence, nobility; cānrōr the great, the noble. *Ma.* cāla richly, fully. *Ko.* ta·r na·to·n a Toda of the division that includes the clans of To·ro·r and Niṛy (ta·r na·r = To. to·ro·r); ta·ḍ nay ghee brought to the Kota village ceremony by the Todas (of the clan related in the jajmani economy). *To.* to·r important man; clan(s), people of the clan, esp. of the clans of the higher-ranking moiety; the higher-ranking moiety (usually called to·rṭas); the Todas (in contrast to the Tamilians); to·ro·r *n.* pr. of the chief hamlet of one of the clans (lit. place of the to·r). *Ka.* sāl, sālu to be sufficient or enough, suffice. *Te.* cālu to be able, capable, bear, endure, be enough, sufficient; *n.* sufficiency; cāla abundant, abundantly; cālika ability; cālamī insufficiency, inability. *Kol.* (SR.) sāl to be able, can. *Go.* (Mu.) hālṇa completely; hālṇahk until it is complete (*Voc.* 3542); (Koya Su.) āl- to be able. *Koṇḍa* sāl- (-it-) to be capable of, be suitable. *Kuwi* (S.) hāl- to suffice, be enough to.

(b) *Ko.* ca·g (ca·gy) to be possible; ca·km sufficiency; ca·ko· it is enough; ca·ky enough. *To.* so·k enough. *Ka.* sāku he, she, or it is, they are sufficient or enough; *n.* sufficiency; sufficient, enough. *Tu.* sāku to suffice. DED(S, N) 2037.

2471 *Ta.* cāl furrow in ploughing, track of a sower while passing and repassing in sowing; cālai street, avenue, road. *Ma.* cāl furrow, channel, track, line, direction. *Ko.* ca·l furrow. *To.* so·l id. *Ka.* sāl a continuous line, a furrow. *Koḍ.* ca·llī line, furrow, one complete ploughing of a field, people related in any way by descent. *Tu.* sālu line, row, furrow. *Te.* cālu id., groove, track; cāluṇu line, row, series. *Ga.* (S.³) sālu furrow made by plough. *Go.* (Ko.) āl furrow (< *Te.*; *Voc.*

140). *Koṇḍa* (BB, 1972) sāl id. DED(S) 2038.

2472 *Ko.* ca·lm (obl. ca·lt-) debt, loan, account of all debts and credits, account of one's life, piece of advice. *To.* so·lm assets and liabilities. *Ka.* sāl, sālu to be bound to, become indebted, be placed under a debt, be obliged or under obligation, be required, fit or proper; sāla debt; sāliga debtor, creditor; sālaṅguḷi person who is wont to contract debt. *Koḍ.* sa·la a loan. *Tu.* sāla debt. DED(S) 2039.

2473 *Ka.* jālāri *Shorea talura* Roxb., *S. laccifera* Wall. *Te.* jālāri *Vatica laccifera*. [*S. Tabura* Roxb. = *S. laccifera* Heyne = *V. laccifera* W. & A.] DED 2040.

2474 *Ta.* cālī umbrella-thorn babul, *Acacia planifrons*; elephant thorn, *A. tomentosa*; buffalo-thorn cutch, *A. latronum*. *Ka.* jāli thorny babool tree, *A. arabica* Willd.; *A. Farnesiana*. *Te.* (VPK) jāli, jāla *A. arabica* (branches are cut and used for fencing). DED(S) 2041.

2475 *Ta.* cālīkan, cālīyaṇ a caste of weavers. *Ma.* cālīyan a weaver. *Ka.* sāliga, sāliya id. *Tu.* tālye weaver; spider; (Shanmugam) sālye caste of weavers; fem. sālyetti. *Te.* sāle caste of weavers; sāliḍu, sālevāḍu a weaver. *Ga.* (S.²) sāle pindake spider; sāle paṭṭu spider-web. *Kuwi* (S.) sāliesi weaver. Cf. 2809 *Ta.* cēṇṭiravar. DED(S) 2042.

2476 *Kur.* cālī the 3 or 4 feet of free ground immediately in front of a house. *Malt.* cālī a threshing floor. DED 2043.

2477 *Ta.* cālīkai money-bag. *Ma.* cālīka id. *Ka.* jālige id., purse. *Te.* jāliya, jāle, jāleya a sort of purse. / ? < Skt. jālaka-. DED 2044.

2478 *Ka.* sāluva, sālvā a kind of bird, a hawk used in hunting. *Te.* sāluva, sāluvaṇu, sālvamu a species of hawk. / Cf. Skt. jāliya-, sāliya- a kind of hawk (*Mānasollāsa*). DED 2045.

2479 *Ta.* cālai oil sardine, sp. of *Clupea*. *Ma.* cālā-min sardine. DED 2046.

2480 *Kol.* (Haig) sālē, (Kin.) salle, (Pusad; BB 1957) sāle quail. *Nk.* sālē (sālē) id. DEDS 386.

2481 *Ta.* cārāi stripe. *Ka.* cārā line, streak. *Te.* cārā, cārīka line, streak, stripe. DED(S) 2047.

2482 *Ta.* cāru (cārī-) to slip off, slip down as from a tree, slant, incline as a post, deviate, flow, issue; cārāl drizzling rain; caṛukku (caṛukki-) to slip or slide, go astray; *n.* slipping, sliding; caṛuku (caṛuki-) to slip, slide, fail; caṛukkal slipperiness, slipping, slippery place. *Ma.* cārūka to run off or out, drizzle; cārūka to drizzle; cārāl, cārāl, māṇa cārāl, cārū māṇa drizzling rain. *Ka.* jāru to slip, slide, slip away, steal away, withdraw, retire, shrink, go off or start swiftly, run, drop or ooze out, flow, (knot) slips or becomes loose:

n. slipping, etc.; *jārisu* to make to slip, go away, etc.; *jāra*, *jārike*, *jāruvike* slipping, sliding, slipperiness, flowing, trickling. *Koḍ.* *ja•r* (*ja•ri*) to slip, be slippery; *ja•rike* slipperiness, slippery. *Tu.* *jāruni* to slip, slide down, be slippery or smooth, tumble, fall down, be dislocated, shrink, hesitate, backslide, flee, flay, lop off as branches of a tree; *jāraṅgelu* slipperiness, glibness, smoothness; *jārunāye* an unsteady man, a backslider; *jārele* a runaway, an unsteady man, a backslider, coward; *jārupaḍi*, *jāpaḍi* running away, decampment, retreat; *īli-jāru* a slope, slipperiness (cf. 503 for *īli*). *Te.* *jāru* to slide, glide, slip, become loose, ooze; *n.* slipperiness; slippery; *jārucu*, *jārcu* to let slip or drop, let down, loosen; *jāruḍu* slipperiness, sliding, slipping; *jārumidi* a slipknot. *Go.* (Ko.) *jarjar ā-* to slip (*Voc.* 1399). *Koṇḍa zār* (-it-) to slip, slide. Cf. 2360 *Ta. cari*. DED(S, N) 2048.

2483 *Ta. cāru* (*cāri*) to sweep the threshing-floor and gather scattered grain. *Te.* (K.) *cāru* to sweep the threshing-floor with a broom. DED 2049.

2484 *Ta. cāru* juice, sap, water in which aromatic substances are infused, pepper water; *cēru* sap, juice, sweetness, tastiness, toddy, honey, treacle. *Ma.* *cāru* sap as of a palm tree, broth or soup, infusion, decoction. *Ka.* *cāru*, *sāru* sap, juice, broth, relish in a liquid state, well-seasoned sauce, pepper water. *Tu.* *cāru* a kind of pepper water; *sāru* sap, soup, broth. *Te.* *cēru* tamarind soup or broth; (Merolu) *cāru* a kind of curry. *Pa.* *kēd* broth. *Kui* (P.) *jau* dhal, gravy, soup (from *DBIA* 166). *Kuwi* (F.) *jaiyū* curry; (S.) *jāyu* sauce, curry; (Su.) *jāyu* cooked pulse; (Isr.) *jāyu* *kuca* vegetables. / Cf. *Mar.* *sār* a dilute mixture of tamarind, etc. DED(S) 2050.

2485 *Ta. āru* six; *aru-patu* sixty; *aru-nūru* 600; *arumai* six; *aruvar* six persons; *avv-āru* by sixes. *Ma.* *āru* six; *aru-patu* sixty; *aru-nnūru* 600; *aruvar* six persons. *Ko.* *a•r* six; *ar vat* sixty; *a•r nu•r* 600; *ar va•ny* six *pa•ny* measures. *To.* *o•r* six; *pa•r* sixteen; *aroḥ* sixty; *o•r nu•r* 600; *ar xwa•w* six *kwa•x* measures. *Ka.* *āru* six; *āra-vattu*, *aru-vattu*, *ar-vattu* sixty; *āru-nūru*, *āru-nūru* 600; *aruvar*, *ārvaru* six persons. *Koḍ.* *a•ri* six; *a•rane* sixth; *aru-vadi* sixty; *a•r-nu•ri* 600. *Tu.* *āji* six; *ājane* sixth; *ajipa*, *ajippa*, *ājipa*, *ājpa* sixty. *Te.* *āru* six; *āruguru*, *āruvuru* six persons; *aru-vadi*, *aruvai*, *aravai* sixty; *aru-vandru* sixty persons. *Kol.* (SR. Kin., Haig) *ār* six; (SR.) *ārgur* six persons. *Nk.* (Ch.) *sādi* six. *Go.* (Tr.) *sārunḡ* six; *sārk* six each; (W.) *sārūṅ*, (Pat.) *harūṅ*, (M.) *ārū*, *hārūṃ*, (L.) *hārūṅ* six; (Y.) *sārvir*, (G.) *sārvur*, (Mu.) *hārvur*, *hāruṅ*, (Ma.) *ārur* six (*masc.*) (*Voc.* 3372); *same* (W.) fourth day after tomorrow, (Ph.) sixth day (*Voc.* 3344); *Kui* (Letchmaje) *sajgi* six; *sāja pattu* six times twelve dozen (= 864); (Friend-Pereira; Gūmsar

dialect) *saj* six; *sajgi* six things; (K.) *hāja* six. DED(S) 2051.

2486 *Ta. cāru* (*cāri*) to publish, announce, explain in detail, speak, mention, praise, beat as a drum; *n.* proclaiming, declaring, sound. *Ma.* *cāruka* to speak loud, call on gods and sing (as astrologers); *kuṛṛam cāruka* to declare guilty, impute a fault to. *Ko.* *ca•r* (*ca•ry*-) to tell news of in all places. *Ka.* *sāru* to cry out, proclaim aloud, publish; *sārisu* to cause to proclaim aloud, etc.; *sāruha* proclaiming aloud, etc. *Tu.* *sāriyuni* to proclaim, publish, preach, warn; *sāriyāvuni* to cause to proclaim or publish. *Te.* *cātu* to proclaim, declare, announce, publish, make known to the public; *cāṭincu* to proclaim, declare, make known to the public, publish by beat of drum, tom-tom; *cāṭimpu* proclamation, announcements, publishing by beat of drum; *cātuva* proclamation. ? *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *hāṭ* (-it-), (F.) *hāṭali*, (S.) *hāṭinai* to call; (S.) *hāṭpu* the call; (Mah.) *hāṭu* a call. ? *Kur.* *cāl* voice, act of addressing, answering, shouting, shout (Pfeiffer). DED(S, N) 2052.

2487 *Kui jāna* crab. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 123) *jānā*, (Ḍ.) *jāna* id. DEDS 388.

2488 *Ta. cikkanavu* hardness, firmness. *Ka.* *jigaṭu*, *jigaṭe*, *jibaṭu* stickiness, gumminess, gum, birdlime; *jigi*, *jibi* thickness, viscosity, glutinousness, gum; *cigil*, *jigil* to be sticky, gummy, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, stick fast; *jibbu* stickiness, sap that issues from the stalk of the mango after it is cut from the tree; *cikaṇi* hard, substantial, thick, rich, fat. *Te.* *jigaṭa* gum, paste, slime, birdlime, stickiness, gumminess, viscosity; *jigi* viscosity, glutinousness; *jiguru* gum, birdlime; *cikkā-baḍu*, *cikka-vaḍu* to become thick or inspissated; *cikkana* thickness as of a liquid, density, closeness of texture, etc.; *adj.* *cikkani*. *Kol.* (Pat. p. 107) *sikoṭ* sticky. *Go.* (Y.) *sever*, (A.) *sever*, (SR.) *saver*, (Tr.) *sowwēr*, (M.) *hever*, (L.) *hevor*, (Ma.) *ever*, (Ko.) *ever* gum; (Mu.) *haver* birdlime (*Voc.* 3476). *Koṇḍa sika* thickness of fluid; *sikani* thick. / Cf. Skt. *cikka-* gum, birdlime (*Mānasollāsa*); *cikkaṇa-* unctuous; any smooth liquid, gum; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 4780, 4782. DED(S) 2053.

2489 *Ta. imig* (-v-, -nt-) to sprout, shoot forth. *Ka.* *igaru*, *cigur*, *cigaru* id.; *n.* a sprout, shoot, young leaf; *cigi* to sprout, shoot. *Tu.* *igaruni*, *iguruni* to bud, germinate, shoot up; *iguru* bud, germ, tender shoot; *ciguru* sprout, bud, germ; *ciguruni*, *ciguruni*, *siguruni*, *tiguruni*, *tiguruni*, *tigruni*, *tiguluni* to sprout, shoot, germinate; *teguluni* to sprout, shoot, bud; *tegulu* a sprout, bud; (B-K.) *egulu*, *ege* a tender shoot. *Te.* *igirincu*, *igur(u)cu*, *ivirincu*, *ivur(u)cu* to bud or put forth buds, become red; *iguru*, *ivuru* a bud, sprout, shoot, red young leaf; *cigirincu*, *cigurucu* to put forth leaves, leaf; *ciguru*, *civuru* tender young leaf, sprout, shoot, sprig, young foliage, small twigs; *civaka*, *civva* twig, branchlet. *Ga.* (S.)

sigur tender leaf. *Kur.* cigā, cigi young plant just piercing the soil, small seedling; cigyārnā to sprout, shoot, come out. / Cf. Mar. sigri a tender sprout or shoot. DED(S) 2054.

2490 *Ka.* cigali, ciguli a ball made of fried gingilli-oil seed mixed with jaggery. *Te.* (B.) cimili oilcake on which cattle are fed; (B.) cimmiri, cimmili (also Šaṅk.), cimmiruṇṭalu, cimmiluṇṭalu a sweetmeat made of fried sesamum seed with dry coco-nut kernels and sugar (eaten during pregnancy). / ? Cf. Skt. śaṣkuli- a large round cake composed of ground rice, sesamum, and sugar, and cooked in oil; cf. *DBIA* 126. DED(S) 2055.

2491 *Ma.* cintuka to tear (as paper, leaves); cīttu a shred, strip; iruka to saw, split (or with 542 *Ta.* ir). *To.* sixb sharp end of piece of wood (< Badaga). *Ka.* sigi to split (as wood), tear or rend with the teeth as sugar-cane; sigasu, sigisu to have split; sigulu to be split, cleft; split (*tr.*); sigur, siguru, sibaṛu, sivaṛu, sivuru a splinter, a shiver (cf. s.v. 2600 *Ta.* cī); sibu bamboo-slit. *Tu.* tigipuni, tigupuni, (B-K.) sigipu to split, slit, cut, saw, tear; tiguruni, tigruni, tiguluni, siguruni to split; tigutē, tigte, tigite a split, splinter, slip, piece; (B-K.) tiburu a crack, split. *Te.* cīru to gash, rend, tear, cut in slices; cīruḍu tearing; cīrūgu, cīnūgu to be torn or rent; *n.* a tear or rent; cinu, cimpu to tear, rend; cimpi, ciṅki ragged, tattered; a rent, tear. *Pa.* cik-, (S.) cikip- (cikit-) to tear; (S.) cing- to be torn. *Go.* (Tr.) sinder a splinter of wood, bamboo, etc. (*Voc.* 3396); (M.) hikānā to tear; (G. Mu. L.) hik-, (Ma.) ik- to tear (*tr.*); (L.) hikaval carpenter. (*Voc.* 3560); (Koya Su.) iñ- to be torn; ik- to tear. *Kui* siki inba to be torn, frayed, split, snapped, broken; siri torn, split (or < IA). *Kuwi* (F.) sipla a splinter, chip; (F.) hissali, (S.) hih'nai to split. *Kur.* cīrnā to divide (by rending, splitting, sawing) (or < IA). *Br.* cīring to slit, slice, tear open (or < IA). / Cf. Skt. cīra- rag (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4843), and *ibid.* no. 4844 *cīrayati. DED(S, N) 2056.

2492 *Konḍa* sik- (-t-) to laugh, smile; sikpis- (-t-) to cause to laugh. *Manḍ.* hik- (-t-) to laugh. *Kuwi* (F.) sikhali to grin; (T.) palka sik- id.; (Isr.) sik- to bare the teeth; sikla one who laughs a lot and for a long time. DEDS 389.

2493 *Pe.* hig- (hikt-) to lower head. *Kui* sika (siki-) to bend the head down, bow the head, droop the head. *Kuwi* (F.) hikali to crouch; (S.) hikk- to hang the head. DEDS 390.

2494 *Te.* cikilu to cry tenderly or fondly, as a child. *Kur.* cīxnā to weep, cry, sob; *caus* cixta'ānā, cīxcīxrnā to have a mind to weep, have tears in the eyes. DEDS 391.

2495 *Ta.* cikka in brief, in a nutshell. *Ma.* cikkipi young, small (said of girls). *Ir.* cikkeḍu mosquito. *Ko.* cikn mouse. *Ka.* cikka, ciga little, small, young; cīku smallness,

littleness of size, used of grain and pulse; cikkatana childhood, youth. *Koḍ.* cik-kāḍake very young, tender areca-nut. *Tu.* cikka little, young, small, short; cikini tender, young, small; cikke a dwarf; (B-K.) cikkelī a small variety of mouse. *Te.* cikiciki small, little. *Go.* (Tr.) cikkal, (Ph.) cikkal muskrat (*Voc.* 1304); (ASu.) cikkal mouse. / Cf. Skt. cikka-gaja- = gaja-bālaka- (*Yāśastilaka*); Pkt. cikka-small; cikkā- a small or trifling matter; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4781, *cikka- small. DED(S, N) 2057.

2496 *Ta.* cikkaṭi field-bean. *Te.* cikkuḍu the bean called *Dolichos lablab*. *Ga.* (S.²) cikuṛ bean(s) (< *Te.*) *Go.* (Ma. Ko.) cikuṛ (kāya) a kind of beans (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 1303). *Konḍa* sikuṭi beans, *D. I.* DED(S) 2058.

2497 *Ta.* cikkam comb; cikkaru (cikkarī-) to disentangle; cikkarukki a kind of comb. *Ma.* cikkuḍa to disentangle, dry and dress the hair after bathing; cikkarukkuka to disentangle, comb out; cikkarukki a comb. *Ka.* sikkaṭi, sikkaṭige, sikkāṇige id. *Te.* cikkaṇṭu, cikkaṇṭe a sort of long comb with a few big teeth. DED(S) 2059.

2498 *Ta.* cikku (cikki-) to become entangled, complicated, be caught, ensnared, be obtained; *n.* tangle, twist, intricacy, snare, entanglement; cik-kēṇa firmly, tenaciously, tightly, closely; ciṅku (ciṅki-) to be caught; ikal intricacy, obscurity, involvedness; ? ciṭukku a tangle. *Ma.* cikku being entangled, intricacy; cikkuḍa to be entangled. *Ko.* cik- (ciky-) to be caught, get in trouble, be got, obtained; cikc- (cicc-) to make to be caught, get, obtain; tik tangle in the hair. *To.* tik- (tiky-) to be trapped (physically or figuratively); sik knot or tangle in hair. *Ka.* sikku, sigu (sikk-), sirku, siliku, siluku, silku to become entangled, be caught, fall into the hands of, be got; sikku, sirku, silku state of being entangled, entanglement, intricacy, impediment, obstacle, trouble. *Koḍ.* cikc- (cikki-) to become entangled. *Tu.* sikkuni, tikkuni to be ensnared, caught, seized, obtained; sikkāvuni, tikkāvuni to ensnare, entangle, button; sikku, tikku entanglement, intricacy, perplexity, distress; sikkāṭṭu, tikkāṭṭu labyrinth, intricacy; tikkāṭṭuni to be matted, be entangled, intricate; silkuni to be entangled, be perplexed; salkuni to be entangled; salkāvuni to entangle; (B-K.) tirku, sirku entanglement, difficulty. *Te.* cikku to be entangled, ensnared, be obtained, got, come to hand; *n.* a tangle, intricacy, difficulty, trouble. *Kol.* sik- (sikt-) to hang (*intr.*); sikip- (sikipt-) id. (*tr.*); (Pat., p. 159) sikkeng to get stuck. *Pa.* cīng- to get stuck, entangled, trapped; cirkip- (cirkit-) to trap, snare. *Ga.* (S.³) sikku entanglement (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) jirkānā to be caught on thorns, esp. of clothes; (W.) jirksānā to stick; (Ph.) jirkānā, jirksānā to get stuck; *caus.* jirk-sahtānā (*Voc.* 1424); (G.) hirk- to be trapped; (Mu.) hirk- to get stuck; *caus.* hirh-/hirih- to trap animals; (Ma.) arḱ-, (Ko.) irk- to get

stuck; (Tr.) *hilkānā* to be caught up, entangled, or stuck in anything; (SR.) *hilgānā* to entangle (*Voc.* 3553). *Kuwi* (F.) *sikkū* aiyali to be tangled; (S.) *cikku kīnai* to snare. DED(S, N) 2060.

2499 *Ta. cikk-eṇa* quickly, promptly. *Ma. cikk-ennu, cikkanē* resolutely, quickly. *To. tigsn* unexpectedly; *tig aṛy-* (ars-) to come to know suddenly. *Ka. cekkane, jaggane* quickly, speedily; *cakkane* quickly, fast, suddenly; *cāga, cēga, cēgi, jiga, jegga, jēgi* quickness; quickly. *Tu. cakka* quickly, at once. DED 2061.

2500 *Ta. cikku* modesty, shame (*loc.*). *Ko. cig* shame, self-respect. *To. sig* shame (in songs). *Ka. siggu* shame, decency, modesty, bashfulness, timidity, disgust; *siggāli* a person who is ashamed, a bashful person. *Te. siggu* shame, disgrace, dishonour, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty; *siggari* one who is ashamed, bashful or shy (masc. or fem.); *fem. siggarikattiya* (Otte); *siggaritanamu* bashfulness, shyness, shamefacedness; *siggaru* to have no shame; *siggīdi* a shameless or brazen-faced person. *Go. (M.) sig* shame (< *Te.*; *Voc.* 3382). *Konda sigu id. Kuwi* (Mah.) *siku, sigu id.* DED(S) 2062.

2501 *Ta. ciṅka-vārai, ciṅkaṇ-vārai* a variety of plantain introduced from Ceylon (said to be < *Siṃhala-* Ceylon). *Ma. ciṅṇan* a sort of plantain; *ciṅṇa-pparam, ciṅṇa-vāra* its fruit. *Koḍ. cingē ba-le* sp. plantain. *Tu. siṅga-bārē id.* DED 2063.

2502 *Ka. siṅganika, siṅgalika* a black monkey. *Tu. ciṅglike* a large kind of ape. *Te. (B.) siṅgilikamu* the great black monkey. DED(S) 2064.

2503 *Ta. ciṅku* (ciṅki-) to diminish, wane, decrease, faint, fail, droop, decay, perish, elapse, pass away (as time); *cikku* (cikki-) to become lean or emaciated (< *Te.*); *cikal* (cikalv-, cikaṇr-) to diminish, decrease, perish; *n. want, ruin. Koḍ. cikk-* (cikki-) to become tired; *cikki* numb sensation of mouth produced by areca-nut. *Tu. tirkuni* to be lean, weak; *sirkuni* to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; *tirku, sirkū* fading, weakness, faintness; *tirkotē* a lean or weak man. *Te. cikku* to become lean or thin. *Pa. ciṅg-* (sun) declines after midday. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) sirānā, (SR.) sirānā* to grow thin; (W.) *sirtor* weak; (Hislop) *sir* thin (*Voc.* 3400). *Konda sik-* (-t-) to be reduced (as body), fail (in flesh), pine in fear, etc. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13387, **sikka-*, **siṅga-*, *Pkt. siṅga-* lean, thin. DED(S, N) 2065.

2504 *Ka. jiṅke* antelope; *cigari, cigare* black buck or antelope; (Bellary; U.P.U.) *jiṅke* deer. *Tu. jiṅkē* antelope. *Te. jiṅka id.* DED 2066.

2505 *Kur. cingnā* to pinch slightly between the finger-ends, give a slight scratch (e.g. to a fruit to see if it is ripe); *refl.-pass.*

cingrnā. Malt. cinge to pinch. ? *Kor. (O.) cuṅku* to pinch. DED 2067.

2506 *Ka. (Tipt.) cigla* a fly. *Mand. higne* mosquito; *heṅne* a fly.

2507 *Ka. ciṭike, ciṭaki, cuṭike* a pinch, as of snuff. *Tu. ciṭuku, ciṭiki, ciṭka id. Te. (K.) ciṭike id.* DED 2068.

2508 *Ka. ciṭi ciṭi* hode to throb, as the head from ache. *Tu. ciṭiciṭi* the throbbing pain of a boil when suppurating or forming. DED 2069.

2509 *Ta. ciṭuciṭuppu* onom. expr. of hissing noise, as of a burning wick when it contains particles of water. *Ka. ciṭa ciṭa* the sound produced when water touches burning oil; the snapping sound of corn in being parched; *ciṭiciṭi* the sound of sparks or flames bursting forth and crackling; *ciṭil* the crackling of flames. *Tu. ciṭiciṭi* a crackling noise. *Te. ciṭaciṭa* the crackling noise of burning; crackingly. Cf. 2511 *Ta. ciṭṭikkai*. /MBE 1969, pp. 292-3, no. 19, for areal etymology; cf. BHS *ciṭiciṭāyati/e* sputters (of the noise made by hot things, possibly when in contact with water), Pali *ciṭiciṭāyati id.* (esp. in contact with water), H. *ciṭciṭānā* to make a cracking or crackling noise; no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*. DED 2070.

2510 *Ka. ciṭlisu* to break, snap, crack, burst, etc. *Te. ciṭlu*, (K. also) *ciṭilu id.*; *ciṭlincu id. (tr.)*. *Pa. ciṭṭ-* to cut, split. *Ga. (Oll.) siṭ-* id. DED 2071.

2511 *Ta. ciṭṭikkai* snap of the finger (< *Te.*). *Ka. ciṭaku, ciṭuku, ciṭuṅku* a sound in imitation of the cracking or snapping of the fingers; *ciṭike, ciṭaki, ciṭuke* a snap with the finger and the thumb; *ciṭuṅkisu* to snap with the finger and the thumb. ? *Koḍ. ceḍi-* (ceḍiv-, ceḍiṅj-) to break of itself with a cracking noise. *Tu. ciṭuku, ciṭiki, ciṭka* a snap of the fingers; *ciṭiciṭi* a crashing noise. *Te. ciṭika* a snap of the fingers; *ciṭikarincu* to produce a sound by a snap of the fingers; *ciṭikarinta* a snap of the fingers; (K.) *ciṭuku* to snap the fingers; *n.* a snapping sound; (K.) *ciṭṭa* a snap of the fingers. *Go. (G.) ciṭkuli*, (Mu.) *ciṭkul*, (S.) *ciṭkan* snapping of fingers; (Mu.) *ciṭkul-nēk-* to snap fingers (*Voc.* 1311). *Konda* (BB, 1972) *siṭim* cracking of the knuckles. ? *Malt. code* to crack (as the fingers do); *coḍtre* to crack the fingers. Cf. 2509 *Ta. ciṭuciṭuppu*. /Cf. Skt. *choṭikā-* a snap with the thumb and fingers, Mar. *ciṭki, cuṭki id.*; Turner, *Nep. Dict.*, s.v. *cuṭki, ciṭki*. DED(S) 2072.

2512 *Ta. ciṭṭi* a small measure. *Ka. ciṭṭi*, *ciṭṭe* a measure of grain equal to four *sēru*, one equal to four *solige*. *Te. ciṭṭi* one fourth of the measure called *sōla*. DEDS 392.

2513 *Ta. ciṭṭu* anything small; *ciṭṭu-kkuruvi* house sparrow; (Tinn.) *ciṭṭu* a small bird. *Ka. ciṭṭu, ciṭa, ciṭi* smallness, shortness, etc.; *ciṭṭ-ili* mouse. *Tu. ciṭṭē* small, little.

Te. *citti* id., young; *citt-eluka* mouse. *Ga.* (S.³) *cittu* fine husk. *Kui* *situri* small, dwarf-ish. *Kuwi* (F.) *sita* kadda a stream; *sitki* a mouse; (Isr.) *sit'eri* orli a kind of rat. Cf. 1594 *Ta.* *ciṛu*. DED(S) 2073.

2514 *Ta.* *cittai* short striped border of a cloth. *Te.* *citte* a coloured border or edge of a cloth. DED 2074.

2515 *Kol.* *zidnga* cattle-bell. *Pa.* *jinna* id. *Go.* (SR.) *śirṇā* bell; (Mu.) *hirna* cowbell, waist-bell used by the Murias for dancing (*Voc.* 3404). *Kuwi* (F.) *jiringa*, (Su.) *jininga* cowbell; (S.) *jiringa* bell; *jilinga* clock. Cf. 2572 *Ko.* *jelk*. DED(S, N) 2075.

2516 *Ka.* *jiddu* a substance that is smeary, greasy or oily, as ghee or oil. *Te.* *jiddu* oiliness, grease or greasiness, unctuousness. *Nk.* *jitkip* to stick to (*tr.*). ? *Pa.* *cin*- to stick, adhere (< *ciṇ*-/ *ciṇḍ*-); *caus.* *cinip*- (*cinit*-). *Kui* *sitpa*, (*sitt*-), *sirpa* (*sirt*-) to be sticky, tacky; *sindu*, *sindru*, *jindru* gum, resin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hindru* resin. DED(S) 2076.

2517 *Go.* (Tr.) *siddi* a mousetrap (*Voc.* 3389). *Kui* *sindu* (*pl.* *sitka*) a trap for small birds, a snare.

2518 (a) *Kol.* *sidde* squirrel. *Nk.* *śidde* id. *Go.* (W. Ph.) *cidrāl*, (Mu.) *cidral* (*pl.* *cidrahk*) id. (*Voc.* 1314). *Kur.* *ciṛā*, *cidrā* id. / For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 157, Emeneau, *JAOS* 82.109, and Pfeiffer, p. 170.

(b) *Konda* *sirkuli* squirrel. *Pe.* *hirkoli* id. *Kui* *siruni*, *siruṇi*, (K.) *heruṇi* id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *her'uṇi*, (Ḍ.) *hir'uni* id. / Cf. *Skt.* *cikrōḍa*- id. (*Vaijayantī*; > *Te.* *cikrōḍamu* id.), *H.* *cikhur* id. DED(S, N) 2077.

2519 *Ka.* *jinagu*, *jinugu*, *jinagu*, *jinugu* fineness or thinness (as of texture, thread, powder, written letters, etc.). *Te.* *jilugu*, *jiluvu* fine cloth; small, slight, fine, delicate. DED 2078.

2520 *Ta.* *ciṇukku* (*ciṇukki*-) to yield in small quantities, ooze, issue in drops, drizzle; *ciṇukku*-*ciṇukk-eṇal* onom. expr. of issuing in drops; *ciṇuṅku* (*ciṇuṅki*-) to drizzle. *Ma.* *cināṇṇuka* to rain slightly, drizzle. *Ka.* *jinugu*, *jinuṅgu* id.; *n.* drizzling rain; *jinigisu* to liquefy; (Nanj.) *sinku* (*n*, not *ṇ*) to drizzle. *Te.* *cinuku* a drop, a thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, sprinkle of rain; *vb.* to fall in drops. *Pa.* (S.) *cinkip*- (*cinkit*-) to drip. *Ga.* (S.³) *sinkul* raindrops. DED(N) 2079.

2521 *Ta.* *ciṇuṅku* (*ciṇuṅki*-) to whine, whimper; *ciṇukkam* whining, whimpering; *ciṇukkan* worthless person, as always whining; *ciṇukku*-*ciṇukk-eṇal* onom. expr. of worrying with frequent crying. *Ma.* *cināṇṇuka* to be touchy (? or with 1600 *Ta.* *cipa*), to repine, whine, whimper; *cinakkuka* to mutter, neigh. *Ka.* *jinugu* to mutter, murmur, hum. DED 2080.

2522 *Konda* *sinpa*- (*-t*-) to shave (beard, head, etc.); *sinpis*- (*-t*-) to cause to shave;

siṛim razor. *Pe.* *hen*- (*-t*-) to shave. *Kui* *silpa* (*silt*-) to shave (beard, head); *n.* a shave; *sine*, (K.) *heni* razor. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hin*- (*-h*-), (F.) *hirhali*, (S.) *hinh'nai* to shave; (Šu. Isr.) *hippa*, (F.) *hiṛpa*, (S.) *hinipa*, (Mah.) *hiṇipa* razor. ? *Ta.* *iṇuṅku* (*iṇuṅki*-) to pull off as a leaf from a twig, pluck as a flower. DEDS 393.

2523 *Ta.* *ciṇṭu* stench, as of rancid curd. *Ka.* *siṇḍu* a disagreeable, nauseous, fetid smell (as of sheep, tigers, rancid butter, etc.); *jaddu* the disagreeable smell of sheep's milk, etc.; *jiddu* rancidity, etc. *Koḍ.* *ciṇḍi* scent (found by dog in hunting, etc.). *Tu.* *jiddu*, *jidda* rancidity, mustiness; rancid, musty. DED(S) 2081.

2524 *Ta.* *citar*, *citaram* raindrop; *citaṛi* rain. *Ma.* *citar* a drop as of ghee. *Go.* (Mu.) *hidihk*-, (Ma.) *idk*-, *irk*- to sprinkle; (M.) *hidkāṇā* to spray (*Voc.* 3546). *Malt.* *cithge* to begin to rain drop by drop. DED(S) 2082.

2525 *Ta.* *citampu* (*citampi*-) to be spoiled by too much moisture; *n.* spoilt condition, excessive maceration; *citampal* being softened by soaking or spoiled by too much moisture. *Te.* *citacita* dampness, moisture; *cittaḍi* damp, moisture, wetness; damp, wet, moist; *cittari* the rainy season. *Kui* *sindali* moist, damp. DEDS 394.

2526 *Ta.* *citai* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to be injured, spoiled, be broken, become corrupt, prove untrue; (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to injure, waste, destroy, ruin, demolish, kill, uproot; *citai*, *citaiṇu* injury, degeneracy, ruin, defeat, fault, defect; *citaku* (*citaki*-) to strip off, erase. *Ka.* *cidaku*, *ciduku* to squeeze the soaked pulse called *avare* with the fingers and thus remove the skin; *sindu*, *sendu* to rub out, extinguish, destroy. *Te.* *cituku*, *ciduku* to be crushed, broken or smashed; break, burst; *cidiyu* to be broken, smashed or crushed, break; *cidupa* a bit, fragment, piece; *cidupu* to crush, smash, squeeze, break; *cidumu* to pinch, nip; *cidura*, *cidurupa*, *cidrupa* a piece, bit, fragment. *Konda* *sidli*- (*-t*-) to be crushed (as an overripe fruit). *Malt.* *cithge* to squeeze out the seed or stone from a fruit. DED(S) 2083.

2527 *Kol.* *sit*- (*sitt*-) to thrust into hole, gore. *Nk.* *śitt*- to pierce with horns. *Pa.* *citt*- to butt with horns, gore. *Ga.* *sit*- (*P.*) to gore with horns; (S.³) to pierce; (S.) *citt*- to insert (as flowers into a braid). DED(S) 2084.

2528 *Kol.* *sittena* • *ṭṭuṇ* in the evening; (SR.) *cintevēlā* evening. *Nk.* *śitte* id. *Pa.* *citta* night. DED 2085.

2529 *Ta.* *cintam*, *intam* tamarind tree. *Te.* *cinta* tamarind. *Kol.* (SR.) *sintā* id.; (P.) *sitta* *māk* tamarind tree. *Nk.* *śitta* tamarind. *Go.* (Tr.) *sittā* *maṛṭṭā*, (G. Mu. S.) *hitta*, (Ma. Ko.) *itta*, (M.) *ita* id. (*Voc.* 3381). *Konda* *sita* *maran* tamarind tree. *Kur.* *citi* a tamarind seed with one of its sides rubbed until it has become white; *ciyā* a tamarind seed. *Malt.*

site sour. / Cf. Skt. ciñcā- tamarind; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4792. DED(S) 2086.

2530 *Ta.* cintu a kind of musical composition, masquerade dance, a musical note; centu a primary melody type. *Ma.* cintu a poetical measure. *Te.* cindu dancing; cindilu to shake, move; cindu-drokku, cindulu-drokku to dance (for trokku, see 3522; *M.* Kandappa Chetty). DEDS(N) 395.

2531 *Pa.* cīdup (*pl.* cīdupul) bracelet (of men). *Ga.* (P. S.²) cinup (*pl.* cinpul), (P.) sinup (*pl.* sinpul) bracelet. *Go.* (ASu.) sinnūm id. DEDS(N) 396.

2532 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) ciparta dokka rib bone (cf. 2976 *Te.* dokka). *Go.* (G.) cipara rib (*Voc.* 1316). ? Cf. 2620 *Go.* sipī. DEDS 397.

2533 *Ka.* cippa-kasuvu the fragrant grass *Andropogon schoenanthus*. *Te.* cippa-kasavu, cippa-gaḍḍi id. DED 2087.

2534 *Ta.* cippam parcel, bundle, a man's load of tobacco leaves. *Ma.* cippam bundle, bale, chiefly of tobacco. *Te.* cippamu a bundle or parcel. DED 2088.

2535 *Ta.* ippi pearl-oyster, shell; cippi shell, shellfish, coconut shell for measuring out curds. *Ma.* ippi, cippi oyster shell. *Ka.* cippu, sippu, cimpi, cimpe, simpi, simpu, simpe oyster shell, mussel, cockle, a portion of the shell of a coconut, skull, a pearl oyster; (Gowda) cippi coconut shell. *Tu.* cippi coconut shell, oyster shell, pearl; tippi, sippi coconut shell. *Te.* cippa a shell; (kobbari c⁰) coconut shell; (mōkāli c⁰) knee-pan, patella; (tala c⁰) skull; (muttepu c⁰) mother-of-pearl. *Go.* (Ma.) ipi shell, conch (*Voc.* 174). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13417, *sippi-; Pali sippi- pearl-oyster, Pkt. sippi- id., etc. DED(S) 2089.

2536 *Ko.* ceb sores on the mouth in syphilis. *Ka.* cibba, cibbu, sibba, sibbu, sibbe a whitish, reddish or blackish spot on the body. *Tu.* cibbu white spots on the body; šibba, šibbu, subba, subbu a blotch, discolouring of the skin; šidibu, šidubu the pustule of smallpox. *Te.* sibbiyamu, sibbemu, sōbiya, sōbe a sort of discoloration and spots formed on the skin; cidumu itch, scabies. *Go.* (SR.) subbā white patches on a man's skin (*Voc.* 3441); ? (Tr.) sipōwā id. (*Voc.* 3421). / Said to be from Skt. sidhma- blotch, leprous spot, leprosy. Cf. Mar. šibē a mild form of leprosy, a blotch or scab of it; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13406. DED(S) 2090.

2537 *Ka.* cibbala, cibbalu, cibbil, cibbul a bamboo lid. *Te.* sibbi lid, dish. DED 2091.

2538 *Ka.* jibb-aḍike, jibaḷ-aḍike a young areca-nut cut into two pieces and boiled. *Koḍ.* jibbi, jibb-aḍake a young and tender grade of areca-nut. *Tu.* jibaḷu, jibulu, jibulu boiled, tender areca-nuts. DED 2092.

2539 *Ta.* cemma water. *Tu.* śima moistness, cold; sima cold (*n.*), chill; simma cold

(*adj.*); temma a cough, cold. *Te.* cemma moisture, damp; moist, damp; cemmaginecu, cemmagilu, cemmagillu to become damp or moist, sweat; cemmaṭa, cemaṭa, cemarū sweat; (K.) cemarū to melt, become wet in sweat; cemar(u)cu id.; temma wetness, moisture; temm-era cool breeze, zephyr (for era, see 810 *Ka.* eral); temaḍa phlegm, mucus. *Kuwi* (S. T.) jimbri piyu drizzle. ? *Kur.* simdhārnā to become damp. DED(S) 2093.

2540 *Ta.* cimiṇṭu (cimiṇṭi-) to tickle, pluck, pinch, prod; cīṇṭu (cīṇṭi-) to tease, vex. *Ma.* cīṇṭuka children to nettle, prick, pull one another. *Ka.* cimuṭu to press together, squeeze, pinch; (Gowda) jigiṇṭi to pinch. *Tu.* cimukuni id.; cauṇṭuni to pinch, nip. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4822, *cimb-pinch; Nep. cimṭanu, cimoṭanu to pinch, Beng. cimṭā id., Mar. cimaṭṇē, cībaṭṇē, cībaḷṇē id., and related forms. DED(S) 2094.

2541 *Ta.* cimili cricket. *Ma.* cimili a certain vaṇṭu [i.e. black bee, wasp, beetle]. *Ka.* cimmaṇḍi, cimmaṇḍe, jimmaṇḍe cricket. *Te.* (B.) cimaṭa, cimiṭa, cimmaṭa, cimmeṭa the grave cricket that destroys clothes; moth, bookworm, cockroach. ? *Koḷ.* simri, in: ka-kasimri dragonfly (Kamaleswaran). Cf. *Ta.* ciḷ-vaṇṭu cricket, etc., s.v. 2588 *Ta.* ciḷṇaḷ. DED(N) 2095.

2542 *Ta.* imiṛ (-v-, -nt-) to bind as by order, restrain; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten, tie; *n.* bond, cord; cimiṛ (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, entrap; *n.* small round jewel box, small casket; cimiṛppu bondage, tie. *Ma.* cimiṛ small box. *Te.* imuḍu to be contained within; imuḍ(u)cu to put in, thrust in. DED 2096, DEDS 66.

2543 *Ma.* cimiṭṭu young, little; cimiṭṭan child. *Pe.* himṇa child, young of animal. *Manḍ.* himṇa id.; hipṇa son. ? *Kui* miḍa, miḷa child, infant, young of animal (< *smil- < *siml-). ? *Kuwi* (D.) miḷa child. DEDS 399.

2544 *Ta.* cimai summit of a mountain, hair-tuft; cimaiyam top, summit of a mountain, peak, mountain, hill. *Te.* civara end, point, tip, extremity. *Kur.* cum'ā, cup'ā projecting point on a hill or mountain, peak, crag. DEDS 398.

2545 *Ta.* imai (-pp-, -tt-) to wink, glitter, twinkle, shine; *n.* eyelid, winking of the eye, time spent in winking; cimiṛ (-pp-, -tt-) to wink, blink; cimiṭṭu (cimiṭṭi-) id., to make a signal with the eyes; *n.* blinking of the eyes, significant wink; cimiḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to wink; cimiḷippu winking of the eyes; cimpuḷi (-pp-, -tt-) to close or shut the eyes as in joy, terror, etc.; nimai (-pp-, -tt-) to wink; *n.* eyelid. *Ma.* ima eyelash; imekka to blink, twinkle; cima eyelash; cimpuka, cimmuka, cimpuka to twinkle with the eyes; cimpal twinkling of the eyes; cīṇṭuka to give a secret sign. *Ka.* ime, eme, eve eyelash, eyelid; (Hal.) kənjeme (*n.*, not ṇ) eyelid; cimuṭu, civaṭu, civuṭu to twinkle or wink with the eyes. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) cimm- to twinkle; cimm blinking of the

eyes. *Tu. imè, simè, simmè* eyelash. *Te. cimuṭu* to wink. / Cf. Nep. *cim* closing the eyes; *cimlanu* to blink; Bashkarik *ičimik* blink (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4822; different from the items in that entry related to 2540; Burrow 1967, p. 41). ? Cf. Skt. *śmīl-* to wink, twinkle. DED(N) 2097.

2546 *Ta. cimpu* small splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood or metal, chip, flake from beaten iron, frayed ends of a worn cord, bamboo splits, twig; *cimpal* splinter, rough nap. *Ma. cimpu* splinter, bamboo slip. DED 2098.

2547 *Kui* (Mah. p. 87) *homburu* cloth. *Kuwi* (Su.) *himbōri*, *humbōri*, (F.) *himbōri*, (S.) *himbōri* id. DEDS 400.

2548 *Ka. cimmu* to discharge by means of two fingers, shoot with the finger, push forward by means of the foot or a stick, cast, fling, push away, butt or toss with the horns, squirt, sputter; break forth, flow forth, burst forth, gush out; brandish a weapon, shake, swing; *cimmisu* to cause oneself to spring out, gush forth; come forth suddenly; shake (*tr.*), swing; *cimaku*, *cimiku*, *cimuku*, *civuku*, *cimakisu*, *cimikisu*, *cimukisu*, *civukisu* to sprinkle; *simpini* sprinkling; *simpisu*, *simpaḍisu*, *simbaḍisu*, *simmaḍisu* to sprinkle, besprinkle; ? *cigi* to discharge with or from the fingers. *Kor. (O.) cimki* to splash; *cimci* to sprinkle. *Te. cimmu* to throw, cast, fling, toss, spurt, squirt, thrust, butt as with the horns; *n. a* spurt, thrust, butt; *cimmuḍu* throwing, flinging, casting; *cippil(l)u* to gush, flow, overflow, well forth, rise; *cimmanamu* spurting, squirting. / Cf. Pkt. *simpai*, *sippai* to sprinkle, Mar. *śīpnē* id. DED(S, N) 2099.

2549 *Te. ciyya* flesh, muscle; *jigili* plump, fleshy. *Ga. (Oll.) seg* muscle, flesh. *Go. (Mand.) sikahk* flesh (*Voc.* 3378). *Pe. jey* id. (or with 529 *Ta. iraicci*). DED(S) 2100.

2550 *Ta. cirattai* coconut shell, begging bowl; *carattai* coconut shell (*loc.*). *Ma. ciratta* coconut shell, chiefly the lower half; *ciratti* the upper half of a coconut shell. *Ka. (DCV) geraṭe*, (Hal.) *geraṭe*, (Bark.) *gariṭa* coconut shell. *Koḍ. ceraṭe* id. *Kor. geyṭe* id. DED(S, N) 2101.

2551 *Ta. cirāl* kingfisher. ? *Go. (ASu.) cirāl* a kind of bird. DEN 34.

2552 *Ta. iravu*, *ira*, *irā*, *rā* night; *iru* black; *iruṭci*, *iruṭṭu*, *irunmai*, *irumai* darkness; *iruḷ* darkness, dark colour, ignorance; (*iruḷv-*, *iruṇṭ-*) to become dark, dim, obscure, be black in colour, be darkened (as the mind); *iruḷaṇ* Irula (member of a tribe in the Nilgiris); *iruntai*, *iruntu*, *iruntil* charcoal. *Ma. iravu*, *irā*, *rā* night; *iru* to be dark; *iruṭṭu*, *iruṭṭu*, *iruḷ* darkness; *iruḷka* to grow dark; *iruḷaṇ* a caste of jungle dwellers; *irunnaḷ* charcoal; *ikkari* soot, grime. *Ir. ra-vu*, *ra-podu*, *ra-ve-podu* night. *Ko. irl* night; *ilma-rm* night, the whole night. *To. i-l* night; *iṣṭa-s* night-time; *erl* Irula; *fem. erḷ* (Sak. *erḷ*, *erḷč*); ? *ermoḷn*

sand (*obl. ermoḷt-*; cf. 4666 (b) *Ta. maṇal* sand). *Ka. iruḷ*, *iralu*, *iraṭu*, *irḷu* night; *iddal*, *ijjalu* charcoal; (eastern dialects) *iglu*, (western dialects) *ijlu* coal (*LSB* 1.3). *Koḍ. iri* night; *irili* night-time; *iriṭi* darkness. *Tu. irku* night; *irḷu*, *irḷu* dusk, darkness, night. *Te. irulu* darkness, shades, shadows; *irulu konu* to become dark or obscure; *rēyi* (in cpds. *rē-*) night. *Kol. (Kin.) cirum* very dark; *sindi* soot. *Pa. ciruṇ* charcoal. *Ga. (Oll.) siring* black; *sirgaṭ* black, rusty; (S.) *sirgaṭi* black; (P.) *siriṇ* (*pl. sirṇil*) charcoal, cinders; (S.³) *sirriṇ* soot, ashes; (Oll.) *sirtal* evening. *Go. (Mu.) hirk*, (S.) *hirki*, (M.) *hirkī*, *irki*, (Ma. Ko.) *irk* charcoal (*Voc.* 3551). *Konda siruki* coal; ? *reyu* night; (BB) *sirik* charcoal. *Pe. rika*, *ringa* id. *Mand. ringaṇ* (*pl.*) id. *Kui sriṇa* soot; *singa* charcoal. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *ringa*, (S.) *ringla* id. Cf. 483 *Ta. iṭṭi*, 486 *Ta. irumpu*, and 2604 *Te. cīkaṭi*. DED(S, N) 2102.

2553 *Kol. siḍ* day (ok *siḍ* one day; *a- siḍ* that day); (SR.) *ājir* that day, day before yesterday; *ejir* when ?; (Pat., p. 51) *aṣiḍ* day before yesterday. *Nk. sir* day (ok *sir* one day; *āsir* that day, day before yesterday; *ēsir* when?). *Nk. (Ch.) accir* day before yesterday. *Pa. ciric* day. *Ga. (Oll.) siris* id.; (S.³) *sirin* on a particular day; (S.²) *ācin* that day, day before yesterday. *Konda sir naṇṇe* just early in the morning (or with 2779 *Kur. cerō*; for *naṇṇe*, see 3621). DED(S, N) 2103.

2554 *Kol. sir* (*pl. siḍl*) female buffalo. *Nk. sir* id. *Nk. (Ch.) sir* buffalo, she-buffalo. *Pa. cir* (*pl. cirkul*) buffalo. *Ga. (Oll.) sir* (*pl. sirkil*), (S.) *cirru* (*pl. cirkil*) id. / Cf. Skt. *sairibha-* buffalo, *fem. sairibhi-* (Emeneau, *Language* 51.468); Pkt. *sihiri-* mahiṣī (*Haralankhalā*, pt. 2, p. 79 [TSS, vol. 136]; ? < **sirihī-*). DED(S) 2104.

2555 *Pa. cirmol* (*cirmocil*), (S.) *cirmul* sambar. *Ga. (Oll.) sirmul*, (S.²) *cirmul* id. ? *Kuwi* (D.) *cibḍa/sibḍa* id. DED(S) 2105.

2556 *Ko. jir* gum, any adhesive. *Kur. jerrē* gum, resin. DEDS 402.

2557 *Konda reg-* (-it-) (skin) to be flayed; *rek-* (-t-) to flay. *Pe. riṇ(g)-* (*riṇṭ-*) to be unloosened; *rik-* (-t-) to loosen, untie. *Mand. rik-* to untie. *Kui sringa* (*sringi-*) to be loosed, untied, freed, released; *sripka* (< *srik-p-*; *srikt-*) to loosen, untie, unbind, free, release. *Kuwi* (F.) *ringali* to be uncoiled, dishevelled; *rikhali* to unroll, dishevel; (S.) *rikh'nai* to loose, rip; *rikknai* to unfold, undo. DEDS 403.

2558 *Konda* (BB) *sirsa* bird's crop or gizzard. *Pe. hirha* id. *Kui sirsa* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hirsa* id. DEDS 404.

2559 *Ta. il* non-existence, death; *illai* it is not (in Old Tamil with a complete neg. paradigm); no; *illāmai* absence, non-existence, poverty, want; *illātavaṇ* one utterly destitute; *illāṇ* poor man; *ill-eṇal* death, negating existence; *ilam*, *ilampai* poverty; *ili* one who is without (at end of cpd.); *iṇmai* total

negation of existence, poverty; *inriya* that which is not. *Ma. illa* does not exist, there is not; no, not; *adj. illā; illayma* nqt existence, poverty, want. *Ko. il-* not to exist, not to be in a place (complete negative paradigm). *To. il-* id.; *iloθ* not being; *idy* which is not (in song). *Ka. illa, illam, illavu* is or are not; no, not; *ila* a man who has not, a place that is free from; *illade gerund* not being; *illada adj.* not being; *illave* state of not being. *Kod. ille* be not (for all persons and numbers). *Tu. iiji*, (B-K.) *iddi* not to exist, not to be. *Te. lē-* (complete neg. paradigm; 3 *sg. non-m. lēdu*) be not; *lēka* without, not having; or, else; *lēdu* no, none; *lēni* absent, wanting, not having, having nothing, poor, needy; *lēbaramu* nothing; *lēmi, lēmiḍi* absence, non-existence, not being, want, poverty, neediness; *-idi* he who has not. *Pa. cila* does not exist (also inflected for gender and number; 3 *sg. m. cilad, neut. cila, pl. m. cilar, neut. cilav*); *cilaka* without. *Go. (A. Y.) sile, (SR.) sille, (W. Ph. Pat.) hille, (M.) hille, hile, (Mu.) hille, (Ma.) ille* not, no; (Pat.) *hill-* to be not (complete neg. paradigm; SR. also gives conjugated forms of *sil(l)-*) (*Voc. 3414*); (Koya Su.) *ill-* to be not. *Konḍa sil-* not to be. *Pe. hil-*, (in songs) *sil-* id. *Manḍ. lā-* id. *Kui siḍa* id. (complete neg. paradigm; *siḍa-nanju* poor man; *fem. siḍanari. Kuwi (F.) hill-* to be not (hille'e it is not); (S.) *hill-* to be not; (Su.) *hille* is not. ? *Malt. cile* to forbid. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *illa-* poor. DED(S) 2106.

2560 *Ta. il, illam, illi, ilavu, cillam* clearing-nut tree, *Strychnos potatorum* Linn. *Ka. cilla, cillu, cittu, cali* id. *Te. cilla* id. DED 2108.

2561 *Ka. cilaka, ciluka* a hasp or small chain for fastening a door; (Tipt.) *cilka* a door staple; (Coorg) *silku* iron bolt. *Tu. ciluku, cilku* the catch or bolt of a window. *Te. cilaka, ciluka, ciluku* a padlock, the bolt or hasp of a door; (B.) *cilakaṭa*, (also *Šaṅk.*) *cilukaḍa* a saddle buckle, a ring at the end of a rope used as a girth through which the other end is passed to fasten the saddle. *Go. (G.) silka* a leaf-cup pin (*Voc. 3412*). DED 2109.

2562 *Ta. cilanti, cilampi* spider. *Ma. cilanni.* ? *To. twa-loz.n. Ka. seladi, selandi. Te. celādi, celagamu.* / Cf. Skt. *śalaka-* id. DED(S) 2110.

2563 *Ta. cilanti* pimple, small boil, abscess, ulcer, venereal boil. *Ma. cilanni* a kind of ulcer or bubo. *Te. celidi* a kind of skin-disease; (K.) a skin rash with small boils (also *celdi*). DED (S) 2111, and from DED 1617.

2564 *Ta. cilampam, cilamam* practice of the art of using quarterstaff, fencing. *Ma. cilampam* fencing; *cilampi* fencer. DED 2112.

2565 *Ta. ilir* (-pp-, -tt-) to stand erect as the hair stands on end from fright, etc.; sprout, germinate; *cilir* (-pp-, -tt-) to sprout, shoot, bristle as the hair on the body; *cilir-*

cilir- to get goose-skin from intense emotion; *ciluppu* (*ciluppi-*) to bristle; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) id., have an uneven surface by the rise of splinters, fibres, etc.; *cilumpu, cilukku* splinter or fibre rising on a smooth surface of wood. *Kui slinga* (*slingi-*) to stand on end (hair). DED 2113.

2566 *Ta. cilu* (-pp-, -tt-) to open, split (*intr.*); *cilukku* chipping, cutting; *ciluval* rags, tatters. *Ko. cilv-* (*cild-*) to break along the length of the grain (*intr.*); (*cilt-*) id. (*tr.*). DED(S) 2114.

2567 *Ta. ciluku* trouble, affliction, perplexity, quarrel, obstacle; *cilukku* quarrel, trouble; *cilukan, cilukkan* troublesome or quarrelsome man; *cillarai* annoying business, trouble from thieves. *Ma. ciluku* trouble; *cilukan* quarrelsome. *Ka. siluku, silku* troublesomeness, viciousness; *cillatana* trouble. *Te. silugu, siluvu* mischief, trouble. DED 2115.

2568 *Ta. cilukku* iron staple, tooth of a saw, barb. *Ma. cilukku* spike, iron barb, javelin. *Tu. cillēli* a sharp stick to dart [sic] a fish with. *Te. cillakōla* lance, javelin; *ciluku, sela* arrow; *selagōla* goad; *selapandi* porcupine (for *pandi* pig, see 4039). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12466, Skt. *śili-*. DED 2116.

2569 *Ta. cilucilu* (-pp-, -tt-) to rain gently; *cilu-nir* raindrop dripping from leaves; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) to flow out, gush out. *Ko. cilk ir-* (*iṭ-*) to drizzle. *Ka. (Tipt.) cilkuniru* water in fine drops; *jilipu* to ooze (as water from a new pot). *Kor. (O.) cilbi* to splash water with the finger. *Te. ciluku* to sprinkle (*tr.*), spirt, shed; be spilled; *cilikincu, cilukarincu* to sprinkle; (K.) *cilacila* imit. of flowing; *cilupu* a pond; *ciṅka* a small water-channel. *Kol. (P.) silka* river. *Nk. śilka* brook, river. *Pa. cilva* brook, rivulet. *Go. (A.) silka* small river; (G.) *hilka, (Ma. Kō.) ilka* rivulet (*Voc. 3411*). *Kuwi (Isr.) silk-* (*-it-*) to splash (*intr.*). Cf. 2785 *Ka. sele.* / Cf. Pkt. *ciliciliā-* a shower; *cilicilla-* wet (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 20). DED(S, N) 2117.

2570 *Ta. ciluppu* (*ciluppi-*) to churn, stir, agitate; *cilumpu* (*cilumpi-*) to be agitated, shaken; (Devanesan, p. 3) *ciluppi* a churning staff. *Ka. cilku cilku* noise of milk in churning; (Nanj.) *silbu* to churn. *Te. ciluku* to churn. DED(S, N) 2118.

2571 *Ta. cilai* bow. *Ma. cila* id. DED 2119.

2572 *Ko. jelk* anklet with bells (or with 1574 *Ta. cilai*). *Kol. zital* small bell (one of a string) on strap on bullock's neck. *Go. (ASu.) jilā* small bell tied to the neck of an ox. Cf. 2515 *Kol. ziḍṅga*. DEN 35 (Kamaleswaran for Kol. and Go.).

2573 *Te. jila* itching, itch; *jilajila* tingling, tickling, or titillation of the skin; (B.) *jila-jilam-anu* to itch, be prurient, tingle, tickle. *Kui sili sali āva* to itch, tingle. *Kur. cilgā* itching; a caterpillar whose touch causes the hand to itch severely; *cilgāagnā* to feel an

itch. *Malt.* *cilge* itching; *cilgtre* to cause to itch. /MBE 1969, p.293, no.21, for a possible areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4874. DED(S) 2121.

2574 *Ta.* *cillarai* things scattered here and there in small quantities, sundries, fractional quantities, change (as of a rupee); trifling, insignificant matter; *cilvānam* odd; savings effected from the sum allotted for household expenses. *Ma.* *cillara* small, trifling matter; *cilvānam*, *cillānam* odd; remaining fraction, small articles of daily use bought in the bazaar. *Ko.* *cilr* odd (over a round number; *ca-vrm cilr ka-c* a thousand-odd rupees); *cilr de-va-dy* a small-change god (contrasted with *co-ym* the great god). *To.* *silo-r*, *silfo-rm* silver, small change; *sily* silver (in songs). *Ka.* *cillara*, *cillare*, *cilge* smallness, pettiness, fractional quantities, money under the value of a rupee; *cilavān* the odd money over a round sum. *Tu.* *cillarè* small money, change, trifle; little, trifling; *cilvāna*, *ciluvāna* the odd money over a round sum; little, small, trifling, mean, low. *Te.* *cillara* small, unimportant, insignificant, trifling, of no note or consequence, minor, non-essential, sundry, miscellaneous, odd, extra, additional; sundries, odds and ends, miscellaneous articles, change, small coins. *Kuwi* (S.) *cillera prāncu* to retail; (Isr.) *sirlu* change (coins). /Cf. *Mar.* *cillar* petty, trifling article, change (of money). DED(S) 2122.

2575 *Ta.* *illi* small hole (as in a pitcher), orifice as of the teat; *cilli* leak, hole, crack. *Ma.* *cilli-kkuttu* a little hole. *Ka.* *jilli* small hole in an earthen vessel. *Te.* *cilli* small hole as in a pot, paper, etc. DED 2123.

2576 *Ta.* *cilucilu* (-pp-, -tt-), *jilujilu* to feel chill, be cool; *cilucil-eṇal*, *jilujil-eṇal* onom. expr. of being cool; *cill-iṭu*, *jill-iṭu* to become chill; *cill-eṇal*, *jill-eṇal* onom. expr. of being very chill; *jillu* extreme cold (< *Te.*); *jilu-jiluppu* coolness. *Ka.* *jillu* the sensation produced by touching cold water. *Te.* *jillum-anu* to feel or be very cold or chill. *Pe.* *jila* cold. *Maṇḍ.* *jiliṇ* (pl.) cold (water). *Kui* *jili* cold, chill; *jili inba* to be cold, cool; *jilna* coldly, coolly. *Kuwi* (S.) *julla innai* to be very cold. DED(S, N) 2124.

2577 *Ta.* *cillai* unruly mischievous disposition (as of a bull), wicked and libidinous woman. *Ka.* *cille* a worthless, mischievous, misbehaving woman. DEDS 405.

2578 *Ko.* *jiv jiv in-* (id-) (limbs) become numb from cobra's bite, from sitting in a cramped position, or from extreme exertion. *Ka.* *jum*, *jumy*, *juma*, *jumu*, *jummu* imit. sound used in the sensation of coldness or chill, of the taking effect of poison, of horripilation, of the pain of a wound, (also *jommu*, *jōmu*; cf. 2882 *Ta.* *cōmpu*) of the numbness of a limb kept long in one position; *juvvu* a sound to express the sensation of fatigue and pain in the feet after walking. *Te.* *jumjum* numbness, 'sleeping' of the limb; a throbbing

pain; horripilation; *jumma* a sudden stunning or smarting sensation; (K.) *jiva jiva* numbness of limb. *Pe.* *junjuni* numbness, pins and needles. DED(N) 2125.

2579 *Ta.* *civiṅki* Indian lynx, *Felis caracal*; hunting leopard, *F. jubata*. *Ma.* *civiṅṅi* a hunting leopard. *Ka.* *sivaṅgi* the tiger-wolf, the hyæna; a leopard used in hunting. *Te.* *civāgi*, *civvaṅgi*, *civvāgi*, *sivāgi*, *sivaṅgi*, *sivvaṅgi*, *sivvāgi* hyæna. DED 2126.

2580 *Ta.* *civiri* a fan. *Ka.* *siguri*, (K.²) *sigudi* a kind of chowrie. *Te.* *siviri* a chowrie. *Kui* *jiperi* a fan. DED(S) 2127.

2581 *Ko.* *civk* (repeated any number of times) onom. of young birds twittering. *Ka.* *civu civu* the twittering of small birds; the peculiar cry of rats or mice. DED 2128.

2582 *Go.* (W.) *siṛī*, (Mu.) *hiṛī* (pl. -k) parrot (*Voc.* 3409); (LuS.) *hidkoo* (pl.) id. *Koṇḍa* *siṛa* id. *Pe.* *hiṛa* a kind of bird. DEDS 406.

2583 *Go.* (Mu.) *hiṛka*, (Ma. M.) *iṛka*, (L.) *hiṛkā* cucumber (*Voc.* 3555). *Koṇḍa* *ṛika* id. *Pe.* *ṛila* id. ? *Tu.* *cilli*, *cillè* a kind of cucumber. DEDS 407.

2584 *Tu.* *tirtu*, *hirtu*, (B-K. also) *sirtu* down, beneath, below, under; *adj.* lower, subordinate; *tirtaṭṭu* lower side or level; *tirtaṇè* lower part of a slope; *tiryara* low; below, downward, under. *Go.* (Tr.) *sir* under, beneath; (W. Ph.) *siri*, (S.) *hiṛ(u)*, (L.) *hiṛu* below; (Ma.) *iṛ* beneath, below; (Ma. S.) *iṛta* lower (*Voc.* 3408); (ASu.) *siṛ* down, below; *siṛāyih* east. *Kui* (K.) *siṛta* lower. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *ṛi'i* low, lower; *ṛi'ika* lower part (of village, etc.). DEDS(N) 401.

2585 *Ta.* *ili* (-v-, -nt-) to strip off, pluck. *Ma.* *cilikka* (the rind of a fruit) to open from ripeness. *Tu.* *cilkuni* to flay. *Pa.* *cilng-* to peel off, flake off (*intr.*); *cilkip-* (*cilkit-*) to peel off, scale off (*tr.*). *Kui* *slinga* (*slingi-*) to be plucked, untied, loosened; *slipka* (< *slik-p-*; *slikt-*) to loose, untie, pluck off. *Br.* *sil* skin, slough of snake, fruit-skin, rind (prob. < Panj.-Lahnda *chill* skin, peel; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5052). DED(S) 2120.

2586 *Ka.* *cilike* stick and other small pieces of wood. *Pa.* *cilpa* piece of wood (Halbi *si^o*); *cilurka* (pl. *cilurkel*; S.) chips of wood. *Go.* (Mu.) *hippeṇ* (pl.) bark of tree; (M.) *hippe* fuel; (L.) *hirpe* firewood (*Voc.* 3556); (LuS.) *hirpè* a chip or shaving. *Koṇḍa* *silpa* chip of wood. *Pe.* *cilpa* id., bark.

2587 *Ma.* (Tiyya, Calicut) *cilla* small branch of a tree; (Tiyya, Cannanore) *illi* twig. *Ko.* *cil* branch of a tree, tine of antlers, tributary of river; *cil kav* pole with a fork at the end. *Ka.* *cille* bifurcation, a fork (as that formed by two branches); ? (Hav.) *gellu* branch. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) *gelly* id., twig. *Te.* (B.) *cilla* bifurcated; *cillu* a fork (as that formed by two branches). *Pa.* *cella*, *jella* branch, bough. DED(S, N) 2129.

2588 *Ta. cill-ənal* onom. expr. of being noisy, boisterous; *ciļuciļu* (-pp-, -tt-), *ciļu-puļu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be chattering; *ciļu-ciļ-ənal*, *ciļu-puļ-ənal*, *ciļu-ppill-ənal* onom. expr. of bubbling, as boiling water; *ciļ-vanšu*, *ciļ-viņu*, *ciļiņu* cricket, *Ma. ciļ-viņu*, *civiņu*, *ciņu* id. Cf. 2541 *Ta. cimili* for 'cricket'. DED 2130.

2589 *Ta. cira* (-pp-, -tt-) to be eminent, illustrious, surpass, be abundant, be auspicious, be graceful, rejoice; *ciřantör* the great, the illustrious, gods, relatives, ascetics; *ciřappu* pre-eminence, pomp, abundance, wealth, happiness, honours, esteem, periodical festival in a temple; *ciřavu* meritorious deed. *Ma. ciřakka* (*ciřannu*) to be glorious. *Ka. (K.²) serapu* hospitality, honour, festival. ? Cf. 515 *Ta. ira*. DED 2131.

2590 *Ta. ciřuttai* panther, *Felis pardus*. *Ka. ciřate*, *ciřaca*, *circa*, *circu* a small kind of tiger, the cheeta or hunting leopard, *F. jubata*. *Kođ. cirate* leopard. *Tu. cirtepili* id. *Te. ciruta* leopard, cheetah; *ciřu puli* leopard. Cf. 1599 *Ko. kirbn* and 1326 *Ta. ciřu*. DED (S.) 2132.

2591 *Ta. ciřai*, *ciřaku*, *ciřakar* wing; *irai*, *iraku*, *irakar*, *irakkai* wing, feather. *Ma. iraku*, *ciřaku* wing. *Ko. rek* wing, feather. *Ka. erake*, *erañke*, *rakke*, *rekke* wing; *rañte*, *reñte* wing, upper arm. *Kođ. rekke* wing; *rañte* upper arm. *Tu. ediñke*, *reñke* wing. *Te. eraka*, *rekka*, *rekka*, *neraka*, *neři* id. *Kol. ređapa*, (SR.) *reppā* id.; (P.) *reřapa* id., feather. *Nk. rekka*, *reppa* wing. *Pa. (S.) rekka* id. *Go. (S.) rekka* wing-feather; *reka* (M.) feather, (Ko.) wing (*Voc.* 3045). *Koñđa reka* wing, upper arm. *Kuwi* (Su.) *rekka* wing. Cf. 1983 *Ko. kerngl* and 3424 *To. tergy*. DED (S, N) 2133.

2592 *Ta. ciřai* (-pp-, -tt-) to form, rise, come into being, bud, branch out on all sides, rise in pimples as prickly heat, grow stout, be impregnated; *n.* embryo, foetus, pregnancy, spawn, eggs, flower bud, branch of a tree, member, component part; *cinaippu* prickly heat, becoming pregnant, fatness. *Ma. cana* pregnancy; *canekka* animals to conceive, branch out; *canaccam* smaller branch of a tree or antler; *cina* branching out as an ear of corn; *cinekka* to branch out, rice to sprout. *Ka. jane* yolk of an egg; *tane*, *tene* embryo of beasts, pregnancy. *Tu. tanè*, *sanè* conceiving, breeding as cattle, sheep, etc.; *taneyuni* cattle or animals to be big with young. *Te. jena* yolk of an egg. Cf. 2798 *Ta. ənal*. DED(S) 2134.

2593 *Koñđa siner* water boiled for cooking food. *Pe. hiner/hener vā-* to boil, come to the boil. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hineri eyu* boiling water; *hineri ūkoři* steam of boiling water. DEDS 408.

2594 *Ta. cinna* small, little, inferior, mean, low, young; *cinnam* smallness, minuteness, anything small; *cinņi* small child, little thing, a small measure. *Ma. cinna* small; *cinnan* a short man; *cinampu* a little; *cinakku* a bit.

Ka. cini, *cinņi*, *cinņe* smallness, shortness; *cinņa* a little one, a boy; *cina* smallness, small pieces; *cinna*, *jinna* smallness, etc. *Kođ. cinņi* small; *cenna* a little. *Te. cinna* small, little, young, younger, petty, mean, trifling, trivial; *cinnādanamu* smallness, childhood, youth; *cinnadi* girl, lass; *cinnavāđu* boy, young man, one who is younger; *cinņi* small, little, pretty. *Kol. (W. SR.) sinnam* small, young, younger; (Kin.) *cinņi* small. *Nk. sinna(m)* little. *Pa. cin* little (in a text; *cin cin dīra* *ney* just a little castor oil); *cind*, (NE) *cinđ* son. *Ga. (Oll.) sini vande* little finger; *sinđ* son; (S) *cinđu*, *sinđu* (*pl. cinđil*, *sinđil*) id.; (S.²) *cin makil* children. *Go. (Mu.) cini andki* little finger (*Voc.* 1315). *Br. cunak* small; *cunā* child. / Cf. *Mar. cinkā* small, tiny (*n*, not *ñ*; also *cimkā*). DED(S) 2135.

2595 *Ta. (Lush.) cinnañci Lagerstroemia parviflora*. *Ma. (Lush.) cimañci* id. *Ka. canañgi*, *cennañgi* id. *Te. (Lush., Kitt.) canañgi*, (Lush.) *cimañci* id. DEDS 409.

2596 *Ta. cinņam* coin, gold coin. *Ko. cinm* gold. *To. sin* gold; ear-ring; *tingoņy* bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (for *-goņy* cf. App. 33 *Ta. kōņi*). *Ka. cinna* gold. *Tu. cinna* id. *Te. cinnidamu*, *cīnamu* id.; *cinnamu* a weight (of gold) equal to 1/30 of a tola. DED(S) 2136.

2597 *Ta. cinņi* Indian shrubby copper-leaf, *Acalypha fruticosa*. *Ka. cinni* birch-leaved *Acalypha*, *A. betulina* Retz. [*A. fruticosa* Forsk. = *A. betulina* Retz.] DED 2137.

2598 *Ta. i* (-v-, -nt-) to give to inferiors, agree, consent; *ikai* gift; *ikaiyaņ* liberal person; *ivu* giving, gift, distribution; *ivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to distribute; *ivōņ* donor. *Ka. i* (*itt-*) to give, allow, permit; *isu*, *iyisu* to cause to give. *Te. iccu* (*ī- iyy-*, *ivv-*) to give, allow, permit; *igi*, *ivi* giving, donation, charity, a gift; *igikāđu*, *ivikāđu*, *ivari* a liberal, bountiful person. *Kol. si-* (*si-t-*) to give. *Nk. śi-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) si-* id. *Pa. ci-* (*ciñ-*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) si-* (*siđ-*, *siy-*, *sin-*), (S) *si-* id. *Go. (Tr.) siānā* to give, allow; (M) *hiyānā* (*hit-*), (G. Mu. S.) *hi-*, (Ma. Ko.) *i-* to give (*Voc.* 3418). *Koñđa si-* (*-t-*) id. *Pe. hi-* (*-t-*), (in songs) *si-* id. *Manđ. hi-* id. *Kui siva* (*sīt-*), *jīva* (*jīt-*) id., allow; *n.* act of giving, bestowal; (K.) *hi-* to give. *Kuwi* (F.) *hiali*, (S.) *hinai*, (Su.) *hi-* (*-t-*) id. *Kur. ci'inā* (*ciccas*) id., allow. *Malt. ciye* (*cic-*) to give away. Cf. 416 *Ta. iku*. DED(S) 2138.

2599 *Ta. cī* (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep off, brush away, wipe off, cleanse; *ciy* (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep; *cīvu* (*cīvi-*) to sweep clean (as floor), clean (as teeth); *cikku* rubbish; *cikam-pul*, *cīku*, *cīku* broom-grass; (RS, p. 147, item 258) *cīprā* a broom. *Ma. cūl* broom, besom. *To. ki-p* broom. *Ka. cipari* id. *Kođ. ci-pe* broom made of grass, palm-leaves, etc. *Kor. (O.) tippi* to sweep. *Te. cīkili*, *cīpuru* a broom. *Kol. sabdi* id. *Nk. (Ch.) sabdi* id. *Pa. cēpid* id. *Ga. (Oll.) sēpeř*, (S.) *cēpeř*,

sēpe, (S.³) sēpēt id. *Go.* (Tr.) saiyānā, saittānā, (Pat.) hēyānā, (G.) hey-, (Mu.) hay-, (S.) heyy-, ey-, (Ma.) ey-, (Ko.) ēy- to sweep (*Voc.* 3471); (S.) hēpur, (M.) hepur, (Ma.) ēpor, (Ko.) ēpur broom; (M.) hepā *Thysanolaena agrostis* [a grass] (*Voc.* 3590). *Konda* sipa (-t-) to sweep; siper broom. *Pe.* hip- (-t-) to sweep; hipos broom. *Mand.* hēp- to sweep; hēpur broom. *Kui* sēpa (sēpi-) to sweep; *n.* sweeping; sēperi broom, brush. *Kuwi* (F.) hepali, (S.) hēpinai, (Su.) hēp- (-it-) to sweep; (F.) hepori, (S.) hēpori, herpori (?), (Su.) hēpori (*pl.* hēporka), (P.) hapuri broom. *Kur.* cīcānā to rub with something soft for cleaning or drying, wipe away, dry; cīcānā to wipe off. *Malt.* cīce to wipe, clean. DED(S, N) 2139.

2600 *Ta.* cī (-pp-, -tt-) to scrape; cīvu (cīvi-) to pare off, shave or scrape off, smooth or polish by planing; cīval parings, shavings; cīy (-pp-, -tt-) to rub (*intr.*); (SATD) cīve a slice. *Ma.* cīka to scrape, smooth, polish; cīvuka to scrape, peel, polish. *Ka.* cīvu, cīvū to cut thin, shave, scrape, peel, pare or trim the nails, smooth, furbish, polish; cīviṭu, cīvuṭu, cīvuṇṭu, jigaṭu to cut or cut off with the nails, nip off; sigur, siguru, sibaṭu, sivaṭu, sivuṭu that is pared off, rind (cf. s.v. 2491 *Ma.* cīntuka). *Te.* cīvū to cut, shave, pare, mend or sharpen (as a quill pen or pencil); (B.) cīvva thin strip or shaving of wood; cuvaka, cuvva twig, small flexible stick or cane. *Kol.* sīvva piece of fuel. *Nk.* sīvva wood; suvval (*pl.*) fuel. DED(S, N) 2140.

2601 *Ta.* cī (-pp-, -tt-) to scratch (as fowls), tear up earth (as pigs). *Ma.* cīka to scratch. *Ka.* cīru, cīvaru, cīvuru to scratch with the nails or claws; (K.²) sivuṭu to scratch. *Te.* cīru to scratch; cīruḍu scratching. *Kur.* cīcānā to scratch. *Malt.* cīrce to scratch (as a bird with talons); cīrco spurs of a cock. DED 2141.

2602 *Go.* jīānā (Tr.) to strike, hit, throw; (W.) to beat, kill; (Ch.) jī- to strike, beat; (Mu.) hī- to strike, shoot with bow; *caus.* jih-; (Ma.) ī- to strike, beat (*Voc.* 1432). *Kuwi* (F.) jīali to shoot an arrow; (Su.) jī- to shoot with bow; (Isr.) jī- to shoot. DED (S) 2142.

2603 *Ta.* cī an excl. of contempt, disgust, repudiation; *n.* disdain; cī-ccī, cī-cī an excl. of contempt, abhorrence; cīy-eṇal onom. expr. signifying disgust; cīccī fie! *Ma.* cī id. *Ka.* cī fie! shame! *Tu.* cī, cīcī, chī, chīchī fie! *Te.* cī fie! nonsense! DED 2143.

2604 *Te.* cīkaṭi darkness, obscurity, gloom, dark; cījīkaṭi twilight; cīku a blind person; blind. *Kol.* (Kin.) cīkaṭi darkness; (SR.) cīkaṭ dark. *Pa.* cīkoḍ (*pl.* cīkocil) darkness, night. *Ga.* (Oll.) sīkaṭ, (S.²) cīkaṭ darkness. *Go.* (A.) sīkāṭi id.; (Tr.) sīkāṭi pitch darkness; (W.) sīkāṭi, (M.) ikaṭ, (Ko.) ikaṭ darkness; (Mu.) ikaṭ, (S.) hīkaḍ darkness, night (*Voc.* 3379). *Konda* sīkaṭ(i) darkness. Cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu. DED(S) 2144.

2605 *Ka.* sigāḍi, siguḍi a very small kind of fish that is sold in a dried state. *Tu.* tīkoḍē a kind of fish. DED 2145.

2606 *Ka.* cīkuru-vāyi cockroach. *Te.* cīkuru-vāyi, cīkurāyi bat, cricket; cīvuka-piṭṭa a bat. DED(S) 2146.

2607 (a) *Ta.* cī-kkāy, cīya-kkāy, cīkai-kkāy soap-pod wattle, *Acacia concinna*. *Ma.* cīkka-kkāyi, cīya-kkāyi *Mimosa abstergens* (the fruit serves for cleansing the hair after bathing). *To.* si-x *A. dealbata* and *melanoxylon* [two Australian species, much planted in the Nilgiris]. *Ka.* sigē a climbing prickly shrub, the pods of which are used like soap for washing the hair, etc., *A. concinna* (the soap-nut tree is often called sigē, but not correctly; it is aṇṭavāḷa, etc.). *Tu.* sigē, sigē-kkāyi pods of *M. abstergens* reduced to fine powder and used as soap for cleansing, soap-nut. *Te.* sī-kāya *A. concinna*; cīkirēnu, (B. also) cīkirēṇi a certain medicinal tree, the leaves of which are ground and used as a soap. *Konda* siko soap-nut tree; (Sova dial.) sili mrānu id.

(b) *Ta.* īkai sp. of mimosa; tiger-stopper [Mysore thorn, *Caesalpinia sepiaria*]; īkkai tiger-stopper; sp. of stinking swallow-wort [*Pentatropis microphylla*]; iṅku sp. of sensitive-tree; tiger-stopper; iṅkai sp. of sensitive-tree, *M. rubicaulis*; sp. of stinking swallow-wort; iyai tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree. *Ma.* iṅṅa *M. intsia*, the bark of which is used in bathing; iṅca, iṅca, iṅṅa *A. intsia*.

(c) *Ta.* iṇṭu tiger-stopper; iṇṭu eight-pinnate soap-pod, *A. intsia caesia*; sensitive-plant, mimosa; *M. rubicaulis*; tiger-stopper; iṇṭai eight-pinnate soap-pod; trichotomous-flowering smooth jasmine; tiger-stopper; sp. of sensitive-tree; thorny caper. *Ka.* aṇṭarīke, aṇṭirīke *A. intsia*. *Kuwi* (Isr.) siṇi a bush, the leaves of which are used as soap. / Cf. *Mar.* sīkekāi a plant, also the pod of it, *Mimosa abstergens*; ? Skt. śikavalli- a plant (*Kauṭ. Arthaśāstra* 2. 17. 6). [*A. concinna* DC. = *M. abstergens* Spreng. *A. intsia* Willd. = *M. intsia* Linn. (var. *A. intsia caesia*). All the other botanical names denote different species.] DED(S) 2147.

2608 *Kui* sṇīga, (P.) singa turmeric; the colour of turmeric, saffron, yellow. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) hīga, (F.) hīga id.; (S.) hīga turmeric; hīga saffron; (Isr.) hīṅgeri yellow. DEDS 410.

2609 *Go.* (SR.) cice small fruit (*Voc.* 1307); (ASu.) cice young berry, fruit just formed after the blossom. *Kur.* cīcī, cīcō any fruit in its embryonic stage, just after the fall of the blossom; boy or girl under marriageable age. DEN 36.

2610 *Ta.* ical whistle; iccu-kkoṭṭu to whistle. *Tu.* isūḷy whistling. *Te.* ila, ula a whistle; ila koṭṭu to whistle. *Kol.* i-sa pod-id. *Go.* (Tr.) isri a whistle (*Voc.* 217); (W. Ph.) sisari id. (*Voc.* 3429); (ASu.) sisri id. *Konda* (BB) sisuṇi whistle. *Pe.* sisiri whistling.

Kui *sisoṛi* id.; *sisoṛi vika* to whistle; (Mah., p. 129) *hucuṛi* whistle. *Kuwi* (F.) *sisori kiali*, (S.) *cicoḍi kinai* to whistle; (Mah., p. 129) *cicaṛi* whistle; (S.) *cicinai* to pipe. Cf. 2638 *Ta. ciḡ*. DED(S, N) 456.

2611 *Ta. ciṭu* skein of thread = eight *kuñcam* (k. = 120 threads of the warp). *Ka. ciṭaku* a skein of thread. *Te. ciḍu* a skein which is seven times the quantity called *punjamu* (p. = a skein of sixty threads). DED 2148.

2612 *Ta. ciṭai* small ball cakes of rice flour. *Ma. ciṭa* a round cake or omelet. *Ka. ciḍe* a sweetmeat in the form of a marble fried in ghee or oil. *Te. jidiya*, *jide* a sort of sweetmeat. DED 2149.

2613 *Ka. siḍe*, *seḍe* to become stiff as a limb, rope, etc., become erect from cold as the hair on the body. *Kol. si-ḍ-* (*si-ḍt-*) (part of body), gets numb. *Pa. ciḍ-* (limb) becomes numb. ? *Go. sirum saiānā* to have pins and needles after a limb has gone to sleep. ? *Kui* (K.) *ḍima* numbness, loss of sensation in the limbs. DED(N) 2150.

2614 *Pa. (S.) citam* bamboo pin (for leaf cup). *Go. (Ko.) itam* leaf-pin (*Voc.* 208); (Mu.) *hina*, (Ma.) *ina* leaf-cup pin (*Voc.* 3562). *Kui sike*, *siki* a fine strip of bamboo used as a pin for fastening leaf cups or plates. DEDS 411.

2615 *Ka. siṭar* anger, wrath. *Te. cīḍara* disgust, dislike, abhorrence, trouble, vexation, annoyance. DED 2151.

2616 *Ta. ciṭtai* want of character, lowness, badness; low, base person. *Ma. ciṭta* lowness, badness. DED 2152.

2617 *Ta. intu* date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera*; dwarf wild date-palm, *P. farinifera*; *iñcu* id.; wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*; *iccampaṇai* wild date-palm. *Ma. intal P. farinifera* (*cirṛ-*), *Elate sylvestris* (*kāṭṭ-*); *intu* a cycas [i.e. sago-palm]; *itta P. dactylifera*. *Ka. ical*, *icala*, *icale*, *icil* wild date tree, *P. sylvestris* Lin. *Tu. icily*, *iñcily* the wild date; *indu* sago-palm, *Caryota urens*. *Te. ita*, (*SAN* also) *īḍu* the wild date tree; (B.) *īḍāḍi*, (*SAN*) *īḍāḍu* the marshy date tree, *P. or Elate paludosa*. *Pa. cind* date-palm. *Ga. (S.²) sindi* id. *Go. (Y.) sindi* wild date-palm; (W.) *chatlā-sindi* date tree; (Mu. Ma. S.) *hindi* wild date-palm; (M.) *indi* id., *Phoenix acaulis*; (Ko.) *ite kaṭa* wild date-palm (*Voc.* 3395); (Ko.) *ētel* date-palm (*Voc.* 381); (*ASu.*) *sindi* id., *P. dactylifera*. *Koṇḍa sitel dubu*, *sintel maranu* date tree, *P. sylvestris*. *Pe. hindi* wild date-palm. *Kui siṭa* a small date bush. *Kuwi* (Su.) *sindi*, (Isr.) *sindi marnu* wild date-palm. *Kur. kīṇḍā* palm tree, date tree (= *H. khajur*) / Cf. Skt. *hintāla* the marshy date tree, *Phoenix* or *Elate paludosa* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 14093), *saindhī* spirituous liquor; Pkt. *sindī* date-palm, *khajūrī*. Cf. also *Savara sindī-n* a variety of date or toddy tree. [*P. sylvestris* Roxb. = *E.*

syvestris Linn. *P. dactylifera* is an introduced species. The classification of the various *Phoenix* species in Hooker is only tentative.] DED(S) 459.

2618 *Ta. cintu* (*cinti-*) to blow, as the nose; *cintal* mucous matter of the nose; *cintu* (*cinti-*) to blow the nose. *Ma. cintuka*, *cirruka* id. *Ka. sin* (*sint-*, *sind-*), *sinu* (*sit-*) to sneeze; *n.* sneezing, a sneeze. *Tu. hintruni*, *himpuni*, (B-K.) *simpu* to blow the nose. *Kor. (O.) cimpu* to clear the nose. *Te. cīḍu* to blow the nose. *Kol. (Pat., p. 135) sindeng* id. *Pa. tīḍ-* to clear the nose. *Ga. (S.) cind-* (c = ts) to sneeze; (P. S.³) *sind-* to blow the nose. *Go. (Mu.) hind-*, (Ma. Ko.) *ind-* id. (*Voc.* 3563). *Koṇḍa sind-* (*-it-*) id. *Kui srinda* (*srindi-*), (K.) *hind-* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *sindali*, (T.) *hind-*, (Isr.) *sind-* (*-it-*) id. DED(S, N) 2153.

2619 *Pa. cipri* leaf-cup. *Go. (S.) hipi* spoon (*Voc.* 3564). *Pe. hipri* leaf-cup. *Kui sipoṛi* a leaf ladle or spoon. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *sipri* container made from leaf. DEDS(N) 412.

2620 *Go. (Tr.) sipi* the part over the liver; (Ch.) *sipi* upper belly (*Voc.* 3419). *Kuwi* (Su.) *hipa-ḍaki*, (P.) *sipa-ḍaki* chest (cf. 2976 *Kui ḍaki* breastbone, chest). ? Cf. 2532 *Nk. (Ch.) ciparta ḍokka*. DEDS 413.

2621 (a) *Ta. cippu* (*cippi-*) to suck. *Ma. impuka* to suck, lick, sip. *Ko. ci-p-* (*ci-py-*) to suck out at one draught; *n. ci-p.* *Ka. cipu*, *sipu* to suck the substance out of anything, suck. *Te. cīku*, (K.) *ciku* to smack, suck, place (as fruit or the like) partly in the mouth and draw in the juice; (B.) *cipu* to make a sound with the lips; (Sañk.) *cibuku*, (K. also) *civuku* to smack, suck. *Kur. cipnā* (*cippyas*) to suck. *Malt. cipe* id.

(b) *Ta. cūppu* to suck, sip; *cūppi* artificial nipple for a child to suck; *cūmpu* (*cūmpi-*) to suck, fondle with the lips; *ūmpu* (*ūmpi-*) to suck; *umi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) id. *Ma. ūmpuka* to suck, eat; *umma* a kiss; *umikkuka* to sip, suck. *Ko. ub-* (*uby-*) to suck penis. *Ka. ummu* a kiss. *Koḍ. u-t-* (*u-ti-*) to suck. *Tu. jumbuni* to suck, sip, lick; (B-K.) *jumbu*, *jimbu* to suck. *Kor. (O.) jumbu* id. ? *Kol. (Pat., p. 155) ūmburseng* id. (for *urs-*, see 709). *Pa. cūk-*, *cūv-* to suck. *Ga. (S) cupk-* (*cupt-*) to suck, smack. *Go. (Tr. Ph.) suhkānā*, (Ma.) *uḡk-* to suck (*Voc.* 3449); (Ph. W.) *ūt-* id. (*Voc.* 312; cf. *Koḍ. u-t-*). *Koṇḍa sūb-* (*-it-*) id., kiss. *Manḍ. jūb-* to suck. *Kui jūmba* (*jūmbi-*), *jūpa* (*jūt-*) to suck, absorb; *n.* suction, absorption. *Kuwi* (F.) *jūpali* to suck, kiss. *Kur. conkhnā* (*cunkhyas*), (Hahn) *cuñknā* to kiss. *Malt. cumqe* to kiss; *cumqrése* to sound with the lips in calling animals. *Br. cūping* to suck (Bray compares *Jaṭ.*, *Si. cūp-*). / Cf. Skt. *cumb-* to kiss; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4870. DED(S, N) 2154.

2622 *Ta. cippu* bolt, wooden brace to a door driven into the ground when bolting, shutter of a sluice. *Ma. cippu* bolt pushed up from below; *cirppu* a bolt, bar. *Ka. (Hav.)*

cipu wooden latch. *Tu.* cimpi, cimpu, cimpu a bolt, bar, latch; cīpu a wedge, wooden peg, (B-K. also) bolt, latch. DED 2155.

2623 *Te.* cima ant. *Kol.* si-ma, (SR.) sime id. *Nk.* śima id. *Konḍa* śima id. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) śima, (P.) hima id. DED(S) 2156.

2624 *Ta.* cīr (-pp-, -tt-) to be excellent, be superior, be suitable, fitting (as an opportunity), fall into rhythmic movement; *n.* prosperity, wealth, beauty, gracefulness, goodness, greatness, excellence, superiority, paramount importance, esteem, regard, reputation, fame, nature, good normal condition, literal meaning, equilibrium, evenness, balance, measure, quantity, heaviness; time-measure, song, metrical foot, sound of musical instruments; cīrmai greatness, excellence, eminence, reputation, renown, weight, moderateness, decorum, smoothness, evenness, polish; cīrppu excellence. *Ma.* cīr good condition, stoutness, increase; cīrkka to swell, become stout; cīrppikka to increase; cīru good condition, luck. DED 2157.

2625 *Ta.* īr, irppi nit. *Ma.* īr id.; iruka to comb hair. *Ko.* ci-r nit. *To.* ti-r id. *Ka.* īr, īpi, sīr id.; īr to comb out nits; īr-aṇige, sīr-aṇige comb for nits or lice; (Hav.) ciguru nit. *Koḍ.* ci-rī id. *Tu.* tīru, (BRR) cīru, sīru id.; tīruvaṇa nit-pick. *Te.* īru, īpi nit; īr(u)cu to comb out nits; īr(u) pena comb for removing nits. *Kol.* si-r nit. *Nk.* śīr id. *Nk.* (Ch.) sīrku (pl.) nits. *Ga.* (S.³) īrs- (iris-) to comb. *Go.* (Ch. Ph. W.) sīr (pl. -k), (Mu.) hīr, (S.) hīr, īr nit; (Tr.) sīr louse (*sic*) (*Voc.* 3422); (W. Ph.) cīrni comb for removing nits (*Voc.* 1325); (Koya Su.) īrs- to comb out nits. *Pe.* hīr (pl. -ku) nit. *Maṇḍ.* hīr (pl. -ke) id. *Kui* sīreni, sīreṇi comb. *Kuwi* (S.) hīru, (Su. P.) hīru (pl. hīrka) nit. *Kur.* cīr id. DED(S, N) 2158.

2626 *Go.* (Tr.) sīr, (A.) śīr, (Y. Ch. Ph.) sīr, (D. G.) hīr, (Mu.) hīr, (S.) hīr, īr, (Ma.) īr root (*Voc.* 3423). *Pe.* cīra id. *Kui* sīru (pl. sīrka) id. *Kuwi* (F.) hīrū, (S.) hīru, (Su. P.) hīru (pl. hīrka) id. / Cf. Maithili sīr fibrous roots of tree or plant, in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13421. DED(S) 2162.

2627 *Ka.* cīraṇa, cīra, jīra a small chisel, esp. used in cutting metals. *Te.* cīraṇamu a small chisel. / Cf. Mar. cīrṇē id. DED 2159.

2628 *Kol.* (SR.) sīre, (Kin.) cīre chironji tree. *Nk.* sīre id. *Pa.* cīr chironji nut. *Go.* (Tr.) sarēkā chironji tree, *Buchanania angustifolia* Roxb. [better, *B. latifolia* Roxb.]; (Ch.) sarēka, (G. Mu.) rēka chironji (*Voc.* 3342); (SR.) sīrkā marā id. (*Voc.* 3403); (ASu.) serkā id. *Pe.* rēka mar *B. latifolia*. *Maṇḍ.* rēko id. *Kui* srēko a species of forest tree. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) rēko *B. latifolia*. DED(S) 2160.

2629 *Ta.* cīrai cloth; cīlai cloth, garment, woman's cloth. *Ma.* cīla, śīla cloth. *To.* si-ly a cloak (in songs). *Ka.* sīre cloth, garment in general (not sewed), female's garment (not sewed). *Tu.* śīrē, sīrē female's garment. *Te.*

cīra id., any cloth in general. *Go.* (Ko.) cīla cloak (*Voc.* 1336); (Ko.) śīle cloth (*Voc.* 3428). *Kuwi* (Isr.) śīla paciya dhoti. / *Ka.* sīre is said to be from Skt. cīra-, but the sense is rather that of Skt. cela- clothes, garment; there has prob. been contamination between the two words. DED(S) 2161.

2630 *Pa.* cīr el bandicoot. *Ga.* (S.) cīrel rat. *Konḍa* (BB, 1972) sīrli a kind of rat. *Pe.* hīrel orli bandicoot. *Kuwi* (Su.) hīreli orli a kind of rat; (S.) dāṇḍi hīreli bandicoot. Cf. 833 *Ta.* eli. DED(S) 2163.

2631 *Konḍa* sīrba- to cry (pair-word with 282 aṛba-); aṛbadeṇ sīrbadeṇ crying constantly. *Pe.* hīrba- to call (intensive base only). *Malt.* cīrce to shout, make a noise. DEN 36A.

2632 *Ma.* cīla, śīla bag, purse. *Ko.* ci-rm (obl. ci-rt-) bag. *To.* ti-rm (obl. ti-rt-) gunny sack. *Ka.* cīra, cīla, cīlu bag, sack. *Koḍ.* ci-le bag. *Tu.* cīravu bag, purse, pocket. DED 2164.

2633 *Ka.* cīlamaṇḍe ankle. *Te.* cīlamaṇḍa id. DED 2165.

2634 *Ka.* cīla a word of calling to a cat, like pussy. *Te.* cīli a pet name for a cat, puss, pussy. DED 2166.

2635 *Kui* sīḍi raw, unripe, green; sober; sīḍari something that is raw, unripe, green; a sober woman; sīḍanju a sober man. *Kuwi* (Su.) hī'li unripe; (F.) hī'li raw; (S.) hīili green. DEDS 415.

2636 *Go.* (Ch.) cīva, (W.) cīwāl, (Ph.) cīvnā, cīvāl, (Tr.) cīwā young of birds, chick (*Voc.* 1337). *Konḍa* sīpī, (BB) sīpi chicken. *Kui* sīpa id. *Kuwi* (S.) hipa, (Mah.) hipā, (Su.) hīpa chicken, chick. *Kur.* (Hahn) cī'am, cīyam id. *Malt.* cīnyo chicken. DEDS (N) 414.

2637 *Ta.* cīval that which is loosely woven. *Ma.* cīval thinness of cloth. DED 2167.

2638 *Ta.* cīr, cīrkai, cīkkal whistle, whistling; cīṭṭi whistling, toy whistle. *Ma.* cīl, cīl a sound. *Ka.* sīllu whistling (of men or birds); cīl, sīl a scream, a cry; (Tipt.) sīlpu whistling. Cf. 2610 *Ta.* ical. / Cf. Mar. śīl a whistle. DED(S, N) 2168.

2639 *Ta.* cīru (cīri-) to hiss as a serpent, snort as a horse, sniff, be infuriated, swell with rage, roar and blaze forth as a flame, get angry with; *n.* anger; cīṭṭam anger, fury; cīru-cīr-eṇal onom. expr. signifying violent anger; cīntu (cīnti-) to be angry with, hiss (as a serpent). *Ma.* cīruka to hiss, puff as a snake, foam, rage; cīrikka to make to hiss, enrage; cīṭṭam rage; cīṭṭu a hiss, puffing; cīṭṭuka to hiss, rage. *Ka.* sīru to grow enraged, become angry, be very contentious or quarrelsome; *n.* raging, fierceness; sīvarisu, sīvarisu to hiss, puff, pass the proper temper, show disgust or disdain; sēru to rail at, treat with derision; ? sīṭṭu anger, rage. *Koḍ.* ci-r-

(ci·ri-) to grumble, answer back grumblingly. *Tu. siruni* to hiss; *siṭṭu* anger, displeasure. *Te. (B.) cīru* to hiss like a serpent. ? *Pe. hic-* (hicc-) to threaten. Cf. 553 *Ta. iṛal. DED (S, N) 2169.*

2640 *Ko. ci·rl* (to rain) in a drizzle. *To. si·r* spray. *Ka. siru* to be scattered, be sprinkled, fly about; *sir-pani* spray or fine drops of water; *sirumbuḷ* being scattered, sprinkled, etc. ? *Te. (K.) cīrumu* to fling, throw. *Go. (ChD.) jīriā* fountain (*Voc. 1423*; so correct *Voc.*); (*ASu.*) *sirk-* to sprinkle water. *Kui sirpa* (sirt-) to shake out, sprinkle; *n.* act of sprinkling, shaking out; ? *sirsi giva* to sprinkle. *DED (S, N) 2170.*

2641 *Ta. cīni* false hemp tree, *Tetrameles nudiflora*. *Ma. (DCV) cīni* id. *DEDS 416.*

2642 *Ko. cūī...* onom. of hot iron sizzling in water, of a burning corpse. *Ka. cumyi, cuy,* *comyi* the hissing of water on heated iron or fire. *Tu. cuṇyicuṇyi* hissing noise of a heated metal dipped into water. *Te. cūyi* the hissing noise produced by water coming into contact with hot metal or other substance. *Kur. choēchoērnā* to fizz, hiss (said of a fire or red-hot iron upon which water is thrown); *choē-moē* onom. imitating the sound of something roasting. *DED 2171.*

2643 *Ta. cukiyaṇ* a kind of sweet pastry ball. *Ka. suggu* rice parched, ground and mixed with jaggery and coconut. *Te. sukiya* a kind of sweet cake or bun. *DED 2172.*

2644 *Ka. sugi* to tear off, strip off, plunder, peel; *ugi* to pull, draw away, rob, draw or tear off, draw (a sword), pull out. *Kur. coxnā* (cokkhas) to pluck, cull (fruit, flower, useful leaves); *coxrnā* (Hahn) to fall off as fruits, (Grignard) be plucked. *Malt. coge* (coq-) to pluck off, set free; *cogre* to drop off, get free, be ransomed. *DED (N) 2173.*

2645 *Ta. cukir* (-v-, -nt-) to card as cotton, part, separate (as hair, fibres), rub clean and smooth as a lute-string; *cūr* (-v-, -nt-) to pick, separate. *Ma. cūruka* to pick cotton. *DED 2174.*

2646 *Ta. cukkai* star (< *Te.*) *Ka. cukke* small mark, dot; *cikki, cikke* spot, speck, dot (as of cat, leopard), star. *Te. cukka* star, spot, dot, drop. *Kol. sukka* star. *Nk. cukka* (c = ts) id. *Nk. (Ch.) cukkin* id. *Pa. cukka* id. *Ga. (S.²) cukka* drop of rain; (*S.³) sukka* star. *Go. (Tr.) sukkum*, (*G.*) *huko*, (*Mu.*) *hukka, hukkom*, (*S.*) *hukka*, (*Ma.*) *ukkom, ukka*, (*Ko.*) *ukam* id. (*Voc. 3432*). *Konda suka* id. *Pe. huka* (*pl. -ṇ*) id.; *hukeraṇ, hukeriṇ* (*pl.* only recorded) stars. *Mand. hukeriṇ* id. *Kui suka* star. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *hūka*, (*S. Su. P.*) *hukka* id.; (*Ḍ.*) *suk'erika* stars. *DED (S) 2175.*

2647 *Ka. suggi* the season of spring (from the middle of March to that of May), the season of gathering a crop of any kind (esp. the time of reaping the corn and grain), harvest, plenty, a feast. *Tu. suggi* the twelfth

Tuḷu month (March–April), the second rice-crop, harvest. *Go. (Hislop) sugge* harvest (*Voc. 3436*). / Cf. *Mar. sugi* the period of coming to maturity or perfection, or of the abounding or prevailing (of the products of the earth, of articles of merchandise, etc.), season. *DED (S) 2176.*

2648 *Ta. cuṅku* end of cloth left hanging out in dressing, pleat or fold of garment, silken tassel used in plaiting girls' hair (< *Te.*). *Ka. cuṅgu, juṅgu* end of a turban sticking out, a small part torn and hanging to the thing, a dangling tatter. *Te. cuṅgulu* the end(s) of a garment; (*B.*) *cuṅgu* a skirt, the end of a cloth. *Kol. (SR.) juṅge* cloth; (*Kin.*) *juṅne* dhoti. *DED 2177.*

2649 *Ta. cuṅkuṭu* trivial balance, trifling amount in arrears (< *Te.*). *Ka. cuṅgaḍi* pettiness, small money, change, a trifling or petty sum above the large one, odd (as in one hundred and odd). *Tu. cuṅguḍi* a trifling sum, odds, small coins, change, anything of little value. *Te. cuṅguḍu* small balance of money due. Cf. *Ta. cukku* small bit, fragment, piece, particle, worthless thing; *cukkal* small piece, bit. *DED 2178.*

2650 *Ka. cuṅcu* a projecting ledge on a house. *Te. cuncu-midde* an overhanging tower or turret. *DED 2179.*

2651 *Ka. cuṅcu* the hair curling round the forehead. *Te. cuncu* a small lock of hair left upon the crown of the head. *Kol. (Kin.) cuncur* crest of cock (Kamaleswaran). *Pa. cucurka* topknot. / Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) cuṅcu-śekhara*. *DED (S, N) 2180.*

2652 *Ka. juṅjuru* state of being curled or tangled. *Te. junjuṭu* dishevelled hair. *DED 2181.*

2653 *Kur. cuṇjñā* to pound rice, beat with repeated vertical knocks; *refl.-pass. cuṇjñā*; *cuṇjñā* a clay-coated hole in the ground, used as a mortar for pounding rice in. *Malt. cunje* to clean rice by pounding. *DED 2182.*

2654 *Ta. cuṭu* (cuṭuv-, cuṭṭ-) to be hot, burn; warm (*tr.*), heat, burn up, roast, toast, bake, fry, cook in steam, burn as bricks in a kiln, cauterize, brand; *n.* burning, heating, scalding; *cuṭar* light, brilliance, lustre, sun, sunshine, moon, planet, fire, burning lamp, flame, spark; *cuṭal* drops of burning oil falling from a lamp, charred end of a burning stick; *cuṭalai, cuṭu-kāṭu* burning-ground; *cūṭu* (cuṭi-) to brand (as cattle), cauterize; *n.* that which is heated, burnt, roasted, heat, warmth, feverishness, fomentation, hot temper, anger, brand; *cuṭṭu* that which is burnt or cooked, a kind of ola torch. *Ma. cuṭuka* to burn, be hot, feel hot; burn (*tr.*), make hot, toast, roast, bake, boil; *cuṭuvikka* to get one to burn; *cuṭar* fire, brightness; *cuṭala* the burning-place in the southern corner of the compound, burning or burying place; *cūṭu* heat, burning; *cūṭṭu* torch; *cūṭṭa* top of a coconut

branch used as a torch. *Ko.* tuṭ- (tuṭ-) to roast, bake (pots), burn (corpses); cuṭ ga-ṭ funeral burning-place; cu-ṭ (*obl.* cu-ṭ-) heat, a burn, spark thrown off by hammered iron; pair-word with pa-ṭ hardship (pa-ṭ cu-ṭ). *To.* tuṭ- (tuṭ-) to burn (*tr.*). *Ka.* suḍu (suṭṭ-) to burn, roast, bake, fire (a gun); be consumed with fire, burn, feel hot, be roasted; *n.* burning, etc.; suḍuka who has burned; suḍuvike, suḍuha burning; suḍu-gāḍu cemetery; suḍu burning, cauterization; sūṭe a torch of wisps, etc.; soḍa burning; soḍar, soḍaru, soḍalu lamp; suṇṭage, suṇṭige roast meat, act of burning or roasting; that which is chiefly taken for roasting on a spit, the heart. *Koḍ.* cuḍ- (cuḍuv- cuṭṭ-) to burn (*tr.*); cuḍi gāḷa cremation place; tu-ḍi torch of dry reeds or small splints of wood. *Tu.* suḍupini, suḍpini, tuḍupini to burn, be hot, sultry; burn (*tr.*), bake, toast, roast; suḍalē burning a dead body; suḍu, suḍu act of burning; suḍugāḍu cemetery; suḍsuḍu a burning sensation in the throat; suḍaru, tuḍaru, tuḍāru lamp; cūḍu heat, warmth, zeal, hot, warm; cūṭē, tūṭē torch made of palm leaves, etc.; soḍaru smell of burning. *Kor.* (O.) sūḍi torch made of coconut leaves. *Te.* cūḍu to burn, brand with a hot iron or the like; *n.* burning, branding, a brand; (K.) suḍiyu to burn (*intr.*). *Kol.* suḍ- (suṭṭ-) to cook; (Kin.) cuṭ- to bake (bread). *Nk.* suṭ- to roast. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) suṭ-/suḍḍ- (suṭṭ-) to fry. *Go.* (Tr.) surrānā, (G. Mu.) hurr-, (Ma.) oṭ- to cook bread (*Voc.* 3446); (W.) sūr torch (*Voc.* 3458). *Konda* sur- (suRt-) to roast, burn (incense). *Pe.* huz- (hust-), huzba- to roast. *Kui* subga (< sug-b-; sugḍ-) id.; *n.* roasting. *Kuwi* (Su.) hūḍ- (-it-) to burn, shoot with gun; (F.) hūḍali to burn; (S.) hūṭinai to burn, kindle. *Kur.* kuṇā (kuṭṭas) to grow warm, become hot, be heated; cook (*tr.*) on live embers, bake on an open fire. *Malt.* kuṭe (kuṭ-) to burn, roast, sear; kuṇare to be hot or warm; kuṇi warm, hot. / Cf. Skt. cūḍ-, in: upacūḍana-, upacūlana- singeing, searing, heating; Skt. (*Haravijaya* 14.60), Pkt. cuḍuli-torch, Mar. cuḍi torch of wisps or twigs. DED(S, N) 2183.

2655 *Ta.* cuṭṭi tuft of hair. *Ma.* (Tiyya) juṭṭu tuft of hair on shaven head. *Ka.* juṭṭa, juṭṭu, juṭṭu the tuft of hair left on the crown of the head at the ceremony of tonsure, crest, tuft growing on an animal's head; (Hav.) joṭṭu hair-knot. *Koḍ.* jūṭṭi tuft of hair as worn by brahmans, etc., woman's backhair. *Tu.* juṭṭu tuft of hair on the head, cue. *Te.* juṭṭu long lock or tuft of hair, crest of a bird such as a peacock. *Kol.* (Br.) juṭṭi tuft of hair. *Go.* (Y.) cuṭṭi, (Tr. Ph.) cuṭṭi, (W. Ch.) cuṭṭiq (*pl.*) hair (*Voc.* 1346); (S.) juṭṭi topknot, cock's comb (*Voc.* 1434); (Su.) juṭṭi tuft of hair. *Kur.* cuṭṭi hair (of man or animals), bristles, mane. / Cf. Skt. jūṭa- twisted hair of ascetics and Śiva (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5258), and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4883, esp. 3 *cōṭṭa-; some of the items recorded here may be < IA. DED(S, N) 2184.

2656 *Ta.* cuṭṭi intelligent person; cūṭṭikkai ingenuity, sharpness, smartness; cūṭṭukkāraṇ witty person. *Ma.* cuṭṭi smartness, quickness. *To.* suṭm cleverness, skill (pair-word with poṭm). *Ka.* suṭi clever, able, powerful; sūṭi smartness, quickness. *Tu.* cuṭi, suṭi smart, clever. *Te.* sūṭi clearheadedness, method, orderliness. DED(N) 2185.

2657 *Ta.* cuṭṭi small ornament worn by women and children on the forehead, white curl on the forehead of bull or cow, white spot on the head of beast or serpent, plate of gold worn on the forehead as a mark of distinction. *Ma.* cuṭṭi mark or jewel on the forehead; cuṭṭu natural mark on the skin, e.g. of cows, children. *Ka.* cuṭṭi a kind of frontlet. *Tu.* ciṭṭi a small spot or speck, spotted, speckled. DED 2186. 𑀓

2658 *Ta.* cuṭṭu (cuṭṭi-) to point out, show, designate, indicate, have in view, aim at, desire, think, consider, honour; *n.* indication, reference, that which is intended or designated, honour. *Ma.* cuṭṭu pointing; cūṭṭuka to point at, aim; cūṭṭal pointing out; cūṭṭan-viral forefinger. *Ka.* suṭṭu to point at with the finger; suṭṭumbe the index finger; cūṭi aim. *Tu.* cūṭi id.; tūṇḍuni to aim, point at; tūṇḍelu pointing, directing. *Te.* sūṭi aim; juṭṭa-vrēlu forefinger. ? *Pa.* ṭuṭip- (ṭuṭit-) to show (or with 3566 *Ta.* tōṇṭu). *Kui* sūṭa (sūṭi-) to point with the finger; sūṭa vanju the index finger. *Kuwi* (F) hūṭali, (Isr.) hūṭ- (-it-) to point out; (F.) hūṭa vwānjū forefinger. DED(S) 2187.

2659 (a) *Ta.* cuṇaṅku yellow spreading spots on the body of women (regarded as beautiful), sallow complexion as of a love-lorn woman, a spreading skin disease esp. of animals, pollen dust; cuṇam yellow spreading spots on the body of women; cuṇai (-pp-, -tt-) to itch, be inflamed, twinge, tingle; *n.* pustules, prickle (as in leaves, stalks, etc.), down on fruits, itching, smarting, keenness, sharpness, shame, sense. *Ma.* cuṇaṅṇu variegated surface, soft down as on young palm leaves, scales of fish, blotch, scab, spots on the skin, yellow or dark (considered as a beauty); cuṇa down on a fruit, sensitiveness; cuṇekka to have the skin irritated, be touchy. *Koḍ.* cullṭi spot, mark; cullṭi payyu spotted cow. *Tu.* cuṇṇai scab, scurf; tuṇṇaṅṇu, tuṇṇaṅṇu, tuṇṇai the scurf or mealy crust of the body, coṇiṅṅē, coṇṅē, solikē the scab of itch, etc. *Go.* (Tr.) sōṇōṇi the blister eczema of the hands (*Voc.* 3507). *Kur.* jonṇē wart.

(b) *Ta.* cuṇṭu dandruff, scurf. *Ka.* joṇḍu the scurf of the head, dandruff. *Te.* cuṇḍu dandruff, scurf. DED(S, N) 2188.

2660 *Ta.* cuṇaṅku (cuṇaṅki-) to be jaded, loiter, linger. *Ka.* juṇugu to shrink, contract, withdraw, retire; *n.* state of being shrunk, a shrunk, crippled body. *Te.* juḍūgu, juṇūgu, (K. also) juṇūgu to lurk, slink, (K. also) shrink, withdraw. Cf. 2687 *Ta.* curuṅku. DED(S) 2189.

2661 *Ta.* cuṭṭaṇ grey musk shrew; cuṭṭ-eli, (Koll.) cuṭṭān mouse, *Mus urbanus*; cūṭṭaṇ grey musk shrew; mūñ-cūṭṭu musk-rat, *Sorex indicus*. *Ma.* cuṭṭ-eli mouse, musk-rat. *Ka.* suṇḍa, suṇḍ-ili, suṇḍil-ili, soṇḍ-ili, soṇḍil-ili, cuñc-ili musk-rat. *Koḍ.* ciṇḍ-eli house-mouse, field-mouse. *Tu.* suṇḍ-eli musk-rat. *Te.* cuncu mouse, musk-rat; cunc-eluka, cuṇḍ-eluka mouse; cūṭṭ-eluka species of mouse. *Kol.* (Kin.) ciṇḍrag musk-rat. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) cūci musk-rat (*Voc.* 1353); (Ma.) cuṭṭi-eli, (Mu.) cuṭi, cuṭiyal small rat (*Voc.* 1344); (Ph.) coṭe mouse (*Voc.* 1368). *Koṇḍa* (BB) susuki musk-rat. *Kur.* coṭṭō mouse. For eli, etc., see 833 *Ta.* eli. Cf. 2664 *Ta.* cuṭṭu; the shrews seem to be differentiated from rats and mice by the length of the snout. /Cf. *Skt.* śuṇḍi-mūṣikā-, gandha-śuṇḍini- (Burrow, *Kratylos* 15.56), cuñcu-mūṣikā-, chucchūndura-, cucundari-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5053. Cf. also *Skt.* tuṭuma- mouse, rat. For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 95 (Santali cūnd musk-rat, etc.), and Emeneau, *JAOS* 82.109. DED(S, N) 2190.

2662 *Ta.* cuṭṭu (cuṭṭi-) to dry up, be evaporated by heat; boil (*tr.*), stew, simmer; *n.* sediment, that which adheres to a pot when boiling. *Ko.* cunḍ- (cunḍy-) to boil away (*intr.*); ? to starve oneself for one's children's sake. *Ka.* suṇḍu to evaporate; suṇḍisu to make evaporate, reduce in boiling. *Te.* cuṇḍu to be evaporated or dried up. /Cf. *Skt.* śuṇṭh- to become dry. DED(S) 2191.

2663 *Ta.* cuṭṭu (cuṭṭi-) to shoot with the thumb and finger (as a marble), flip a coin, tap with the thumb or finger, jerk (as reins), draw out an elastic body and let it recoil with a jerk; *n.* jerking, flipping; cuṭṭu-vil toy bow for shooting stones or pellets. *Ma.* cuṭṭu-villu a crossbow. *Ko.* cunḍ- (cunḍy-) to test (coin) by flicking it up in the air and listening to the noise made by the thumbnail in flicking. *Te.* (B.) cuṇḍu to be flicked, as water from the finger. DED(S) 2192.

2664 *Ta.* cuṭṭu, coṭṭu bill, beak, lower lip. *Ma.* cuṭṭu a short beak or bill, lips, snout; cuṭṭaṇ pointed, pick-axe, blubber-lipped; toṇṇa, toḷḷa mouth. *Ka.* cuṇḍu a bird's beak. *Kor.* (M.) juḷḷi beak. *Nk.* (Ch.) salla mouth, face. *Pa.* coṇḍ mouth, beak. *Ga.* (S.²) sollu, (S.³) sol(lu) mouth; (P.) sonḍi beak. *Go.* (Ko.) sonḍe lip (*Voc.* 3494). *Pe.* coṇḍi beak of bird. *Kui* suḍa mouth, beak, brim. *Kuwi* (D.) honḍi mouth. *Kur.* colō pointed (said of the mouth of animals). Cf. 2661 *Ta.* cuṭṭaṇ, 3296 *Ta.* tuṭi, and 3311 *Ta.* tuṭṭam. DED(S) 2193.

2665 *Ta.* cuṭṭai *Solanum torvum*; *S. verbascifolium*; Indian tree potato. *Ma.* cuṭṭa *S. pubescens*. *Ko.* ciḍ muḷ *S. indicum*. *Ka.* suṇḍe, soṇḍe *S. pubescens*. *Koḍ.* cuṇḍe sp. *Solanum*. *Tu.* sōṇṇṭe a kind of solanum; (DCV) suṇḍe Indian currant tomato. DED(S) 2194.

2666 *Ta.* cuṇṇi membrum virile. *Ma.* cuṇṇi penis. *Ka.* tuṇṇi, tuṇṇe id. *Te.* culla, culli id. *Kur.* coṇḍō id. Cf. 2681 *Pe.* cuyi. DED 2195.

2667 *Te.* utuku, uduku to wash (as clothes), drub, thrash. *Kol.* sutk- (sutukt-) to wash (clothes). *Nk.* sutk- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) sut-, sut(u)k- id. *Go.* (SR. Tr. Ph.) sukkānā, (G. Mu.) huk-, (Ma. Ko.) ukk- id.; (M.) hukānā to wash (*Voc.* 3431). DED(S) 2196.

2668 *Ta.* cutti, cuttiyal small hammer. *Ma.* cutti, cuttika, tutti hammer. *Ka.* suttige id. *Tu.* sutti, suttigē, suttiyē, suttē, suttē id. *Te.* sutte id. *Go.* (A.) sutte id. (*Voc.* 3438). *Kuwi* (S.) suthi id. /Cf. *Mar.* sutkī an instrument of stone-splitters. DED(S) 2197.

2669 *Nk.* (Ch.) sutri (pl. -gu) nostril. *Go.* (L.) sutrin nostrils (*Voc.* 3439). DED(S) 417.

2670 *Go.* (Mu.) sūnd gaṭ knot of hair at back (*Voc.* 3454). *Kur.* cundī the hairtail as worn by men. DED(S) 418.

2671 *Kol.* supari ma-s diviner, priest; (Pat., p. 87) supari shaman. *Kui* supari holy; vowed, devoted. DED 2198.

2672 *Nk.* (Ch.) supar tamarind. *Pa.* cupāri (pl. cupārul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) supār (pl. supārtil) id.; supārtil sour. DED(S) 2199.

2673 *Ta.* coppal, cuppi twigs; uval, uvalai twigs and sprays, dried leaves. *Ma.* cappu leaf, esp. plantain leaf; tōl green leaves, small branches, shrubs. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) toḷli leaves. *Ko.* cop broth made of plants, plants used in making broth. *To.* tub leaves of tree; sup leaves (in song; < Badaga soppu). *Ka.* sappu, soppu, tappala, toppala, toppalu, toval all green leaves of plants in general, foliage, a herb, greens, covering, bark; tovaltu having put forth new leaves; sabbige, sabbe a slender branch of a tree or shrub; jabbalu a grassy place. *Koḍ.* cappala leaf; toppi small leaves. *Tu.* coppu, soppu, tappu leaf, foliage, greens; tappoliyuni to be covered with foliage. DED (S, N) 2200.

2674 (a) *Ta.* uppu salt, alkali, saltiness; uppar salt manufacturers; uppaḷam salt-pans, saline land (cf. 299 aḷam salt-pan); uppaḷavaṇ salt-maker; uvalakam, umpaḷam salt-pan; umaṇaṇ salt-maker, dealer in salt; fem. umaṇatti. *Ma.* uppu salt, saltiness, condiment; uppikka to be salty; uppaḷam salt marsh. *Ko.* up salt. *To.* up id. *Ka.* uppu id.; uppaliga man who belongs to a division of the salt-maker caste, the members of which are also fishermen; uppaḍa salted and dried vegetables. *Koḍ.* uppi salt. *Tu.* uppu id.; uppaḍu pickles; uppaḍa salted fish; uppaṇu brackishness. *Te.* uppu salt; uppana saltiness, salt taste; uppani saltish, brackish; uppaḷamu salt-pan, salt-works. *Kol.* sup salt. *Nk.* supp id. *Nk.* (Ch.) sup id. *Pa.* cup id. *Ga.* (Oll.) sup, (S.) cuppu id.

(b) *Ta.* uvar (-pp-, -tt-) to taste saltish, be brackish, taste astringent, dislike, abhor,

loathe; *n.* saltishness, brackishness, salt, brackish soil, fuller's earth, sea, pleasantness (= Skt. *lāvanya-*); *uvarppu* saltishness, astringency, dislike, aversion; *uvari* brackish water, urine, sea. *Ma.* *uvar* salt taste, brackishness; *uvari* sea; *ōr* saltiness. *Ka.* *ogar* an astringent taste. *Tu.* *ubarū*, *ubārū* brackishness; *ugaru* brackish; *ogarū* brackishness; salty, brackish; *ogaruni* to become salty or brackish. *Te.* *ogarū*, *vagaru* astringent taste; having an astringent taste. *Go.* (Tr.) sawwor, sawwar, (M.) *havar*, (L.) *hovar*, *ovar*, (Ma. Ko.) *ovor* salt (*Voc.* 3360). *Konḍa sōru* id. *Pe.* *sōr* id. *Manḍ.* *jār* id. *Kui sārū* id. *Kuwi* (F.) *hārū*, (S. Su.) *hārū* id. Cf. *Ta.* *cavar*, s.v. 2386 *Ta.* *cavaṭu*. /Cf. *Nahali copo* salt. DED(S) 2201.

2675 *Ta.* *cuvavu* musk-shrew. *Kol.* *supke* young rat. *Pa.* *cumari*, *cumbri* musk-rat. *Go.* (Tr.) *sūpē* house-mouse; (SR.) *supe* small mouse; *huppe* (M.) rat, mouse, (D.) rat, (Mu.) field-rat; (Ko.) *uppe* rat (*Voc.* 3440). *Pe.* *cupel* musk-rat. *Kui* *supa*, *supenji*, *superi* shrew-mouse, musk-rat. *Kuwi* (S.) *suppesi* musk-mice; (Mah.) *supri* musk-rat. DED(S) 2202.

2676 *Kur.* *cubbā* peacock. *Malt.* *cuwe* id. DED 2203.

2677 *Ta.* *cuma* (-pp-, -nt-) to become heavy as debt or interest, be burdened; bear, support, carry a burden, take upon oneself, bear in the womb; (Tinn.) *cema* to carry; *cummaṭu* burden, load, load pad for head; *cumatalai*, *cumaitalai* burden, responsibility; *cumati* load, burden, abundance; *cumattu* (*cumatti*-) to burden, load, impose; *cumai* bearing, burden, load; *cumaiyaṇ* porter; *cummāṭu* load pad for head; *cummai* burden, charge; *cimpuri* coil of straw used for keeping steady a vessel, load, etc., as on the ground or head. *Ma.* *cuma* burden, load; *cumakka* to carry a burden; *cumaṭu*, *cōṭu* burden, load; *cumatala* charge, duty; *cumattuka* to load, charge; *cummāl* load; *cummāṭu* pad for head to carry burdens; *cummuka* to bear, carry. *Ko.* *tamṭ* carrying pad. *Ka.* *simbi*, *simbe* ring of cloth to be put under a vessel, etc., upon the head; a coil for setting a vessel on the ground; the coil of a snake; *sivaḍu*, *sivaḍi*, *sivuḍi*, *sivuḍu* pad to be put under a load on the head; ? (Hav.) *tōmpaṭa* carrying on the head (or with 3540 *Go.* *tōc*-). *Tu.* *tumbuni*, (B-K.) *tumbu*, *sumbu*, *humbu* to bear, carry as a load; *tumbāvuni* to load; *tumbopuni*, *tummonuni* to bear or suffer, be patient. *Bel.* (LSB 2.1) *simbi* to carry. *Te.* *cumma*, *cumpāta* carrying pad (*pāta* cloth). *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) *kunt-* to lift; (W.) *kut-* to place burden on head. *Nk.* *cumma* (c = ts) pad on head for carrying. *Pa.* *kumt-* to carry on head; *cumṭal* carrying pad on head. *Ga.* (Oll.) *kumt-* to carry on head; (P.) *sumṭal* head-pad for carrying loads. *Go.* (Ph.) *sum-mār*, (SR.) *cumār*, (Ch.) *summar*, (Mu. S.) *hummar*, (Ma.) *umar*, (Ko.) *umar* id. (*Voc.* 3442). *Konḍa simboṇi* id.; *suma* a cloth

rolled into a pad. *Kur.* *kum'nā* to take and carry on head, make oneself responsible for, confess, be pregnant as result of a fault. *Malt.* *kume* to take upon one's head, accept terms, take charge of. *Br.* *kubēn* heavy (see *BDCG*, § 2.24, n. 25). Cf. 5126 *Ta.* *mō-* (? **cuma-* > **cmō-* > *mō-*). /Cf. *Pali cumbaṭa(ka)-* coil, pad of cloth; a wreath (*puppha-cō*, *māla-cō*). *Pkt.* (DNM, Norman) *cumbhala-* garland for the head; *cuppala-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4869, **cumbaṭa-*. DED(S, N) 2204.

2678 *Ta.* *cummā* leisurely, without any occupation or work, in normal condition, in health, silently, quietly, in perfect peace and rest, bare, without any reason, uselessly, vaguely, unintentionally, at random, as a joke, gratuitously, gratis, freely, unceremoniously, continuously, repeatedly. *Ma.* *cumma* without cause or emotion, gratis, quietly. *Ka.* *summa*, *summage*, *summane* quietly, silently, causelessly, without proper or just cause, without a particular cause, in an objectless manner, for nothing, uselessly, without the intention of getting labour done, without the intention of exacting remuneration; (PBh.) *ummane* silently. *Kol.* *surmi* silent; (Pat., p. 191) *surum aneng* to be silent. *Nk.* *surum* silent; *surmak* a secret. *Go.* (Tr. SR.) *cammake* silent (*Voc.* 1287). DED(S) 2205.

2679 *Kol.* *sum-* (*sumt-*) to catch, seize, buy. *Nk.* *sum-* id., lay. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *sum-* to buy, catch, hold. *Pa.* *cumm-* to seize, catch hold of. DED(S) 2206.

2680 *Ko.* *ci-l* life; air, blast of air from bellows; noise, small noise. *Ka.* *suy*, *suyi*, *sūy* to breathe, sigh; *n.* breath, a sigh; *suyil*, *suyilu*, *suylu*, *sūy*, *sūlu* breath, a sigh. *Tu.* *suyilu*, *suyyu*, *tuyilu* breath, respiration; sighing, a sigh; *suyimpuni*, *suyimbuni*, *suyyuni* to blow the nose, hiss, snort, bellow, fizz, grunt, etc. ? *Pa.* *cuyk-* to sob. Cf. 3512 *Ta.* *toy*. DED(S) 2207.

2681 *Pe.* *cuy* (child's) penis. *Manḍ.* *hūy* penis. ? *Go.* (ASu.) *cūcō* id. Cf. 2666 *Ta.* *cupṇi*. DED(S, N) 419.

2682 *Pa.* *codda* ant. *Ga.* (S.² S.³) *suydi* id. *Go.* (D.) *horri*, (Mu.) *harri* black ant; (G.) *hurri* ant, red ant; (Mu.) *hurri* ant; (M.) *hūri*, *orang* black ant; (Ko.) *orngu* a kind of poisonous ant (*Voc.* 3594); ? (L.) *cutti* black ant (*Voc.* 1348). *Pe.* *hoyda* ant. *Kui* *soḍro* a medium-sized black ant; (K.) *horovanga* (*pl.*) a species of biting ants. *Kuwi* (T.) *horla* ant (= *Kui* *soḍro*; cf. 994 *Pe.* *Kuwi* *orli*, *Kui* *oḍri*). DED(S) 2208.

2683 *Ta.* *curam* narrow and difficult path. *Ma.* *curam* difficult road, pass, ghaut. DED 2210.

2684 *Ta.* *curi* (-v-, -nt-) to be spiral as conch, whirl round, eddy (as water), curl; (-pp-, -tt-) to wind spirally, whirl, curl, lie in a circle; *n.* whirling, spiral, curve, screw, white curl on the forehead of bulls; *curiyal* curling, curly hair, lock of hair, woman's

hair; *curuḷ* (*curuḷv-*, *curuṇṭ-*) to become coiled, roll, curl (as hair); *n.* rolling, roll, coil, curl, woman's hair curled and tied up in dressing; *curuḷal* ringlet, coil; *curuḷai* roll; *curuṭṭu* (*curuṭṭi-*) to roll up, coil, curl, fold, twist; *n.* curling, coiling, anything rolled up, cheroot; *curuṭṭai* curly hair, curly-haired boy or girl; *curuṇai* anything rolled up; *cūr* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to revolve, whirl round; *cūrppu* whirling, revolving, bracelet; *cūral* whirling as of wind. *Ma.* *curiyal* a round rattan basket; *curuṭṭu* a roll, cheroot, a sheaf; *curuḷ* scroll, roll; *curuḷuka* to be rolled up, be curled; *curuṭṭuka* to roll up (*tr.*). *Ko.* *curṇ-* (*curḍ-*) to lie in coils (snake, rope); *curṭ-* (*curṭy-*) to coil, roll (*tr.*). *To.* *tu-ḷ* (*tu-ḍ-*) to be rolled up (curl, leaf); *tu-ṭ-* (*tu-ṭy-*) to roll up (*tr.*), curl (hair), tie up (hair); *tuṣk* hair curl; *tu-r* storm; *su-ṭ* cigar (< *Ta.* *curuṭṭu*). *Ka.* *suruḷi*, *suruḷe*, *suruḷi* a coil, roll; *suruṭu*, *suruṇṭu* to coil, roll up (*intr.*); *surku*, *sukku* to curl; *surku*, *sukku*, *suṇku*, *sokku* a curl. *Koḍ.* *turiḍ-* (*turiṇḍ-*) to be rolled up; *turiṭ-* (*turiṭi-*) to roll up (*tr.*); *tore* a string that goes round; (*torev-*, *torand-*) (string) is wound round and round; *tora-* (*torap-*, *torat-*) to wind (string) round and round. *Tu.* *turṭu* a female's hair tied into a knot; *suruḷi*, (B-K.) *suruḷi* a coil, roll of anything. *Pa.* *cirḍ-* to turn; *cirḍip-* (*cirḍit-*) to make to turn; *cirḍukuḍ* circuit, roundabout way; *cirḷ-* to revolve; *cirḷip-* (*cirḷit-*) to make to revolve. *Ga.* (S.²) *sirḷ-* to revolve; *caus.* *sirḷap-*; (S.³) *sirḷ-* (*sirḷ-*, *sirḷir-*) to rotate; *sirḷurp-* id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *suruṇḍānā* to go round and round, esp. in the Bhawar marriage ceremony; (Ch.) *suruṇḍ-* to roll (*Voc.* 344); (LuS.) *hoorchunna* to roll up. *Pe.* *hūr-* (*-t-*) to wind, wind round, roll up. *Kui* *sursuṇi* curly. *Kuwi* (Su.) *rup-* to twine round, wind round (*tr.*); (F.) *rūpali* to roll up (as a rope) (*r = r*); *rūpali* to wind into a ball; (S.) *rūjja* koddinai rige (*sic*); (Isr.) *rū²-* to roll fibres; (F.) *rūmbūlli* curly. *Kur.* *kūrnā* to put on and tie a *sāri* round one's waist. *Malt.* *kuṛge* to roll up, wrap up. *Br.* *kūring* to roll up (*tr.*), make a clean sweep of. Cf. 1794 *Ta.* *kurḷ*. DED(S) 2211.

2685 *Ta.* *curi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to bore, perforate as in an ola leaf or book; *n.* hole, aperture, perforation through the leaves of an ola book, instrument for boring ola leaf or book; *curai* hollowness, hollow interior, tubularity, cavity; a kind of sharp crowbar; *cūr* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to bore, pierce, scoop out; *cūrṇu* piercing, boring. *Ma.* *curi* round hole pierced through olas to thread them, the instrument which makes the hole. *Ka.* (Bark.) *suri* to string, as flowers. *Tu.* (B-K.) *suri* to string, bore. DED (S, N) 2212.

2686 *Te.* (TVB, Guntur dial.; comm. by K.) *cūru*, in: *poga cūru* smoke to coat walls, roof, etc. with soot (for *poga*, see 4240). *Pa.* *curuk* deposit of soot on the ceiling or on any object that has been near the fire. *Ga.* (P.) *suygur* soot; (S.²) *pogasur* id. (< *Te.*). *Kui* *sroḷi*, (K.) *sro'i* id. *Kuwi* (Su.)

ro'va, (F.) *rō'ya*, (S.) *roowa* id. DEDS(N) 420.

2687 *Ta.* *curuṇku* (*curuṇki-*) to shrink, contract, shrivel, wrinkle, lessen, dwindle, be reduced, curtailed, be puckered, creased, be furled, closed as flower, etc.; *curuṇkal* anything shrunk, wrinkled, wrinkle, crease; *curukku* (*curukki-*) to curtail, reduce, lessen, compress, contract, furl, close, epitomize; *n.* contraction, reduction, wrinkle, fold, crease, slipknot, noose, epitome; *curukkam* brevity, conciseness, abbreviation, epitome, shortness, contraction, decrease; *cukku* (*cukki-*) to get dry; *curuḷ* (*curuḷv-*, *curuṇṭ-*) to shrivel, shrink (as leaf), droop (as from heat, hunger) be reduced to severe straits; *curi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to wrinkle; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to get dried, contract, shrink, wrinkle; draw in (as a tortoise its head). *Ma.* *curuṇṇuka* to shrivel, shrink, be contracted, wrinkled, decrease; *curukkam* contraction, shortness; *curukkuk* sliding string, noose; *curukkuka* to contract (*tr.*), furl (sails), wrap, fold, reduce, shorten; *cukkuka* to grow dry, shrivel; *cukku* dry; *cuṇṇuka* to grow dry or lean, be reduced; *cūḷuka* to shrink, contract; *cūḷal* shrinking; *coṇku* withered. *Ko.* *curg-* (*curgy-*) to stint oneself to support family; *curk-* (*curky-*) to make small, draw up (legs, fingers), shrink; *cug-* (*cugy-*) to be creased; *corṭy* state of a hoe being worn short by much use. *To.* *tu-ṭ-* (*tu-ṭy-*) to shrink (*intr.*); *tu-ḷ-* (*tu-ḍ-*) to pull legs close to body (e.g. while sleeping). *Ka.* *surku*, *sukku* to contract, shrivel, shrink, fade; *surku*, *sukku*, *suṇku*, *sokku* contracting, shrivelling, shrinking, a wrinkle; *soragu* to wither, grow dry or sapless, sink away, grow lean; *soraṭu* state of being contracted, shrivelled, as a leaf; *suruḷ* to contract, shrivel, shrink, fear; *suruṭu*, *suruṇṭu* to become shrivelled or contracted; *suruḷcu* to cause to contract, etc.; (Hav.) *cirṇṭelu* shrunken. *Tu.* *suruṇṭuni*, *suruṭuni*, *sirṇṭuni*, *sirnduni* to shrivel, contract, shrink; *suruṇṭu*, *suruṭu* contraction, shrivelling; *surugu* sinking, sliding; *sirkuni*, *tirkuni* to fade, shrivel, become weak, lean, fall off; *sirkāvuni*, *tirkāvuni* to cause to fade, make lean, weaken; *sirku* fading, shrivelling, weakness, faintness; *juruṇṭuni* to hesitate, be reluctant; *nurluni* to wind up, fold, shrink. *Te.* *surūgu* to disappear, flee, (B.) shrink, fade; *srukku* to shrink, fade, become weak; *sorugu* a dead or dry leaf. *Koḷ.* *suk-* (*sukt-*) to fade, wither. *Pa.* *curk-* to shrivel, (cheeks) sink in; *curkip-* (*curkit-*) to make to shrivel. ? *Go.* *sūr* dry pulled stalks of san-hemp. *Kur.* (Hahn) *cog'rē* person with sunken cheeks. *Br.* *kurring*, *kurrēnging* to shrink from, contract, keep back, withhold (hand, property) (MBE 1961b, pp. 375-6). Cf. 2660 *Ta.* *cupaṇku*. /Cf. *Mar.* *surkutṇē* to corrugate or wrinkle. DED(S) 2213.

2688 *Ta.* *curu-cur-ənal* expr. signifying twitching with pain, feeling hot in the body; *curu-cur-ənal* onom. expr. signifying stinging (as thorn). *Ko.* *cur in-*, *cur cur in-* (belly)

feels hungry, (heart) burns with guilt. *Ka. curu* a sound in imitation of the burning caused by the bite of an ant, the sting of a scorpion, the touch of fire, etc.; *curu curu* with violent smarting. *Te. curram anu* to feel a smarting, burning, or sharp pain or sensation. DED 2214.

2689 *Ta. curumpu* bee, drone; *curumpi* (-pp-, -tt-) to hum (as bees). *Kol. surund* (obl. *surnd-*) honeycomb; *surunt potte* bee; (Kin.) *curund* sp. bee; *curund taṭṭa* honeycomb. *Nk. surund* bee, honey. *Pa. curud, curdi* (stem *curd-*) sp. bee. *Go. sūrwē-phuki* bee which builds in hollow boughs; (SR.) *surve* medium-sized beehive; (L.) *hurrve* honey; (Ma.) *urve talla* honeycomb; *orve* kind of bee; *orve neyi* honey; (Ko.) *urve, uruve* kind of bee (*Voc.* 3448). *Kuwi* (F.) *horū* swarm of bees. DED(S) 2215.

2690 *Ta. curai* calabash climber, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. *Ma. cura* pumpkin, water gourd. *Ka. sore, sōre* the bottle gourd, *L. vulgaris*. *Koḍ. tore* gourd. *Tu. turē, surē* water gourd, pumpkin. *Te. (B.) sora, sorra, sōra* bottle gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [*L. vulgaris* Seringe = *C. lagenaria* Linn.] DED 2216.

2691 *Go. (G.) curki, (Ph.) curkī* a small basket (*Voc.* 1351). *Konḍa surki* id. *Pe. curki* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *surki* id. ? *Ma. curiyal* a round rattan basket. DEDS 421.

2692 *Kur. jurjur^{urnā}* to feel heavy (as from bad digestion), feel out of sorts (as under the approach of fever). *Malt. jūrjura* slowly, dimly, drowsily. / Cf. *Mar. sursurī* dullness and drowsiness which arise from eating plentifully of certain fruits or after a full and heavy meal (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 22). DED 2217.

2693 *Ta. ulavu* (ulavi-), *ulāvu* (ulāvi-/ulāy-) to move about, walk or ride for recreation, take a jaunt, stroll or ramble, go in procession; *ulā* procession; *ulāttu* (ulātti-) to ride about, pass in procession; take out for a walk as a child, lead about as a horse; *n.* walking up and down for amusement, display or exercise, moving to and fro; *culavu* (culavi-) to revolve, move round, hover about; *lāntu* to walk about, wander about; *lāttu* to walk about, ride about; take out for a walk. *Ma. ulāvuka, ilāvuka* to take a walk; *ulāttuka* to take for a walk (children, etc.). *Pa. cul-* to go round, wander about. DED(S) 2218.

2694 *Go. (G. Mu.) huluṛ*, (Elwin) *solor, halur*, (Ma.) *uluṛi* flute (*Voc.* 3575). *Kuwi* (Mah.) *suruṛi* id. *Malt. surli* id. / Cf. *Skt. (Śabdaratnākara* 1883) *suruli-* a musical instrument. DEDS 423.

2695 *Ta. cavaṭu* track, footstep, sign. *Ma. cavaṭu, cumaṭu, cōṭu* footmark, vestige, foot, base, step; *cavaṭṭuka* to track, search after. Cf. 2387 *Ta. cavaṭṭu*. DED 2220.

2696 *Ta. cuval* nape of the neck, upper part of the neck, back, mane; *cekil* upper part of

the shoulders. *Ma. cumal* shoulder. *Ka. tegal* shoulder. *Kui sukoṛi, sukoli* shoulder-blade. *Br. cugh* nape of the neck. (cf. *Bal. čug* id.; *Elfenbein*, p. 26). DED(S, N) 2221.

2697 *Ta. cuvalai* pipal; *cuvi* white fig, *Ficus infectoria*; stone fig, *F. gibbosa parasitica*. *Ma. (Lush.) cuvann-āl* *F. infectoria*. *Ka. juvvi mara* wavy-leaved fig tree, *F. infectoria*. *Te. juvvi F. tsiela*. *Kol. (Kin.) juvi* pipal, *F. religiosa*. *Pa. jū meri* sp. *Ficus* (prob. *religiosa*). *Go. (Ko.) jū māṛa* *Ficus* sp. (*Voc.* 1441). DED(S) 2222.

2698 (a) *Ta. cuṛaṅku* (cuṛaṅki-) to whirl, be tossed about; *cuṛal* (cuṛalv-, cuṛaṅ-) to whirl, spin, rotate, roll, turn on axis (as wheel), revolve in an orbit, roam, wander, be tossed about, driven to and fro, be agitated, troubled, distressed in mind, droop, faint, languish, be dizzy, swim as the eyes; *n.* whirling, revolving, curl, eddy, etc.; *cuṛaṛci* whirling, spinning, rotating, wandering to and fro, trouble, agitation; *cuṛaṛṭal* giddiness; *cuṛaṛri* handle as of spinning-wheel, fan; *cuṛaṛru* (cuṛaṛri-) to whirl (*tr.*), spin, swing round, turn, roll, brandish, flourish, wave, cause dizziness, make giddy; *n.* whirling, wheeling, spinning; *cuṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to become curved, curled, involved, form eddies as on the surface of water, screw up one's face in disgust, be cunning, guileful, be distracted, agitated; (-pp-, -tt-) to whirl as a whirlwind, form whirlpools or eddies, form curls; curl (*tr.*), curve, cause to roam, screw up one's face in disgust; *n.* whirling, vortex, eddy, curl, curved marks on head or body indicating one's luck; *cuṛippu* agitation; *cuṛiyal* curling as of hair; *cuṛiyaṇ* deceitful person; *cuṛivu* circumvention, anxiety; *cūṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to encompass, surround, envelop, go round, hover about, flow round; (-pp-, -tt-) to wind, wrap round, surround, hover about; *n.* surrounding; *cūṛttu* (cūṛtti-) to cause to surround, involve; *cūṛvu* surrounding, encompassing; *cūṛvōṛ* bystanders, spectators, neighbours; *cūṛal* surrounding, neighbourhood. *Ma. cuṛa-luka* to whirl, revolve, be giddy, surround; *cuṛali* whirling; *cuṛal* revolving, vortex; *cuṛalca* rotation, giddiness; *cuṛaṛṭuka* to whirl round, brandish, swing, fling; feel giddy; *cuṛaṛri* a fan, a twisting machine, a fishing net; *cuṛaṛru* a swinging, turn, time; *cuṛaṛikka* to cause to swing; *cuṛi* whirl, whirlpool, circle, curl, hinge or pivot of a door; *cuṛiyuka* to curl, whirl, crouch as before a conqueror, revolve in mind; *cuṛivu* whirlpool; *cuṛikka* to whirl; *cuṛippu* whirl, wriggling, untruth; *cūṛuka* to encompass, surround; *cūṛa, cūṛavē* round about; *cūṛi* surrounder, ocean. *Ko. culy* whirlpool in river; *cuyg* hair-whorl on person's head, whorls of hair on animal's back indicating by position excellence or badness. *To. tūty* deep pool; *tūdy-* (tūḍ-) to move in a circle, lounge, loaf about; (tūḍ-) to turn (*tr.*) in a circle; *tū-ṣ* churnstick, in: *tū-ṣ örf-* (öṛt-) to churn (at ti-dairy; lit. to lift or erect the churnstick);

tū-l me-n post by which the churnstick is held erect with ring-fastenings (for me-n tree, post, see 4711(a)); tū-l gof̥y ring-fastening which attaches churnstick to post (for kot̥y, see 1147). *Ka.* toral (torald-) to move round, go or turn round, revolve, roam or wander about, get perplexed or bewildered, roam over, cross in wandering about, roll; torakal act of turning, wandering, etc.; torali moving around; toralike wandering about, etc.; toralicu to cause to roam about, send about; toralisu id., surround; toraluvike roaming or wandering about; torasu to nauseate; tūri to turn round; suri to be turned round, go round, revolve, curl, wander, roam, walk, go, be unsteady, flicker, waver, fluctuate; *n.* turning round, waving, whirling, curling, moving about, motion, whirl, whirlpool, eddy, the tender still-folded leaf of a plantain, coco- or areca-nut, a vagrant, an idle or lazy man, deception, deceit, fraud; surivu turning or moving about, motion, going, waving, a flickering shine, glimpse; surisu to cause to move or go, turn round (*tr.*); suruvu, suruhu turning round, etc. *Tu.* sulipini, sulipuni to whirl, go round; tulipuni, tulyuni to churn, make butter; tulipuni, sulipuni to shake, agitate, turn in a lathe; sul̥i an eddy, whirlpool, ominous curve on a person, hinge; suliyuni to shake, be agitated as water. *Te.* suḍi a whirl, circlet, whirlpool, whirlwind, curl or twist in the hair, esp. in the hair of horses, mark; suḍiyu to turn round, blow in a wind; suḍivaḍu to turn round, be puzzled, confused, entangled. *Kui* ḍuri rolling, writhing, tossing; ḍodga (ḍodgi-) to roll on the ground, grovel, sprawl, wallow; *n.* act of sprawling, etc. *Kur.* coḍḍa'ānā to turn and twist.

(b) *Ta.* uṛal (uṛalv-, uṛaṇr-) to oscillate, swing, be in motion, whirl, revolve, wander, roam about; uṛalai cylindrical beam of wood in an oil or sugar-cane press, by the revolution of which the oil or juice is expressed; uṛaṇci whirling, revolving, roaming, wandering; uṛaṇru (uṛaṇri-) to drive to and fro, cause to wander, twist, whirl about, pass (time) tediously, writhe about (in pain); *n.* whirling, revolving; uṛaṇri rolling, twisting, writhing with pain; uṛaṇu (uṛaṇi-) to move about, be disturbed; disturb, disperse; uṛi (-v-, -nt-) to wander about. *Ma.* uṛaluka to rove, ramble, be fatigued, perplexed; uṛalca vagabond; uṛalikka to vex; uṛaruka to be in hurry; uṛaṇru haste, agitation; uṛaṇruka to urge on; uṛiṇṇal a swing, swinging bed. *Ka.* uṛal to be unsteady, whirl around, swing, be loosened and fly away. *Te.* ḍollu to roll (*intr.*); ḍol(u)-cu, dolupu id. (*tr.*). *Go.* (Ko.) uḍ- to turn round, revolve, roam; *caus.* uṛsp- (*Voc.* 232); (Koya Su.) uḍḍ- to turn round, wander. DED(S, N) 2223.

2699 *Ta.* cul, culḷu pungency; culḷ-ipu to prick, smart (as from pungency on the tongue), scorch (as the piercing heat of the sun), be stung to the quick; culḷ-eṇal expression of sternness, severity, or pungency. culḷu-cculḷ-eṇal expr. signifying sharp pricking sensation.

Ma. culuculē with sharp pain; culuculukka to feel hot, irritated by the touch of nettles, piercing pain. *Ka.* (Coorg) julḷu to prick. DED(S) 2224.

2700 *Ta.* culi (-v-, -nt-) to be angry; (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry with, show displeasure toward, dislike, feel pain; culivu anger; culukku (culukki-) to screw one's face up in displeasure, frown. *Ma.* culiyuka to be wrinkled; culikka to be wrinkled, frown; culippu a frown, displeasure; culivu a wrinkle; culukku a frown, impatience; (Tiyya) culic-cilu wrinkle. DED(N) 2225.

2701 *Ta.* culikku pikestaff, sharp-pointed stick carried by travellers. *Ka.* culike a stout stick to beat cotton with. DED 2226.

2702 *Ta.* ulukku (ulukki-) to be sprained, dislocated; *n.* sprain, dislocation; culukku (culukki-) to be sprained, dislocated; ? ulai (-v-, -nt-) to ache or suffer pain in the limbs as from weariness, cold, rheumatism, suffer griping pain as with dysentery, suffer in mind, perish; (-pp-, -tt-) to afflict, torment, make sorrowful, dislike; ulaivu, ulaippu griping pain, intense pain. *Ma.* ulukkal, ulukku, ulukkam a sprain; ulukkuka to be dislocated; culukku sprain, wrench, cramp; culuṇṇuka to be distorted, shrink, wrinkle; culukkuka to distort, wrench; ulayuka to suffer a dragging pain. *To.* tik- (tiky-) to be sprained. *Ka.* ulaku to be sprained; ulaku, iluku cramp, sprain; uluku, ulku, uluku, ulku a sprain. *Tu.* ulku, ulku a sprain or cramp; ulkuni to be sprained or cramped. *Te.* iluku a sprain; (K. also) to be sprained. *Go.* (Koya Su.) ilk- to be sprained. *Konda* ilk- (-t-) (part of the body) to be sprained. DED(S, N) 2227.

2703 *Ta.* culuvu ease, facility, lightness, cheapness. *Ko.* culv easy work, easy. *Ka.* suluvu facility, lightness; culaka, culuku lightness of temper or conduct, want of seriousness, levity. *Tu.* culaka light (not heavy). *Te.* culuka(n) lightly, with slight or disregard, easily; culukana lightness, easiness, disregard, slight, contempt; culukani light, easy, unimportant, insignificant; suluvu easy; easiness, facility. *Kuwi* (F.) sul̥kara light (weight). / *Ka.* *Te.* suluvu (> *Ta.*, *Ko.*) is said by Kitt. to be from Skt. sulabha-, DED(N) 2228.

2704 *Ta.* culai pulp as of jack-fruit. *Ma.* cula id., a layer. *Ko.* toyl seed with fleshy covering inside jack-fruit. *Ka.* toḷe a separate piece or division, one of the divisions in orange, jack-fruit, cotton-pod, etc.; (Hav.) sole pulp of jackfruit. *Kor.* (T.) suḷe, (M.) soḷa id. *Te.* tona a division in an orange or other similar fruit, a carpel; tola a carpel as of jack-fruit, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) tōla, (Isr.) toḷa jack-fruit (edible parts). DED 2229.

2705 *Ta.* cullān a kind of mosquito. *Ka.* solle mosquito. DEDS 424.

2706 *Ta.* **culli** dry twigs, esp. for fuel, small stick, branch. *Ma.* **culli** a dry spray, sprig, brushwood; **cullal** a chip, fuel stick; **nulli** small sticks for firewood. *Ko.* **culk** long pliable stick, stalk of plant. DED 2230.

2707 *Ta.* (Koll.) **culli** a thorny plant. *Ma.* **culli** a thorny plant: *Randia dumetorum*, *Tribulus lanuginosus* or *Barleria*, *Ruellia obovata*. *Tu.* **culli**, **tulli** the plant of *B. obovata*. DED 2231.

2708 *Ka.* **sullu** falsehood, untruth, fiction, a lie. *Tu.* **sullu** a lie, falsehood, fib; false, untrue. DED 2232.

2709 *Ta.* **cullai** potter's kiln, furnace; **cūlai** kiln, furnace, funeral pile. *Ma.* **culla** potter's furnace; **cūla** brick-kiln. /Cf. Skt. **culli**- fireplace, Pkt. (DNM) **culli**-, **ulli**- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4879. DED 2233.

2710 *Ta.* **cuṛavam**, **cuṛavu**, **cuṛa**, **cuṛā** shark, swordfish. *Ma.* **ciṛāku**, **cuṛā**, **tuṛāvu**, **śrāvu** shark. *Ka.* **coṛa** id. *Te.* **coṛa**, **soṛa**, **cōṛa** id. DED 2234.

2711 *Kur.* **currā** vegetal sugar, sweet juice which drops from mango flowers or from the new leaves of sāl tree. *Malt.* **cure** birdlime, gum. Cf. 2717 *Ma.* **cuna**. DEDS 422.

2712 *Ka.* **sur**, **suṛa** the sound produced when supping liquids; **surī** to drink with a supping noise; **suruku** the sound produced by supping, a sup; **juru juru** the sound produced when a child sucks with force; (Jēnu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) **juri** to sip. *Tu.* **surasuranē** drinking liquids with a supping noise. *Te.* **jurra** a sup of liquid or semi-liquid food; **jurru** to drink, sip or sup with a noise, as a liquid or semi-liquid food. *Nk.* **curpip**- to suck. *Konḍa* **zuṛi** (-t-) to suck up (any liquid food with a noise). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **surpu re**⁹-(reç-) to suck in, slurp, eat food noisily; (Isr. etc.) **juru** gruel. *Kur.* **sur^upnā** (**surpyas**) to drink with a noisy sucking of the lips; **sur^ukhsur^ukhṛnā** to draw one's breath convulsively, sob. /Cf. Pali **suru-suru-kārakaṃ** after the manner of making hissing sounds when eating (MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 23). DED(S, N) 2235.

2713 *Ta.* **cuṛukku** quickness, rapidity, diligence, briskness, haste, hastiness, irritableness, severity, sharpness, keenness, pungency, poignancy, high price, demand as in market; **cuṛukkan** active, diligent person; hasty, irritable person; **cuṛucuṛu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be in a hurry, be very active; **cuṛucuṛuppu** diligence, bustling, hurrying; **cuṛuti** swiftiness, alacrity. *Ma.* **cuṛukku** sharpness, quickness, zeal; **cuṛukkan** a keen fellow; **cuṛucuṛuppu** alacrity and dispatch. *Ko.* **curk** fleetness of foot, diligence, hardworking; active, strong (of chillies). *Ka.* **cuṛuku**, **cuṛaku**, **curku** excessive heat of fire, great bodily heat, quickness, speed, pain, sharpness of a knife, etc., keenness, smartness, dearness in price. *Koḍ.* **curiki** speed. *Tu.* **curuku** quickness, haste, speed, sharpness, zeal, activity; quick, vigor-

ous, zealous, vivid. *Te.* **cuṛuku** activity, briskness, agility, alacrity, quickness, intelligence, smartness, hotness, sharpness, sharp pain, smart, burning sensation or pain; sharp, hot; **cuṛukkuna** sharply, so as to cause a burning or sharp pain. DED 2236.

2714 *Ta.* **cuṛu-cuṛ-enal**, **cuṛir-enal**, **curir-enal** onom. expr. signifying hissing (as water when in contact with fire); **curu-curu** (-pp-, -tt-) to hiss (as dry combustibles when ignited); **curu-cuṛ-enal** expr. signifying rapid burning (as of dry combustibles); **cuṛṛu**, **cuṛṛ-enal**, **cuṛṛi-enal** onom. expr. of rustling, as of palmyra leaves, spreading fire, etc. *Ko.* **curcurn** boiling hot (of water or bath); **cur** **in**- (meat) makes noise when roasting; **cur** **in**- (fire) makes noise of burning. *Ka.* **cuṛu cuṛu** the hissing or sputtering of boiling water, the spitting and sputtering of heated oil or ghee or of a thing frying; **curcu**, **cuccu** to burn, consume with fire; **curcu** burning. *Tu.* **curucuru** a hissing noise caused by frying, burning etc. *Te.* **cuṛacura**, **curruna** with the crackling noise of fire. *Kuwi* (S.) **sorro sorro** **in**- to hiss (snake). /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 24 (misprinted 28), for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13498, Pkt. **surasura**- whizz, etc. DED(S) 2237.

2715 *Ta.* **curru** (**curri**-) to revolve, circulate, turn around, spin, take a circuitous course, wind about, wander about, be coiled, lie encircling, be giddy or dizzy; encircle, entwine, embrace, encompass, surround, wear round, coil up, roll up, whirl; *n.* moving round, revolving, rolling, circumference, circuit, roundabout way, surroundings, neighbourhood, coil, roll, toe-ring, surrounding wall; **curram** friends, attendants, kinsmen, relations, crowd; **curru-murru** all around, on all sides; **cūru** (**cūri**-) to surround, encompass. *Ma.* **curruka** to be about, go about, be giddy, roll round, put on; **curru** what is circular, circumference, a ring; **curram** what is round about, friendship, love; **cuṛa** a circle, coil, once round; **cuṛayuka** to turn round, wriggle; **cuṛekka** to roll up, wind up, tie round; **cuṛappu** tortuosity. *Ko.* **cut**- (**cuty**-) to wander, wrap around, coil (rope), twirl (sling), wrap on (waistcloth). *To.* **tūt**- (**tūfy**-) to wander around; wind (*tr.*), whirl, wear (waistcloth); **tūt** binding of thatch wound around roof-poles; **tūt xwiṛ** large intestine; **tūt mutm** all around; **tudpy** circle, round place. *Ka.* **suttu** to surround, encompass, wrap round, wind, roll up, go round, circumambulate; *n.* that surrounds, enclosure, state of being enclosed, circumference, compass, coil, cheroot, coiled metal ring, a walk round, a turn; **suttisu** to cause to go round, etc.; **sutta** round about (*adv.*); **sutta mutta** all around, completely around; **suttal** round about, state of being round about; **suttuvike** turning round, feeling giddy, etc.; **cutti**, **cutta** a thing rolled up; cheroot; (PBh.) **suttare** a whirlwind. *Koḍ.* **cutt**- (**cutti**-) to wind around (*intr.*, *tr.*), wander about. *Tu.* **sutta** circumference,

circuit, round, about; (B-K.) *suttamutta* round about; *suttuni* to wind, roll, wrap, surround (B-K. *suttu*, *huttu* to wear clothes by tying them around the waist); *suttāvuni* to cause to wind; *sunduni* to wind, roll, spool; *tuttuni* to dress, wear, clothe (or with 3319); *tuttu* dressing; *cuṭṭa* cheroot, cigar. *Te.* *cuṭṭu* to roll as a mat, etc., pass round, wrap (as thread, cloth, turban), wind, encircle, encompass, go round, circumambulate; *n.* a round, circuit, a going round, ring; circuitous, roundabout; *adv.* all around, on all sides; *cuṭṭa* a roll of anything, loop, coil, ring, cheroot; *cuṭṭamu* relation, kinsman; *cuṭṭari-kamu* relationship, kinship. *Kol.* *suṭ-* (*suṭt-*) to wind (turban) (< *Te.*). *Nk.* *suṭt-* to wind; *cuṭṭa* leaf-pipe. *Pa.* (S.) *cutt-* to wind round. *Ga.* (S.) *cutt-* to roll up. *Go.* (SR.) *cuṭṭa* smoking-pipe; *cuṭṭānā* to smoke (*Voc.* 1345); (Mu.) *hutt-*, (Ma.) *utt-* to put on, wear; *caus.* (Mu.) *hutti-* (*Voc.* 3568). *Konḍa* (BB, 1972) *suṭ-* to twine (rope); ? (BB) *sos-* (-*t-*) to put on (ring, shoes). *Kui* (K.) *hucc-* to put on cloth; ? (W.) *tusa* (*tusi-*) to gird. *Kuwi* (F.) *sūṭali* to roll up (cloth; < *Te.*); *sūṭū* around; *hūcali* to put on clothes; (Su.) *huc-* (-*it-*) (woman) to put on, wear (cloth); (S.) *hucinai* to dress; (Mah.) *hoc-*, (D.) *oc-* (-*it-*) to put on, wear (loincloth). For *Ta.* *curru-murru*, *To.* *tūt mutm*, *Ka.* *sutta mutta*, *Tu.* *suttamutta*, cf. 5018 *Ta.* *murru*. Also cf. 2743 *Ta.* *cūrā-vali*. DED(N) 2238, DED(S) 2245.

2716 *Ta.* *cupai* mountain pool or spring, tank, reservoir, pasture ground with tanks and shady trees; *cupaivu* rock water. ? *To.* *sonp* swampy place where water stands. *Ka.* *done*, *done* a small natural pond in rocks, a hollow, hole. *Te.* (B.) *dona* a pool on a hill. / ? Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.*) *cuṇḍhi-* small pond, Pkt. *cuṇḍhi-* natural pool; Pali *sonḍi-* a natural tank in a rock; Skt. *cuṇṭi-* well (see Mayrhofer s.v.). DED(S) 2239.

2717 *Ma.* *cuna*, *cina* juice as of mango stalk after the fruit is broken off; *cunekka* to ooze out, be acrid. *Ka.* *sone* the watery juice that exudes from the stalk of the mango fruit and of the fruit of the marking-nut tree. *Tu.* *tuṇè*, (B-K. also) *tune*, *sune* gummy juice exuding from the stalk, etc. of certain fruits. *Te.* *sona* juice that exudes from plants. Cf. 2711 *Kur.* *currā*. DED(S, N) 2240.

2718 *Ta.* *cū* sound uttered in setting on dogs. *Ka.* *cū* id. *Tu.* *cu*, *cū* id. *Kol.* *cu-* id. *Br.* *chuh* [= *cu'*] call to a dog. / Cf. H. Mar. *chū* sound uttered in setting on dogs. DED 2241.

2719 *Kur.* *cūgnā* to harrow. *Malt.* *cúge* to poke, stir; *cúgure* to poke, pick (as one's teeth or ear). DED 2243.

2720 *Kur.* *cūgul* forefinger. *Malt.* *cúgréde*, *cúgréye* to point out with the finger (*éde* to show). DED 2244.

2721 *Ta.* *cūṭu* (*cūṭi-*) to wear, esp. on the head, bear, sustain; be invested as with a

title, be crowned, spread, cover, become bent or warped, surround, envelop; *n.* hair tuft, crest, comb; *cūṭṭu* (*cūṭṭi-*) to adorn as with garlands, crown, invest with honours, spread over (as army), extend one's sway; *n.* investing, adorning as with crown, garland, crest, cock's comb, snake's head, fellow of wheel. *Ma.* *cūṭuka* to wear on the head, wear over the head as an umbrella; *cūṭal* putting on the head, carrying an umbrella; *cūṭikka* to make to wear, crown; *cūṭṭuka* to put on the head, tie a bundle like a hairlock; *cūṭṭu* cock's comb, mark on the forehead of cattle. *To.* *tu-ṭ* front tuft of hair. *Ka.* *sūḍu* to put on the head as flowers, etc., receive, obtain. *Koḍ.* *cu-ḍ* (*cu-ḍi*) to stick (flower) in hair. *Pa.* *cūṇḍ-* to tie hair in knot; *cūṭa* woman's hair tied in knot. *Ga.* (P.) *sūṇḍ-* to roll up and tie hair in bunch; (S.³) *sūṭe* a type of men's hair style. / Cf. Skt. *cūḍā-* hair tuft, cock's comb; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4883. DED(S) 2247.

2722 *Ta.* *ūṭu* (*ūṭi-*) to sulk, show displeasure; *ūṭal* sulking; *uṭal* (*uṭalv-*, *uṭaṇṇ-*) to be enraged, quarrel, fight; *uṭaru* (*uṭari-*) to be enraged at; *uṭarru* (*uṭarri-*) to provoke, infuriate. *Te.* *sūḍu* enmity, pique, spite; an enemy; *sūḍukāḍu* an enemy; *uḍuku* to be annoyed, vexed, or pained, feel jealous or envious; *uḍikil(lu)* to feel hurt or annoyed; *uḍikincu* to annoy or vex (one) for amusement. DED(S) 425.

2723 *Ta.* *cūṭu* bundle of sheaves. *Ma.* *cūṭṭu* bundle, sheaf as of transplanted rice. *Ka.* *sūḍu* a bundle as of grass, etc.; *sūḍi* a small bundle of grass. *Tu.* *cūḍi* a coil of rope, bundle of faggots; *sūḍi* sheaf, bundle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *hūri barga* stick for carrying sheaves. DED 2248.

2724 *Ta.* *cūttu* anus, buttocks, private parts, *pudendum muliebre*; *cūru* anus. *Ma.* *cūttu* testicles, penis. *Kui* *suti* female urinal passage. / Cf. Skt. *cūṭa-*, *cūṭi-*, *cyuti-* anus; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4860. DED 2249.

2725 *Ta.* *cūr* (-*pp-*, -*tt-*) to frighten, be cruel; *n.* fear, suffering, affliction, sorrow, disease, cruelty, malignant deity, celestial maidens; *cūrppu* a cruel, ferocious deed. *Ma.* *cūr* fiend, affliction, disgust. DED(S) 2250.

2726 *Ta.* *cūr* pungency. *Ma.* *cūr* bad smell. DEDS 426.

2727 *Ta.* *cūral* common rattan, *Calamus rotang*. *Ma.* *cūral* rattan. *Koḍ.* *tu-ra* a cane. *Tu.* *sūrolu*, *tūrolu* a kind of rattan, *C. rotang*. DED 2251.

2728 *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* ladle-like spoon. ? *Go.* (SR. Ch. Ph.) *sukkur*, (Tr. Ch.) *sukkuṭ*, (W.) *sukur*, (Mu.) *hukkuṭ*, (M.) *hukur*, (Ma.) *ukkuṭi* ladle, spoon (*Voc.* 3433; or with 2388 *Ka.* *savaṭu*). DEN 37.

2729 *Ka.* *cūru*, *sūr*, *sūru* the part of a sloping roof that projects a little beyond the

walls, eaves. *Tu.* (B-K.) *sūri* eave line (the border of a roof). *Te.* *cūru* eaves, the edge of a roof, cornice; *munjūru* eaves. *Pa.* *muñir* id. *Konda* (BB) *munzuru* id. Cf. 5338 *Ko.* *va-cr.* DED 2252.

2730 *Ta.* *cūrai*, *cūral* oblique-leaved jujube, *Zizyphus oenoplia*. *Ka.* (Lush.) *suri-muḷḷu* id. *Tu.* *tūri-muḷḷu* id. *Pa.* *cūra* *Z. rugosa*. *Go.* (Tr.) *sūre-maṛa* the churni tree, *Z. rugosa*; (M) *ūretonde* id. (*Voc.* 3460); (ASu.) *sūre* oblique-leaved jujube, *Z. oenoplia*. DED 2253.

2731 *Kui* *sūruṇi*, *sūroṇi* the shin. *Kuwi* (Su.) *hūsanāni*, (F.) *hūsalari*, (Isr.) *hūsanāri* shin-bone; (Mah. D.) *sūsnādi* shin. DEDS 427.

2732 *Nk.* *jūrol* (j = dz) cricket. *Pa.* *jūral* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *jurrela*, *jhirra*, (Ma.) *jurela*, (Ko.) *jūrel* id.; (Tr.) *jirōlā* the hot-weather cicada bug (*Voc.* 1438); (A.) *cirra* cricket (*Voc.* 1326). DED(S) 2254.

2733 *Ta.* *cūl* (*cūlv-*, *cūṇr-*) to become pregnant; *n.* conception, pregnancy, egg, wateriness of clouds; *cūli* pregnant woman; *cavul* pregnancy of cows, mares, etc. *Ma.* *cūl* pregnancy. *Ka.* *cūl*, *sūl* id.; -*cal*, in: *coccal* first pregnancy (for *coc-*, see 3516). *Tu.* *sūlagitti* midwife. *Te.* *cūlu* pregnancy; child, offspring; *cūli* child, offspring; *cūlālu* a pregnant woman; *cūḍi* pregnancy. *Kol.* *su-la*, pair-word for *ba-la*: *ba-la su-la* children (Kamaleswaran). *Ga.* (S.³) *tūl* pregnancy (of animals). *Kuwi* (F.) *sūl* pregnant (animal). DED(S, N) 2255.

2734 *Ta.* *cūl* (*cūlv-*, *cūṇr-*) to scoop, dig out, pierce, cut off; *cūṛal*, *cūṛṛal*, *cūṇṛal* scooping, digging out. *Ma.* *cūluka* to make a deep and boring cut as into melons and jackfruits (*cūnnu nōkkuka* to taste such); pluck out. DED(N) 2256.

2735 *Ta.* *cūṛ* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to deliberate, consider, conspire, select, know; *n.* deliberation, counsel, investigation; *cūṛcci* deliberation, consultation, wisdom; *cūṛci* counsel, deliberation; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to understand thoroughly, investigate carefully; *cūṛiyan* minister; *ūṛ* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to think; *ūṛku* (*ūṛki-*) to meditate. *Ka.* *cūpu* seeing, sight, look, vision. *Tu.* *tūpini*, *hūpini* to see, look, observe, test, examine, visit, seek, consider, regard; *tūpā-vuni* to show; *sūkē* perception, cognition, apprehension; *cūṇi*, *cūṇu* perception; (B-K.) *tūla*, *sūla*, *hūla* to see. *Kor.* (M.) *cū* id. *Te.* *cūcu* (*cūḍ-*; imperative *cū*, *cummu*) to see, observe, behold, look at, view; *cūḍiki* vision; *cūpu*, *cūpincu* to show, point at; *cūpu* sight, vision, look, glance; *cumī*, *cūḍi* take care! *Pa.* *cūṛ* to see. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sūṛ*, (S.) *cūḍ*, (S.³) *sūḍ* id. *Go.* (A. Y.) *sūṛ*, (Tr. M.) *hūṛānā*, (Ph.) *hūṛānā*, (W.) *hūṛānā*, (G. Mu. S.) *hūṛ*, (Ma. Ko.) *ūṛ* to see; *caus.* (ChD.) *hūṛsutānā* to show; (W.) *hūṛsahtānā* to reveal; (Ph. W.) *sūṛāl* blind (*Voc.* 3462); (Pat.) *hupsānā* to show (*Voc.* 3571). *Konda* *suṛ* to see. *Pe.* *hūṛ* (*-t-*) id. *Manḍ.* *hūṛ* id. *Kui* *sūṛa* (*sūṛi-*) id.; *n.* act of seeing, sight; (*pl. action*) *sūṛka* (*sūṛki-*). DED(S) 2257.

2736 *Ta.* *ūṛ* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to grow old; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to grow old, pass the prime of life; *n.* that which is of long date, karma, fruit of karma, established usage, time, turn, occasion, maturity, end, sun (cf. *enṛ-ūṛ* summer, sun-shine, sun, s.v. 869 *Ta.* *enṛu* sun); *ūṛttal* opportunity, seasonable time; *ūṛmai* established rule; *ūṛi* end of the world, very long time, lifetime, world, fate, regular order; *ūṛiyān* one who lives to a great age; God, who will live through the final destruction of the world; *keṭal* *ūṛ* evil fate. *Ma.* *ūṛukkāran* undertaker of a lottery; *ūṛam* turn of duty, turn; *ūṛi* earth, world; *ūṛu* time, turn. *Ka.* *sūṛ* time, turn, season. DED 2258.

2737 *Ta.* *cūṛi*, *cūṛiyal* supporting stakes in wall or the eaves of a house. *Ma.* *cūṛika* the wall-plate that supports the cross-beams of a roof. DED 2259.

2738 *Ta.* *cūḷ* (*cūlp-*, ?) to take an oath, vow; *n.* vow, oath, malediction, curse; *cūḷ-uru* to swear, take oath, take a vow. *Ma.* *cūṛaruka* to swear; *cūṛarcca* ascertaining the truth by oath or ordeal; (Kauṭ.) *cūṛ* oath. *Ka.* *sūṛuḷ* (*sūṛuḷt-*) to swear, utter a solemn declaration; *n.* an oath. *Tu.* *sūlu* swearing. DED(N) 2260.

2739 *Ta.* *cūḷam* a whistle. *Ma.* *cūḷa* id. ? *To.* *tūly-* (*tūlc-*) to twitter. DED(S) 2261.

2740 *Ma.* *cūḷi* scales of fish, skin of a jackfruit kernel; *tūḷi* id., husk. *Tu.* *cuguli* rind of a fruit or vegetable; *cūli*, *sūli*, (B-K.) also *cūli* skin, bark, rind. Cf. 2751 *Ta.* *cekil*. DEDS 428.

2741 *Ta.* *cūḷai* prostitute. *Ma.* *cūḷa*, (Tiyya) *cūḷacci* harlot; *cūḷan* whoremonger. *Ko.* *cu-ḷ* woman who has sexual intercourse with men of all castes, prostitute. *Ka.* *sūḷe* harlot, prostitute. *Koḍ.* *cu-ḷe* dancing-girl. *Tu.* *sūḷe* whore, harlot. / Cf. Skt. *sūḷā* harlot, prostitute. DED(N) 2262.

2742 *Kol.* *su-l-* (*su-lt-*) to get up, wake up; *su-lp-* (*su-lupt-*) to make to get up; (SR.) *sull-*, *sul-* to get up; *sulp-* to lift. *Nk.* *sūl-* to rise. *Nk.* (Ch.) *suy-* to be raised; *sup-* to raise, lift. *Pa.* *culp-* (*cult-*) to rise, get up; *cunṭip-* (*cunṭit-*) to raise. *Ga.* (Oll.) *silp-* (*silt-*) to rise; *siṇḍup-* (*siṇḍut-*) to make to rise, lift; (S.) *cil-*, *ciṇḍ-* to get up, rise (as pain); *silk-* to wake up, rise (as pain). DED(S) 2263.

2743 *Ta.* *cūṛāvali*, *cūṛāvāri*, *cūṛai* whirlwind. *Te.* *surakaruvali*, (B.) *suragāli* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *curagāli* id. *Nk.* *suragāli* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *hura māṛya* id. (*māṛya* id.); (Ma.) *uṛa-vaṛi*, (Ko.) *urgāl* id. (*Voc.* 3572); (Koya Su.) *sūṛgāli* id. *Konda* *sura-gāli* id. *Pe.* *huza-vaṇi* id. *Kui* *sūjambaṭuli* id. *Kuwi* (T., Kasipur) *rua-gāli*, (S.) *ruwa gāli* id. Cf. 2715 *Ta.* *curru*. For *gāli*, *ghāli*, see 1499 *Ka.* *gāl(i)*. DED(S, N) 2209, and from DED 2238.

2744 *Ta.* *cūṛai* robbery, dacoity, pillage. *To.* *su-ry* loot. *Ka.* *sūṛe* plundering, pillaging, ransacking, plunder, spoil. *Tu.* *sūṛe* plunder-

ing, ransacking, pillaging. *Te.* cūra plunder, loot. *Kuwi* (Mah.) juria dacoit. DED(S) 2264.

2745 *Kol.* (Kin.) sūdi stale (of cooked rice). *Konḍa* (BB) sūR- (food) to become stale, sour. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 164) suhnadi stale. DEDS 429.

2746 *Konḍa* sūRi leech. *Pe.* hūci id. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) huṭṭa, (F.) hūta, (S.) hutta, hūci id. DEDS 430.

2747 *Ta.* ce-, cem- straight; ceñ-kōl scepter; ceñcam, ceñcu correctness, directness; cep-pam straightness, correctness, exactness, smoothness, uprightness, impartiality, evenness, equity, repair, renewal, preparedness, fitness, straight path, road; cemmā greatness, excellence, superiority, power, haughtiness, great person as king, god, hero; cemm-ā to be right, proper, be haughty, superior, be overjoyed, be majestic in bearing; cemmāppu exultation, pride, majestic bearing; cemmai goodness, soundness, good condition, spotlessness, uprightness, directness, rectitude, fairness, impartiality, agreement, excellence, greatness, fineness, neatness, beauty; ceyya correct, perfect, sound; ceyyan just, impartial person; cevvanam rightly, properly, correctly; cevvi season, occasion, juncture, mature condition, newness, beauty, gracefulness, state, condition, propriety; cevvu straightness, correctness, rectitude, soundness, direction; cevvē rightly, correctly, directly, straightly, perpendicularly, straight up; ceñ-cevē properly, directly; cevvai correctness, fitness, accuracy, straightness, evenness, smoothness, sound condition as of mind, body. *Ma.* cemma straightness, advance, prosperity; cemmē straightly, well; cevva correctness; cevvu, covvu propriety, straightness. *Ka.* say, sey, cey straightness, downrightness, rectitude, propriety, merit, beauty; sayta man of rectitude; saytu straightness, rectitude, propriety; sayte straightness, rectitude; sayda man of rectitude, honest man, brāhmaṇa; saypu rectitude, propriety, justice, virtue, merit; sasina straightness, evenness, rectitude, propriety; sasine straightly, properly, nicely; sāvagisu to make straight, proper, or nice. *Tu.* saiji good, well, proper, fine, excellent, healthy; nicely, properly, well; sai adv. it is right, it is well, indeed, aye; sahi proper, correct, right. *Te.* sasi straight, right, good, proper, well, healthy; straightness, good order or condition, soundness; sasigā straightly, well, properly. *Kol.* (SR.) saki straight. DED(S) 2265.

2748 *Ta.* cakkai chips, small wooden peg; (Tinn.) cake rind of fruits. *Ko.* cek chip. *Ka.* cakke, cekke, sakke, sekke id. *Tu.* cakke, cekke, cekki chip, split, splinter; ? ceppē splinter, chip, slice, paring. *Te.* cekku to pare, cut the side or rind of, sharpen (pencil), engrave, carve; *n.* the rind or parings of fruits, etc.; cekka piece, chip, slice; cakku-ceyu to chop, cut to pieces, mince. *Kol.* sek- (sekt-) to make pointed (piece of wood); (Kin.)

cekka, (P.) sekka bark of tree; ? (Br.) cergu to chip off (*tr.*). *Nk.* šekk- to chip, scrape; šekka bark of tree. *Nk.* (Ch.) sek- to plough. *Pa.* cekk- to chip, scrape, plane; cekka piece, slice, chip of wood. *Go.* (Pat.) cekkānā to cut (*Voc.* 1357); (SR.) cekka piece (*Voc.* 1356); (Ko.) eke piece, peel, rind (*Voc.* 329); (S.) ceppa split wood (*Voc.* 1360); (A.) cakka bark (*Voc.* 1274). *Konḍa* sek (-t-) to plane, fashion things out of wood. ? *Kui* sespa (sest-) to scrape, plane, shave a stick or piece of wood; *n.* planing, scraping; sesa shavings. *Kuwi* (F.) sekali to scrape (with a hoe); (Isr.) seka piece. *Kur.* caktā, cakti a slice; cakta'ānā to cut in slices; ceglā chip, splinter. *Malt.* caka a slice; cagje to chop up (as meat). / ? Cf. Skt. śakala- piece, fragment. DED(S) 2266.

2749 *Ka.* (Bell.; U.P.U.) sekke country wine. *Kui* saka pith of sago palm, heart of sago palm. *Kuwi* (F.) hekka mṛānū palm tree (toddy); (S.) hekka sago; (Isr.) hēka marnu toddy palm; hēka ṭuka palm fibre. DEDS 350.

2750 *Pe.* jeki, jiki the small stalk on which a grain of paddy hangs. *Mand.* jakehiṅ (*pl.*) id. ? *Kui* rēga (*pl.* -nga) id. *Kuwi* (P.) jēka head of rice; (F.) jengū (*pl.* jekaṇa) ear of paddy; (Isr.) jēngu (*pl.* jēka) head of rice. DEDS 431.

2751 *Ta.* cekil skin or rind of fruit, fish-scales. *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) cegalo bark of tree. *Malt.* ceglo shell of fruit. Cf. 2276 *Ta.* cakkai and 2740 *Ma.* cūli. DEDS 432.

2752 *Kui* senga (sengi-) to climb; *n.* act of climbing; sengeri ladder. *Kuwi* (D.) heg- (-it-) to climb. DEDS 433.

2753 *Te.* ceñgaṭa(n) near, close by; ceñgali nearness, neighbourhood. *Pa.* cekkāl near. *Kur.* caxā around, near, in the vicinity of. DEDS 434.

2754 *Ta.* ceccai resting-place with roof of foliage. *Ma.* cecca a house of leaves. DED 2267.

2755 *Ka.* seḍaku, seḍavu pride, haughtiness, arrogance; seḍe to grow puffed up or proud. *Tu.* seḍavu pride, haughtiness, affection, coquetry. DEDS 435.

2756 *Pa.* cetāl sickle. *Ga.* (Oll.) seṭ id.; (S.³) seṭum kiyb knife used for cutting firewood. *Go.* (A.) seṭeṭ, (W. Ph.) saṭār, (Tr.) saṭār, (D.) heṭṭar, (Mu.) haṭar (*pl.* haṭahk), (Ma.) eṭar sickle (*Voc.* 3468); (ASu.) seṭṭeṭ id.; (LuS.) hetaree a sickle for cutting grass. DED 2268.

2757 *Ma.* seṭikka to be angry, frown, disrelish, be tired; ceṭippu loathing. *Koḍ.* ceḍi, (Mercara dialect) coḍi anger. DED 2269.

2758 *Ka.* siḍi to be scattered, fly about, be spattered as mud, etc., burst forth spontaneously as seed from an overripe fruit, move

quickly from *sidē* to side as muscles, as the head from pride, start, bounce; *n.* state of being scattered, etc.; an iron spring trap; *sidil* to be scattered in different directions, become loose; *sidisu* to cause to fly about. *Tu. sēdi*, *teḍi* sprinkling; *sēḍipini*, *sēḍḍyuni* to sprinkle with fingers, as water, etc. DED 2270.

2759 *Ta. ceṭi* light, splendour. *Ka. sidil* shaft of lightning, thunderbolt; (Hav.) *sedilu* thunder; (Kumta; U.P.U.) *ceḍlu* id. *Koḍ. tēḍi* thunder; *tēḍi minn-* to lighten. *Tu. teḍily*, *sedily* thunder, thunderbolt, thunder-clap; *teḍily-meñci* flash of lightning. *Kor. (T.) ceḍli* thunder. ?*Ga. (P.) jiṭki* lightning. *Malt. canṛke* id.; *canṛkeye* to flash (as lightning). / Cf. *Skt. tadit-* lightning. DED(S) 2271.

2760 *Ta. ceṭi* bad odour, stench; that which is decayed, faded, spoiled. *Ma. ceṭi* dirty, as ground, dung; *ceṭikka* to be dirty. *Ko. ceyṛ*, *ceṭ*, *ceṭ ceyṛ* bad smell. *To. sidy* id. *Tu. seṭṭuni* to decay, be spoiled; *seṭṭāvuni* to spoil, destroy, ruin; *seṭṭi*, *seṭṭe* spoiled, ruined; *teṭṭuni* to rot, decay, be damaged, fail; *teṭṭāvuni* to cause to be damaged, corrupted, or failed; *teṭṭu*, *seṭṭu*, *heṭṭu* bad, rotten; *seḍi* strong, affecting the smell powerfully. *Te. ceḍu* to be rotten; *ceḍḍa*, *ceḍu* rotten. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *seṇḍ-* to decay. From DED(S) 1614.

2761 *Ta. ceṭil* a mechanism consisting of a standing post with a long sweep at its top on one end of which a person under a vow is suspended by a hook fastened into the integuments of his back and, raised high in the air, is swung round. *Ka. sidi* an iron hook; the hook machine (as in *Ta.*). *Tu. seḍi* (as in *Ta.*). *Te. sidi* a hook or goad; (B. also) the hook machine (as in *Ta.*). DED 2272.

2762 *Kur. cernā* to raise a burden to one's shoulders, undertake, suffer. *Malt. ceḍe* to convey, carry.

2763 *Ko. gugrcety* pigeon (for *gugr-*, see 1930; lit. the bird that says *gugr*). *To. kuṭur siṭi...* cooing of pigeons (for *kuṭur*, see 1667; lit. O bird that says *kuṭur*). *Ka. ceṭṭi* hen-sparrow. *Te. jiṭṭa* the generic name of several birds [B. includes many warblers, babblers, wagtails, etc.]. / ? Cf. *Skt. caṭaka-sparrow*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4571. DED 2273.

2764 *Ta. ceṭṭai* wing, feather, plumage, fin, shoulderblade. *Te. ceṭṭupa*, *caṭṭupa* wing. Cf. 2303 *Kol. saṭṭa*. DED(N) 2274.

2765 *Pe. hen-* (-t-) to ripen, become ripe, be ripe. *Mand. hen-* (-t-) id. *Kui seṇba* (seṭ-), (P.) *seṛpa* (seṭ-) id.; (P.) *senpa* (sent-) to be ripe; (W.) *semboli* mature, ripened; *senburi* old, too ripe. DEDS 436.

2766 *Ta. ceṭṭu* ball used in game, ball of thread, etc. *Ma. ceṇṭu* a cotton ball, tassel. *Ko. ceṇḍ* ball used in games, ball on man's hair-cord. *To. seḍ* ball. *Ka. ceṇḍu*, *caṇḍu*,

seṇḍu a play ball. *Koḍ. ceṇḍi* ball. *Tu. ceṇḍu* id. *Te. ceṇḍu* ball to play with, cluster of flowers, bouquet. *Kol. (Pat., p. 75) zeṇḍu* a ball. *Go. (Y.) ceṇḍu* ball (< *Te. or Mar.*; *Voc.* 1358). *Koṇḍa seṇḍu* id. / Cf. *Mar. cēḍu* id. DED(S) 2275.

2767 *Ta. ceṇṭai* a kind of large drum. *Ma. ceṇṭa* id., kettledrum. *Ka. (Bark.) caṇḍe* a kind of drum. *Kor. (M.) caṇḍi* id. *Tu. ceṇḍe* a large drum. DED 2276.

2768 *Ta. cetil*, *cetiḷ* fish-scale, outer bark of trees; *cital* fish-scales. *Ma. cetumpu*, *cetumpal*, *cettal* scales of fish. DED(S) 2277.

2769 *Ta. cetu* (-pp-, -tt-) to lose lustre, shrink, be weak; *cetukku* that which is faded, dried as flowers; *cetuval* withering. *Ma. cetukku* rottenness; *cetukkikka* to be rotten. DED 2278.

2770 *Ta. cettai* dry rubbish, dried vegetable matter as grass, leaves, etc., hay, straw; *cettal* dry, over-ripe coconut on the tree, shrivelled palmyra or other fruit, dried chillies, plantain trees, vegetables or grass; *cetuku* rubbish, chaff, dried leaves. *Ma. cetta*, *ceṛra* little sticks or leaves for kindling a fire or covering a hut, what is made of it, screen or wicket of wicker work. *Ka. satte*, *sade*, *sedage* rubbish, dirt, stuff, trash. *Tu. seḍe* sweeping, rubbish. *Kor. (M.) sada* rubbish. *Te. cetta* id., dirt, trash, refuse; *ceḍāramu* trash. DED 2279.

2771 *Ga. (P.) sendra* cloth. *Go. (G.) sendra* id. (*Voc.* 3470). *Pe. hendra* id. *Mand. handra*, *hendra* id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *hendrā* id. / For similar words in the Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 241 (e.g. Gutob *sēndarā*). DEDS (N) 437.

2772 *Ta. ceppu* casket, little box of metal, ivory or wood, a kind of water-vessel, toy utensil. *Ma. ceppu* a small round box of any material to hold jewelry, metal cover of the breasts, treasure. *Koḍ. ceppi* small round metal box with lid. DED 2280.

2773 *Nk. (Ch.) cep*, *ceppu* flesh, meat. *Pa. cep* (*pl. ceppul*) flesh, game. *Ga. (Oll.) seppul* (*pl.*) meat, game. DED(S) 2281.

2774 *Ka. (Hav.) semilu* to sneeze. *Kor. (O.) cimili* id.

2775 *Ta. cempu* copper, gold, metal vessel, liquid measure; *cempaṇ* brown-coloured cow or bull; *tampikai* a kind of small water-pot. *Ma. cempu* copper, copper vessel. ? *Ko. keby*, *keb-gindy* globular metal drinking-vessel with spout. *To. teb* copper; *tō(b) biṭy* copper ring (in songs); ? *kōb* small brass vessel. *Ka. cambu*, *cembu*, *combu* copper, globular copper or glass vessel used for drinking water; *cambige*, *tambige*, *tambuge* globular copper or glass vessel. *Koḍ. cembu* copper, small metal pot. *Tu. cembu* brass, copper, small copper or brass pot; *tambigē* small, round, metal vessel. *Te. cembu* goblet, pitcher, ewer; *tambuga* a sort of drinking-vessel. / Cf. *Mar. cābu* a metal vessel with a belly and a

tapering neck, a goglet. Are the Dr. words influenced by Skt. *tāmra*-, Pkt. *tamba*-copper? DED(S) 2282.

2776 *Ta.* ey, ey-ppan̄i porcupine. *Ma.* eyyan, eyyam-pan̄i id., hedgehog. *Ka.* ey, eyyi, eyyu, ēdu porcupine. *Koḍ.* eppandi id. *Tu.* eyi pañji id. *Te.* ēdu, ēdu-pandi id., hedgehog. *Kol.* (Kin.) šēd porcupine. *Nk.* šēd id. *Pa.* cēdir id. *Ga.* (P.) sēdel id. *Go.* (S.) ēd padi id. (ēd < *Te.*; *Voc.* 383). ? *Malt.* citru id. Cf. 2852 *Tu.* ḍyikkape. / Cf. Skt. *sedhā*-hedgehog, porcupine; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12766(3). DED(S) 2283.

2777 *Ka.* seragu calamity, evil, mischief, sin, crime. *Te.* seragu calamity, misfortune. DED 2284.

2778 *Ta.* ceruku (ceruki-) to insert, slide into; *cerumu* (cerumi-) to sink, pierce through; *coruku* (coruki-) to put in, insert, tuck in; *coruvu* a sheath. *Ma.* cerūtuka to shove in, put in; *corukuka* to tuck in, shove in; *terukuka* to tuck, gather up the cloth. *To.* teg- (tegy-) to fasten loin-cloth. *Ka.* serku, sekku to shove in, put in, insert, tuck (the end of a garment) into another (part of the garment); *sekke* insertion; *cuccu*, *curcu* to cause to enter into, put upon as upon a roasting spit, insert. *Tu.* cuccuni to pierce, bore. *Te.* cekku to set (as a precious stone), thrust, tuck up; (K. B.) *ceruvu* to insert, stick in; *coccu* (cor-) to enter, penetrate, pierce; begin (or cf. 2876(a) *Kol.* so-ṅg-); *coccillu*, *cottencu* to enter; *con(u)pu* to insert, introduce, thrust, put or send in; *coppincu* to insert; *corābaḍu* to enter or rush into, intrude, trespass, encroach; *corābāru* to enter or rush into; *corava* entrance, introduction, commencement, beginning. *Go.* (Mu.) harj- to fix, fit in (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3527). *Kur.* xerrnā (xirryas) to introduce lengthwise by gradual pushing, insert, stick into or behind. *Malt.* qere to thrust in, tuck in. DED(S, N) 2285.

2779 *Kur.* cerō yesterday; *cerontā*, *certā* of yesterday. *Malt.* cewr yesterday; *cewti* yesterday's. *Kuwi* (Isr.) hēro'ni two days ago. ? *Konḍa* sir, in: sir naṇṇe just early in the morning (or with 2553 *Kol.* siḍ: for naṇṇe, see 3621). DEDS(N) 438.

2780 *Ka.* (Hav.) jeppu to beat. *Kor.* (T.) jerp̄i to thrash; (M.) jappu to beat.

2781 *Ta.* cel (celv-, cenr-) to go, flow, pass, occur, pass (as coin), be suitable, acceptable, pass away as time, disappear as anger, perish, die; *n.* career, course, payment of debt, period that has elapsed; *celavu* going, passing, running, flowing, manner or mode of walk, pace (of horse), journey, expedition, way, passage, route, street, conduct, behaviour, expense, charges, provisions needed for consumption, separation, departure, death, permission, leave; *celuttu* (celutti-) to cause to go or proceed, dispatch, circulate, deliver, discharge (as a missile), drive, impel, push forward, execute (as orders), administer (as

justice), perform, observe, pay as tribute or debt; *calikai* excessive familiarity, intimacy, indulgent treatment. *Ma.* celka to pass through, enter upon, pass on, pass, be current, valid, cost, be required; *celavu* income, expense; *celavan* spendthrift, expensive person; *fem.* celavi; *celuttuka* to put in, drive in, make to pass on, pay, perform (as promise); *cellikka* to make to pass in or on. *Ko.* cal- (cad-) (prayer) is acceptable to god, (coin) is genuine, (wife) is suitable mate; *calc-* (calc-) to pay (debt, vow), inform; *calv*, *celv* money for expenses, articles for sale, articles given by Kotas for Toda funeral. *To.* sal- (sad-) to belong to (e.g. a person's property, a person to a clan, inherited property, etc.); *salf* expenses, necessities (for family, funeral, etc.); ? *talc-* (talč-) to cause to be well known (to a person), inform. *Ka.* sal (sand-) to enter, engage in, associate oneself to, agree to, accrue, arise, enter upon a course, pass, be current, be in use, pass by general consent, be valid, proper or fit, pass from one person to another, be given, be paid, become agreeable, become well known or famous; *sala* entering, a coming to pass, a time; *salapu*, *salavu*, *salahu* to forward, foster, tend, preserve, bring up; *salavu* entrance, validity, force, valid reason; *salahuvike* fostering; *salike* delivering over, paying, payment; *salige*, *saluge* familiar intercourse, familiarity, excessive familiarity, indulgence, improper familiarity, freedom; *salisu* to cause to enter, execute, perform, use, employ, fulfil, give, bestow, show, spend; *saluha* entering, current, onward motion; *sale* currently, perpetually, constantly; payment, the sum paid; *sallisu* to serve up food; *selavu* leave, permission, order. *Tu.* salluni to be valid, fit, proper; *sanduni* to pass as time, pass from this world, die, be due, indebted, be paid, liquidated, come to pass, be accomplished; *sandāvuni* to pay, liquidate, perform, accomplish, retort; *sandāya* delivering over, making payment; *salaguni* to nourish, shelter, succour, take care of; *salāyisuni* to clear, liquidate as a debt; *saligē* friendship, amity, familiarity, indulgence, freedom, liberty. *Te.* cellu to pass as time, be over or exhausted as money, die or pass away, come to pass, be accomplished, be current, pass (as coin), be valid, be successful, prevail, be paid or liquidated (as money or a debt), be possible, be proper, fit or becoming; *n.* payment, return, compensation, equivalent; *canu* (cañ-) to go, depart, pass, be fit, proper, becoming; *canupa* a caravan, a company of travellers; *calupu*, *salupu* to pass (as time), do, perform, (K. also) drive (boat, etc.); *selavu* order, leave, permission, expense, expenditure; *sela- viccu* to order, permit, allow, give leave, give a holiday. *Kol.* ser- (also stems sa-, se-; *past* sedd-) to go; *serp-* (serept-) to let (cattle) get lost (cf. 2814 *Ta.* cēr). *Nk.* ca- (cañ-, cam-) to go; *šer-* (šedd-) id. (cf. 2814 *Ta.* cēr). *Nk.* (Ch.) ser-/sen-/se- (sedd-) to go, creep. *Pa.* cen- (cend-) to go. *Ga.* (Oll.) sen- (sey-

send-), (S.) cen- (cey-) id. *Go.* (SR.) sondānā, (Y.) son-, (Tr. W.) handānā, (Mu.) han- (hat-), (Ma.) han-, an-, (S.) hon- (hott-) to go; (Tr.) *caus.* hanstānā to cause to be lost or wasted (*Voc.* 3496), *Koṇḍa* son- (soR-) to go, (time) to pass; *solp-* to pass (time). *Pe.* hal- (hac-) to go. *Maṇḍ.* hal- (hac-) id. *Kui* salba (sas; imperative sg. or pl. sa) id., depart. *Kuwi* (F.) hajjali (hac-; imperative hallamū), (S.) hannai (hazz- [z = ts]; imperative halla), (Su.) hal- (hacc-) to go; (Isr.) helo permission; hel- (-it-) to be valid, accepted. *Kur.* calrnā to continue, go on, be current (as coin), wield power, go away, quit, behave; calāba'anā to set going, guide to a place; calā off (prob. < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4715). DED(S) 2286.

2782 *Te.* celavi corner of the mouth. *Go.* (Tr.) silwī, (W.) silvī, (Ch.) silvi, (A. Y.) sivli, (G. Mu.) hilvi, (Mu.) hivil, (Ma.) ilvi, (MaS.) (h)ilvi, irvi, (KoB.) iruv lip (*Voc.* 3415); (ASu.) sivlī id. DED(S) 2287.

2783 *Ta.* cilaṭaṇ male companion, associate, servant; cilaṭi confidante, female servant or companion. *Te.* celi female friend or companion, woman; celiya woman; celimi friendship; celimari male or female friend or companion; celikāḍu friend, companion; celikatte female companion; celli, celliya, cel(i)iyalu, celle, cellelu younger sister. *Koḷ.* (Syed Khaja Mahboob Husain, *Social Service and Tribal Welfare in Hyderabad*, 1949) sellay (? = selle) id. *Pa.* cālaṭ (pl. cālacil) sister. *Ga.* (Oll.) sēlaṭ (pl. sēlasil), (S.) cellāḷ (pl. cellāsil) id. *Go.* (Tr.) sēlār/sēlār (pl. sēlāhk), (W. Ph.) sēlār sister, younger sister; (M.) helār sister; (Mu.) hēlaṭ (pl. hēlahk), (Ma.) ēlaṭ (pl. ēlask) younger sister (*Voc.* 3486); (ASu.) sēlār (pl. sēlāk) id.; (LuS.) elde a sister. DED(S) 2288.

2784 *Ma.* celucela with a frizzling, tinkling noise. *Koḷ.* jeli onom. of jingle of money. DED 2289.

2785 *Ka.* sele spring, fountain-head. *Te.* sela, selayēru waterfall, cascade (for ēru, cf. 5159); jela a spring of water. Cf. 2569 *Ta.* cilucilu. DED(S) 2290.

2786 *Ta.* celvam, celvu wealth, prosperity, beauty, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness; celvaṇ wealthy man, lord; celvi wealthy woman, lady of rank, Lakṣmī; celvikkai luxury, affluence; cellam opulence, prosperity, private treasury (as of a king); cellaṇ wealthy person. *Ma.* cellam wealth. *Ka.* calu, caluve, caluvu, calva, calvu, caluvike, calvike, celuva, celuvu, celva, celvu, celuvike, celvike beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, propriety, niceness; caluvatana beauty, charming, coquettish behaviour; calumi, caluvi, caluvati, caluve, calvi, celvi, celve handsome woman. *Tu.* celuvikē beauty, comeliness; celuve handsome man. *Te.* celuvamu, celuvu beauty, loveliness; celuva a beautiful woman, a woman. DED 2291.

2787 *Ta.* cellam, cella-ppēṭṭi metallic box for keeping betel leaves and areca nut. *Ma.* callam, calla-ppēṭṭi small brass box containing money and betel; cellam copper vessel, as for keeping or burying treasure. DEDS 439.

2788 *Ta.* cellal freshwater fish, *Etrophus maculatus*. *Te.* jella a fish resembling the dragonet. DED 2292.

2789 *Ta.* ceṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to thrive, flourish, grow well as vegetation, prosper (as kingdom, family, country), be fertile, be superabundant, be cheerful as countenance; (-v-, -nt-) to grow, increase; ceṛicci flourishing; ceṛippu, ceṛimpu, ceṛuttu, ceṛumpal fertility, flourishing condition, prosperity, plenteousness, abundance, fullness; ceṛumai flourishing condition, greatness, excellence, splendour, beauty, gracefulness, verdure. *Ma.* ceṛu fine, stout; ceṛikka to be fertile; ceṛippu fertility. ? *Kui* sēṛi bride. ? *Kur.* aṛxā-cēxel the vegetable kingdom, plants in general (for aṛxā, see 59); (Hahn) cēxel greens. ? *Malt.* ceglu small branches. (For *Kur.* and *Malt.*, Pfeiffer.) DED(N) 2293.

2790 *Ko.* cel long, round stick of fairly large size. *Ka.* sele twig, small branch, stick, rod, also one for training or punishing children; vb. to cane with a stick; callu, celu, cellu, sellu a long flexible twig or rod. *Koḷ.* jāle long thin pliable stick; (jālev-, jāland-) to sway like a long pliable stick; jāla- (jālap-, jālat-) to make sway. *Tu.* cilē, silē a fishing-rod. *Te.* (B.) sela twig. DED(S) 2294.

2791 *Ka.* sele to draw, pull, pull off, rob, pull about, (also saḷe) rush forward with impetuosity (as the water of a stream or river); n. pulling, pulling off, robbing, force of a stream. *Tu.* selē force. *Te.* (K.) celuku to pull out (as the eyes). DED 2295.

2792 *Ta.* cellu flea, tick; tel, tellu, telku flea. *Ma.* cellu flea, tick, a large beetle on coconut trees, palm-worm, wood-worm. *Ko.* cek flea. *To.* tōḷ id. *Koḷ.* celli id. DED 2296.

2793 *Pe.* hez- (hest-) to be caught, entangled (e.g. in snare). *Kui* sehpa (seht-) to be entangled, caught and held fast, trapped. *Kuwi* (S.) herh'nai to implicate, ensnare; (T.) her- (-t-) to be caught in snare; (Isr.) hervi- (-t-) to be caught, be trapped. DEDS 440.

2794 *Te.* ceraku, in: vaṇṭaceraku firewood for cooking (for vaṇṭa, see 5329). *Go.* (Mu.) herk a bundle of firewood (*Voc.* 3586). DEN 38.

2795 *Ka.* ceruku sugarcane. *Te.* ceraku id. *Koḷ.* saragurak id. *Nk.* šerak id. *Koṇḍa* seṛoki id. *Kuwi* (F.) sērku id. DED(S) 2297.

2796 *Ko.* cerngl corner of a cloak or piece of cloth. *To.* tergy corner of a garment. *Ka.* seṛaṅgu, seṛagu, saṛaṅgu, saṛagu either end of a piece of cotton or silk cloth used as a garment, the loose end of a garment, that end which is put over the shoulder or head, the ornamental coloured cross stripes near each of the ends; cover, protection, refuge.

Tu. seraṅgu the end or edge of a female's garment. *Te. ceṛāgu* the skirt, hem, end or corner of a garment or cloth; direction, quarter; *ceṅgu* skirt, border, edge (of a cloth). DED 2298.

2797 *Ma. cēraṭṭa, tēraṭṭa* centipede, millipede. *Ka. jārī* centipede, scolopendra; *jīrale* id.; the worm *Julus cornifex*, a kind of earwig; cockroach; *jīrili* an insect that is hurtful to cloth; *jirle* a kind of earwig; cockroach; (Hav.) *jerale* cockroach; (Bell.; U.P.U.) *girle* id.; (Kumt.; U.P.U.) *girale* id. *Tu. tēraṇṭē*, (B-K.) *cēraṭe, cōraṭe, šēraṭe, šēraṇṭe* centipede, millipede. *Te. jeri, jerri* centipede. *Pa. jerri*, (S.) *cerri* id. *Go. (Ko.) jēr (pl. -i)* id. (*Voc.* 1444); (Koya Su.) *jerru* id.; ? (Tr.) *tiṛil* the large orange-coloured centipede; a caterpillar which crawls swiftly and bites; (A.) *tiṛil*, (Ch.) *tiṛil* centipede (*Voc.* 1732). *Koṇḍa seṛi* id. DED(S, N) 2299.

2798 *Ta. ēṇal* ear of corn. *Te. ennu, vennu* id. *Kol. (Kin.) cen* head of paddy. *Nk. šen (pl. šenkuḷ)* head of jowar. *Pa. cen* head of paddy. *Ga. (S.) cennu*, (P.) *sen* ear of corn or paddy. *Go. (A.) šen* head of paddy; (SR.) *seṅk* corn (*pl.*); (Tr.) *san* head of jowar; (Mu.) *han* head of paddy; (Pat.) *hennu* ear of wheat or jowari; (Ma.) *enn(i)* head of grain; (Ko.) *en* ear of corn (*Voc.* 3469). *Koṇḍa seṛen (pl. seṛeku)* id. *Kur. (Mirdha dial., BB 1958)* *hessu cannu* head of rice. *Malt. canu* pod. Cf. 2592 *Ta. ciṇai*. DED(S) 2300.

2799 *Koṇḍa sonki (n, not ṇ)* mortar for pounding fixed in the veranda floor. *Pe. henki* mortar. *Manḍ. heni* id. *Kui seni* a bamboo or wooden mortar for pounding rice. *Kuwi (Su. F. S.) he'ni*, (P.) *henni*, (Mah.) *heni* mortar for pounding rice. ? *Go. (W. Ph.) sahki*, (Tr.) *sāhki*, (Ch.) *sahki*, (A. Y.) *cahki*, (G. Mu.) *hahki*, (Ma.) *ahki*, *a'ki*, (Ko.) *ahk* mortar (*Voc.* 3363) (or with 2391 *Ta. aval*). DEDS 441.

2800 *Koṇḍa (BB) sēk- (-t)* to itch. *Pe. hēk- (-t)* id.; *hēpkor* cow itch, *Mucuna pruriens*. *Manḍ. hēk-* to itch; to scratch. *Kui sēpka (< sek-p-; sēkt-)* to itch. *Kuwi (Su. P. S.) hēnguli* the itch; (F.) *henguli aiyali*, (D.) *hēpk-*, (Isr.) *sēk- (-h-)* to itch. DEDS 442.

2801 *Ta. cēkaram* acquisition, that which is secured, savings, provision, preparation, readiness, collection, assemblage, gathering, family, tribe, district, station; *cēkari (-pp-, -tt-)* to acquire, get, secure, procure, make ready, collect, gather, assemble. *Ma. šēkharam* assemblage, heap; *šēkharikka* to pile up (these are Sanskritized in form, though there is no Skt. *śekhara-* in this meaning). *Te. sēkaramu* saving, collecting, collection, amassing; *sēkarincu* to save, collect, amass, obtain, procure. DED 2301.

2802 *Ta. cēku* solidity, hardness; *cēkam* hard core of a tree, central part of exogenous plant hardened by age, heartwood. *Ka. cēgu, cēge* heart or core of a tree, essence, strength.

Te. cēga, cēva essence, core, pith, substance, strength, courage. DED 2302.

2803 *Ta. cēkku* breast milk; *cēkkai* woman's breast. *Ka. cēpu* gush or spurt as of milk. *Koḍ. (K. from Koḍ. informant) ce-pu (milk)* to secrete. *Te. cēpu*, (K. also) *cēpu* the breasts to become full with milk, the milk to be secreted, flow, rush or spring forth; let the milk flow; *n.* the becoming full with milk (of breasts), the secretion or flowing forth of milk. *Ga. (S.³) sēmpap-* to become ready to be milked. DED 2303.

2804 *Ta. ēṅkal* asthma in children. *Ma. ēṅṅuka* to breathe with difficulty, breathe audibly, sigh; *ēṅṅal* breathing with difficulty; *ēkkal* asthma; *ēkkam* id., hard breathing. *Tu. sēṅkuni* to pant, breathe quickly or heavily; *sēṅkē, sēṅkelu* panting, breathing quickly. ? *Pe. hēbga (< hēg-b-)* to whisper. *Kui sēke* panting, gasping for breath; *sēke sēke inba* to be out of breath, pant; *sēke vahpa* to pant. *Kuwi (S.) sēke sēke nēnjinaī* to pant (for *nēnjinaī* see 3765). DEDS(N) 443, and from DED 3120.

2805 *Ka. (Hav.) jēṅku* to hesitate. *Tu. jēṅkuni* to delay, be deferred; hesitate, waver; *jēṅkāvuni* to detain, stop; delay, put off.

2806 *Ma. cēṭi* a glutinous earth put on walls to keep off the rain, esp. red. *Ka. jēḍi* a sort of pipeclay. *Tu. jēḍi, sēḍi* glutinous clay, chalk, a kind of white earth. / Cf. *Mar. sēḍī, sēḍu, śāḍu* pipeclay. DED 2305.

2807 *Ta. cēṇ* distance, height, width, length, long time; *cēṭci* distance, remoteness; *cēy, cēymai* distance, remoteness, length; *cēyttu* that which is distant, long; *cēyaṇ, cēyōṇ* one who is at a distance. *Ma. cēṇ* breadth, height, strength. *Go. (Mu.) cēm palaṭ* far away (*Voc.* 1364); (Mu. Ma. M.) *jēk, (Ko.) jēka, jēke* far, distant (*Voc.* 1445). *Kui seko* distant, far, far away. *Kuwi (Su.) hekko* distant; (F.) *hegō* far; (S.) *heggo, heo* id.; *heotasi* a man who is distant; (Mah.) *hek, heko* far. ? *Kur. gecchā* distant, far off. ? *Malt. gece, geci* far. DED(S) 2306.

2808 *Go. (Tr.) sēṇāl* old man, senior; *fem. sēṇō*; (W.) *senāl (masc.)* aged; *seno (f. nt.)* id.; (Ph.) *senāl (pl. -or)* old man; *fem. seno (pl. -hk)*; (Y.) *seṇal (masc.)* old; (G.) *sēṇo* old woman; (Mu.) *hēnor* old, senior; *sēno* old woman; (Ma.) *sēṇo (pl. -sku)* id. (*Voc.* 3479). *Kui sēṇḍa* first-born, eldest; *sēṇḍenju* founder of a race, early settler.

2809 *Ta. cēṇṭiravar* weavers. *Ka. jāḍa, jēḍa* a weaver belonging to the Liṅgavanta sect; spider. *Tu. jāḍe, jāḍye* weaver; spider. *Te. jēṇḍra, dēṇḍra* a caste of weavers. Cf. 2475 *Ta. cāliyaṇ*. DED 2307.

2810 *Ka. sēde* fatigue, weariness, distress. *Te. sēda*, (B. also) *śāda* fatigue, weariness. / ? < Pali *seda-* sweat; Krishnamurti, *Language* 39. 563. DED(S) 2308.

2811 *Ka.* sēdya cultivation, farming. *Te.* sēdyamu id. DED 2309.

2812 *Ta.* cēntu (cēnti-) to draw, as a rope running over a pulley; ēntal irrigation tank. *Ka.* sēdu, sēndu to draw up (water from a well), pull in (as string of kite), draw in with the mouth, draw in with the breath (snuff, etc.), draw or smoke (pipe or cheroot, etc.), pull along, drag; sēdu drawing, etc. *Koḍ.* se·d- (se·di-) to drink a deep draught. *Tu.* sēduni to draw water. *Te.* cēdu, (K.) cēdu to draw up as water from a well, draw or pull as a string; cēda, (K.) cēda bucket; cē-trāḍu rope used in drawing up water from a well with a small bucket or vessel. *Malt.* cénde to remove in small quantities from a heap. DED (S) 2310.

2813 *Ta.* cēy son, child; juvenility, youth. *Ma.* cēvala child at the breast (?). *Tu.* jēvu child, lad, youth; jōvu id., baby, female child; (Bright and Ramanujan, Brahmin dial. jēvu, jōvu girl); jōkuḷu children; (B-K.) jēru pariah child. *Pa.* cēpal (pl. cēpkul) boy, lad. *Ga.* (Oll.) sēpal (pl. sēpakil) id.; (S.²) sāpal boy. ? *Kur.* jōxas lad, youth; servant. DED (S, N) 2311.

2814 *Ta.* cēr (-v-, -nt-) to become united, incorporated, joined together, become mixed, blended, have connexion with, be in close friendship or union, fit, suit, be collected, aggregated, join, associate with, be in contact with, belong to; (-pp-, -tt-) to join, attach, admix, admit to one's society, add, insert, gather, assemble; cērkkai collecting, gathering, combining, mixing, compound, fellowship, company, union; cērtti combining, union, fellowship, suitability, fitness, resemblance, equality; cērttār dependants, persons under one's protection, partisans, relatives; cērppu place, residence, abode, seashore, mixture, supplement; cērpu residence, house; cērvu arriving, joining, residence, town, village, union, junction, connexion, collection; cērvai fellowship, association, union, mixture, compound, collection, assemblage; cēra altogether, wholly; along with, in company with. *Ma.* cēruka to approach, come close, join, belong to, fit, suit; cēra close, over against; cērikka to have collected; cērumānam assemblage as for a riot, party; cērkkā to make to arrive or join, collect as men, money; cērcca adherence, union, harmony, fitness; cērppu joining, mortising, assemblage; cērppikka to have assembled or collected; cērvva mixture. *Ko.* ce·r- (ce·d-), ce·d- (ce·dy-) to arrive, join, gather (*intr.*); ce·t- (ce·ty-) to make to gather or enter a place; ce·rek a·l, *fem.* ce·reka·c people between whom verbal taboos do not operate (including people of opposite sex who may marry). *To.* sō·r- (sō·d-) to arrive; sō·rc- (sō·rē-) to cause to arrive, bring someone to his destination, allow someone to join oneself, collect; sō·t- (sō·ty-) to make to join with others; sō·- (only negative forms, translated as positive) to be envious (in songs). *Ka.* sēr (sērd-) to become

or be close or near, go to, approach, reach, come, belong to, enter, be included, be connected with, join, side with, assemble, be collected, agree, concur, suit, agree, be agreeable; sērike meeting, union; sērisu to join, put together, put to, attach, cause to reach, put into, make enter, insert, fix, assemble (*tr.*); sēruvike joining, etc.; sēruve, sērvē collection, assemblage, mass, herd of cattle. *Koḍ.* se·r- (se·ri-) to join (*intr.*); ? kē·r- (kē·ri-) to go up to house (Mercara dialect); ke·t (ke·ti-) to take (person) into house. *Tu.* sēruni to arrive, reach, be added or joined to, be included in, enter as a member of sect, etc., be in harmony, agree together, be relished, liked, agree with, adhere to, be attached; sērāvuni to join, combine, mix, include, etc.; sērigē, sērvē union, inclusion; sērisuni, sērisāvuni to cause to arrive, join. *Te.* cēru to join, unite or combine with, approach, draw near or close to, reach, arrive at, enter or join as a class, etc., form a part or portion of, be attached to, be connected or related to, assemble, be received, come to hand, be included or added, belong, appertain; cērīka union, junction, contiguity, nearness, proximity, familiarity, access; cēruḡaḍa nearness, proximity; refuge, asylum; cērupu nearness; cēr(u)cu to put, place or bring together, join, unite, combine, mix, add, include, enclose, admit, enrol, add or sum up, reach, cause to reach or be delivered; cēvāṭu near; ? cendu to get, obtain, suffer, feel, enjoy, happen to, befall, belong, refer to, (K. also) reach, meet; ? centa neighbourhood, proximity. ? *Kol.* ser- to go (cf. 2781 *Ta.* cel). ? *Nk.* sér- id. (cf. 2781 *Ta.* cel). *Ga.* (S.³) sēr- to arrange, reach. *Go.* (Tr.) sērānā to invade a country, enter or occupy a house; (SR.) sērānā to occupy a house (*Voc.* 3483); (G. L.) here near (*Voc.* 3585). *Koḇa* sēru neighbourhood. ? *Kui* serna clingingly; serna aḍa to cleave to. *Kuwi* (S.) hērinai to reach; herpinai to deliver. ? *Kur.* ker- (past stem of kānā to go; see 1419). ? *Br.* kēb nearness, vicinity; near; kēb kanning to approach. ? Cf. 2460 *Ta.* cār. DED (S, N) 2312.

2815 *Ta.* ēr plough, plough and team of oxen, yoke of oxen; cēr id. (Jaffna). *Ma.* ēr a yoke of oxen, plough with draught oxen. *Ko.* e·r pair of bullocks used in ploughing. *To.* e·r plough. *Ka.* ēru, ār pair of oxen yoked to a plough. *Te.* ēru plough with draught oxen made ready for ploughing. *Kol.* (Kin.) cēr plough and team of bullocks. *Pa.* cēreyakul (pl.) pair of bullocks; irer two pairs of bullocks; muccer three pairs of bullocks; nel cer four pairs of bullocks; cējer five pairs of bullocks. *Go.* (Tr. Ph, SR.) sēr, (Mu.) hēr a plough; (MuE.) hēṭ one pair of bullocks; (Ma.) ēr plough and team (*Voc.* 3481). *Koḇa* sēru yoke of oxen. *Pe.* hēr set of plough and bullocks. *Kui* sēru a yoke of oxen, a pair, two of cattle for ploughing; sēreka two, a pair, a yoke of oxen. *Kuwi* (F.) hērū (pl. hērka) plough; (Su.) hēru

(*pl. hērka*) pair of ploughing bullocks. DED (S) 2313.

2816 *Te. pen-jera* a species of rock-snake; *jerri-pōtu* whipsnake; (quoted in [Gondi] DGG, p. 233) *jerri goḍḍu* a kind of snake. *Kol.* (Kin.) *jērigag* (presumably *jērigaḍ*) sp. snake (H. *dhāman*). *Pa. jēri* id. *Go.* (A.) *sēri*, (Tr.) *sargōḍā*, (Ch.) *sargodaḷ*, (Mu.) *hergoḍal* the rat-snake, *dhāman*; (Ma.) *er(e)goḍali* a kind of snake (*Voc.* 3484; cf. Mu. *goḍal* *dhāman* snake, *Voc.* 1191). Cf. 2011 *Ta. cērai*. DED(S, N) 2314.

2817 *Kui sērki* the back of the neck. *Kuwi* (F.) *hērki*, (Isr. Su. P.) *herki* neck; (S.) *herki* shoulder. DED 2316.

2818 *Ta. cēval* male of birds and fowls (excepting peacock), cock, male swan, kite; stallion; *cē, cē-mā* bull; (Tinn.) *cāvalu* a cock. *Ma. cēval*, *cāval* cock, male of birds. *Malt. cawge* cock-bird. DED(S) 2317.

2819 *Te. ērālu* husband's brother's wife. *Nk. (Ch.) serutra* husband's younger brother's wife. *Go. sērāndū*, *serndū*, *harndū*, *ervonḍ*, *erond* (etc., various dial.) spouse's younger brother (or spouse's younger sister's husband); *fem. serāṇḍal*, *serāṇḍār*, *serṇḍar*, *harṇḍar* (etc., various dial.) spouses' younger sister (*Voc.* 3472); (Tr.) *sēriyār*, *sēriyāl* elder brother's wife; (Y.) *sereyar* husband's brother's wife (*Voc.* 3485). *Konḍa sēron* husband's younger brother. *Mand. hējun* wife's younger brother. *Kui sejenju* husband's younger brother. DEDS 444.

2820 *Konḍa sēri koṛu* cock. *Kuwi* (T.) *sehi* male; (T. Mah.) *sehi neh'uṛi* male dog. ? Cf. 917 *Ta. ēru*.

2821 *Ta. cērai* handful, as of rice; *cērai*, *cērañ-kai*, *ciṛañ-kai*, *ciṛañ-kai* quantity that can be held in the hollow of the palm, as a measure, palmful. *Ko. de·r* (*obl. de·ṭ*) handful (with open hand). *To. teṛ* handful. *Ka. sāre*, *sēre* the palm of the hand bent so as to receive or hold anything. *Tu. sērē* id.; *tirkai* handful. *Te. cēra* the hand held so as to contain anything; *cērēḍu* handful. *Go.* (Mu.) *hera*, (Ma.) *era menḍu* double handful (*Voc.* 3583); (LuS.) *hēra* a handful. *Konḍa sēra*, *sērenḍ* handful. ? *Kui reka* id (< **sreka*; but *sr-* is commonly preserved in *Kui*). *Kuwi* (S.) *hera* handful; *hereka* one handful. DED(S) 2315.

2822 *Konḍa sērga* brinjal. *Kui sēje*, (K.) *hēje* id. *Kuwi* (F. S.) *hēya*, (Su. P.) *hēya* id. DED(S) 2304.

2823 *Pa. cēna* frost, ice. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *hennā* hoar-frost. DEDS 445.

2824 *Konḍa sēna* much. *Pe. hēni* many. ? *Te.* (modern; K.) *sāna* a lot. DEDS(N) 446.

2825 *Pe. jen* back. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jēnu*, (P.) *jēo*, (S.) *jēnu* (*loc. jēco*) id. (Possibly < **pjēn* < *piṛan*; cf. 4205 *Ta. piṇ*, esp. forms with -*r*, *Ta. piṛakku*, etc.) DEDS 447.

2826 *Ta. aintu*, *añcu* five; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *aim-patu*, *am-patu* fifty; *aiñ-nūru*, *ain-nūru* 500; *aivar* five persons, the five Pāṇḍavas; *aiy-aintu*, *aiv-aintu* by fives; five fives. *Ma. añcu* five; *am-patu* fifty; *aiñ-nūru* 500; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *aiy-āyiram* 5000; *aiy-āṇṭu* five years; *aivar* five persons; *aiy-añcu* by fives. *Ko. anj* five; *ay vaṭ* fifty; *ay oḷk* five oḷk measures; *am ba·ny* five pa·ny measures; *a calg* five calg measures. *To. üz*, (*obl. stem üz·n-*) (Töwfiy dialect *üj*) five; *pu·j* fifteen; *e boṭ* fifty; *oy nu·ṛ* 500; *oy ak* five ačok measures; *oy xwa·w* five kwa·x measures. *Ka. ay(i)du* five; *ay adj.* in some cpds.; *ay-vattu* fifty; *ay-nūru* 500; *aybar*, *aybaru* five persons. *Koḍ añji* five; *añjane* fifth; *aym-baḍi* fifty; *aiñ-nū·ri* 500; *ayy a·ṇḍi* five years; *ayy-añji* by fives; *ayvē* five persons (in songs); *ayyak ētti* five pairs of bullocks. *Tu. ainu* five (things); *ainane* fifth; *ai adj.* in some cpds.; *ai-nūdu* 500; *aiva* fifty; *aiveru*, *aiveru* five persons; *aikoḷu*, *aivoḷu* five times. *Te. ayidu*, *ēnu* five (things); *ayidu-guru*, *ēguru*, *ēvuru* five persons; *ēbadi*, *yābhai* fifty; *ēbaṇḍru* fifty persons; *ē-nūru* 500; *ē-dumu* five tūmu measures; *ē-balamu* five polam measures. *Kol. ayd* five; (SR) *aid* id.; *segu* five persons. *Nk. (Ch.) sēndi* five. *Pa. cēvir* five men; *ceyal* five women; *cēdu(k)* five things; *adj. cem/n. Go.* (Mand.) *seyyur*, (Y.) *sivir*, (G.) *seyur*, (Mu.) *hayvur*, *hayur*, (Ma.) *ayvur*, *eyvur* five (*masc.*); (Tr. W. Ph.) *saiyung*, (SR.) *siyung*, (Y.) *siyuṇ*, (Mu.) *hayuṇ*, *hayṇ*, (Ma.) *ayṇ* five (*non-masc.*); (Tr.) *saik* *saik*, (Mu.) *hayk-haykṭan* five each (*Voc.* 3489). *Kui* (Letchmajee) *siṅgi* five; (Friend-Pereira; Gūmsar dialect) *siṅ* five; *siṅgi* five things; (K.) *sēngi* five (*fem. neut.*); *sē gandi* five men; *sē dina* five days; *sēṅ gōṛi* 100. DED(S) 2318.

2827 *Kur. co'onā* (cōcas) to put on (cloth). *Malt. cuye* (cūc-) to put on, dress; *cuypo* a woman's dress consisting of one piece of cloth; *cuytre* to clothe, dress another. From DED(S) 2245.

2828 *Kol. sok-* (sokt-) to climb. *Nk. sokk-* id. *Pa. copp-* (cott-), *cokk-* id.; *cotip-* (cotit-) to cause to climb, raise; *coppid* ascent. *Ga.* (Oll.) *sop-* (sot-) to climb. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ho'* (hott-) to climb. ? Cf. 559 *Ta. uka*. DED(S) 2319.

2829 *Ta. cokucu* refinement, neatness, luxury, fineness as of work, superior quality; *cokkam*, *cokku* purity, excellence, beauty; *cokkan* handsome person. *Ma. cokkam* beauty; *coṅku* id., elegance. *Ka. sogayisu*, *sogasu* to shine, be or look beautiful or handsome, appear to advantage, be pleasant or agreeable, appear; *sogasa*, *sogasu* shine, beauty, charm, excellence, agreeableness, happiness, pleasure, delight; *cokka*, *cokkaṭa*, *cokkaḷa* niceness, elegance, beauty, charm; purity, cleanness; *cokkaṭu* comeliness, beauty; *cokkaḷatana* state of being nice, etc.; *cokkaḷike* elegance, beauty, etc. *Tu. sogapuni*, *sogasuni* to be tasteful, agreeable, pleasant;

praise, recommend; *sogasu* relish, savouriness, agreeableness, fastidiousness, praise; savoury, fastidious, commendable; *cokka* pure, genuine, neat; *cokkaṭa* neat, choise, agreeable. *Te. sogasu* beauty, handsomeness, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness, attractiveness; *sogiyincu* to be happy, enjoy; *sogiyu* to be agreeable or pleasant; *cokkamū*, *cokkaṭamū* beautiful, lovely, fine, clear, pure, bright. / Forms in *cokk-* seem to have been influenced by *Skt. cokṣa-* and its derivatives; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4918. DED 2320.

2830 *Ta. cokkan* monkey. *Ma. cokkan* id., dog; *cokki* bitch; cat; *cakki* she-cat; sow. DED(S) 2321.

2831 *Go. (SR. Tr.) jukkānā*, (Y.) *jak-*, (W.) *johkānā* to kill; (Ph.) *jokkānā*, (Mu.) *hak-*, *hok-*, (Pat.) *jukānā* to strike, kill (*Voc.* 1448). *Kui soka* (soki-), (*Gramm.*) *sōka* (sōki-) to strike at, bite (snake, dog, etc.). DEDS 448.

2832 *Koḍ. jonge* bunch, cluster (of growing flowers or fruits). *Tu. joṅkè*, *joṅkelu* bunch, cluster. DED 2322.

2833 *Ta. coccam* deficiency, balance, arrears. *Te. soccemu* a small remainder or balance. DEDS 449.

2834 *Ma. coṭṭa-ccāṇ* span of the thumb and forefinger. *Ko. co-ṭ* breadth of four fingers. *Ka. cōṭu*, *cuṭu* the small span of the thumb and forefinger. *Koḍ. cu-ṭi* id. *Tu. cōṭu*, *cōṭṭu*, *cōṇṭu* id.; *cuṭṭi* a span. *Te. juṭṭili* the small span. DED(S) 2323.

2835 *Ta. coṭṭu* (*coṭṭi-*) to fall in drops, drizzle; *n.* a drop. *Ko. coṭ-* (*coṭy-*) to leak, fall in drops; *coṭ*, *coṭl* a drop. *To. swiṭ-* (*swiṭy-*) to drop (of liquids; *intr.*, *tr.*); *swiṭ* a drop. *Ka. toṭṭu* id.; *taṭaku* a drop as of honey, water, etc., a small quantity, a little; *taṭakkane*, *toṭakkane* in drops. *Tu. taṭaku* a drop. *Te. coṭa coṭa* onom. of the action and sound of any liquid leaking or falling in drops; *toṭṭu* to flow, ooze. ? *Go. (Tr.) cōḍ cōḍ* (*saṛānā*) (to drip slowly) drop by drop. ? *Malt. cate* to leak, fall in drops. *Br. cuṭ* a drop; *cuṭṭing* to drip; *cuṛing*, *cuṛenging* to get soaked; (on the phonology, cf. MBE 1961b, p. 383). DED(S, N) 2324.

2836 *Ta. coṭṭu* (*coṭṭi-*) to strike with knuckles, tap gently the udder of a goat for inducing the free flow of milk, beat, hit, peck (as a crow); *n.* cuff, knock on the head. *Ma. coṭṭu* a slap on the head; *coṭṭuka* to rap with the knuckles, knock with the fingers (esp. on the head); *coṭṭikka* to beat (e.g. in chess). ? *Ka. soṇe* to strike with the fingers. *Tu. sōṇṭuni* to box with the knuckles of the fingers. DED(S) 2325.

2837 *Ta. coṭṭu* defect, blemish; disparaging remark conveyed through a hint, insinuation; *coṇṭu* imputation, fault. *Ma. caṭṭu* fault. *Te. soḍḍu* defect, fault; blame, imputation. DED(S) 2326.

2838 (a) *Ta. coṭṭai* crookedness, bend as in the sheath of a sword, a crooked club, dent, excavation, furrow, cavity. *Ma. caṭṭu* lameness; *caṭṭa* person with bent feet, lame; *fem. caṭṭacci*; *caṭṭan* cripple; *caṭattuka* to limp. *Ka. coṭṭa*, *coṭṭi*, *coṭṭu*, *soṭṭa*, *soṭṭu* crookedness; crooked. *Tu. coṭṭa*, *coṭṭu*, *soṭṭa* handless, maimed or deformed in the hand; *coṭṭe* man with a maimed hand. *Kor. (T.) coṇṭe* lame person. *Te. coṭṭa*, *soṭṭa* lame, crippled, crooked, withered; lameness, crookedness; dent, depression, dimple, small pit or hollow. *Ga. (Oll.) soṭaṭonḍ* (*masc.*), *soṭiṭe* (*fem. and neut.*) lame. *Konda soṭa* a deformed man; *fem. soṭi*. *Pe. coṭa* lame. *Kuwi (F.) sōti* lame; *sōta* lame man; (S.) *sotta*, *soto* lame; (Mah.) *soṭā* id.; (Isr.) *soṭa* crippled man; *fem. soṭi*. *Br. cōṭ* crooked, zigzag, crooked in character.

(b) *Ta. cotti* lameness, crippledom, deformity; lame person; *cottiyaṇ* lame person, cripple; *cottai* defect as in limbs, teeth, fruits, etc., that which is decayed, worm-eaten, injured by insects. *Ma. cotti-kai* withered hand. *Ko. cot* deep depression on the arm where rope or chain has been tied; *cot ga-l* legs and feet too small in proportion to rest of body; *cotga-j* woman who has *cot ga-l*; *cot gay* one arm smaller than the other (i.e. withered). *Ka. cottu*, *sottu* crookedness, crooked; *cotta*, *sotta* a male with crooked, crippled limbs; *fem. cotti*, *sotti*. DED(S, N) 2327.

2839 *Ta. coṭṭai* a knob-like contrivance for hanging anything. *Ma. coṭṭa* boss, knob or ornamental dot on knife-handles, etc.; knob into which the blade of a knife and a style are fixed. DED 2328.

2840 *Ka. soṇṭa* hip, loins, waist. *Tu. soṇṭa*, *oṇṭa* id. *Te. (K.) toṇṭi* loins, hip. Cf. 3302 *Ta. tuṭai*. DED(S) 2329.

2841 *Go. (Ma. Ko.) enḍ-* to cut meat, carve (*Voc.* 337). *Pe. hond-* (-t-) to cut up (meat); *intens. hoṭka-*. *Kui sonḍa* (*sonḍi-*) to cut to pieces, chop up, hack; *pl. action soṭka* (*soṭki-*). *Kuwi (F.) hūndali*, (Isr.) *hunḍ-* (-it-), (Mah.) *hond-* to cut to pieces (flesh). DEDS 450.

2842 *Kur. coṭ^oxnā* (*cutxyas*) to pass from a solid to a liquid or flowing state, melt; *coṭxa'anā*, *coṭ^oxta'anā* to reduce from a solid to a liquid state, melt. *Malt. cothke* to be melted; *cothktre* to melt (*tr.*). DED 2330.

2843 *Ma. cotta* mud, mire. *Kur. coṭ^or* id. DEDS 451.

2844 *Kol. (SR.) sonde* earthen pot. *Kui sunda*, *sundi* a very small earthenware pot. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 39.

2845 *Kur. (Hahn) copī* a cover for the head made of leaves. *Malt. copa* umbrella. DEDS 452.

2846 *Konda sopa* chaff of grain, (BB) rind of fruit. *Kur. coppā* skin of fruits, husk of grain, shell of pulses; (Tiga) *coplā* skin or

shell of fruits. *Malt.* copra husk, scabbard. DEN 40.

2847 *Ir.* coppu straw. *Ka.* soppe straw of various kinds of millet. *Te.* coppa straw. *Kol.* (Kin.) coppa stalk of millet. DED 2331.

2848 *Kur.* coppō, coppō injō crawfish. *Malt.* cope-minu cuttlefish. DEDS 453.

2849 *Pe.* homa bison. *Mand.* hama id. *Kui* soma a wild buffalo [= bison]. *Kuwi* (Su.) homma bison; (F.) hōma sambar (*sic*). DEDS 454.

2850 *Ta.* compu beauty, grace. *Ka.* sompu, sampu id., elegance, charm. *Te.* sompu beauty, elegance, grace, prettiness, niceness; glee, delight; sompāru, sompillu to be lovely, pretty or pleasant. DED 2332.

2851 *Kol.* (Kin.) jomma broth. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) jammō meat-soup, curry (*Voc.* 1394). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 41.

2852 *Tu.* ōyikkane quill of a porcupine (cf. 1166 for kane). *Go.* (Ch.) soy, (Tr.) sōi, (A.) suy, (Y.) suy velaṛ, (S.) huy padi, (D. Mu.) hoy, (Ma.) oyyi, (Ko.) oy porcupine; (Tr.) soiyal korr fowl with feathers which stand on end (*Voc.* 3497). *Konda* (BB) soy porcupine. *Pe.* hoy id. *Mand.* huy id. *Kui* soju (*pl.* soska) id. Cf. 2776 *Ta.* ey. DEDS 455.

2853 *Ta.* cerukku (cerukki-) to be proud, vain, self-conceited, be elated with self-pride, be gay, lively, exult, be infatuated, increase, nurse, cherish as anger, enjoy to the full; *n.* haughtiness, pride, arrogance, self-conceit, exultation, elation, courage, intrepidity (as of army), infatuation, intoxication; cerukkam intoxication; cerukkan vain, self-conceited person; cokku (cokki-) to become languid, sleepy, enchanted, fascinated, etc.; *n.* stupor, torpor, dullness as produced by enchantment or drug. *Ma.* corukuka, curukuka to be stupefied; corukku slight intoxication, giddiness; corukkuka to feel dizzy. *Ko.* cok- (coky-) to take a nap; ? to change colour (fruit past prime, face because of starvation); cok self-pride. *Ka.* sorku, sokku to become mad, intoxicated, infatuated or ruddy, grow stupid, bewildered or confused, grow proud or arrogant; *n.* infatuation, intoxication, rut, stupefaction, torpor, loss of consciousness; sokkuha becoming or being mad, etc.; joṅguṛi, joṅguḷi fainting, faintness. *Koḍ.* cokki intoxication; fatness; cokk- (cokki-) to be fat; (liquor) causes intoxication; cukk- (cukki-) to grow stout, fat; be proud, restive, high-spirited. *Tu.* sorku, sorku fat, vigour, rankness, luxuriance, lust, inordinate affection, pride, insolence; sorkuni, sorkuni, sokkuni to become fat, vigorous, be rank, luxuriant, be lustful, sensual, be proud, insolent; sorkely lust, rutting as an animal; vigorous, rank, lustful; sorkeluni to be in rut, lust after; sorkāvuni to make fat, vigorous, rank, give undue indulgence; ?

cokku stupid, silly. *Te.* cokku, (K. also) sokku ecstasy, trance, state of being beside oneself, swooning, fainting, intoxication, intense or inordinate affection or love, passion; *vb.* to be beside oneself, be intoxicated; sogayu to be beside oneself. *Pa.* corñ- to be drunk. *Ga.* (P.) sorṇ-, (S.) jōṅg ēr- to get drunk. *Go.* (G. Mu.) hōc-, (Ko.) ōs- to be intoxicated (*Voc.* 3598); (L.-H.) jhakkum aiānā to be dead drunk (*Voc.* 1460). *Konḍa* sōs- (-t-) to get drunk; sōsu intoxication; zōṅ- to reel (in intoxication). *Pe.* hōc- (hōcc-) to get drunk. *Mand.* hūc- id. *Kui* sōsa (sōsi-) id.; *n.* drunkenness, intoxication. *Kuwi* (F.) hōcali, (Su.) hōc- (-it-) to be drunk. DED(S) 2333.

2854 *Kur.* cōrgnā to move forward with one's seat on the ground, crawl on the hands and seat, slide on one's seat, move on with difficulty, walk without lifting one's feet; *caus.* corgta'ānā. *Malt.* corge, corgre to creep along stealthily; corgtre to drag the feet, trudge. ? *Koḍ.* ogg- (oggi-) (child) wriggles on belly. DED(S) 2334.

2855 *Ta.* col (colv-/colluv-, colli-) to say, speak, tell, mention, utter, express, recite, repeat, relate, quote, dictate, command, advise, inform, praise; *n.* word, term, saying, speech, proverb, maxim, declaration, promise, assurance, praise, incantation, curse, command, advice, part of speech; colavu saying, telling, proverb; corral saying, telling. *Ma.* col word, command, advice, praise, fame; colluka (colli-, conn-), celluka to say, declare, order; collikka to cause to say, repeat, read. *Ko.* col command. *Ka.* sol, sollu to say, speak, tell; *n.* word; sollisu to say, speak, tell; cause oneself to be said, be said, cause to speak, have said or told. *Koḍ.* colli name (in songs). *Pa.* cul- to say. *Kuwi* (Su.) jōl-, (S.) jōlinai to speak; (F.) jōlali to answer; jōlki aiyaali to discuss, talk; (Mah.) jolpu speech. DED(S) 2335.

2856 *Ta.* coli- (-pp-, -tt-) to strip off, peel off; tear. *Ka.* suli to tear or strip off, peel, pare, shell as beans, etc., plunder, rob; *n.* state of being stripped, peeled, bare or uncovered; sulige, suliha plundering, robbery, pillage, booty; sulisu to cause to flay, etc.; sōle skin or slough of a snake, coat of an onion; (Hav.) soli to peel. *Tu.* suligē pillaging, plundering, robbing; sulipini, sulipuni to peel, flay, skin, pare off; (B.-K.) toli, tolpu = suli to peel off, remove as the bark or skin; tollu to pluck out (as hair, feathers, etc.). *Kor.* (O.) solpu to peel. Cf. 1000 *Ta.* oliyal. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5073, *chōll- (Pkt. chollaī to skin; etc.). But for IA derivation for this *CDIAL* entry, see Burrow, *Indologica Taurinensia* 7.152 f. (1979/1981). DED(S, N) 2336.

2857 *Ta.* ulai fireplace, forge, furnace. *Ma.* ula furnace in forge, bellows; ? ōlōkkam, ōlōkku blacksmith's forge. *Ko.* elka-l fireplace between two stones; elka-l kal stones

of fireplace. *To.* waş fireplace (in songs); waş kal fireplace of house and of certain dairies; kuḏş waş fireplace in certain dairies (cf. 1655). *Ka.* ole fireplace. *Koḏ.* ole hearth. *Tu.* ule furnace. *Nk.* (Ch.) sodgare fireplace. *Pa.* colngel, congel id. (kel stone). *Ga.* (S.²) soygel id. *Go.* (A. Y.) sodel, (Tr.) saidāl, (Ch.) saydal, (W. Ph.) sadoli, (G.) hoydeli, (Mu.) hoydel, (Ma.) aydili, oyduli, (M.) odiyāl, (S.) hodel, (Ko.) ojal id. (*Voc.* 3495). *Konḏa* solu (*obl.* sonṛ-, *pl.* solku) id. *Pe.* hol (*pl.* -ku) id. *Mand.* huli id. *Kui* soḏu id., stones set up as a fireplace. *Kuwi* (S.) hollu, (Isr.) holu fireplace. DED(S) 2337.

2858 *Ka.* colleya, colleha, jolleha pointed end of a female's bundle of hair at the back of the head. *Te.* (B.) jollemu, jollemu a tire formed by weaving the tresses in chains and then coiling them up at the back of the head; a wreath of mangrove flowers. DED 2338.

2859 *Kur.* collā back wall or back side of a house. *Malt.* cole the back of the house. DED 2339.

2860 *Go.* (SR. Ph.) savitānā, (Tr.) sawitānā to set the teeth on edge, be sour; (G.) hovi-, (Ma.) oy- to be sour; (A.) savta sour; (SR.) sovītā bitter (*Voc.* 3362). *Konḏa* (BB) soy-(-t-) to be sour, become sour. *Pe.* hoy-(-t-) id. DEDS 456.

2861 *Go.* (W.) soṛitānā to run away; (W. Ph.) jaṛitānā to flee; (Tr.) soḏitānā, jōḏitānā to run away; (A. Y.) soḏi- to run, flee (*Voc.* 3493); (ASu.) soṛi- to go away, run away; soṛūs- to lose. *Pe.* hon-(-t-) to run, flee. *Mand.* hun- id. *Kuwi* (Su.) hoṇ- (hoṭ-) id.; (F.) hotali, (S.) hōnai to run; (S.; BB 1963, p. 269) honpinai to run away (*pl. action*). DED(S, N) 2350.

2862 *Ta.* collu dribbling at the mouth as of a child; ? cālai dribble, saliva flowing from the mouth. *Ko.* jol saliva. *Ka.* jollu saliva, slaver; (PBh.) saul the imitative sound of spitting. *Tu.* jollè, dollè, dollè saliva, spittle. *Te.* collu, jollu, coṅga slaver, saliva drivelling from the mouth. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 31) zoll saliva. *Go.* (F-H.) jol id. (*Voc.* 1452); (ASu.) col, jol id. *Konḏa* sōṅa id. *Kui* deoli, deori id., spittle. *Kuwi* (S.) huodi spittle; (D.) hu'uṛi slobber, saliva; (Isr.) ho'oṛi saliva, dribble. *Malt.* tulgpè, tupple spittle (or with 3323 *Ta.* tuppu). DED(S) 2340.

2863 *Ka.* solle nostril. *Koḏ.* colle id. DED 2341.

2864 *Ta.* collai that which is decayed, worm-eaten, carious, lean, skinny person, useless, good-for-nothing person. *Ma.* collu stunted, worm-eaten, unsubstantial; ? corṛa, cotta worm-eaten. *Ka.* jollu unsubstantiality, emptiness, state of being pithless or without stuff; ? joṭṭi unsubstantiality, uselessness. *Tu.* (B-K.) colle cripple. *Te.* (B.) sollu empty. DED(N) 2342.

2865 *Ta.* cori (-v-, -nt-) to itch, scratch in order to allay itching, crave meanly; *n.* itching, scab, herpes, climbing nettle; coriyan scabby person; corunṭu (corunṭi-) to scratch; cori (-v-, -nt-) to itch; *n.* itching; (Koll.) coraṅk itching; coraṅ- to scratch. *Ma.* cori itch, scab, and other eruptions, nettles; coriyuka to itch, scratch, rub oneself; coru-kuka to scratch gently; (Tiyya) coriccilu itching. *Ko.* toyr- (torc-) to itch; corṅ an itch; toyr, toyrv *Urtica heterophylla* Dene. (causes itching and rash). *To.* twary id. *Ka.* tuṛi itching, the itch, scratching, an itching desire, lust; tuṛike itching, stinging, scratching; tuṛike gida the Neilgherry nettle, *U. heterophylla*; tuṛita, tuṛu itching; tuṛisu to scratch what itches, scratch; cuṛaci, cuṛuci, tuṛaci, tuṛice, tuṛuci, tuṛuce *Mucuna pruriens*; (Hav.) torikke itch; torsu to itch. *Tu.* tojji itching. *Kor.* (M.) coji, (O.) cojji, (T.) cogi to itch. *Te.* durada itching. *Pa.* cod- (cott-) to itch. *Ga.* (P. S.²) soy- id.; (P.) soymur the itch. *Go.* (Tr.) sōhtānā to itch; sohalē-jāṭā the kōnch or cow-itch, *Mucuna pruriens*; (Ch.) soh-, (A. Y.) coh-, (G. Mu.) hoh-, (Ma.) o^o-, (Ko.) oh- to itch (*Voc.* 3499); (ASu.) coh-, cohk- id. *Kui* soha ringworm. *Kuwi* (F.) jūra kālka itching of the feet. DED(S, N) 2343.

2866 *Nk.* (Ch.) sor- to send; (LSI 4.572) sōrtān he sent. *Pa.* codp- (codt-) to send. *Ga.* (Oll.) soyp- (soyt-), (S.) cōy-, (S.³) soyp- (soyup-) id. From DED(S) 2351.

2867 *Konḏa* sō- (-t-) to start or set out, come out, (sun, moon) to come up; leak (or with 2883 *Ta.* cōr); sōp- (-t-) to drive out, expel; reveal (a secret), relate (a story); let (time) pass, let one go; sōpa- (-t-) (plant) to come out of seed, (ears of corn) to sprout, crop up, manifest oneself. *Pe.* hō- (-t-) to come out; hop- (-t-) to bring out, take out. *Mand.* ja- (-t-) to come out, (sun) to rise. *Kui* sṛohpa (sṛoht-) to emerge, come to light; *n.* emergence, issuing from; sṛoppa (sṛopt-) to cause to emerge, bring forth, cast out; (K.) ho- to come out. *Kuwi* (F.) hōcali (hōt-) to rise as sun or moon, go out; (S.) hōnai to start; (Su.) ho'- (hott-) to come out. *Kur.* co'onā (cōcas) to rise, get up, be built up or erected, rise in the air, in fame, in value, rebel, bulge out, be produced, appear; cōdnā to lift up, raise, erect. *Malt.* coye to get up, rise, start; coytre to raise up, awake, begin a song. DED(S) 2344.

2868 *Pe.* jō- (-t-) to put in, insert. *Mand.* jū- (-t-) id. ? *Konḏa* rō- (-t-) to insert hand in; (rō- would be expected). ? Cf. 3554 *Te.* dōpu. DEDS(N) 457.

2869 *Ko.* jo• jo• words used in putting a child to sleep. *Ka.* jō hush!; jō jō words used in a lullaby. *Tu.* jōhō *interj.* terminating every song of certain lullabies; jōḡula, jōḡuli a lullaby; jōjiyuni, jōjuni, jōjapāduni to lull to sleep. *Te.* jō *interj.* used in lulling children to sleep; jō koṭṭu to lull to sleep. DED 2345.

2870 *Ta.* cōku vampire, devil, goblin. *Ma.* cōku demon. *Ka.* sōku, sokku, soñku, suñku to touch, come in contact with, catch, infect, attack; soñkuvike, sogađu touching, etc.; sokku, sōku touch, coitus. *Tu.* sōkuni, sōñkuni, sōñkudruni, sōñguni to affect as a disease, touch, come into contact, infect, affect; sōñku epidemic, infection, contagion, disease. *Te.* sōku, sōku, (K. also) cōku to touch, come in contact with, be communicated by contagion, affect, be caught as a disease, (K. also) be possessed (by evil spirits); possess (devil); *n.* touch, contact, possession by an evil spirit, an evil spirit. *Pa.* cōkk- to possess (of spirits). DED(S) 2346.

2871 *Ka.* joyk carefulness. *Ka.* jōke care, caution, beauty, harmony, grandeur; (Hal.) jōpāna the looking after, looked after well. *Kođ.* jo-ke care. *Tu.* jōkē care, caution, safety; jōpane, jōpasana, jōpāna care, circumspexion; cautious, careful. *Te.* jōka manner, way, grandeur, prettiness; duly, properly. *Kol.* (SR) jokāđ slowly. *Go.* (SR.) jhokane carefully (*Voc.* 1471). DED(S, N) 2347.

2872 *Kor.* (O.) jōku, (T.) jēki to wash. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) sōkānā to apply ointment, hot water, etc., to one's skin, rub, apply (oil, etc.); (SR.) mat sōkānā to apply medicine, anoint; (G. Mu. S.) hōk- to rub on (oil, etc.); (Ko.) ōk- to rub (*Voc.* 3502); (S.) sōklal washerman (*Voc.* 3503); (ASu.) sōk- to anoint. *Konđa* sōk- (-t-) to clean body (while bathing), rub, clean; *caus.* sōkpi-. *Pe.* hōk- (-t-) to wash, rub, rub on (oil); *intens.* hōbga-. *Kui* jōga (jōgi-) to wash clothes; *n.* act of washing clothes. (K.) joh- to wash clothes. *Br.* cōshing to soak, steep; wash by rubbing, scrub. DED(S, N) 2242, DEDS 459.

2873 *Kui* (K.) hōk- (-i-) to chew. *Kuwi* (Su.) hōk- (-it-), (F.) hōkali, (S.) hōkinai id. DEDS 460.

2874 *Ka.* jōgu waterfall. *Tu.* jōgu id., cataract. DEDS 458.

2875 *Ka.* sōge the peculiar leaf of palms, sugar-cane, and screw-pine, peacock's feather or feathers, peacock's tail, rudder, peacock. *Tu.* sōgē, (B-K.) cōge the peculiar branch or leaf of the palm species. *Kol.* (Kin.) cōga namli male peacock. Cf. 3538 *Ta.* tōkai. / Cf. *Mar.* sogā skirt of a garment (as trailing along or hanging loosely). DED 2348.

2876 (a) *Kol.* so-ŋg- (so-ŋkt) to enter. *Nk.* sōŋ- id. *Pa.* cōŋg- (thorn) pierces; cōkip- (cōkit-) to stick into. *Ga.* (S.) sōŋg- to be pierced into; (P.) sōŋ- to pierce, penetrate. (b) *Go.* (Tr.) sōritānā to enter, (lumbago) attacks; (Ch.) sōri-, (Ph.) soritānā, (Mu. S.) hōri-, (Ma.) ōr-, (M.) oṛiyānā to enter (*Voc.* 3498). *Pe.* hōŋ- (hōŋ-) id.; hōŋga- id. (with motion particle); *caus.* hōŋpa-. *Kui* sōlba (sōŋ-) to enter, penetrate; sōŋpa (sōŋt-) to cause to enter, put in; (K.) hōl- to enter; hōŋp- to insert. *Kuwi* (S.) hōnai, hōdga

hannai to enter (hannai to go); horginai to interfere; (Su.) hōŋ- (hōŋ-) to enter; (F.) hōrbū, in: kōđinga hōrbū at dusk (time of the cows coming in). DED(S) 2349.

2877 *Pe.* jōŋ(g)- (jōŋt-) (hen) to sit on and hatch eggs. *Manđ.* jūŋg- id. *Kui* jōŋga (jōŋgi-) to take under the wings, hatch; *n.* hatching. *Kuwi* (Su.) jōŋg- (-it-) (hen) to hatch eggs; (F.) gūddū jongali to sit on eggs; jōŋgali to hold in the lap; (Su.) jōŋga lap. DEDS 461.

2878 *Ta.* ōppu (ōppi-) to drive away, cause to flee, scare away as birds; icc-ōppi fly-flapper (for icc-, see 533); ōccu (ōcci-) to drive away, chase, cause to go. *Ka.* sō, sōvu, sōhu to drive off, chase away, scare away; sōhu beating, driving, chasing; (PBh.) sōvali chasing away, driving off. *Te.* (K. B.) cōpu to dissipate or scatter, scare away, strike off, do away, send away. DED(S) 2351.

2879 *Kui* (K.) hōmb- to rub, stroke. *Kuwi* (F.) hōmbali, (S.) hōmbinai to scour, scrub. DEDS 463.

2880 *Kui* jōmba stool, seat, pillow. *Kuwi* jōmba (S.) chair, (T.) wooden seat; (Mah.) jāmbā low stool or platform. DEDS 462.

2881 *Konđa* sōmbu/sōm (*pl.* sōpku) roots used as vegetables. *Pe.* hom kūni *Arum colocasia*. *Manđ.* hūpu id. *Kui* sōmbu (*pl.* sōpka) a species of tuberous plant somewhat like a yam or cassava. *Kuwi* (T.) hōpa kuna, (D.) hop'o *A. colocasia*; (Isr.) hōpa taro. DEDS 464.

2882 *Ta.* cōmpu (cōmpi-) to be idle, indolent, slothful, lethargic, apathetic, dull, droop, fade (as persons, plants), be spoiled, marred; *n.* sloth, idleness, inactivity, lethargy, dullness; cōmpal sloth, drowsiness, stupor; cōmpēri, cōmāri sluggard, idler; cōmāru (cōmāri-) to be lazy, shirk; cōppu (cōppi-) to cause to droop, languish; cōpam fainting, swooning, languor, lassitude, fatigue, prostration, drowsiness, heaviness, indolence; cōpalam laziness, sluggishness. *Ko.* co-ma-ry, co-mbe-ry idle fellow. *Ka.* jompisu, jōmpisu to get intoxicated, bewildered, stupefied; jōmpu, jōmpu inebriation, stupor, suspension of sensibility, paralysation; jōmmu id.; sound used of the sensation of numbness of a limb kept long in one position (also jōmu; cf. 2578 *Ko.* jiv jiv in-); jōba, jōbadra a dull, lazy man; sōmāri sluggard, idler; sōmāritana sluggishness, laziness; soppisu to cause to slacken, languish, sink away; soppu to slacken, repress, check; *n.* slackness, weakness, languishing, sinking away. *Tu.* sōmāri lazy man, lazy, indolent. *Te.* somma swoon, fainting, faintness, torpidity; sōma fatigue; sōmari, sōmāri an idle person, idler, sluggard; (B.) jōmu torpidity, stupefaction or silliness with pride. DED 2352.

2883 *Ta.* cōr (-v-, -nt-) to trickle down as tears, blood, or milk, fall, drop, be dropped, exude, ooze out; cōrvu falling, pouring; cōri blood, rain, shower; tōrai blood; -tōr (ney-ttōr blood; cf. 3748); cori (-v-, -nt-) to flow

down, rain, spill, bear in plenty, be abundant, profuse, copious, drop off as dry scales in smallpox, be scattered as rice from the husk; scatter (*tr.*), pour forth, effuse, shoot as arrows, shed as leaves or fruit, empty, pour out as corn from a sack, dump as sand from a cart, give away in plenty; *cura* (-pp-, -nt-) to spring forth, stream out, gush, flow, swell morbidly with secretion, increase by steady accumulation of wealth, secrete as milk, pour forth continuously, give abundantly; *curappu* welling out, flowing out, gushing out, fountain, spring, swelling; *curai* streaming, flowing as of milk, udder, teat of cow and other animals, milch-cow. *Ma.* *cōruka* to flow, ooze, trickle, leak; *cōrkka* to drop through, melt wax; *cōrcca* leaking, etc.; *cōri*, *cōra* blood; *coriyuka* to flow down, pour, shower; pour out (*tr.*), shoot corn, etc., out of a sack; *coriyikka* to get (rice, etc.) heaped up; *coriccal* (*rudhiram* c^o) menses of women, bloody flux; *curakka* milk to form or collect in the breast, spring forth, gush out; *curattuka* to give milk richly; *cura* giving milk; *corunnal*, *curannal* udder (cf. 1962 *Ta.* *ceruttal*). *Ko.* *jo·r* (*jo·ry*) (tears and snot) run in streams; *toyr*- (*torc*-) to pour out liquid or grains, doing the action slowly; *corv*- (*cord*-) (milk) streams from udder by itself. *To.* *twar*- (*twarθ*-) (buffalo) is ready for milking with milk drawn down into teats by the calf; *twar* state of having milk in the udder. *Ka.* *sōr* to drop, drip, trickle, ooze, flow as coconut water, water-drops, juice of fruit, etc., come forth as entrails; *n.* leaking, dropping, etc.; *sōruvike*, *sōruha* dropping, etc.; *jōru* to trickle, drip, drop, leak; *n.* trickling, flowing; *suri* to flow, drop, pour as tears, blood, rain, etc.; cause to flow, pour, shower, discharge, throw in profusion, pour out, shoot out, hurl; *suriyuvike* flowing; *surivu* to pour, etc.; *surisu* to cause to flow, pour; *juri* to ooze away, flow or ooze out plentifully (cf. *Mar.* *jhurṇē*; so *Kitt.*); *sore* the milk collected in the udder of cows or buffaloes; *tore* milk to form or collect in the breast or to come to it, the breast to be filled with milk. *Koḍ.* *to·r* (*to·ruv*, *to·nd*-) to leak (of water, roof, pot); *co·re* blood; *tori*- (*toriv*-, *toriñj*-) to pour (*tr.*); (*Shanmugam*) *cōr*- to leak. *Tu.* *sōruni*, *tōruni* to leak, ooze, run; *tōru* leaking; *sōrtē* oozing; (*B-K.*) *suri* to dribble; *doriyuni* to flow, run out or run over as corn from a sack or bundle, fall as rain, shower, feel a limb heavy (or with 3523 *Ta.* *tori*); *doripuni* to shoot out as corn, etc., from a sack or hundle. *Kor.* (*T.*) *jori* to leak. *Te.* *torāgu*, *torūgu*, (*K.* also) *torāgu* to flow, gush, run, burst out, fall; ? *jobbillu* to flow, issue, drop, ooze. *Kol.* (*SR.*) *curipeṇ* to strain. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *tōriy*- (*tōriit*-) to be spilled. *Pa.* *cōrp*- (*cōrt*-) to strain off water from boiled rice; ? *cōp*- to overflow. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) *sōrp*- (*sōrt*-) to pour; (*S.*) *cōr*- to pour (of water). *Go.* (*Tr.*) *tōrānā* to pour out water; (*Ph.*) *torānā*, *torritānā*, (*W.*) *torsi* *siānā* to pour out (*Voc.* 1821); (*LuS.*) *joree* the flowing of a liquid. *Konḍa* *sō* (-t)

to leak (or with 2867 *Konḍa* *sō*-); *torgi*- (-t-) to overflow, spill over. *Kur.* *curxnā* to pour, let fall in drops; let water in or out through a hole or crevice, leak, pass (as water, grains, etc.) through a crack, fissure or aperture in a vessel, ooze, fall in drops, trickle, fall in numbers; *caus.* *curxta'ānā*; *jōrō* leaking. *Malt.* *curge* to ooze out, fall in drops; *curgre* to flow (as spittle from the mouth), ooze out; *curgtre* to tap a tree; -*jōra*, in: *am-jōra* a spring, fountain; *ture* to bubble up (as foam when anything is being boiled), overflow. *Br.* *curring* to flow, gush (*Bal.* *chur*- < *Br.*; so *Bray*); ? *trump*, *tramp* a drop of water. / *Cf.* *Nahali* *corṭo* blood. *DED* (*S, N*) 2353.

2884 *Ta.* *cōr* (-v-, -nt-) to become loose (as rings), grow slack (as a grip), slip off or down (as clothes); languish, droop, be prostrate or relaxed (as the limbs in sleep), be weary, exhausted, faint, swoon, totter, be emaciated, wither; *cōrvu* languishing, drooping, weakness, carelessness. *Ma.* *cōruka* to slip through or down. *Ko.* *co·v* (*co·t*-) to become tired. *Ka.* *sōr* to be or become loose or slack; *n.* state of being loose, dangling; *jōl* to be or become loose or slack; make loose; *n.* slackness, looseness; *sōlu* to fall off in respect to vigour. *Koḍ.* *co·l*- (*co·p*-, *co·t*-) to become tired. *Te.* *sōlu* to be faint, swoon, reel, stagger; *sōlinta* fainting; *sorugu* to faint, swoon; *n.* fainting, swoon; *solayu* to faint, swoon, languish; *solapu* fainting, swoon; *solimiḍi* fainting, swooning; *colayu* to hesitate, shrink. *DED* 2354.

2835 *Ko.* *co·r* dove; *ma·ṇ* *co·r* pigeon. *To.* *twar* *fiṭ* wood pigeon. *Ka.* (*Gowda*) *cōrE* pigeon. *Koḍ.* *to·re* *pakki* dove. *DED* (*S*) 2897.

2886 *Kor.* (*M.*) *cōra* milk-pot. *Pa.* *cōra* an earthen pot. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *sōrā* a large earthen vessel for holding water, not food; (*Ch.*) *sōra* pot; (*W. Ph.*) *sōrā* pitcher (*Voc.* 3510). *DED* (*S, N*) 2355.

2887 *Kui* *sōru* hill, mountain. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *hōrū* hill; (*Su. P. S.*) *hōru* mountain, (*S.* also) rock. *DED* (*S*) 2356.

2888 *Konḍa* *sōr kupi* scorpion. *Kuwi* (*S.*) *hōru kuppi* crab. *DEDS* 466.

2889 *Ka.* *jōl(u)* (*jōld*-/ *jōt*-) to hang down, move to and fro, swing, oscillate, dangle; to let hand down; *jōl(u)* hanging down; *jōli*, *jōle* hanging, swinging, dangling. *Tu.* *jōlu* pendent, flapping; *jōlāṭa* oscillation, hanging; *jōtāḍuni* to wave, move, oscillate. *Te.* *jōla* lullaby, cradle song. *Go.* (*G. Mu.*) *hōl*-, (*Ma.*) *ōl*- to shake (*intr.*); *caus.* (*Mu.*) *hōlh*- (*Voc.* 3601). *DEDS* 467.

2890 *Pe.* *hōl*- (-t-) to be beautiful, fine, good, excellent. *Manḍ.* *hūlpa*- to be fine, beautiful. *DEDS* 468.

2891 *Ta.* *cōlai* flower garden, grove. *Ma.* *cōla* grove, shade, cool retreat, fresh spring. *Ko.* *te·l* forest; menstrual blood; *te·l* *uk*- to

menstruate (lit. enter forest); *te·l uḷ* (lit. the inside of the forest), *te·l uḷ pay* (lit. house inside forest) menstrual house; *co·lgn* man of a forest tribe living near Bokkapur [Sholagar, *Census 1931*, 1.3B, p. 194]. *To. twa·s* grove, thicket; *swa·l* jungle (in song; < Badaga *so·le* jungle with trees); *swa·lgn* = *Ko. co·lgn*. *Kur. cālā* grove, sacred grove. *Malt. cāle* grove. DED(S) 2357.

2892 *Ka. sōvu*, *sōhe* trace, mark, sign. *Tu. sōvu* spying, watching, observing secretly, trace, mark, sign, private intelligence, secret information. *Kui jōpa* (jōt-) to watch over, guard, lie in wait for; *n. guard*, watch, lookout. ? *Ta. ucā* subtle examination, inquiry into niceties, spy; *ucāvu* (ucāvi-) to take counsel with oneself, deliberate, inquire of, investigate, hear; *ucavu* (ucavi-) to ponder, deliberate upon; *uyavu* (uyavi-) to take counsel, consult; *uyāvu* (uyāvi-) to inquire after. DED 2358.

2893 *Pa. cōr-* to trickle. *Pe. hōr-* (-t-) to drip. DEDS 469.

2894 *Kui sōra* a hair. *Kuwi* (F.) *hora* a single hair of the beard; *horaṇa* beard, moustache; (S.) *hōḍanga* beard; (Mah.) *sōṇayyā*, *sōra bāṇā* id.; (Isr.) *hōra* (pl. *hōrayā*) id. ? *Go.* (LuS.) *sorkoo* man with a beard. DEDS 470.

2895 *Go.* (Tr.) *sōrhuttānā* to plait or weave (bamboo screens, etc.) (*Voc.* 3512). *Konḍa* (BB) *sos-* (-t-) to weave. *Pe. ṛoc-* (-c-) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *huc-* (-it-) to weave, plait (mat); (F.) *tōkriṇa hūc-* to make baskets; (S.) *huccinai* to weave. DEDS 471.

2896 *Ta. cōlam*, *conṇal* maize, great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*. *Ma. cōlam* id. *To. swi·lm* maize. *Ka. jōla* a generic name for several species of millet. *Koḍ. jo·la* great millet. *Tu. jōla* id. *Te. jonna*, *jonnalu* id. *Kol. sonna* (pl. *sonnal*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) sonna* juwari. *Pa. jenna* (pl. *jennel*) small maize, juwar. *Ga.* (Oll.) *jōnel* (j = dz) maize; (S.) *jōnnel* cholam, millet. *Go. jonna* (A. S.) jowar, (Ko.) maize; (Y.) *jona*, (Tr.) *jōnnang* jowar; (M.) *jonā* maize; (W. Ph.) *jannā* id.; (MuE.) *jandra* jowar (*Voc.* 1449). *Kuwi* (S.) *kā'wa jōna* millet. / Similar words in IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10434. [*Andropogon sorghum* Brot. = *Holcus sorghum* Linn. = *S. vulgare* Pers.] DED(S) 2359.

2897 *Ta. cōru* boiled rice, pith; *cōrri* pith of trees; *cōcci*, *conri* boiled rice. *Ma. cōru* boiled rice, food, livelihood, brain, marrow, pith. *To. twi·r* cooked food. DED(S, N) 2360.

2898 *Kui sōju* (pl. *sōska*) sore, abscess, ulcer. *Kuwi* (D.) *hōyu* boil, sore. DEDS 465.

2899 *Ta. cōṇai* dark moisture-laden clouds, incessant downpour of rain, constant drizzle from clouds gathering on hilltops; *cōṇam* cloud; *cōṇā-māri* incessant rain. *Ka. sōne* a thin, light but long-continued rain, incessant drizzle, incessant rain. *Te. sōna* rain, drizzle, thin but long. DED 2361.

2900 *Manḍ. rū-* (-t-) to fall off (hair, leaves). ? *Kui srūva* (srūt-), *jrūva* (jrūt-) to be shed, be cast off, fall off (leaves, etc.). DEDS 472.

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2901 *Ta. ñaṇṭu*, *ñeṇṭu*, *naṇṭu*, *nalli*, *naḷir* crab, lobster. *Ma. ñaṇṭu*, *naṇṭu* crab. *Ko. nayl(ṇ)* id. *Ka. eṇḍrakāyi*, *esāḍi*, *ēḍi*, *nalli*, *lalli* id. *Koḍ. ñaṇḍi* id.; *ñāṇḍrikē* scorpion. *Tu. deñji*, (B-K.) *eḍeñji*, *deñji*, *jeñji* crab. *Kor.* (O.) *dengi* id. *Te. eṇḍri*, *eṇḍrika*, *eṇḍrakāya* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *eṇḍe*, (SR) *ende* id. *Nk. eṇḍe* id. *Pa. iṇḍi* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *irid* (pl. *irdil*) id.; (S.²) *eṇḍerke* id. (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *yēṭē*, (Mu. Ma. M. S. Ko.) *ēṭe* id. (*Voc.* 377); (Koya Su.) *ēṭe* id. *Konḍa rēto* id. DED(S, N) 2362.

2902 *Ta. ñamali*, *naviram* peacock. *Ka. naval*, *navil(u)*, *navila*, *navulu*, *nemali* id. *Tu. neyily*, (B-K. also) *navily* id. *Te. nammi*, *namili*, *nemali*, *nemili*, *nemmi*, *nemmili*, *nevili* id. *Kol.* (SR.) *namli*, (Kin.) *namli*, (W.) *lamni* (metathesis aided by contamination with *laṇḍor* peahen [< Mar.]) id. *Nk. namli*, *lamli* id. *Konḍa nam(b)il poṭi* peafowl. DED (N) 2363.

2903 *Ta. narampu* nerve, tendon, sinew, blood-vessel. *Ma. ñarampu*, *narampu* sinew, tendon, nerve, pulse; (Tiyya) *ñeravu* vein. *Ko. narb* muscle, sinew. *To. narb* muscle,

vein. *Ka. nara*, *naravu* sinew, tendon, nerve, vein, artery. *Tu. nara* vein, nerve, tendon; *narambu* sinew, nerve, pulse. *Te. ñaramu* vein, artery, nerve, tendon. *Kol.* (Kin.) *naram* vein. *Pa. nerub* (pl. *nerbul*) id. *Ga.* (P.) *narub* (pl. *narbul*) vein; (S.³) *naram* id., nerve (< *Te.*). *Go.* (S.) *naral* (pl. *-ku*), (Ko.) *naram* (pl. *narask*) id. (*Voc.* 1928). *Konḍa* (BB 1972) *naram* id. *Kui ḍrāmbu* tendon, sinew. *Kuwi* (S. Isr.) *naromi* nerve. *Kur. narī* pulse. *Malt. nāru* the veins. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7047, esp. forms with *-r* and the appropriate meaning; *Kur.* and *Malt.* are probably < IA. DED(S, N) 2364.

2904 *Ta. ñaral* (ñaralv-, ñaraṇr-) to sound, make noise; *ñeral* sound, noise; *naral* (naralv-, *nararṇr-*) to sound, make noise, creak, roar, low (as cows), caw, hum (as many voices), cry; *naralvu* sounding, roaring, high pitch, vibrating sound of a lute; *naralai* roaring, sea (as roaring); *nararṇu* (*nararṇi-*) to cause to sound, produce sound. *Ma. ñaraññuka*, *naraññuka* to grumble, groan; *ñarakkam*, *narakkam* moan, groan. *Ka. naraku* to groan, etc.; *naraṭu* grumbling; *naral*, *neraḷu* to groan,

moan; *caus.* naralisu, naraliṣu. *Koḍ.* nerak- (neraki-) to groan. *Tu.* narakuni, narkuni, naraluni, narluni, nerluni, naraluni to sigh, groan, moan, grumble; narakele, nargele a grumbler; naraṭuni to grumble. *Te.* naraga a drum. *Kur.* narya'ānā to hum, weep and sob loudly so as to attract attention. *Malt.* nire to groan; nirqe to growl, roar; nīre to sound, roar (as the wind). DED 2365.

2905 *Ta.* naḷi coldness, frigidity; naḷir (-v-, -nt-) to be cool, shake, tremble; *n.* cold, frigidity, coolness, ague, shivering fits, malaria; naḷukku (naḷukki-) to shake, tremble. *Ma.* nāḷuṇṇuka to shake from damp, fear; nāḷuppu, nāḷuppam dampness; naḷir a cold fit of fever. DED 2366.

2906 *Ta.* nāṅkuru, nāṅkūr earthworm; nāḷku-ppūci id., roundworm, tapeworm. *Ma.* nāṅṇūl, nāṅṇūl, nāṅṇūl, nāḷku pāmpu earthworm. ? *To.* i-gl id. *Ka.* (Bark.) nakkili-huḷa, (Hal.) nāṅjuli id. *Tu.* nakkuru, (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 13) nāḷkuḷu id. *Kor.* (M.) nakuḷu id. *Kol.* (Kin.) evari purre, (Pat., p. 39) ēvari purre, (SSTW) evur burrey id. *Pa.* nevaka id. *Ga.* (Oll.) navake, (S.²) navāke id. *Go.* (Tr.) narwānj, (Ph.) nārvānj, (G.) nervonj, (Ma.) nervunji id.; (SR.) nādvānj water worms (*Voc.* 1938). *Konḍa* nāvri earthworm, intestinal worm, threadworm. DED(S, N) 2367.

2907 *Ta.* nāṅcil, nāṅcil plough. *Ma.* nēṅṇōl, nēṅṇil plough-shaft. *Ko.* ne-lg plough. *Ka.* nēgal, nēgil, nēgila id. *Koḍ.* ne-ṅgi id. *Tu.* nāyeru id. *Kor.* (T.) nēveri id. *Te.* nāgali, nāgelu, nāgelu id. *Kol.* na-ṅgli, (Kin.) nāṅeli id. *Nk.* nāṅgar id. *Nk.* (Ch.) nāṅgar id. *Pa.* nāgil id. *Ga.* (Oll.) nāṅgal, (S.) nāṅgal id. *Go.* (W.) nāṅgēl, (A. SR.) nāṅgyal, (G. Mu. M. Ko.) nāṅgel, (Y.) nāṅgal, (Ma.) nāṅgili (pl. nāṅgisku) id. (*Voc.* 1956); (ASu.) nāynāl, (Koya Su.) nāṅēl, nāyṅēl id. *Konḍa* nāṅgel id. *Pe.* nāṅgel id. *Maṇḍ.* nēṅgel id. *Kui* nāṅgeli id. *Kuwi* (F.) nangelli ploughshare; (Isr.) nāṅgeli plough. / Cf. Skt. lāṅgala-, Pali naṅgala-plough; Mar. nāgar, H. nāgal, Beng. nāṅgal id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11006. DED(S, N) 2368.

2908 *Ta.* nāṇ string, cord, bow-string; nāṇ string, bowstring, woman's necklace containing the marriage badge, waist-string; nāṇi bow-string. *Ma.* nāṇ bow-string, other strings and cords. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) nūṇi rope. *To.* nō-ṇ twisted string, string of cane; nō-l- (nō-d-) to make rope of bark. *Ka.* nēṇ(u) cord, rope. *Tu.* nēṇa, nēṇu id., bow-string. *Te.* nānu a sort of necklace. *Go.* (Tr.) nōṇē (pl. -hk), (W. Ph.) nōne, (Ma.) nōne, nōṇe, nōṇde, (M. S.) nōṇde, (L.) nōṇe, (Ko.) nōṇe, (A. Y.) nōṇde rope; (S.) nōṭ- to twine (rope) (*Voc.* 2064); (ASu.) nōṇe rope, bow-string; nōṭ- to entwine. *Konḍa* nāsu (pl. nāsku) string, rope. *Kui* nōṇu, nōṇu, nōsu string, cord made from a forest climbing plant. *Kuwi* (P.) nōṇo rope. DED(S, N) 2369.

2909 *Ta.* nāṇal kaus, a large and coarse grass, *Saccharum spontaneum*; penreed grass, *S. arundinaceum*; bulrush (= kōrai); lalong grass, *Imperata arundinacea*. *Ma.* nāṇal, nāṇḷaṇa a reed. *Ka.* nāṇal, naḷḷu a kind of reed. *Go.* (M.) nānci *Bambusa arundinacea* (*Voc.* 1959). DED(S) 2370.

2910 *Ta.* nāyīru, nāyīru sun. *Ma.* nāyīru, nāyaru id.; nāru id. (in cpds.; e.g. paṭi nāru setting sun). *To.* nō-ṛ sun (only in songs and in a myth; otherwise pi-ṣ, s.v. 5517 *Ta.* vē); ne-ṛ id. (only in song-unit: ekaṛ ne-ṛ the sun at evening). *Ka.* nēsaṛ(u) sun. *Tu.* nesuru morning. *Malt.* nīru sunshine, heat. / Cf. Pkt. nesara- sun. DED(S, N) 2371.

2911 *Ta.* nārai pelican ibis, *Tantalus leucocephalus*; common crane, *Grus cinerea*; white stork, *Ciconia alba*; a small heron, *Ardeola leucoptera*. *Ma.* nāra, nāra *T. ibis*. *Tu.* nōrē a kind of crane; naraye a kind of crane. DED 2372.

2912 *Ta.* nāl (nāl-v-, nāl-ṛ-) to hang, decline, descend (as the sun); nāṛru (nāṛri-) to hang up, suspend; nāl (nāl-v-, nāl-ṛ-) to hang, swing, be suspended, hung up, hang oneself; nāṛru (nāṛri-) to hang, suspend, hang a person; nāṛci hanging. *Ma.* nāluka to hang, swing; nālī suspended; a hanging tendril of the pepper or betel vine, the common betel vine; ornament for a sword hilt; nēluka to hang as an ornament, be dejected; nēṛruka, nēttuka to let dangle (as a tassel); nēṛram, nēttam ornamental hangings. *Ko.* ne-n- (ne-nḍ-) to be stuck on high place (tree, cliff) and unable to move up or down. ? *To.* (Sak.) ne-ṇ cradle. *Ka.* nēl to be suspended, hang, swing, dangle; nēḷisu to suspend; nelahu network for suspending things; ēlu to hang, dangle; neṛal to hang down motionless or powerless, faint; nēre to hang down, be suspended; neṛi to suspend; (K.²) nēru to hang. *Koḍ.* ne-r- (ne-ruv-, ne-nd-) to hang (*intr.*); ne-t- (ne-ti-) id. (*tr.*); ne-le, ne-le ke-rī rope over which clothes are hung, pair of ropes with loops in which to hang gun or cradle (ke-rī rope). *Tu.* nēḷuni to hang, be suspended, swing, vibrate, hang on, stick; nēlike hanging, swinging; nēḷavuni to hang, suspend; nelpuni to be hung, suspended; nelpuḍuni to hang (*tr.*); nētāṭa hanging, swinging; nētāḍuni to be pendent, hang, swing; nēla, nēlaṅgu a hanging rope. DED(S) 2373.

2913 *Ta.* nālam earth, land. *Ma.* nālam id. *Te.* nēla id. *Kol.* e-l earth. *Nk.* ēl id. *Go.* (Tr.) nēli (*gen.* nēḍā, *pl.* nēlk), (W. Ph.) nēl, nēli, (S.) nēli, (Mand.) lēli field; (Mu.) nēl, nēli, (G. Ma. M.) nēl ground, earth; (Ko.) nēl land, flat land, ground, plain (*Voc.* 2056); (LuS.) nēlee ground, room, place. *Konḍa* (BB) nēle earth, ground. *Pe.* nēla ground; nēl hill-field. *Maṇḍ.* nēl id. *Kui* nēla, nēda a plot of high ground for cultivation; nēḍe ground. *Kuwi* (F.) nēla field (for ordinary cultivation); (S.) nēla field; (Isr.) ne'la field

(dry). *Kur.* *nāl* low fields, terraced fields. Cf. 3676 *Ta.* *nilam*. / Cf. *Skt.* *nāla*-field under cultivation (*Vaijayantī*; also *inscr.*, *IEG*, p. 211). DED(S, N) 2374.

2914 *Ta.* *nāval* jamoon plum, *Eugenia jambolana*; Arnott's mountain black plum, *E. arnottiana*; *navval*, *nalaval*, *nampu*, *nākai* jamoon plum. *Ma.* *nāval* *Syzygium jambolanum*. [*E. jambolana* Lam. = *S. jambolanum* DC.] DED 2375.

2915 *Ta.* *nāṛal*, *nāṛal* *n.* of various plants (*Cassia sophera*, *Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, *Cochlospermum gossypium*, *Crocus sativus*). *Ma.* *nāṛal* *Milnea montana*, *priyaṅgu*. *Ka.* *nēṛal*, *neṛal* a certain tree; *priyaṅgu*. DED 2376.

2916 *Ta.* *nāli*, *nāli*, *nēllai*, *nāmali* dog. ? *Kur.* *allā* id. ? *Malt.* *ale* id. ? Cf. 3650 *Ta.* *nāy*. DED 2377.

2917 *Ma.* *nāṛal*, *nēṛal* *Calyptanthus caryophyllifolia*. *Ko.* *ne-rl* *Eugenia arnottiana* (probably; see 2914). *Ka.* *nēṛal*, *nēṛalu*, *nērale*, *nērale*, *nēril*, *nēṛile*, *nīṛalu*, *nīṛlu* *Eugenia jambolana* Lam. or *C. caryophyllata* Swartz. *Koḍ.* (Cole) *nēru paṇṇu* newel fruit. *Tu.* *nērolu*, *nērolu* the newel fruit, *Syzygium jambolanum*. *Te.* *nēreḍu*, *nēreḍu* id. *Pa.* *nāḍi* (pl. *nāḍkul*) *E. jambolana*. *Ga.* (S.²) *nēṇḍu*, (S.³) *nēḍ māre* jambu. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) *nēṇḍi*, (M.) *nēṇḍi*, (Tr.) *lēṇḍi*, (A. Ch. Mu.) *lēṇḍi* *E. jambolana* (*Voc.* 2051). *Konḍa* *nerṭe maran* jamboō tree *Kui* *lōṇḍru* the jambu tree. [*E. jambolana* Lam. = *S. jambolanum* DC. = *C. jambolana* Willd. *E. caryophyllaea* Wight = *C. caryophyllata* Pers.] DED(S) 2378.

2918 *Ta.* *nāru* (*nāri*-) to emit smell, an odour; *nāru* (*nāri*-) to emit a sweet smell, give forth perfume, stink; smell (*tr.*); *nāṛal* stinking, stench; *nāṛam* smell, scent, odour, sense of smell, offensive smell, stench, toddy; *nāṇam* fragrant substance, musk, musk deer, civet, ungruents for the body, perfumed oil for bathing, scented hair-oil, fragrant powder; *naṛu* fragrant; *naṛumai* odour, perfume; *naṛa*, *naṛavam*, *naṛavu*, *naṛā*, *naṛai* odour, fragrance, honey, toddy, incense; *naṇavu*, *naṇai* toddy, honey. *Ma.* *nāruka* to yield a smell, stink; *nāṛam* smell, bad smell; *nāṛruka* to smell; *nāṛikka* to spread a smell; *naṛu* fragrance, odour; fragrant; *nannam* scent as of a dog, smell; *nannikka* to sniff; *nappu* scent, tracing a theft, etc. *Ko.* *na-r* (*na-ry*-) to smell bad; *na-rl* bad smell; *na-ṛm* (*obl. na-ṛt*-) smell (good or bad), scent of animal. *Ka.* *nāru* to yield a smell, smell, stink; *n.* smell; *nā* smell; *nāta*, *nātu*, *nānta* smell in general, a bad smell; *naṛu*, *naṛa* fragrance, odour, scent, smell. *Koḍ.* *na-r* (*na-ri*-) (something) smells; *na-ta* smell (usually bad smell); (Shanmugam) *nāt*-to make to smell. *Tu.* *nāduni* to smell, stink; (B-K. also) *nāru* to emit foul smell; *nāta* smell, odour, stink, stench. *Te.* *nettāvi* fragrance. *Pa.* *ned*- (*nett*-) to smell, stink. DED 2379.

2919 *Ta.* *nāru* (*nāri*-) to appear, arise; *nāru* (*nāri*-) to sprout, shoot forth, come into being, be born, appear, rise; *nāru* seedlings reared for transplantation, shoot, sprout; *nāṛru* seedlings reared for transplantation; *nāṛam* origin, appearance. *Ma.* *nāru* young plant fit for transplanting; *nāruka* to grow up. *Ko.* *na-t* seedlings reared for transplanting (paddy, tea, coffee, blue gum). *Ka.* (Gul.) *nātu* to sprout; *nāṭgi* a sprout. *Koḍ.* *nē-r* (*nē-ruv*, *nē-nd*-) (person or thing) rises up or comes to view, (plant) becomes tall, straighten oneself so as to become tall; *nē-t* (*nē-ti*-) to lift. *Tu.* *nēji* nursling, young plant of rice, etc. *Te.* *nāru* young sprouts or plants which are to be transplanted. *Go.* (S.) *nēr* rice-seedling (*Voc.* 2054); (ASu.) *nēṇḍ*- (plant) to take root. *Konḍa* *nēr*- (*-it*-) (a plant) to rise from the seed; *nāru* seedlings for transplantation. *Pe.* *nēz*- (*nēst*-) to sprout. *Manḍ.* *nēy*- id. *Kui* *nēja* (*nēji*-) to sprout up out of the ground, germinate and shoot up; *n.* sprouting. *Kuwi* (F.) *kūliṇa nēyā'u* paddy will not grow; *nēyinū* will grow; (S.) *nēyine* springs up; *nēini* upspringing; (Isr.) *ney*- (*-it*-) to sprout. DED(S, N) 2380.

2920 *Ta.* *nāṇru*, *nāṇru* time, day, at the time of; *nāṇrai* at the time of. *Ma.* *nāṇnu* day; *mini-nāṇnu*, *muni-nāṇnu* day before yesterday. *Koḍ.* *monia-ndi* id.; *ninna-ndi* yesterday (see 3758). *Te.* *nēḍu* today. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *nān* (*obl. nāt*-) day. *Go.* (A. Y. Tr. Ph. D. Mu. M. Ko.) *nēṇḍ* (Tr. Ph. *gen. nēṭā*), (G. Ma. S.) *nēṇḍu* today; (W.) *nēr* id.; (F-H.) *neṭal* from today; (Ko.) *nēṭke* for today (*Voc.* 2049); (Tr.) *nēṭi* a day (only as a suffix); (Ph.) *itwār-nēṭ* Sunday (*Voc.* 2048). *Konḍa* *nēṇru* today. *Pe.* *nēṇjeṇ*, *nēci* *bār* today; *nēcaṇ* from today; *nānj* day. *Manḍ.* *nēnj*(e) today. *Kui* *nēnju* id.; *ro-nisi*, (K.) *ro-nese* one day; *ri-nisi*, (K.) *ri-nese* two days. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ro nēcu* one day; (S.) *nācu* day; (F.) *ninjū*, (S. Su. Isr.) *ninju*, (P.) *nēnju* today. DED(S, N) 2381.

2921 *Ta.* *nāṇam*, *nāṇam* fat, flesh, serum; *nāṇa* (*-pp*-, *-nt*-/*-tt*-) to grow fat; *nāṇar* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to crowd, gather thick. *Ma.* *nāṇam* coagulated blood. ? *Ko.* *nāṇi-g* clear fat, lard, fat in belly of animal. *Ka.* *neṇa* fat, marrow. *Tu.* *nina* serum of the flesh, marrow of the bones. *Te.* (Tikkana; K.) *nenāḍu* bone marrow. DED 3037.

2922 *Ta.* *nimir* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to be straight, erect; *nimir* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to become erect, be straightened, stand upright, be outstretched, grow tall; *nimirttu* (*nimirtti*-) to straighten up, set upright (as a pot), straighten out, unfold; *nimiral* straightening out, becoming erect; *mūri-nimir* to stretch oneself as from laziness (*mūri*- shaking off laziness, laziness); *nēmīr* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to spread, extend. *Ma.* *niviruka*, *niruka* to rise, stand erect, revive; *nivirkka*, *nirkka* to erect, raise, unbend, straighten; *nivircca* straightness, height of body; *nivirttuka* to raise, erect, straighten, unfurl; *nivirttikka* to raise; *nivirppikka* to refresh; (Tiyya) *nūr*-

to straighten. *Ko. muniv-* (*munivd-*) to stretch and groan when one wakes. *Ka. nimir* to be stretched, become straight, stand up to one's full length, become erect, grow high, be lifted up, be unfurled, become extensive, spread; *nimirke* state of being stretched, etc.; *nimiru* to cause to be stretched, etc.; lengthen, lift up, raise, cause to spread or increase; *nigur(u)*, *nigaru* to be stretched forth, be extended, lengthen out to the full, spread, expand, become erect, raise oneself, take an upright position, rise, swell, become proud, strut; (*Tipt.*) *nigiru* to be extended; *nigurusu*, *nigarisu* to stretch forth, stretch out to its full length, etc.; *nigarike* state of being stretched or lengthened out; *nigul* to take an upright position, stand erect, expand, increase. *Tu. nimiruni* to become straight; *nigacuni* to stretch. *Te. nigudu*, *nivudu* to extend, stretch, spread, become erect, rise, increase, swell; *nigud(u)cu* to stretch, extend, make erect. *Pa. nikip-* (*nikit-*) to stretch out. *Konda nigri-* (*-t-*) (*body*) is stretched full length, become erect; *caus. nigris-*. *Malt. núde* to make straight. DED(S, N) 2382.

2923 *Ta. ñekir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to become loose, slip off as bangles, languish, faint, be tender-hearted, blossom, melt as wax, become thin, emaciated; *ñekiram*, *ñekiri* a tinkling anklet; *nekir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be injured, ruined, become loose, slip off as a garment, grow lean and weak, expand, blossom, become soft and mashy as over-boiled rice, lack cohesion as earth wet by rain, melt, relent as the heart in pity, exude, flow out (as tears from the eyes, milk from the breast), be reduced to powder, give way, yield as to the axe in cutting, forsake; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to make loose, relax, cause to expand or open as a blossom, separate, detach, crush, bruise, discharge as an arrow; *nekircci* loosening, slackening; tenderness of feeling; *nekiram*, *nekiri*, *nekilam* tinkling foot-rings; *neku* (*nekuv-*, *nekk-*) to become soft, relaxed, loosened, soaked and ready to break, melt, relent (as the heart), slip off, be ruined, scattered, broken, be ground well, macerated; *nekkal* that which is relaxed, overripe fruit, anything rotten or decayed; *nekku* being soaked as the ground after rain, relaxing, dissolving, being broken in pieces; *nukai* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to become lax, loose (as a garment), become soft (as the earth from rain); (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to relax, loosen, slacken, mitigate, soften. *To. nixy-* (*nixs-*) to move slightly on base (e.g. of someone sitting). *Tu. nuguruni* to loosen, slacken, make loose; *nugupuni* to loosen. *Te. (K.) neggu* to become weak, droop. *Kur. nedegnā* to fall off (of leaves and fruits), fall through rottenness; *refl.-pass. nedegnā* to dry up (of dew), evaporate. *Malt. nethge* to shake off (as fruit from a tree); *nethgre* to fall in showers (as fruit from a tree). DED(S) 2383.

2924 *Ta. ñekiri* firebrand, piece of wood used for kindling fire by friction, fire, fuel; *nekiri* fire; *nekiṭi* fire lighted to give warmth

or keep off wild beasts. *Te. negaḍi* large fire lighted for warmth in cold weather or to keep off wild beasts. DED 2384.

2925 *Ta. neṭṭu* stalk, peduncle. *Ma. ñeṭṭu*, *ñeṭṭi* footstalk of a leaf or fruit. DED 2385.

2926 *Ta. ñemi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to break, give way as under a weight; *ñemiṭu* (*ñemiṭi-*) to crush, press out with the hands, rub; *ñemir* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be crushed, compressed, be pressed out as pulp; break, snap off; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to press with the hands; snap, break off (*intr.*); *ñemuṅku* (*ñemuṅki-*) to yield to pressure, be pressed in, squeezed as ripe fruit, be compact, in close contact; *ñemukku* (*ñemukki-*) to press hard; *ñemukkam* yielding to pressure; *namuku* (*namuki-*) to yield under pressure; *namuṭṭu* (*namuṭṭi-*) to pinch; *nimiṭṭu* (*nimiṭṭi-*) to pinch (as in punishment), rub or crush between the hands; *nimiṭu* (*nimiṭi-*) to feel between the fingers; *nimiṇṭu* (*nimiṇṭi-*) to crush, squeeze between the hands as grain, pinch, nip off. *Ma. ñamuṇṭuka* to squeeze, knead (e.g. rice with curry as Brahmans do when eating); *ñeviṇṭuka* to bruise between the fingers, squeeze; *ñamuṇṇuka* to yield to pressure, sink, bulge. *Koḍ. ñavṇḍ-* (*ñavṇḍi-*) to squeeze. *Tu. naunṭuni* to pinch; *nauntu* squeezing, pinching, crushing; *naumpuni* to entangle. *Kuwi (F.) nabgali* to press down. DED 2386.

2927 *Ta. ñeri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to break, snap off, be crushed; *n.* cut or broken piece; *neri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be crushed, broken, smashed, be routed, arch, curve, bend; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to break to pieces, crush, press, squeeze, rub or crush with the hands as ears of corn, break the knuckles (as women in distress), crack (as the fingers), rout; *n.* crack, bruise, smash; *nerical* anything broken or cracked, corneal ulcer; *nerivu* cracking, pressing, crushing; variance, discord, disunion; *neruṅku* (*neruṅki-*) to be pressed, compressed, squeezed, be confined, narrow as a road or doorway, be vehement, prevail (as disease, famine, wild beasts, robbers), be urgent, be overwhelming, rebuke, be angry with; *nerukku* (*nerukki-*) to press hard, exert pressure upon, circumscribe, contract, squeeze, bruise, mash, oppress, persecute, distress, urge, importune, solicit earnestly (as a creditor), choke, smother, throttle, compel, force, coerce, attack, assail, assault, be frequent, persevere, rage, prevail (as famine), be severe (as epidemics), be abundant (as rain); *nerukku*, *nerukkam* narrowness, straitness, tightness, pressure of business, closeness of application, frequency, constancy, urgency, compulsion, restraint, coercion, distress, trouble, oppression, tyranny, harshness, severity (as of the times, the weather, an epidemic), close-fistedness; *nerukkaṭam* pressure; *nekku* (*nekki-*) to press, push; *n.* push, thrust; *nakaḷ* (*nakaḷv-*, *nakaṭ-*) to be crushed; *neruṭu* (*neruṭi-*) to roll in the hand, rub gently with the fingers; *n.* rubbing with the fingers; *nari* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to torture, torment;

(-pp-, -tt-) to torment, crush, perish; **narippu** being crushed; **narukku** (**narukki-**) to mash, crush or grind to pieces, kill, cut in pieces, mince (as vegetables), thump, hit with the knuckles; **n.** hitting with the knuckles; **naruhku** (**naruhki-**) to be mashed, crushed to pieces; **narumpu** (**narumpi-**) to gnash the teeth, cut into pieces. **Ma.** **ñeriyuka** to crack (as under a weight), crush, be smashed; **neriyuka** to be crushed; **ñerikka** to quash, smash; **ñericcal** crushing, etc.; **ñeruhhuka** to be pressed, thronged, straitened; **ñerukkam** straits, tightness, poverty; **ñerukkuka** to press, compress, constrain, threaten; **ñehhuka**, **ñahhuka** to become soft or mellow, malleable as gold, yield, sink; **ñapuhhuka** to be bulged, crushed; **ñapukkuka** to bulge, crush; **ñekkuka** to press, strangle, squeeze, crush. **Ko.** **nerk-** (**nerky-**) to rub between the hands, twirl; **nag-** (**nagy-**) to become dented, slightly hollowed; **nagc-** (**nagc-**) to dent; **nak** fine flour. **To.** **ni-šf-** (**ni-št-**) to become bruised. **Ka.** **naggu** to become bruised (as a metal vessel); **n.** a bruise in metal vessels; **naggisu** to cause to get bruised; **nekku** to be depressed, sink; **neggu**, **neggu** to be curved or bent inward, sink in, sink, disappear, get a bruise, be bruised; crush, smash; **naraku**, **naruku** to bruise, contriturate; **Koḍ.** **neri-** (**neriv-**, **neriñj-**) to become twisted around in an entangled fashion (creeper on legs, python around goat), (cloth) is wrung out; (**nerip-**, **neric-**) to wring (cloth, fowl's neck); (**Kar.**) **nekk-** (**-i-**) to press. **Tu.** **ñahhū**, **ñakku** crushing, bruising into a jelly or mass; **narguni** to be bruised, crushed, be close (as a cluster of fruits); **nargāvuni** to bruise, crush; **nargāṭa** bruising; **naraguduni** to bruise, crush, torment; **narunuru** bruised; ? **niñgalu**, **niñgoḷu** broken rice, grit. **Te.** **nerumu** to rub or grind with force or pressure so as to produce partly the effect of rolling or displacing the particles; ? **neccu** rice flour, small rice grits (or with 3782); ? (**K.**) **naggu** to be powdered; ? **neriya**, **neṛe**, **nerriya**, **neṛe** crack, slit, split, hole or crack in the ground. **Nk.** (**Ch.**) **iṅg-iṅ-** to grind on a stone slab. **Pa.** **neng-** to grind; **nengga** that which has been ground. **Ga.** (**Oll.**) **neng-** to grind; (**S.**) **neng-** to rub, grind. ? **Go.** (**Tr. Ph.**) **nāṭ** crack in a pot (**Voc.** 1967). **Konḍa** **nek-** (**-t-**) to push, push out, kick off. DED(S, N) 2387.

2928 **Ta.** **neruñcil**, **neruñci** cow's thorn, *Tribulus terrestris*; **akkilu** *Tribulum* plant (**lex**). **Ma.** **ñeruññil** *T. terrestris*. **Ko.** **neg** *Carduus pycnocephalus*, a kind of thistle. **To.** **nex** id. **Ka.** **nerigilu**, **neggil(u)**, **neggali**, **neggalu**, **neggulu**, **naggilu** the small caltrops, *T. terrestris* or *lanuginosus*. **Tu.** **nēgily** id. DED(S) 2388, DED 3095 (consolidation communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam).

2929 **Ta.** **neruppu** fire. **Ma.** **ñerippu**, **nerippu** id.; **ñeri** heat, burning, pungency (**Gt. s.v.** **eri**). **Ko.** **nep** live coal. **To.** **nep** id. **Te.** **nippu**, **nippuka** fire. **Kol.** (**Kin.**) **nipp-** to kindle; **nipka** small piece of fire. **Nk.** **nipka** burning coal. **Pa.** **nir-** to blaze; **nirkip-** (**nirkit-**) to

kindle. **Ga.** (**S.**) **nirik-**, (**S.²**) **niruk-** to light a lamp. **Go.** (**Tr.**) **nirwānā** to burn (**intr.**); **caus.** **nirustānā** (**Voc.** 1991). **Kui** **drē** ignition, a flare; **drē inba** to be ignited, flare; **drēna** with a flare. **Kur.** **niyūr** embers, live coals, wood glowing with fire, brand. **Malt.** **nare** flame; **narge** to rise up in flames; **nargtre** to blow up a fire, reproach severely. **Cf.** 811 **Ta.** **eri.** DED(S) 2389.

2930 **Ta.** **ñeli** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to rub one stick on another for producing fire by friction, rub, grate (as bamboos); **n.** grating bamboo; **ñeli-kōl** piece of wood for producing fire by friction. **Ko.** **neyj** firesticks. **To.** **niṣf-** (**niṣθ-**) to make fire by twirling firesticks; **niṣy** firesticks; **niṣ koṇ** hole in fireboard in which stick is twirled to make fire; **niṣ kwi-l** firesticks used at ti. dairy. DED 2390.

2931 **Ta.** **ñel** (**ñelv-**, **ñeñt-**) to become hollow; **ñellal** hole, hollow, pit, depression; **ñeli**, **neli** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to be hollow, be dented, bent out of shape as vessels. **Ka.** **nallu** a nallah or depression in the ground; **noḷale** (**moḷale**) a shell or tube; (**Hav.**) **ñali** to dimple; **n.** a dimple. **Tu.** **nali** dent, dimple as of a metallic vessel; **nalipuni** to indent, bruise; **naliyuni** to be indented, dimpled as a metallic vessel; **nalligē**, **nallē**, **nallyē** a hollow; **n^o** **būruni** to be dimpled, depressed; (**B-K.**) **alyūṅgu**, **alyūṅgu** to be soft, get a dent as a metallic vessel. DED 2391.

2932 **Ta.** **ñel** (**ñelv-**, **ñeñt-**) to sound; **ñellal** sounding; **ñelir** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to sound in a high pitch; **n.** gentle vibrant sound, sound; **nelir** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to make noise; **n.** voice at high pitch. **Ma.** **ñellu** imit, sound of crash, burst. **To.** **niḷf-** (**niḷt-**) to whistle; **n.** act of whistling. **Ka.** **nellu** to groan, moan; **neṇil**, **niṇi** a sound imitating that of breaking. DED 2392.

2933 **Ta.** **neli** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to crawl, wriggle, writhe, bend, roll in; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to cause to bend, twist, wriggle or distort the body in walking, commonly in affectation; **nelippu** affected gesture of the body, as of a vain person; **neliyal** crookedness, deformity; **nelivu** crawling, writhing; (**Koll.**) **neñt-** to wriggle. **Ma.** **ñeliyuka** to stretch oneself, strut, walk affectedly, proudly; **ñelivu** overbearance; **ñelikka** to bend the body backwards. **To.** **nōlg** crookedness (of stick). **Ka.** **nali** to grow bent or curved, bow, bend. DED 2393.

2934 **Ta.** **neri** way, road, path; religion, precept, rule, principle, path of virtue, righteousness, style of poetic composition, order, row, series, line, lineage, method, means; **ñerimai** rule, rectitude, honesty; usage, literary usage. **Ma.** **ñeri** way; **neri** straight path, rectitude; **nerivu** proper road, equity. **Ka.** **ñeri**, **niṇi** orderly arrangement, beauty, fineness, elegance; **niṇi**, **niṇu** to be properly arranged or prepared, be ready; **niṇate**, **niṇate** properness, beauty, charm, prettiness, elegance; **niṇisu** to arrange, adjust,

prepare; *n.* arrangement, display; **nirige**, **niruge** arrangement, properness; **nīra** a fine, handsome man, beau; *fem.* **nīre**. *Te.* **neri** beauty, custom, justice, propriety, order, arrangement. DED 2394.

2935 *Ta.* **neri** (-v-, -nt-) to be wavy, curly (as the hair of a person); (-pp-, -tt-) to contract (as the brows in anger), curl in ringlets (as hair); *n.* bend, curve, turning of the road, curliness of hair; **nerippu** knitting of the brows. *Ma.* **ñeri** fold, tuck; **ñeriyuka** to tuck or fold a cloth, esp. as for idols; wrinkle, frown; **nerivu** folded front of a Musulman's gown. *To.* **neri** sari worn by goddesses and nymphs. *Ka.* **neri**, **niri**, **nerige**, **nirige**, **narige**, **nerē**, **nirige** foldings, folds of a garment, as of a dōtra or sīre, to be tucked into the waistband in front, plaits or folds made by drawing a thread through cloth, gathers. *Tu.* **neri**, **nerige** a fold or gather in clothes, wrinkle, crease. *Te.* **neri** the longitudinal folds of the lower cloth worn round the loins, hair, tresses, ringlets or curls of hair, crookedness, curvedness; crooked, curved; **neri** crookedness; **nerika** petticoat. /Cf. *Mar.* **niri** a fold or plait of the dhotar. DED(S, N) 2395.

2936 *Ta.* **noṭi** crack or snap as of the thumb and middle finger, instant as the time measure of the snap of the finger; (-pp-, -tt-) to snap with the thumb and middle finger; **noṭippu** instant, moment; **noṭṭai** smack as a sign of keen relish or anticipation; **neṭṭi**, **neṭṭai** cracking of the finger joints; **neṭa-neṭ-ənal** onom. expr. signifying a crash-

ing noise, as of a falling tree. *Ma.* **ñoṭi** snap of fingers; **ñoṭṭa** cracking the joints of the fingers; **noṭi** a snap with the thumb and middle finger, a moment; **noṭikka** to fillip, snap with the fingers; **noṭippu** fillipping; **noṭṭa** the cracking noise of the finger joints, smacking the lips, pressing a vesicle; **ñeṭa** sound of falling, crashing trees; **ñeṭṭuka** to crash, burst. *Ko.* **noṭ** sound of clicking the tongue; **noṭ in-** (id-) to click the tongue; **noṭva-yṇ** man who stutters and splutters when he talks; *fem.* **noṭva-c**; **nocarc-** (nocarc-) to click the tongue in disapproval or grief. *Ka.* **naṭike**, **naṭaku**, **naṭige**, **naṭuku**, **naṭṭu**, **neṭike**, **neṭṭu** the cracking noise of the finger and other joints; **naṭakkane** onom. of cracking or breaking; **naṭ**, **naṭa** sound of cracking the finger joints, that of a falling branch; **loṭṭe** a smack or cluck with the tongue; (Hav.) **neṭṭi** sound produced by pulling knuckles. *Tu.* **naṭanaṭa** with a crackling noise; **naṭuku** cracking the fingers; **neṭṭi**, **luṭuka** cracking the fingers; (B-K.) **neṭṭi** making a cracking noise by pulling the knuckles. *Te.* **neṭika** a knuckle, cracking or snapping the knuckles. DED(S) 2396.

2937 *Ma.* **ñōḷa** saliva; **nōḷa** slaver; glutinous fluid in fish, fruit, snails, etc. ? *To.* **we-ḷ** saliva. *Ka.* **lōḷa**, **lōḷi**, **lōḷu**, **lōḷe**, **logaḍi**, **lodaḍi**, **loḍaḷi**, **loḍaḷe**, **lodle**, **lōyi** saliva, slaver, tenacious mucus, phlegm; (Bark.) **nōḷi** sticky (juice). *Tu.* **nōṇe** saliva, spittle; **nōḷi** anything sticky, gummy, glutinous, viscous; saliva; **udalē** saliva, spittle. ? *Te.* **nocciḷu** saliva, spittle. /Cf. *Skt.* **lālā-** saliva, spittle, slobber; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11027. DED(S) 2397.

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2938 *Ta.* **ṭakkiyam**, **ṭakkayam**, **iṭakkiyam** flag, swallow-tail banner, standard hoisted on a car. *Ka.* **ṭakke**, **ṭekke**, **ṭekkeya**, **ṭhekke** banner, standard. *Te.* **ṭekkemu**, **ṭekkiyamu** flag, banner. DED 2398.

2939 *Te.* **daggu**, (K. also) **ḍaggu** to cough; *n.* a cough. *Koḷ.* **dag-** (dakt-), (SR.) **ḍag-** to cough; (Kin.) **ḍag** a cough. *Nk.* **ḍhag-** to cough. *Go.* (M.) **ḍagānā** id.; (Ko.) **ḍag(u)** coughing, hawking (*Voc.* 1542). DED 2399.

2940 *Ma.* **ṭaṅkam** mace. *Ka.* **ṭaṅke**, **ḍaṅke**, **ḍaṅgi**, **ḍaṅge** staff, cudgel, etc. DED 2400.

2941 *Te.* **ṭeṅka** the stone of the mango and other similar fruits (M. Kandappa Chetty). *Pa.* **ṭakka** pip. *Go.* (Ko.) **ṭek(k)a** seed of mango (*Voc.* 1511). *Kui* **ṭahi** stone of the mango fruit. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **ṭāku** id.; kidney. DEDS(N) 473.

2942 *Pe.* **ḍanj-** (ḍanc-) to stick, adhere. *Manḍ.* **ḍenj-** id. Cf. 96 *Ta.* **aṭṭu**. DEDS 473A.

2943 *Kur.* **ṭaṭṭā** mango. *Malt.* **ṭaṭge**, (Das) **ṭaṭge** id. DED 2401.

2944 *Ta.* **ṭaṇṇ-ənal** onom. expr. signifying the sound of a bell. *Ka.* **ṭaṇ**, **ṭaṇa** sound of a gong being struck, of a metal vessel falling and striking hard things; **ḍhaṇa**, **ḍhaṇal**, **ḍaṇ**, **ḍaṇa**, **ḍaṇal**, **ḍaṇ-ḍaṇā-ḍaṇa** a sound to imitate that emitted by a gong when struck. *Tu.* **ṭaṇṭaṇu** a noise made in sounding a brass vessel, etc., with the knuckles, the striking of a clock; **ḍaṇḍaṇu** sound of a gong; **ḍaṇa-ḍaṇa** sound of a large bell; **ḍaṇaḷu** sound of a bell. /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 25, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5494, *ṭhan-. DED 2402.

2945 *Ka.* **ḍaṇḍaṇ** sound of the drum called ḍavane. *Tu.* **ḍaṇḍaṇu** sound of a large drum. ? Cf. *Ta.* **ṭaṇṇumai** a kind of drum. DED 2403.

2946 *Pa.* **ṭaṇḍi** small pot, cup. *Go.* (G.) **ṭaṇḍi** earthen pot of medium size (*Voc.* 1477). *Pe.* **ṭaṇḍi** pot. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **tāṇḍi** id. Cf. 3027 *Ta.* **ṭaṭā**. DEDS 474.

2947 *Ta.* **ṭapār-ənal** onom. expr. signifying cracking sound; **ṭapir-ənal** onom. expr.

signifying the sound produced in firing a gun; **ṭapa-ṭav-eṇal** onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum. *Ko.* ḍaba-r in- (id-) to make noise as of gun shooting or bamboo joints exploding in fire; ḍab ḍab in- (id-) to make noise of the big flat drum (tabaṭk); ḍab ḍob in- (id-) to make noise of gun shooting. *Ka.* ḍabbu sound emitted by a hollow box, a sort of tabor, etc., when struck. *Te.* ḍabbu noise of a drum. DED 2404.

2948 *Kol.* ṭapor wooden cattle-bell. *Nk.* ṭapar, ṭapar cow-bell. *Nk. (Ch.)* ṭapru wooden cow-bell. *Go.* (Haig) ṭapur, ṭapri, (Ph.) ṭapar, ṭapur id. (*Voc.* 1487). *Koṇḍa* ṭompo id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ṭōṇpa cow's bell. / Cf. Skt. tarpara- bell hanging down from the throat of cattle. DED(S) 2405.

2949 (a) *Ta.* ṭama-ṭamav-eṇal onom. expr. signifying the sound of a drum. *Ko.* ḍam ḍam in- (id-), ḍam ḍum in- (id-) to make sound of drum being beaten. *Ka.* ḍama sound of certain drums; ḍamaḍam tomtom! (the sound of certain drums). *Tu.* ḍamḍam the noise of a drum. *Te.* ṭamaṭama a drum, tomtom. / Cf. Skt. ḍam- to sound (as a drum).

(b) *Ta.* iṭamāṇam double drum carried on the back of an animal; ṭamāyi kettle-drum mounted on an ox; ṭamāram, ṭamāṇam, ṭammāram, ṭammāṇam a kind of drum. *Ma.* ṭamānam, ḍhamānam kettle-drums beaten before princes. *Ka.* ḍamāra, ḍamāṇa a pair of kettle-drums. *Tu.* ḍamāra, ḍamāṇa a kettle-drum. *Te.* ḍamāramu, ḍamāyi id. / Cf. Skt. ḍamaru- a kind of drum; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5531. DED 2406.

2950 *Go.* (Mu.) ḍay-, (W.) daiyānā to flee; *caus.* (Mu.) ḍayh- (*Voc.* 1553). *Kuwi* (P.) ḍeh- (-it-) to flee. DEDS 475.

2951 *Kol.* (Haig) ṭavā blue jay. *Pa.* ṭevval roller or blue jay (Halbi ṭevāsā). *Go.* tawwē id.; (SR.) ṭave sp. bird (*Voc.* 1482); (LuS.) touwē blue jay. *Kur.* ṭa'ō name of a bird of blue plumage, (Hahn) blue jay. DED(S) 2407.

2952 *Kur.* ṭāṭnā (ṭaṭṭyas) to lick, kiss; ṭaṭṭ-ērṇā to taste. *Malt.* ṭāṭe to lick; ṭaṭere to taste. DED 2408.

2953 *Go.* (Ko.) ṭikir waist (*Voc.* 1493). *Kui* (Mah., p. 57) ṭikuṛ buttock. *Kuwi* (Su.) ṭik'uri, (Ṭ.) ṭikupri, (Mah.) ṭikuṇ(i), (Isr.) ṭik'uri id. ? *Kol.* (Haig) tikānē waist. DEDS (N) 476 (*Go.* and *Kol.* from Kamaleswaran).

2954 *Go.* (Mu.) ṭingō dancing-bells (*Voc.* 1494). *Pe.* ṭingo cow-bell. ? *Kui* ṭini a bell.

2955 *Pe.* ḍriṅ(g)- (ḍriṅt-) to be broken; ḍrik- (-t-) to break. *Mand.* ḍriṅg- to be broken; ḍrik- to break. ? *Kui* ḍipka (< ḍik-p-; ḍikt-) to kill, slay, murder; *n.* murder. *Kuwi* (P.) ḍiṅg- (-it-), (F.) diali to be broken; (Su.) ḍik- (-h-), (F.) dikhali, (S.) dikk'nai to break. ? Cf. 432 *Ta.* iṭa or 443 *Ta.* iṭu. DEDS 477.

2956 *Kol.* ṭiṭor, (P.) ṭiṭor, (SR.) ṭumṭor, ṭumṭor, (Kin.) ṭunṭor scorpion. *Nk.* ṭiṭor, kiṭor id. *Nk. (Ch.)* ṭiṭto, ciṭu, ciṭukli id. ?

Go. (Mu.) kiṭkar, ēṭe kiṭkar, ēṭe kikkar, ēṭe kihkar, ēṭokar id. (ēṭe crab; *Voc.* 378, 692). DED(S) 2409.

2957 *Kur.* ṭiṭnā (ṭiḍḍas) to let fall, drop, make fall. *Malt.* ṭiḍe to vanquish, fell a tree. ? *Pa.* ṭiṇḍp- (ṭiṇḍt-) to throw. DED(S) 2410.

2958 *Koṇḍa* ḍipa a water-container made of bottle gourd. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ḍimbu (*pl.* ḍipka) gourd; (Mah.) ḍimbu gourd vessel.

2959 *Mand.* ṭilka squirrel. *Kuwi* (Su.) ṭilli, (F.) tilli, (Mah.) ṭili orli id. DEDS 478.

2960 *Pe.* ḍi- (-t-) (flower) to bloom, (person) to wear flower. *Mand.* ḍi- (-it-) (flower) to bloom. DEDS 479.

2961 *Pe.* ḍiba- (-t-) (fire) to crackle. *Mand.* ḍiba- (fire) to spark out. DEDS 480.

2962 *Go.* (Tr.) tūndām the bar of wood which secures a screen door at night (*Voc.* 1769). *Kui* ṭunḍa (ṭunḍi-) to shut, close, stop up; *n.* act of shutting; *pl.* action ṭuṭka (ṭuṭki-); (Mah., p. 235) ṭonḍ- = ṭunḍa. *Kuwi* (S.) tūṇḍinai to close; ḍundinai to shut; ḍundinai to latch; talomi ḍundinai to lock; thundamu bolt; (Su. P.) sunḍ- (-it-) to shut; (F.) sūṇḍali to close, shut; (Mah.) sūṇḍ- to close; (Ṭ.) suṭ- to shut (door), block up hole. DEDS(N) 481.

2963 *Pa.* ḍūḍi bud. *Ga.* (P.) ḍunḍi id. *Go.* (Mu.) ḍinḍa, ḍonda id. (*Voc.* 1565). *Koṇḍa* ḍunḍa bud (of flower or fruit). *Pe.* ḍunḍi bud. / Cf. Halbi ḍhūḍi id. DEDS 482.

2964 *Kui* ṭupa short, dwarfish; ṭupagaṭanju a short man or boy, dwarf; *fem.* ṭupagaṭari; ṭupri short; ṭupura a short man or boy; *fem.* ṭupuri. *Kuwi* (F.) tūpla short; tūpla kiali to shorten; (S.) tubla short; tupla dwarf. DEDS 483.

2965 *Te.* dummu bone. *Koṇḍa* ḍumu id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ḍumu bone (large). DEDS 484.

2966 *Go.* (SR.) ḍumal bare-headed (*Voc.* 1572). *Koṇḍa* ḍumḍa naked. *Pe.* ḍumḍa id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ḍumḍa having only loincloth. DEDS(N) 485.

2967 *Kui* ṭuṭu (*pl.* ṭuṭka) stomach, abdomen, belly, seat of understanding. *Kuwi* (Ṭ. Isr.) ṭuṭi stomach; (F.) tūḍri pregnant; tūḍri aiyali to be pregnant; (Ṭ.) ṭuḍri ā- id. DEDS 486.

2968 *Kur.* ṭūṭnā (ṭuḍḍyas) to mark with dots, streaks, etc. *Malt.* ṭuḍe to smear, paint. DED 2411.

2969 *Kui* ḍunḍu, ḍunḍuri a large black ant. *Kuwi* (F.) dondori, (Mah.) ḍunḍunu orlā ant (black); (Isr.) donḍo'ori big black ant; (S.) donḍodi ant. DEDS 487.

2970 *Te.* ḍekka hoof. *Nk.* ḍekka id. *Ga.* (S.²) ḍekka id. *Koṇḍa* ḍeka id. *Kuwi* (F.) ḍekka id. DED(S) 2412.

2971 *Ka. diñku* a jump, leap, skipping about in frolic, gambol. *Go.* (Mu.) *ḍev-*, (SR. G. Ma. Pat. S.) *ḍey-*, (Tr.) *ḍai-*, (Y.) *ḍhay-*, (W. Ph.) *ḍahk-*, (M.) *ḍehk-*, (L.) *dehek-* to jump (*Voc.* 1584). *Kui dega* (*degi-*) to run, jump, leap; *n.* running, jumping, jump, leap; *detka* (*detki-*) to jump; *n.* a jump. *Kuwi* (F.) *devali* to bound, jump; (S.) *ḍēwinai* to leap; (Su.) *ḍēv-* (*-it-*) to jump; (Isr.) *ḍēv-/ḍēm-* (*-it-*) id. *Kur. ḍegnā* to leap, jump. / Cf. Pkt. *ḍev-* to jump. There is some connection with items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5534, *ḍáyate*; cf. esp. Or. *ḍeibā* to jump. DED(S) 2803.

2972 *Kui ḍēti* waist. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *ḍēdeli*, (F.) *tidelli*, (S.) *ḍēdeli* id. DEDS 488.

2973 *Kur. ḥeph-ḥephmā* to contract and dilate alternately (as a worm in its progress), go up and down in quick succession (as the shoulder-stick of native carriers). *Malt. ḥeptre* to flap the wings. DED 2413.

2974 *Kol.* (Kin.) *ḍepla* sod. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ḍepla*, (F.) *dopla* clod; (D.) *ḍema* sod. ? Cf. 432 *Ta. iṭappu, iṭavaṇ* clod of earth. DEDS 489.

2975 *Kui* (Mah., p. 131) *ḍerengā* weaver. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *ḍe'rā* id. DEDS 490.

2976 *Ka. ḍokke* the body. *Tu.* (BRR) *dokkē* id. *Te. ḍokka* skeleton, belly. *Nk.* (Ch.) *ḍokka* bone; *ciparta ḍokka* rib. *Go.* (Ko.) *ḍokka* belly (*Voc.* 1596). *Pe. nenja-ḍaki* chest. *Kui ḍaki* breastbone, chest. *Kuwi* (F.) *dökkū* skeleton; (Su.) *hīpa-ḍaki*, (P.) *sīpa-ḍaki* chest. DED(S) 2414.

2977 *Kol.* (Kin.) *ḍokke* lizard. *Pa. ḍokka* id. *Ga.* (S.³) *dokode* a kind of lizard. *Go. ḍokke* (A. W. Ph.) sp. lizard, (Mu. Ma.) garden lizard; (M.) *ḍoke* lizard; (Tr.) *dokkē* a small lizard (*Voc.* 1597); (Tr.) *pidri-ḍokkē* the house-lizard (*Voc.* 2227); (Tr.) *ḍoggāl* chameleon (*Voc.* 1600). *Konḍa ḍōki* lizard. *Kui ḍoi* chameleon. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *ḍru'i* sp. lizard; (S.) *droi*, (Mah.) *ḍorgi*, (T.) *ḍrogi* chameleon; (Isr.) *ḍrōgi* lizard. ? Cf. 3289 *Kur. tuska*. DED(S) 2415, DEDS 491.

2978 *Kol. tokre* shell. *Go.* (A.) *ḥokre* shell of egg (*Voc.* 1519). Cf. 2989 *Te. ḍokka*. DEDS 492.

2979 *Kol.* (SR. Kin.) *ḍogor* (Kin. *pl. ḍogoḍl*) back. *Go.* (Mu.) *ḍogor* *peṛeka* backbone (*Voc.* 1599). ? *Kui ḥōkoli* rear part of the cranium, base of the skull. (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 42.

2980 *Ka. toñka* the hip and loins, waist. *Tu. toñka* loins, hip. DEDS 493.

2981 *Te. ḍoñka* footpath. *Nk. ḍong* way, road. ? Cf. *Ta. iṭaṇkar* narrow path. DED 2416.

2982 *Ta. toñkan* robber, thief; *fem. toñki*. *Ma. toññan* impudent, a rogue, worthless. *Te. ḍoñga, doñga* false, deceitful, secret, furtive; thief, knave, swindler; *doñgu*, (K. also) *ḍoñgu* to be hidden or concealed,

abscond; *doñgilu, doñgilincu* to steal. *Kol. ḍongli* secret, a secret act; *ḍongli goṭṭi* a secret; *ḍonga* thief; *ḍongrip-* (*ḍongript-*) to steal. *Nk. ḍonga* thief; *ḍonglip-* to steal. *Nk.* (Ch.) *ḍongak* (*pl. -er*) thief. *Pa. ḍong-* to steal; *ḍongal* thief. *Ga.* (S.²) *ḍonga* id. *Go.* (M.) *doñga* id.; *doñgānā* to steal; (Ko.) *ḍonga, ḍongal* (*pl. ḍongalor*) thief; *ḍong-* to steal (*Voc.* 1603). *Konḍa ḍoṇa, ḍoṇari* thief. *Kuwi* (F.) *doṇa*, (S.) *donga*, (Su.) *ḍoṇa, ḍoṇesi*, (Isr.) *ḍoña* id. Cf. 3541 *Ka. dōcu*; ? cf. 954 *Ta. oṭuñku*. DED(S) 2417.

2983 *Kol. tonge* knee. *Nk. toṇge* id. *Nk.* (Ch.) *toṇgre* elbow, knee. *Go.* (A.) *toṇgra*, (L.) *toṇgrā* knee; (A.) *toṇgi* elbow (*Voc.* 1522). ? Cf. 2054(a) *Ta. koṭu*. DED(S) 2419.

2984 *Go.* (Mu.) *ṭodra* neck (*Voc.* 1528). *Pe. toṭra* id. *Mand. ḍuṭra* id. *Kuwi* (Kar.) *toṭro*, (S.) *tōtro*, (Isr.) *ṭōṭra* throat (lower). Cf. 3498 *Ta. toṇṭai*. DEDS 494.

2985 *Kol.* (SR.) *ḍondyā* water-snake. *Go.* (Ma.) *ḍonḍul(i)*, (Tr.) *dhōndī* id. (*Voc.* 1612). / Prob. < IA; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6411, *duṇḍubha-*, etc. DEN 43.

2986 *Ka. ḍoppe, doppe* cup or dish of leaves. *Te. ḍoppa, doppa* cup formed of leaf or leaves. *Kol.* (SR.) *ḍompā*, (Kin.) *ḍompa* leaf-cup. *Nk. ḍoppa* id. *Pa. ḍoppa* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *ḍoppō* a small leaf-cup. DED 2420.

2987 *Pa. toṇyela* stringed instrument for music. *Go.* (Mu.) *toṇyli* id. (*Voc.* 1533). *Konḍa toyla* id. *Pe. toṇyela* id. DEDS 495.

2988 *Te. ḍollu* to fall; *ḍolligillu* to fall or tumble over; *ḍullu* to fall off; *ḍul(u)cu*, (K. also) *ḍulupu* to cause to fall; ? *ḍuḍu* to fall off, come off, drop, give way, fail. *Kol. ḍol-* (*ḍolt-*) to lie down, be felled; *ḍolp-* (*ḍolopt-*) to fell (trees), pull down (wall). *Go.* (Ma. M. Ko.) *ḍol-* to die; (L.) *dolanā* to perish, be destroyed (*Voc.* 1616). *Kui ḍōpa* (*ḍōt-*) to lie down, recline, sleep; *n.* act of lying down, sleep. *Kuwi* (S.) *ḍūlinai* to sleep; (Su.) *ḍul-* (*-it-*) (hair, leaves) to fall; (S.) *ḍulh-* to shake off; (D.) *ḍō-* (*-t-*) to sleep. DED(S) 2421.

2989 *Te. ḍokka* hard covering of a nut, etc., shell. *Pa.* (S.) *ḍōki* tortoise shell. *Go.* (Ko.) *ḍōk* shell (of tortoise, egg) (*Voc.* 1620). *Kui ḍāki* shell (of tortoise, coconut, egg). Cf. 2978 *Kol. tokre*. DEDS 496 (DBIA 184).

2990 *Ta. toñku* hole or hollow in a tree or wall. *Ma. tōkkuka* to bore a hole into vessel or fruit containing a liquid. *Ka. ḍoge, doge* to make a hole (with the hand, a crow, the nails or claws); *ḍogaru, ḍōru, dogaru, ḍōru* hollow, hole in a wall, in a tree, in the ground; *dōkari* instrument for grubbing up grass. *Tu. ḍoguni* to grub up grass. *Te. ḍōku*, (K. also) *ḍōku* to dig slightly so as to loosen the soil for weeding, pare the ground cutting up the turf; *ḍoñgu* hollow in a tree. *Ga.* (Oll.) *ṭōk* inner part of an anthill. *Konḍa* (BB, 1972) *doga*

hole in tree. *Kui* ūki nest of a white anthill. DED(S) 2423.

2991 *Ka*. dōme mosquito, gnat. *Te*. dōma id. *Kol*. dō-me mosquito; (SR.) dōme blind bee. *Konḍa* dōma mosquito. DED(S) 2424.

2992 *Pe*. ūrak- (-t-) to beat, strike. *Manḍ*.

ūrak- (-t-) id. DEDS 497.

2993 *Pe*. ūrānji a species of ant. *Kuwi* (Ū.) ūrānjuli id.; (Isr.) ūranji large ant. DEDS 498.

2994 *Pe*. ūrok- (-t-) to take (child) in lap. *Manḍ*. ūrung- id. DEDS 499.

T, D

2995 *Ta*. takaṭu quality of being thin and flat (as a plate of metal), metal plate, leaf blade, outer petal, layer of earth. *Ma*. takaṭu, takiṭu thin metal plate, spangle; takiṭa copper leaf written over and worn as amulet. *Ka*. tagaḍu metal beaten into a plate, flat piece or sheet of metal. *Tu*. tagaḍu thin metal plate. *Te*. tagaḍu plate, sheet, leaf or foil, of metal. /Cf. Mar. takaṭ, takṭe metal beaten into a plate or leaf. DED 2425.

2996 *Kurub*. (LSB 1.12) tokki bedbug. *Ko*. ce-ḷ id. *To*. tixiṇy id. *Ka*. tagaṇi, tagane, taguṇe, tiguṇe, tiguṇe id.; (Hav.) savaṇe id. *Tu*. tagulē, cagulē id. *Kor*. (M.) cavṇa id. DED(S, N) 2426.

2997 *Ta*. taka-tak-eṇal, taka-takav-eṇal onom. expr. of boiling, bubbling. *Ma*. taka taka beating time. *Ka*. takatakane quickly (of dancing); taka pakane id., vehemently (used of boiling). *Tu*. takataka, takapaka agility in dancing; bubbling in boiling, nimbly, briskly. *Te*. takapikalāḍu to dance about, dangle. DED 2427.

2998 *Ta*. taka-tak-eṇal, taka-takav-eṇal onom. expr. of dazzling, glowing, glittering. *Ko*. dag dag in- (id-) (flame) burns brightly; dagdagn with a good light. *Ka*. daggane with a blaze. *Tu*. dagadaga, dagabaga brightly; dagga, daggane (to blaze) suddenly. *Te*. dagadaga glitter; dagadagam-anu to glitter, shine. *Kur*. dagnā to light, set fire to, burn (*tr.*); dagnā to catch fire, be burned. *Malt*. dagdagre to glitter, shine (or < IA). /MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 26, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6704, *dhagg-, Pkt. dhagadhagai flares, H. dhagdha-gānā to glitter, dhakdhakānā to blaze; add *ibid.* no. 5522(4) Panj. dagdagāunā to shine, no. 5522(1) Ass. ḍagnag sparkle, ḍagnagāiba to glitter, Beng. ḍagḍagiṇā glowing, H. ḍagdaga-nā, ḍagnagānā to burn brightly. DED 2428.

2999 *Ta*. takar (-v-, -nt-) to be broken to pieces (as skull bone, earthen vessels), be shattered, crushed, bruised, be scattered (as the ranks of an army), be breached (as a dam, bank), be uprooted; (-pp-, -tt-) to break to pieces, strike, dash to the ground, cuff, strike with the knuckles (as on the head), bruise, fracture (as a bone), break the ranks of an army, ruin, destroy, break open (a blister, boil); *n*. dust, powder, shiver, fragment. *Ma*. takaruka to be crushed, smashed; takarkka

to smash, crush, demolish, be noisy, play boisterously; takarcca breaking in pieces; takarppu loud noise, great profusion. DED 2429.

3000 *Ta*. takar sheep, ram, goat, male of certain other animals (yāli, elephant, shark). *Ma*. takaran huge, powerful as a man, bear, etc. *Ka*. tagar, ṭagaru, ṭagara, ṭegarū ram. *Tu*. tagaru, ṭagarū id. *Te*. tagaramu, tagaru id. /Cf. Mar. tagar id. DED 2430.

3001 *Ta*. takaram tin, white lead, metal sheet, coated with tin. *Ma*. takaram tin, tinned iron plate. *Ko*. tagarm (*obl.* tagart-) tin. *Ka*. tagara, tamara, tavana id. *Tu*. tamaru, tamara, tavana id. *Te*. tagaramu, tamaramu, tavaramu id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) ṭagromi tin metal, alloy. /Cf. Skt. tamara- id. DED 2431.

3002 *Ta*. takaram wax-flower dog-bane, *Tabernaemontana*; aromatic unguent for the hair, fragrance. *Ma*. takaram *T. coronaria*. *Ka*. tagara id. /Cf. Skt. sṭhakara-, sṭhagara-, tagara, tagaraka-; Pali tagara-; Pkt. ṭagara-, tagara-. DED 2432.

3003 *Ta*. takarai fetid cassia, *Cassia tora*. *Ma*. takara id. *Ka*. tagaci, tagace, tagarce, taggacci, ṭagarise, taragasi, taruvasa, cagace id.; tagace, cogaci, cogarci *C. occidentalis*; taṅgēḍi *C. auriculata*. *Tu*. tajaṅku, (B-K. also) sajaṅku, hajaṅku *C. tora*. *Te*. (B.) tagara, tagirisa, (VPK) tagirinta, tagarise, tailanca id.; taṅgēḍu *C. auriculata*. /Cf. Skt. cakragaja-, cakramarda- *C. tora* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4546); taravaṭa- *C. auriculata*, Mar. tarvaḍ, taroḍ *C. auriculata* or *tora*, etc. (*ibid.*, no. 5705). DED(S) 2433, DED 2444.

3004 *Ka*. tagalu, tagilu, tagulu to come in contact with, touch, hit, have sexual intercourse with; tagalisu, tagilisu, tagulisu to cause to come in contact with, etc.; tagulu-vike touching; taguḷ to be joined together, come near, approach, meet, unite oneself with, commence, run after, chase, pursue, drive away, push back; taguḷisu to chase, drive away; taguḷcu to join (*tr.*), attach, put to, join oneself to, get to, come under the rule of, undertake anything, engage in, employ, set on fire, kindle, damage with fire; taguḷpa state of being joined, union. *Tu*. tagaruni to draw near. *Te*. tagulu, tavulu to touch, come in contact with, strike against, follow, pursue, be entangled, ensnared or

caught, be found or met with; *n.* attachment, interest, wish, desire; *tagilincu* to cause to touch, catch, adhere or stick to, attach, fix, fasten, insert, hang on, apply; *tagulā-baḍu* to burn, be on fire; *tagulā-beṭṭu* to set on fire; *tagulam*, *tagulāṭamu* attachment, tie, affection, fondness, love, passion, addictedness, connexion, relation, hindrance, obstacle, a fetter; *tagulukonu* to get entangled or ensnared, catch fire; *tagulucu* to cause to touch; *taguluḍu*, *taguludala* touching, contact, catching, addictedness; *taguluvaḍu* to be caught, seized, or entangled. *Koṇḍa tagli* (-t-) to touch, hit. *Kur. taknā* to rub or graze in passing, give a very slight knock; *refl.-pass. takrā* to get a slight knock. *Malt. take* to touch, hurt (as a sore); *takuwre* to be pained or grieved. ? *Ta. tai-vā-* to touch. DED(S) 2434.

3005 *Ta. taku* (*takuv-*, *takk-/takunt-*) to be fit, appropriate, suitable, proper, worthy, adequate, proportionate, be excellent, begin, get ready, be obtained, be deserved, resemble; *takkatu* that which is fit or proper; *takkār* worthy, virtuous people, the noble, impartial, upright persons; *takk-iru* to behave in a worthy manner; *takku* (*takki-*) to be fit, suitable, becoming; *takkōr* worthy persons; *takal* fitness; *takavu* suitability, fitness, worthiness, similitude, resemblance, comparison, quality, state, condition, manner, eminence, greatness, mercy, kindness, justice, equity, impartiality, strength, ability, knowledge, wisdom, clarity, chastity, good behaviour, morality, virtue; *takuti* fitness, meetness, suitability, propriety, nature, property, worthiness, excellence, good conduct, morality, equity, justice, impartiality, forbearance, patience, capacity, pecuniary ability, position, status, knowledge, wisdom, occasion, time; *tak-appan* father; *takai* fitness, suitability, propriety, likeness, resemblance, worthiness, excellence, greatness, superiority, dignity, mercy, grace, love, affection, kindness, beauty, loveliness, goodness, nature, quality, character, fact, event; (-v-, -nt-) to be beautiful, lovely, resemble; *takaimai* fitness, greatness, excellence, nature, quality, character, esteem, worth, beauty, loveliness, conduct, behaviour, manner, order, method, fact, event. *Ma. taku* to be fit, suit; *takka* fit; *takkavan* suitable, proper; *takkam* fitness, esp. convenient time; *tak-appan* father; *tañcam*, *tañcu* favourable season or moment, opportunity. *Ko. takl* preparation of half the village lands for sowing while the other half is under crops (cf. esp. *Ta. taku* to get ready); *tev-* (*tevt-*) (woman) has anticipatory menstruation ceremony before village festival. *To. tokoṭ* suitable; *taxf* endurance, patience. *Ka. tagu* (*takk-*) to be fit or proper, suit; *takka* fit, proper, right, deserving, suitable, salutary, good, a good man, friend; *takku* largeness, greatness, exalted position; love, affection, desire; *takkume* fitness, etc. *Koḍ. takka* sufficient; *takkē* chief man, headman of village, man who superintends property

and ceremonies of a god; *takka* (*pl.*) chief family. *Tu. takka* fit, suitable, proper, deserving, worthy. *Te. tagu*, *tavu* to be proper, becoming, fit, suitable, decent, worthy, competent; *tagan* duly, fitly, properly; *tagani* improper, unbecoming, unfit, unsuitable; *tagavu* justice, uprightness, virtue, law-suit, dispute, presents given by parents to their daughter at the time of her marriage; *tagina* proper, becoming, fit, suitable, appropriate; *taginaṭṭu*, *taginaṭlu* in a suitable manner. DED(S, N) 2435.

3006 *Ta. takai* (-v-, -nt-) to stop, resist, check, deter, obstruct or forbid by oath, seize, take hold of, overpower, subdue, shut in, enclose, include, bind, fasten, yoke; (-pp-, -tt-) to check, resist, stop, deter, bind, fasten; *n.* binding, fastening, garland, obstruction; check, hindrance, armour, coat of mail; *takaippu* surrounding wall, fortress, palatial building, section of house, apartment, battle array of an army. *Ka. taga*, *tagave*, *tagahu*, *tage* delay, obstacle, hindrance, impediment; *tage* to stop, arrest, obstruct, impede, stun; *tagar* to be stopped or impeded, impede, etc. DED 2436.

3007 *Pe. dak-* (-t-) to remove, take off. *Manḍ. dak-* to take off, peel. DEDS 500.

3008 *Ko. takc-* (*takc-*) to sprinkle (water) from palm of hand. *Ka. takkaḷisu* to sprinkle (water); *akkaḷisu* to sprinkle. DED(S) 2438.

3009 *Ta. takkāli* Indian winter cherry, tomato. *Ma. takkāli* *Physalis*, Brazilian hill-berry. *Ka. takkāli* tomato, *Lycopersicum esculentum* Mill. *Te. (B.) tekkili*, (*VPK*) *takkāla-kāya* tomato. DED(S) 2439.

3010 *Ga. (P.) takil māl* granddaughter; *takil sinḍ* grandson; (S.³) *takil jipḍu id. Go. (Y.) taṇ-mari id.; taṇ-miyaṇ* granddaughter (*Voc.* 1646). *Kui anga miḍa* grandchild. *Kuwi (S.) tanga mriesi* grandson; *tanga māṅga* granddaughter. DEDS 501.

3011 *Ta. takkini*, *tukkupi* a small quantity, a little. *Tu. takkaṇa*, *takkana* little. DED 2440.

3012 *Ta. takkai* roll of palm leaves or plug put into a perforation of the ear to enlarge it, cork, roll of cloth or paper used as a cork, plug to stop up a crack, etc., sola pith, piece of pith attached to a fishing rod, clot, congealed mass, float, raft; *takkal* plug. *Ma. takka* what is placed in the ear instead of an ornament, ivory, wood, etc. DED(S) 2441.

3013 *Ta. tañkam* pure gold, that which is precious, of great worth. *Ma. tañkam* pure gold. / ? < Skt. *ṭaṅka-* a stamped (gold) coin. DED 2442.

3014 *Ta. tañku* (*tañki-*) to stay, sojourn, abide, remain, be stable, firmly established, be retained in the mind, exist, halt, wait, delay, be obstructed, reserved, or kept back; *n.* staying, stopping; *tañkal* stopping, halting.

resting, delay, halting place, persistence, stability; **takku** (takki-) to come to stay, become permanent, lasting (as a possession or acquisition), be retained; **takkam** stability. *Ma.* **taṅhuka** to stop, come into possession, be there, be arrested in the midst of progress; **taṅhal** rest, shelter; **taṅhikka** to delay, stop; **takkuka** to be obtained; **taṅcuka** to stop, remain; **taṅcam** being at rest, posture. *Ko.* **tang-** (tangy-) to spend time in a place away from home. *To.* **tok-** (toky-) to last long (money, situation), (child) lives long; **toz**, other, different (i.e. the remaining one, the other one). *Ka.* **taṅgu** to stop, stay, tarry, sojourn, lodge; *n.* stoppage, halt, a day's journey; **dakku** to accrue to, be obtained, fall to one's share, come into and remain in one's possession, remain, be preserved; *n.* acquirement, attainment, possession, property; **dakkisu** to cause to be obtained, etc. *Tu.* **dakkati** possession, control, appropriation, digest; **dakkāvoṇuni** to retain or digest anything eaten, misappropriate successfully, take charge of; **daksāvuni** to bring into another's possession; **daksuni** to be retained or digested as food, medicine, etc., be misappropriated successfully. *Te.* **takku** to remain, be left, be excepted or omitted; *n.* remainder, other; **takkina** remaining, other; **dakku**, **ḍakku** to remain, be left as a balance or residue, be saved or spared. *Kol.* **tak-** (takt-) to live (in a place), remain, stay (e.g. silent). *Nk.* **tak-** to stay, remain. *Go.* (Tr.) **taggānā** to wear well (of clothes), remain in one's service (of servants); (A.) **tagg-** to stay, last (*Voc.* 1642). DED 2443.

3015 (a) *Ta.* **taṅkai**, **taṅkaicci**, **taṅkacci** younger sister or female parallel cousin; **eṅkai**, **eṅkaicci** my younger sister; **nuṅkai**, **uṅkai** your younger sister; **taṅkāḷ** younger sister; **kai**, **kaiyai** id.; **naṅkai** son's wife, elder brother's wife, lady, woman of quality or distinction. *Ma.* **taṅka**, **taṅkacci** younger sister; **naṅka** clever woman; **naṅhappilla** unmarried brahman girl; **naṅhiyār** wife of a nambiyār, an actress. *Ka.* **taṅgi**, (PBh.) **taṅge** younger sister. *Koḍ.* **tange** younger sister or female parallel cousin. *Tu.* **taṅgi**, **taṅgaḍi** male's younger sister; (BRR) **tagē** younger sister. *Kor.* (O.) **tage** elder sister; **tangaḍi** younger sister. *Ga.* (S.³) **naggal** wife's younger sister. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) **tangē** elder brother's wife (*Voc.* 1644); (Mu. G. Ma.) **ange**, (Y.) **anne** id.; (F-H.) **ange** sister-in-law (*Voc.* 15); (Koya Su.) **yeṅge** spouse's elder sister, elder brother's wife. *Konḍa* **taṅi** younger sister. *Kui* **tangi**, **angi** younger sister; **ango** mother's younger sister. *Kuwi* (F.) **tangi** sister; (Su.) **tangi** father's sister; (S.) **tangi** father's younger sister. *Kur.* **tangris** (his, her, or their) younger brother; **tangri** (his, her, or their) younger sister.

(b) *Tu.* **tagē** a female's elder brother. *Kol.* (SR) **tangod** husband's elder brother; **tangodā** wife's elder sister. *Nk.* **tangon**, **tangol** wife's elder brother; **tangodal** wife's elder sister. *Nk.* (Ch.) **tangon** husband's or wife's elder

brother; **tangoda** husband's elder sister. *Go.* (Tr.) **tang-gōrār** wife's elder sister; (Y.) **taṅoraṅ** husband's elder sister (*Voc.* 1645). DED (S, N) 2445.

3016 *Ta.* **tacai** flesh, muscle, bad odour, pulp or fleshy part of fruit; (-v-, -nt-) to be fleshy; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow fleshy; **tacaippu** fleshiness, pulpiness; ? **catai** flesh; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stout, fat. *Ma.* **taka**, **tava**, **taca**, **daśa** flesh, esp. proud flesh, raw flesh in a wound; **teśa** proud flesh; **daśappu** fleshy excrescence, muscle, corpulence, thickness; ? (Tiyya) **cata** flesh. *Te.* (K.) **tassa** flesh, proud flesh, unhealthy flesh. / ? Cf. Skt. **tarasa-** meat. DED (S, N) 2446.

3017 *Ka.* **dasi** stake, pointed wooden peg, sliver in the foot; (PBh.) **dasiku** a pointed wooden peg. *Tu.* **dasi** a painted [? pointed] palmyra stick, (B-K.) a stake (made of wood). DED 2447.

3018 *Kui* **tajeriaka**, **tajeriaru** brothers. *Kuwi* (F.) **taiyi**, (S.) **taii** brother; (Isr.) **tayi** brother, parallel cousin; **tayi māṅga** niece, brother's daughter; **tayi mir'esi** nephew, brother's son. DEDS 502.

3019 *Ta.* **tai-uā** to shampoo, rub, massage, wipe off. *Pa.* **tacc-**, **cacc-** to wipe. *Ga.* (Oll.) **tas-** id. *Kui* **tāja** (tāji-) id.; *n.* wiping. *Kuwi* (T.) **dē-** to wipe; **dēsk-** id., clean. DED (S) 2448.

3020 *Ta.* **taṭa** large, broad, full; **taṭam** greatness, largeness, width, expanse, richness; **taṭavu**, **taṭā** largeness, greatness; **taṭi** (-pp-, -tt-) to grow large, full, become stout, swell, become enhanced, increase, grow, thicken, congeal, grow stiff, hard; **taṭippu** thickness, swelling, inspissation, plumpness, pride; **taṭiyan** stout, fat man, rude, senseless fellow; **taṭaiiya** plump; (Devanesan, p. 3) **taṭimpal** bulk, thickness; (NTD) **taṭṭi** bulkiness. *Ma.* **taṭa** large, great (e.g. **taṭa-vala** large fishing net); **taṭi** stout, robust; **taṭikkuka** to swell, become round and full, stout and heavy; **taṭicavan** fat, robust; **taṭippikka** to fatten; **taṭippu** corpulency, stoutness; **taṭiyan** a fat, lusty person; *fem.* **taṭicci**. *Ko.* **daṭ** thick thread woven into cloth to produce raised effect. *Ka.* **daṭṭa** state of being thick, stout, robust, crowded or close together, thickset, dense; **daṭṭage** in a thickset manner, densely, in large numbers; **daṭṭanis** to be crowded together; **daṭṭane** state of being thick, crowded together, close; **daṭṭanna** thick, dense; **daṭṭa-yisu**, **daṭṭaysu** to grow thick, assemble in large numbers; **daṭṭitu** that is thick, etc.; **daṭṭu** mass, crowd, host, army; **daḍāni**, **daḍāli** a very stout woman; **daḍumu** thickness, stoutness; **daḍḍa** closeness, union; **daṇḍi** greatness, eminence, power. *Tu.* **daṭa** thickness, coarseness, closeness; thick, stout, coarse, close; **daṭṭiyuni**, **daṭṭyuni** to be dense, crowded; **daḍavante** a strong, powerful or influential man; **diḍumbu** corpulent. *Kor.* (M.) **daḍḍa** big. *Te.* **daṭṭamu** thick, close, dense, compact, thickset; **daṇḍi** large,

great, abundant, plentiful, ample, abundance, plenty; ? *dandaḍi* excessiveness; much, great, excessive; *dandaḍincu* to grow, increase. *Kol.* (SR.) *daḍpā* good. *Nk.* *dharapa* id. *Go.* (Ph.) *ḍargāl* pot-bellied man; (W.) *ḍargāl* glutton (*Voc.* 1554). *Konḍa* *ḍaṭam* too much, many; thickly. *Kui* *ḍāṭa* strength, power, hardness, stiffness, toughness, difficulty; strong, powerful, etc.; *ḍāḍa* (*ḍāḍi*-) to increase in numbers, multiply; *n.* increase; *ḍāḍa giva* to cause to increase in number, multiply; *ḍaḍaki* protruding, corpulent, obese. *Kur.* *daryā* stout, thick. *Malt.* *ḍaṭe* difficult, hard. / Cf. *Mar.* *ḍāṭ* thick, tight, close. DED (S, N) 2449, DED 2470.

3021 *Ka.* *daḍa* an imitating sound imitating trembling, quivering, palpitation; *daḍadaḍisu* to tremble, etc. *Te.* *daḍiyu* to tremble; *daḍa* shaking, trembling; (B.) *daḍadaḍam-anu* to palpitate. / MBE 1969, p. 293, no. 27, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6711 (some items, e.g. *Mar.* *dhaddhaḍ* palpitatingly, *dhaddhaḍṇē* to palpitate). DED (S, N) 2450.

3022 *Ko.* *daḍṇ*, *daḍa-l* with a sudden jerk. *Ka.* *taṭakkane* quickly, suddenly; *taṭārane* quickly, all at once; *taṭṭane*, *toṭṭane*, *toṭṭene*, *toṭṭage* quickly, suddenly, all at once; *daḍa* an imitating sound indicating agitation or hurry; *daḍadaḍane* in hurry and flurry. *Tu.* *taṭṭane*, *taṭāne*, *taṭakka* speedily, quickly, suddenly, unexpectedly; *taṭappa*, *taṭṭappa* with a jerk, suddenly; *daḍakka*, *daḍila*, *daḍḍa* suddenly; *daḍadaḍa* the noise of fast walking or talking; *daḍādaḍi* quick. *Te.* *taṭukuna*, *taṭukkuna* at once, suddenly, in a moment; *daḍadaḍa* quickly, rapidly. Cf. 2295 *Ta.* *caṭakku*. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 28, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6711 (some items, e.g. *H.* *dharā-dhar* dashingly, *Mar.* *dhaddhaḍ* id.). DED 2451.

3023 *Ta.* *taṭa-taṭ-eṇal* onom. expr. of falling sound. *Ma.* *taṭutaṭa* (to beat) soundly. *Ka.* *taṭa* sound in imitation of beating; *taṭataṭane* with repeated blows; *daḍḍu* *daḍḍu* sound of pounding by means of an *ēta*, that of knocking at a door with the fist. *Koḍ.* *daḍ*, *daḍa* noise of a thud; *daḍḍa*, *daḍḍu-buḍḍu-* noise of a heavy fall (as of a coconut from a tree). *Tu.* *daḍabaḍa*, *daḍabaḍi*, *daḍubaḍu* noise of falling suddenly. DED 2452.

3024 *Ta.* *taṭam* road, way, path, route, gate, footstep. *Ir.* (Bhattacharya 1958; Z.) *daḍḍa* road. *Ko.* *darv* path, way. DED 2453.

3025 *Ta.* *taṭavu* (*taṭavi*-) to stroke, anoint as with liniment, smear, spread on (plaster), grope, feel one's way with hands and feet as in the dark, seek, play (e.g. lute); *taṭa-var* to stroke, blow gently over, rub, besmear, seek, play (e.g. lute). *Ma.* *taṭavuka* to stroke, pat, smear, rub into the body; *taṭaval* rubbing gently; (Kauṭ.) *taṭavaruka* to stroke. *Ko.* *taṭmbar-* (*taṭmbar-*) to make one's way in

the dark by groping; *taṭva-t-* (*taṭva-ty-*) to explore with hand something out of sight or in dark; *taṭk-* (*taṭky-*) to search for. *To.* *to-ḍboṭ-* (*to-ḍboṭ-*) to feel way in dark. *Ka.* *taḍavu* to touch or rub gently with the hand, stroke, feel one's way with the hands, grope; *taḍa-varisu* to feel one's way as with the hands or feet, grope, seek, stroke; *taḍahu* to stroke; *taḍaku* to grope for, seek; *taḷuku* to stroke. *Koḍ.* *tavḍ-* (*tavḍi-*) to feel way in dark, search for in dark. *Kor.* (O.) *taṭṭi* to stroke. *Te.* *taḍavu*, (K. also) *taḍamu*, *tavuḍu* to grope, feel about with the hands, feel for something in the dark, touch, handle, stroke; *taḍavuḍu* searching. *Go.* (Ma.) *tarv-* to stroke (*Voc.* 1673); (Mu.) *tarh-* to anoint (*Voc.* 1676). ? Cf. 3072 *Ta.* *tappu*. DED (S) 2454.

3026 *Ta.* *taṭavai* time, turn. *To.* *taṭ* time, turn (in song: *in wiḍ taṭ* another time; < *Badaga taṭṭe*). *Ka.* *taḍave* id. *Te.* *taḍava* a time or repetition; *taḍavu* time, period. DED (S) 2455.

3027 *Ta.* *taṭā* pot, big pot. *Ko.* *taṭ* big clay pot into which milk is collected at milking. *To.* *taṭ* churning vessel. Cf. 2946 *Pa.* *ṭaṇḍi*. DED (S) 2456.

3028 *Ta.* *taṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to swell in patches (as the skin by slight poison); *taṭippu* disease causing eruptions in the body, urticaria. *Ko.* *taṭv-* (*taṭd-*) to become marked with itching spots by irritant plant. *To.* *toṭy-* (*toṭc-*) mark comes on skin (from blow, bite). *Tu.* *daḍikē*, *daḍalē* a kind of rash, blotch. *Te.* *taṭṭamma*, *taṭṭammavāru*, (K.) *taḍupu*, *taḍapara* measles (for *amma* mother-goddess, see 183). DED (S) 2457.

3029 *Ta.* *taṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to hew down, cut off, kill; *taṭivu* cutting, killing. *Ma.* *taṭiyuka* to tear, cut off. *Br.* *taṭing* to cut, cut off, cut down, slaughter. DED (N) 2458.

3030 *Ta.* *taṭi* stick, staff, rod, cane, club, cudgel, bludgeon, a piece as of wood, measuring rod, pestle, bow. *Ma.* *taṭi* stick, staff. *Ko.* *taṭy* wooden shaft of plough; *tac* stick, walking stick, hitting stick in tipcat. *To.* *toṭy* pole used at funeral. *Ka.* *taḍi* stick, staff, cudgel; *daḍi*, *daṇḍi* staff, cudgel; (PBh.) *daḍigaN* a man who bears a club; (HavS.) *daṇṭu* a stick. DED 2459.

3031 *Ta.* *taṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to hinder, stop, obstruct, forbid, prohibit, resist, dam, block up, partition off, curb, check, restrain, control, ward off, avert; *n.* hindering, checking, resisting; *taṭuppu* hindering, obstructing, resisting, restraint; *taṭakku* (*taṭakki*-) to be obstructed, impeded, detained; obstruct, hinder, detain; *n.* obstacle, hindrance, impediment, obstruction; *taṭaṅku* (*taṭaṅki*-) to be obstructed; *taṭavu* prison; *taṭukkal* stumbling block, impediment; *taṭukku* (*taṭukki*-) to obstruct, impede; *n.* impediment; *taṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to hinder, stop; (-pp-, -tt-) id.; *n.* resisting, obstructing, hindrance, obstacle, impediment, objection, coat of mail, guard,

watch, door, gate, bund, embankment; **taṭṭu** (**taṭṭi-**) to obstruct, hinder, ward off, oppose, frustrate; *n.* warding off, averting, impediment, frustration; **taṭṭal** obstruction, hindrance, resisting, opposing; **taṭṭu** (**taṭṭi-**) to be hindered. *Ma.* **taṭa** resistance, warding off (as with a shield), what impedes, resists, stays, or stops, a prop; **taṭa-kūṭuka** to hinder; **taṭaṇṇal** hindrance, stoppage; **taṭaccal** impeding, stop, stumbling; **taṭayuka** to be obstructed, stop between, stop; **taṭavu** what resists, wards off, a prison; **taṭassu** obstruction, hindrance; **taṭukkuka** to stop, hinder; **taṭekka** to stop; **taṭṭuka** to ward off, beat off, oppose. *Ko.* **taṭv-** (**taṭ-**) to obstruct, stop; **taṭ**, **taṭv** obstruction. *To.* **taṭf-** (**taṭ-**) to delay, prevent, screen; **taṭ** prevention, screen; **taḍgil** hindrance, obstruction, delay. *Ka.* **taḍa** impeding, check, impediment, obstacle, delay; **taḍata** act of restraining, state of being stopped (as water), wearing well (cloth); **taḍapa** delay, slowness; **taḍapu** hindrance, impediment; **taḍavu** to stop; *n.* delay; **taḍasu** to stay, wait; stop, hinder, impede, cause to halt or stop; **taḍahu** stop, cessation; **taḍisu** to stop, detain, hinder, keep off; **taḍe** to delay, wait, stop, detain, restrain, check, keep down, endure, bear patiently, last, wear well (cloth, etc.); *n.* check, impediment, obstacle, restraint. *Koḍ.* **taḍe-** (**taḍev-**, **taḍand-**) to be obstructed (by person or thing); **taḍi-** (**taḍip-**, **taḍit-**) to stop, obstruct, endure; **taḍu** lateness, delay. *Tu.* **taḍavu** delay, hindrance, impediment; a slowcoach or dilatory person; **taḍe** hindrance, obstacle, a charm for serpents; **taḍepāvuni** to hinder, impede, obstruct; **taḍepini**, **taḍepuni** to hold off, hinder, keep back, prevent, stop, oppose; **taḍeppu** stoppage, resistance, anything put up to stop a passage; **taḍeyuni**, **taḍevuni** to halt, stop, tarry, bear, endure; **taḍevu** a halt, stopping, tarrying, impediment, hindrance; **taḍevonuni** to bear, suffer, be patient; **daḍe** an obstacle, hindrance; **taṭaṅku** id. *Te.* **taḍayu** to delay; **taḍa** hindrance, obstruction, prevention; **taḍavu** delay, loss of time; **taṭayincu** to hinder, prevent. *Go.* (*Ma.*) **taṭṭi** bund, dam (*Voc.* 1474). *Kur.* **taṭṭnā** to prevent, hinder, impede. *Br.* **taḍ** power to resist. Cf. 3036 *Ta.* **taṭṭi** and 3123 *Ta.* **taḷ**. DED(S) 2460.

3032 *Ma.* **taṭuppu** foreign cloth as worn by Māppillaccis. *To.* **torp** waistcloth. *Ka.* **taḍapu** small cloth that occasionally is tied to the lower part of the body, also over one's clothes to do the service of an apron; **daṇiba**, **daṇimba** a woman's cloth. *Tu.* **taḍpu** a foreign cloth. *Te.* **taḍapa** a strip of any fibrous bark, (K. also) or of cloth. *Kol.* **teḍep** (*obl.* **teḍp-**), (*P.*) **taṭep** cloth, waistcloth. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **tipuṭ** cloth (metathesis). *Kuwi* (*F.*) **dra'li** (*pl.* **draṭka**) rag; (*S.*) **tra'li** handkerchief. DED(S) 2461.

3033 *Ta.* **taṭavu** (**taṭavi-**) to be halting, hesitating, sway as a drunken man; **taṭa-taṭa** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to totter, be confused in

speech; **taṭumāru** (**taṭumāri-**) to be deranged, thrown into a jumble, totter, stagger, be unsteady, be troubled, tossed about, be confused, troubled, perplexed, doubt, hesitate, be mistaken; **taṭumāru**, **taṭumāram** disorder, derangement, tottering, unsteadiness, staggering, perplexity, confusion, bewilderment, doubt, hesitation, mistake; **taṭumāruṭti** a figure of speech in which cause and effect are inverted. *Ka.* **taḍa** perplexity, confusion, embarrassment, fear; **taḍam-āgu** to get perplexed or confused; **taḍam-mādu**, **taḍamādu** to perplex. *Tu.* **taḍamāṭa** fumbling. *Te.* **taḍamāṭamu** faltering, confusion, bewilderment; **taṭapaṭayincu** to hesitate; **taḍa-baḍu** to be confused, bewildered; **taḍābāṭu** bewilderment. / Cf. Pkt. **taḍamaḍa**-disturbed, DED(S) 2462.

3034 *Ta.* **taṭai** *Pterospermum suberifolium*. *Te.* (*Lush.*) **taḍa** id. DEDS 503.

3035 *Ta.* **taṭṭam** porringer, eating plate, salver, broad-petalled flower, bed, broad tape; **taṭṭi** salver, tray; **taṭṭu** anything flat, area, plain surface, salver, winnowing fan, broad shallow basket, shelf, floor of a carriage, balcony, mat, common rafter, panel of a door, square frame to which snares are fastened to catch birds, petal of flowers; **taṭṭai** flatness, winnowing fan. *Ma.* **taṭṭam** a flat plate; **taṭṭu** a flat plate of metal or wood. *Ka.* **taṭṭa** flatness, levelness; **taṭṭiya** flatness; **taṭṭu** flatness, the flat, i.e. the blade of a sword; **taṭṭe** flatness, levelness, a flat, lid-like bamboo or rattan basket for setting out fruits, wares, etc., the same made of wood or metal, platter or plate, flat young beanless pod. *Koḍ.* **taṭṭe** any flat plate except eating vessel, plate in which betel is given. *Tu.* **taṭṭuga** a flat kind of trough for serving boiled rice; (*B-K.*) **taṭṭu** level ground. *Te.* **taṭṭa** tray, salver, plate, platter, small flat basket. *Ga.* (*S.*³) **taṭṭa** a wide basket. *Go.* (*S.*) **taṭṭa** basket of medium size (*Voc.* 1647). / Cf. Pali **taṭṭaka**- a flat bowl or porringer; Mar. **tāṭ** a dining plate; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5631. DED(S) 2463.

3036 *Ta.* **taṭṭi** screen as of cuscuss grass, rattan, etc., tatty; **taṭṭu** screen folded or plain; **taṭukku** screen, mat, seat. *Ma.* **taṭṭi** screen, tatty, mat used as a door; **taṭukku** little mat for sitting on, as of school children. *Ka.* **taṭṭi** frame of bamboos, etc., a tatti, matting, bamboo mat; **taḍaku**, **taḍike** frame of bamboos, straw, leaves, etc., used as a door, blind, screen, etc., tatty; **daḍdi** tatty, screen, curtain, what screens or encloses, cage; flat roof of a house. *Tu.* **taṭṭi** screen or blind made of split bamboos, cadjan, palm-leaves, etc.; **daḍe** screen, blind; **taḍamē** a kind of stile or narrow entrance to a garden. *Kor.* (*O.*) **taḍambe** a gate. *Te.* **taḍaka** hurdle or tatty, screen made of bamboos, etc.; **daḍi** screen of mats, leaves or the like, fence. *Kol.* (*SR.*) **taḍkā** plaited bamboos, thatch; (*Kin.*) **taṭka** mat; (*W.*) **daṭam** door. *Ga.* (*S.*³) **taṇḍaka**

bamboo curtain. *Go.* (SR.) **tatti** mat; (Ch.) **tāṭi** mat door; (Mu.) **ṭaṭṭeh pāka** mat-wall bathroom (*Voc.* 1476). *Pe.* **tāṭi** mat. *Kui* **taṭi** a leaf screen, coarse bamboo screen. Cf. 3031 *Ta.* **taṭu**. / Cf. Pali **ṭaṭṭikā**- palmleaf matting; Pkt. (*DNM*) **ṭaṭṭi**- fence; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5990. DED(S, N) 2464.

3037 *Ka.* **dattisu**, **dadisu** to rub out, obliterate. *Tu.* **dattiyuni** id., wash off. DEDS 504.

3038 *Ta.* **tatti** drawers. *Ka.* **datti** waist-band, sash, zone. *Tu.* **datti** waist-band. *Te.* **datti** waist-band or girdle of cloth, sash. *Kui* **ḍaṭa** a long cloth. / ? Cf. Skt. **dhaṭi**- piece of cloth worn over the privities; (*Vaijayantī*) **dhaṭini**- string round the loins; Mar. **dhadi** dhotee; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6707. DED(N) 2465.

3039 *Ta.* **taṭṭu** (**taṭṭi**-) to knock, tap, pat, strike against, dash against, strike, beat, hammer, thresh; *n.* knocking, patting, breaking, striking against, collision; **taṭṭam** clapping of the hands; **taṭṭal** knocking, striking, clapping, tapping, beating time; **taṭṭān** gold or silver smith; *fem.* **taṭṭātti**. *Ma.* **taṭṭu** a blow, knock; **taṭṭuka** to tap, dash, hit, strike against, knock; **taṭṭān** goldsmith; *fem.* **taṭṭātti**; **taṭṭāran** washerman; **taṭṭikka** to cause to hit; **taṭṭippu** beating. *Ko.* **taṭ-** (**tac-**) to pat, strike, kill, (curse) affects, sharpen, disregard (words); **taṭ a·ṛ-** (**a·c**) to stagger from fatigue. *To.* **toṭ** a slap; **toṭ-** (**toṭy-**) to strike (with hammer), pat, (sin) strikes; **toṭ-** (**toṭ-**) to bump foot; **toṭxn**, **toṭxin** goldsmith; *fem.* **toṭty**, **toṭxity**; **toṭk in-** (**id-**) to be tired, exhausted. *Ka.* **taṭṭu** to tap, touch, come close, pat, strike, beat, clap, slap, knock, clap on a thing (as cowdung on a wall), drive, beat off or back, remove; *n.* slap or pat, blow, blow or knock of disease, danger, death, fatigue, exhaustion. *Koḍ.* **taṭṭ-** (**taṭṭi**-) to touch, pat, ward off, strike off, (curse) effects; **taṭṭē** goldsmith; *fem.* **taṭṭati** (Shanmugam). *Tu.* **taṭṭāvuni** to cause to hit, strike. *Te.* **taṭṭu** to strike, beat, knock, pat, clap, slap; *n.* stripe, welt; **taṭṭavāḍu** goldsmith or silversmith. *Kur.* **taṭṭā** (**taṭcas**) to flog, lash, whip. *Malt.* **taṭce** to slap. Cf. 3156 *Ka.* **tāṭu**. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5490, ***ṭaṭṭh-** to strike; no. 5493, ***ṭaṭṭhakāra**- brassworker; ✓ **taḍ**, no. 5748, **tāḍa**- a blow; no. 5752, **tāḍayati** strikes. DED(S) 2466.

3040 *Ta.* **taṭṭu** side, direction. ? *To.* **a·toṭ** that bank; **i·toṭ** this bank (see 1). *Ka.* **taṭṭu** side, direction. *Te.* **taṭṭu** id., part. *Mand.* **ṭuṭe** side of body. *Kuwi* (Su.) **ṭōṭṭo**, (S.) **totto** side. *Kur.* **ṭōṭ** side, direction. DED(S, N) 2467.

3041 *Ta.* **taṭṭumuṭṭu** furniture, goods and chattels, utensils, luggage. *Ma.* **taṭṭumuṭṭu** kitchen utensils, household stuff. *Tu.* **taṭṭi-muṭṭu** id. Cf. 4937 *Ta.* **muṭṭu**. DED 2468.

3042 *Ta.* **taṭṭai** mechanism made of split bamboo for scaring away parrots from grain

fields. *Ma.* **taṭṭa** a large rattle. *Ka.* **taṭṭe** a thick bamboo or an areca-palm stem, split in two. *Koḍ.* **taṭṭe** wooden bell on cattle. DED 2469.

3043 *Ka.* **daddāla** *Careya arborea*. *Tu.* **daddalu** id.; (B-K.) **daddalu** a kind of tree. DED(N) 2471.

3044 *Tu.* **dadde** a sow. *Pa.* **dadda** female of animals and birds. *Go.* (Ko.) **dadda** female of animals; **dada barre** she-buffalo (*Voc.* 1545); **dārī** (W.) doe, (Ph.) id., female of animals (*Voc.* 1556). *Malt.* **dadi** the female of quadrupeds. DED(S, N) 2472.

3045 *Ta.* **taṇ** cold, cool; grace, love; **taṇ-uppu** chilliness, cold; **taṇṇir**, **taṇṇi** cold water, water; **taṭpam** cold, coolness, fanning cold and other acts necessary for cooling the body, love, mercy; **taṇṇam** coldness, coolness; **taṇṇ-ṇal** expr. of (a) being cool, refreshing, (b) being merciful; **taṇpu** coldness, coolness; **taṇmai** id., calmness, gentleness, agreeableness; **taṇal** shade, shady spot; **taṇi** (-v-, -nt-) to be allayed, mitigated, appeased, soothed, abate, go out (fire); (-pp-, -tt-) to relieve, appease, satisfy, moderate, put out, extinguish; *n.* coolness, coldness; **taṇivu** abatement, etc. *Ma.* **taṇ** cold; **taṇṇir**, **taṇṇi** cold water, drinking water; **taṇukka** to grow cold, be cool, be refreshed, assuaged; **taṇuppu** coldness, moisture, appeasing; **taṇuppikka** to cool, refresh; **taṇuvu** cold; **taṇal** shade, shady spot; **taṇiyuka** to grow cool, be subdued; **taṇikka** to cool, subdue, calm; **taṇuvu**, **taṇma** coldness. *Ko.* **taṇ** coldness, calmness, satisfaction (e.g. **taṇi·r** cold water, **ta biṭ** cold food, **ta gu·** cold cooked grain); **taṇ in-** (**id-**) to become cool, abate; **taṇ-** (**taṇ-**) (body) becomes cool (in fever, at point of death); **taṇ-** (**taṇ-**) to make to become cool, calm; **ḍanāk in-** (**id-**) to become limp with fatigue. *To.* **tonf** coldness; **toḍwi·ṛ** (< **toṇ-twi·ṛ**) stale food; **to moz** stale buttermilk; **to(n) neṣof** cool moonlight; **toṇ in-** (**id-**) to give blessings, give prosperity; **tony-** (**tons-**) to become damp, cool, calm; **tonc-** (**tonc-**) to make cool, calm. *Ka.* **taṇ** coolness, cold; **taṇṇir** cold or cool water; **taṇasu**, **taṇisu**, **taṇṇasa** coldness, frigidity, cold, coolness, wetness; **taṇi** to grow cool, be refreshed, satisfied, calmed, appeased, be subdued, get feeble or fatigued; *n.* shame, modesty; **taṇipu**, **taṇisu** to satisfy, repress, appease; **taṇivu** satiety, satiation; **taṇṇage**, **taṇṇane** cool, cold, cooling, refreshing, in good health, happy, calm, finished (as work), extinguished (as a light); **taṇṇitu**, **taṇṇittu** that is cold, coldness; **taṇpu** coolness, a cooling, refreshing quality, happiness; **tampu**, **tambu** coolness, coldness, wetness, refreshing quality, satisfaction; **taṇḡaḡa**, **taṇḡaḡu** any cold food as rice, bread, etc., stale food; **ḍaṇi** to grow fatigued or tired, be satisfied or satiated; **ḍaṇivu** fatigue, satisfaction, satiety; **ḍaṇisu** to cause to grow fatigued or tired, satisfy; **taḍi** wet, damp, moistness; (Hav.) **ceṇḍi** wet. *Koḍ.* **taṇi-** (**taṇiv-**, **taṇiṇj-**) (thing) becomes

cold; **taṇi**, **taṇipī** coolness; **taṇpane** comfortably, without trouble (of living); **taṇ-gu-ji** rice cooked previous day. *Tu.* **taṇu**, **tanu** coolness, cold, quenching, appeasement; **taṇpir** cold water; **taṇasy**, **tanasy** wetness, dampness; wet; **taṇipuni**, **tanipuni** to cool, pacify, soothe, comfort; **taṇiyuni**, **taniyuni** to become cool, calm; **taṇpasu**, **taṇpi** cold; **tannena** cold, cool; **talmena**, **taṇnana**, **taṇnumena** refreshment, revival, relief; **tampu** coolness, cold; cool, cold; **taṇṇana** rice boiled in the preceding evening, stale food; **caṇḍi** wetness; wet, moist, humid; **saniyuni** to become cold, be cool, be softened; **saṇipuni**, **sanipuni** to cool, render cool, refresh, set at ease; **sani-pāvuni** to make cold or cool, pacify, conciliate, comfort; **sampu** coolness, coldness, sufficiency, competency, plenty, abundance; cool, cold, refreshing, pleasant, mild, sufficient, plenty; coolly, gently; **sampāvuni** to become calm or cool; **cammi** dampness, moisture; (B-K.) **caṇḍru** cold water; **daṇu**, **daṇikē** fatigue, weariness, exhaustion; **daṇiyuni**, **daṇipuni** to be fatigued, tired, exhausted, satisfied, satiated; **daṇipāvuni** to fatigue, weary, satiate. *Te.* **taniyu** to be satisfied or contented; **taniyincu** to satisfy; **tanivi** satisfaction, contentment; **tanupu** to satisfy; *n.* satisfaction, content, coolness; **taḍi** moisture, wetness, dampness, damp; moist, wet, damp; **taḍiyu** to get wet; **taḍupu** to wet, moisten; *adj.* wet; **cannīllu** cold water. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 103) **danit** content; (p. 171) **daniyeng** to have eaten enough. *Go.* (Mu.) **daṇeṇ(g)-**, (Ma.) **daṇg-** to be cold; (Ma.) *caus.* **daṇgi?** (*Voc.* 1847). *Pe.* **dṛāh-** (**dṛāst-**) (rice) to become stale. ? *Kur* **caēnā** (**caīnas**), **caīnā** to get wet, be drenched; *caus.* **caēdnā**, **caēda'ānā**, **caīdnā**, **caīda'ānā**, **caīta'ānā**, **caēta'ānā**. Cf. 2408 *Ta.* **caḷi**. / Cf. Pkt. **taṇṇāya**-damp; **dhaṇi**-satisfaction. Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13676(2), ***thaṇḍha-**, ***thaṇḍha-** (e.g. H. **thaṇḍh** cold, Or. **thaṇḍā**, **thaṇḍā** id.). DED(S, N) 2473.

3046 *Ta.* **taṇakku** whirling nut, *Gyrocarpus jacquini*. *Ma.* **taṇakku** id. *Te.* (Lush.) **taṇuku** id. DED 2474.

3047 *Ta.* **taṇi** (-v-, -nt-) to abound, be profuse, increase in size, grow fat; **taṇicu** picking up, putting on flesh. *Ka.* **tani** to thrive, develop, become full-grown; *n.* state of having thriven, full, strong, fully developed, complete, matured, abounding in agreeable qualities, rich, etc. *Te.* **tanaru**, **tanarāru**, **tanar(u)cu** (*also caus.*) to increase, rise, shine, be well, good or excellent; **tanar-(u)pu** increase, progress, advancement, height, width, breadth; (B.) **taniyu** to thrive, flourish. *Malt.* **tanyare** to become rich. DED 2475.

3048 *Ma.* **taṇṭa** arm, generally forearm; the upper arm. *Tu.* **taṭṭu** forearm. *Te.* **danda** cēyi upper arm. *Kol.* (Kin.) **danda** id. *Nk.* **dand**, **ḍand** id. *Pa.* **ḍanda** id. *Go.* (A. Y.) **dand**, (G. Ma. Ko.) **danda** id. (*Voc.* 1834); (ASu.) **ḍand** id. *Koṇḍa* **ḍanda** id. *Kuwi* (Su.)

ḍande id. / Cf. Skt. **dor-ḍanda**, **bāhu-ḍanda**-a long arm. DED(S) 2476.

3049 *Ta.* **taṇṭal** chief of a small vessel or ship. *Ma.* **taṇṭal** a native ship-officer, *tindal*. *Ka.* **taṇḍel** master of a boat, *tindal*. *Tu.* **taṇḍelu**, **taṇḍele** captain of a native vessel, boatman, *tindal*. *Te.* **taṇḍelu** a *tindal* or boatswain. / Cf. Mar. **tāḍel** id. DED 2477.

3050 *Ta.* **taṇṭavālam** cast iron, iron rail, girder. *Ka.* **taṇḍavāla** cast iron. DED 2478.

3051 *Ta.* **taṇṭi** (-pp-, -tt-) to take pains, try hard. *Ma.* **daṇḍam** hard labour; **daṇḍikka** to work hard; **daṇḍippu** hard work and its result, expertness. / ? < Skt. **daṇḍa-**. DED 2479.

3052 *Pa.* **taṇḍ-** to pull. *Ga.* (Oll. S.³) **tiṇḍ-** id.; (S) **tiṇḍ-** to pull a cart, as oxen. *Go.* (Tr.) **taṇḍānā** to extract (oil); (L.) **tenḍānā** to pull off; (various dialects) **taṇḍ-**, **teṇḍ-**, **tenḍ-** to take out, take off, remove (*Voc.* 1515); (ASu.) **teṇḍ-** to take out, remove; draw (water). DED(S) 2480.

3053 *Tu.* **tandelu** cudgel, club. *Te.* **tannu** to kick; *n.* a kick. *Kol.* (Kin.) **taṇḍ-**, (Pat., p. 135) **taṇḍeng** to kick. *Nk.* **taṇḍ-** id. *Go.* (Ma.) **tan(d)-**, (S.) **tan-** to beat, play on drum; (Pat.) **tanāna** to beat; (Ko.) **tand-** to kick (*Voc.* 1650). *Koṇḍa* **dand-** (-it-) to kick, beat. DED(S) 2481.

3054 *Ta.* **taṇṭu** (**taṇṭi-**) to collect, levy, recover (as debts, rents, taxes, etc.); ? **taṇṭam** tax. *Ma.* **teṇṭuka** to obtain; (Kauṭ.) **taṇṭuka** to collect. *Ko.* **taṇḍ-** (**taṇḍy-**) to win in contest or strife; (debt) is paid; pay off (debt); **daṇḍ-** (**daṇḍy-**) to work off (a debt); keep up with a person. *To.* **toḍ-** (**toḍy-**) to have ability or strength to, be capable of. *Ka.* **taṇḍakāra** one who amasses, man who has a large amount of. *Tu.* **daṇḍ(i)yuni** to put forth the hand to receive anything. *Te.* **taṇḍu**, (K. also) **daṇḍu** to collect or demand (as money due); **taṇḍalu** collections of money. DED(S) 2482.

3055 *Ta.* (*lex.*) **taṇṭu** army, troops. *Ma.* **taṇṭu** detachment, troop. *To.* **toḍ** army. *Ka.* **taṇḍa** mass, multitude, crowd, troop, company, party. *Tu.* **taṇḍu**, **taṇḍa** multitude, crowd, host, army. *Kor.* (T.) **teṇḍi** herd. *Te.* **taṇḍā** caravan, herd, troop, encampment; **daṇḍu** army, multitude; (K.) **taṇḍamu** group, troop, flock. / Cf. Apabhraṃśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) **taṇḍaa-** a group, party, assemblage; Mar. **tāḍā** a train or line (as of cattle), troop, party, company. DED(S) 2483.

3056 *Ta.* **taṇṭu** stalk, stem; **taṭṭu**, **taṭṭai** stalk of grain; (Tinn.) **taṭe** stalk. *Ma.* **taṇṭu** stem, stalk. *Ko.* **taḍ**, **taṇḍ** stem of plant, trunk of tree. *To.* **toḍ** trunk of tree. *Ka.* **daṇṭu**, **daṇḍa** stalk. *Koḍ.* **taḍi** trunk (of tree, body). *Tu.* **daṇṭu** the stalk of certain grains and vegetables; any potherb, as spinach; **daṇḍu** stalk, as of a plantain leaf; (B-K.) **daḍḍu** short stubble left after reaping. *Te.*

danṭu the stalk of great millet, etc.; the pith of a plantain tree and the like. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 43) **dende** stalk. *Kui* **danḍi** id. /Cf. Skt. **taṇḍaka-** trunk of a tree; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5527, ***danṭha-**, etc. (Pa. **dāṇḍa**, Ga. (P.) **ḍanḍa**, Kuwi (Su.) **ḍanḍa** sugarcane < Halbi **ḍāḍā** or other IA source). DED(S) 2484.

3057 *Ta.* **tanṭu** lute. *Ma.* **tanṭi** a musical instrument. DED 2485.

3058 *Ta.* **tanṭu** tube, anything tubular, bamboo receptacle. *Ma.* **tanṭu** what is long and hollow. DED 2486.

3059 *Ta.* **tanṭai** hollow anklet, a silver ornament put round the feet of horses; **taṭṭai** a tinkling anklet. *Ma.* **tanṭa** a foot-ornament of women. *Ka.* **tanḍe** id. *Tu.* **tanḍe** a silver anklet. DED 2487.

3060 *Ta.* **tanṭai** a kind of small wreath. *Ka.* **danḍe**, **danḍi** garland, wreath. *Te.* **danḍa**, (Inscr.) **donḍa** id. DED 2488.

3061 *Ta.* **tattaram** tremulousness, quivering, overhastiness, flurry; **tattali** (-pp-, -tt-) to be greatly agitated. *Ma.* **tattaram** precipitation, agitation. *Ka.* **tattara**, **tattari**, **tattaḷa**, **taṭataṭa** perplexity, confusion, embarrassment. *Te.* **tattara**, **tattaramu**, **taṭataṭa** id.; **tattariṇcu**, **taṭṭarillu**, **tattara-paḍu** to be perplexed, confused, embarrassed; **daddaru**, **daddarillu** to be alarmed, perplexed. *Br.* **tataring**, **tatarēnging** to struggle convulsively. DED(S) 2489.

3062 *Ta.* **tattu** (**tatti-**) to leap, jump, skip, hop, go by leaps and jumps, move by jerks and starts (as cockroaches), jump over, measure as in pacing; *n.* springing forward, hopping, moving by jerks, anxiety, peril, misfortune, mistake, error. *Ma.* **tattuka** to trip, hop (as a frog), skip along, walk lightly; *caus.* **tattikka**. *Ko.* **tat** inauspicious time; ? **tatpotn** with a sudden starting up from sleep. *Ka.* **tattu** tripping, stumbling, peril, misfortune. DED(N) 2490.

3063 *Ta.* **tattai** parrot, parakeet, *Palaeornis*. *Ma.* **tatta** parrot. DED 2491.

3064 *Kūr.* **tatxā** tongue. *Malt.* **taṭte** id. DED 2492.

3065 *Kur.* **tadrnā** to stop weeping or groaning; fig. applied to rain; **tadāba'anā** to console, dry the tears of, appease. *Malt.* **tathwe** to quench; be quenched, as fire.

3066 *Ta.* **tantanav-ēnal** onom. expr. of stamping sound. *Ma.* **tantināti** humming a tune. *Ka.* **tandānatāna**, **tandanāna**, **tandāna-tānāna** sounds used in beating time in music. *Tu.* **tandana** an unmeaning sound used in humming a tune. DED 2493.

3067 *Ta.* **antai** father; **entai** my father, our father, my elder brother; my master, lord; **nantai** (Caldwell³, 398) our father; **nuntai**, **untai** your father; **aṅantai** father of **Aṅān**; **āntai** father of **Ātan**; **puṅantai** father of **Puṅān**. *Ma.* **tanta** father, also of animals. *Ka.* **tande** father. *Te.* **tanḍri**, (inscr.) **tanṭri** id. *Pa.*

tend id. *Konḍa* **tanṭri** father (only in invocation; **āgas tanṭri** sky-father!). *Kui* **tanṭi** (*pl.* **tanjeru**) father. *Kuwi* (S. Isr.) **tanṭi** id. DED (S, N) 2494.

3068 *Ta.* **tapu** (? -pp-, -tt-) to perish, come to an end, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy; **taputi** ruin, death; **tappu** (**tappi-**) to die; **tava** (-pp-, -nt-) to cease; **tavaru** (**tavari-**) to die; **tavu** (? -v-, -nt-, or -pp-, -tt-) to shrink, be reduced, be ruined; **taval** diminishing, decreasing, failure, death, poverty; **tavvu** (**tavvi-**) to lessen, decrease, shrink, perish, decay, waste away; *n.* shrinking, perishing, decay; **tāvu** (**tāvi-**) to perish, decay (usually in neg forms), be removed, disappear; *n.* ruin; **tā** decay, destruction, fault, blemish, defect, deficiency. *Ko.* **tav-** (**tat-**) to die; **tavi-r** (< **tav-ayr-**; **tavrc-** < **tav-arc-**) to kill; **ta·v** death, corpse, funeral; **ta·pay**, **ta·vay**, **ta·vi** house where there is a death; **ta·na·r** place where corpse is cremated. ? *To.* **to·n** the deceased (e.g. **to·n** **mox** the dead boy, **to·n** **wiṣe·n** the deceased **Wiṣe·n**). *Ka.* **tavalisu** to destroy, cause to droop or fade; **tavir**, **tavil** want, poverty, trouble; **tavisu** to cause to decrease or be diminished, make an end of, destroy, remove; **tavu** to decrease, be diminished, waste away, come to an end, perish, diminish (*tr.*), destroy; *n.* decrease, destruction, ruin, drooping, depressed or humble state; **tavuge** decrease, end; **tavuṅku** = **tavu vb.**; **tavuṅkal** diminution, ruin; **tave** to decrease, wane, be insufficient; **tagusi** decrease, want, deficiency; (PBh.) **tappudu** it will be wasted, it will perish, wane, decrease, come to an end. DED(S, N) 2495.

3069 *Ta.* **tapukk-ēnal** expr. signifying haste, rashness, etc., as in falling. *Ko.* **daba·r in-** (**id-**), **daba·l in-** (**id-**) to make sound of body falling in a heap on to ground from a height; **daba·rn** with noise **daba·r**; **daba·l(n)** with noise **daba·l**; **dabakn** with noise of falling crashingly or floppily; **dap dop in-** (**id-**) to make repeated noises of falling or beating, or of a body thrashing about; **dop dop in-** (**id-**) to make bumping noise of sexual intercourse; **dop in-** (**id-**) to make noise of falling; **dopn**, **dobn** with noise of falling or of beating; **doba·r in-** (**id-**) to make noise of (pots, body) falling with a crash; **doba·rn** with noise **doba·r**; **doba·r daba·r in-** (**id-**) to make noise of thrashing about while struggling; **dobakn**, **dopakn** with noise of falling with a crash. *To.* **pa·top** the river's noise of waves beating (in song; *TS* **pa·tob** is misprint; for **pa·**, see 4318). *Ka.* **tapakkane** all at once, slapdash; **tappane**, **teppa** quickly, suddenly, all at once; **dap**, **dop** sound in imitation of the fall of heavy bodies, and of smart slapping; **dappane** with the sound of **dap**; **doppa** sound imitating that of a heavy body suddenly falling or knocking against anything; **doppane** with the sound **doppa**; **daba** sound in imitation of the falling of heavy bodies, the slapping of blows, the pattering of running feet, the audible palpitation of the heart; **dabakku** sound in

imitation of that produced by the falling of bundles or persons, or that produced by stones falling into mud; *dabakkane* with the sound of *dabakku*; *dabbane* suddenly and with the sound *daba*; *ḍab* sound produced by the sudden falling of heavy bodies; *ḍabbane* with the sound of *ḍab*. *Tu. dabakka* suddenly, headlong; *dabadaba* palpitation of the heart; *ḍabba* noise of anything falling into water. *Te. teppuna* quickly, at once; *dabbuna* with a loud noise; quickly, promptly; *dabadaba* sound made by knocking, walking quickly, pattering as of rain. *Go. (Ma.) topne* quickly (*Voc.* 1805). *Pe. tapp inji* suddenly. *Kuwi (S.) toppe, tobbe, tobboninga* quickly; (*Isr.*) *dapre*'e suddenly; *dabṛi* quickly, fast. / *MBE* 1969, p. 294, no. 29, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6170, **dab-*. DED(S) 2496.

3070 *Ko. dapm (obl. dapt-)* stoutness, thickness; *dabaṛ, dabal* stoutness of body. *Ka. dappa, doppa* thickness, stoutness, coarseness; *dappane, dappanna, dappāne, doppāne* thick, stout, coarse. *Tu. dappa* thickness; thick, stout. *Te. dappamu* thick, close-woven; thickness. DED(N) 2497.

3071 *Ta. tappu (tappi-)* to err, mistake, blunder, fail, be useless, go wrong, be omitted, escape, be rescued, be lost; *n.* fault, error, mistake, misdemeanour, slip, failure, lie, falsehood, deception, escape, flight, slipping away; *tapātu* mistake; *tappal* fault, mistake, crime; *tapparai* lie, falsehood, deception, fault, wrong, irregularity, error (< *Te. dabbara*); *tappi (-pp-, -tt-)* to escape, get free; *tappitam* blunder, mistake, error, wrong; *tavaru (tavari-)* to slip, trip, fail, miscarry, prove abortive, be unsuccessful, fail in duty, transgress, sin, stray, lose the way, err, mistake, blunder; *n.* mistake, error, blunder, failure, fault, delinquency. *Ma. tappu* blunder, error, mistake, being missing, something missing; *tappuka* to escape; *tappal* mistake; *tappikka* to allow to escape. *Ko. tap- (tapy-)* to make mistake, be lost, escape; *tapc- (tapc-)* to make to escape; *tap* mistake, a fine; *tavr- (tavry-)* to make mistake, transgress against, omit, be absent. *To. top- (topy-)* to postpone, fail to come; escape, give slip to; *tops- (topsy-)* to fail (to do); make to escape; *topc- (topc-)* to escape; deliver from danger; *top* a fine; *sin. Ka. tappu* to make a false step, trip, slip, deviate, commit an error, mistake or blunder, be missed, lost, fail to happen, disappear, be passed; *n.* tripping, slipping, erring, missing, a slip, error, mistake, blunder, an impropriety, fault, misdemeanour; *tappal* stumbling, erring, missing; *tappuvike* erring, etc., missing; *tappisu* to cause to miss, cause to pass by or not to fall into, let slip, leave undone, interrupt, do without, deviate, swerve, evade, elude, avoid, escape, run away; *tappita* fault; *tabbarisu* to slip, stumble. *Koḍ. tapp- (tappi-)* to escape; *tappi* a mistake. *Tu. tappu* fault, mistake, offence, crime; *tappuni* to mistake, err, sin, miss, escape, slip, fail; *tappāvuni* to

cause to err, evade, extricate; (B-K.) *tatty, tatti* missed, failed (participle of *tappu*). *Te. tappu* error, mistake, blunder, fault, crime; erroneous, incorrect, wrong, bad; *vb.* to miss, fail, err, go wrong, transgress, violate, break; *tappuḍu* erring, escaping; *tappincu* to extricate, free, save, remove; *tappa* except, but, save; *tappaka* surely, certainly, unfailingly; *tappitamu* fault, offence, shortcoming; *dabbara* a lie; false, dishonest; (K.) *dabbu* to lie; *n.* deceit, lying. *Konḍa tap- (-t-)* to miss or fail, falter, fail to fulfil one's promise. *Kui dapa* lie; false. *Kuwi (S.) tappu kinai* to misdo; *tappa hannai* to fail; (*Isr.*) *tap- (-it-)* to go astray; *tapu* wrong, sin, error. DED(S, N) 2498.

3072 *Ta. tappu (tappi-)* to grope, feel about. *Ma. tappuka* id.; *tappal* groping; *tappikka* to make to grope. *Tu. tabbuni* to feel, grope. ? Cf. 3025 *Ta. taṭavu*. DED(S) 2499.

3073 *Kol. tap- (tapt-)* to put (spell on buffalo), turn upside down (*bo·ḍla t^o*), jump down (*urki t^o*). *Nk. tap-* to put. *Nk. (Ch.) tap-* to make to lie down, add (fuel), put on (shirt). *Pa. tapp-* to put, plant (seeds), (cow) gives birth. *Ga. (P.) tap-* to put, add (salt, etc.) to food. DED(S) 2500.

3074 *Ka. tabbarisu* to be overcome by terror, grief, etc., be amazed or bewildered; *tabbibbu* state of being overcome by terror, etc., bewilderment, maze. *Tu. tabbibbu, tapputippu, tabbudibbu* distraction, confusion, variation, difference; irregular. *Te. tabbibbu* faltering, confusion, embarrassment. DED(S) 2501.

3075 *Ta. tappu (tappi-)* to strike, beat, kill; *tappai* a blow. *Ka. dabbe, debbe, ḍabbe, ḍebbe* a blow, stroke. *Te. dabbadincu* to slap; *debba* blow, stroke, attack. *Pa. tapp-* to strike, kill; *tapoṛ* slap. *Ga. (S.³) debba* cut, blow (< *Te.*). *Go. (Mu.) tapṛi* a slap (*Voc.* 1658). *Konḍa (BB 1972) tap-* to strike, hit. *Kuwi (F.) tapūr* vecali to slap. (*Pa. tapoṛ, Go. tapṛi, Kuwi tapūr* < *IA*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6091.) DED(S) 2503.

3076 *Ta. tappai* bamboo splints for a broken bone, bamboo splits for roofing. *Ka. dabbe, debbe, ḍabbe, ḍebbe* a slip, slit, split, strip, esp. of a bamboo, the half of a split bamboo; (*Hav.*) *dambe* slice of bamboo, arecanut, etc., used to lead water. *Tu. dabbu* a crack, break; *dabbè, debbè* a splinter, slip of bamboo, etc.; cracked, split; *dabbelu* a split, cleft, chink; cracked, split; *dambe* the hollow slip of a palm or bamboo used as a drain. *Te. (B.) dabba* a slip, strip, piece of split wood, slice, thin rafter. DED(S) 2504.

3077 *Tu. tabakuni* to desire, wish, covet, be allured, enticed, tempted; *tabepuni* to long, eagerly desire. *Te. tamaka-paḍu* to be eager, impatient, hurry, be enamoured; *tamakamu* eagerness, impatience, hurry, haste, love, desire; *tamaki* one who is eager

or impatient, one who is enamoured, a lover; **tamakincu** to hurry, hasten; **tami** love, desire. DED 2505.

3078 *Ta.* **tamar** hole in a plank, commonly bored or cut; gimlet, spring awl, boring instrument; **tavar** (-v-, -nt-) to bore a hole; *n.* hole in a board. *Ma.* **tamar** hole made by a gimlet; a borer, gimlet, drill. ? *Ko.* **tav-** (**tavd-**) to butt with both horns, gore. *Tu.* **tamirū** gimlet. *Te.* **tamire**, (*VPK*) **tagire** the pin in the middle of a yoke. DED(S) 2506.

3079 *Ta.* **tamarattai** *Averrhoea carambola*. *Ma.* **tamaratta** id. *Te.* **tamarta** id. Cf. 3171 *Ka.* **dāre-huḷi**. DED(S) 2507.

3080 *Ta.* **tamiṛ** Tamil language, the Tamils, the Tamil country; **tamiṛaṇ** a Tamilian. *Ma.* **tamiṛ** Tamil language. *To.* **tobiḷ** id. *Ka.* **tamiṛa**, **tambaṛa** id. *Tu.* **tamuḷu**, **tamuḷu**, **tambuḷu** Tamil. / Cf. *Skt.* **draviḍa-**, **dramila-**, **drāviḍa-**. DED 2508.

3081 *Ta.* **tamukkam** place where elephants are sent together to battle; summer house, royal pavilion, as the Nāyak building at Madura. *Ma.* **tamukkam** place where elephants fight. *Ka.* **tamaṅga**, **tavaga**, **tavaṅga** platform, stage. *Te.* **tamagamu** platform, (B.) tabernacle or summer house, having no walls but a roof on pillars. / Cf. *Skt.* **tamaṅga-** platform; *Pkt.* **tamaṅga-** id. DED 2509.

3082 *Ta.* **tappaṭṭam** small drum, tomtom; **tappaṭṭai**, **tappaṭṭam** a kind of drum. *Ma.* **tappiṭṭa** tabret, cymbal; **tammiṭṭam** large drum, tambourine. *Ko.* **tabaṭk** a big, flat drum. *To.* **tomk/tobk waḍ-** to beat drum, publish by drum (< *Badaga*; for **waḍ-**, see 4252). *Ka.* **tambaṭa**, **tambaṭe**, **tapaṭe**, **tappaṭe**, **tabaṭe**, **tamaṭe**, **tammaṭa**, **tammaṭe** large tambourine beaten with sticks. *Tu.* **tambaṭa**, **tambaṭe**, **tammaṭe** tambourine, war-drum; **tambaḍa** a large drum; **tamaṭe**, **tabiṭe** tambour, a little drum. *Te.* **tammaṭamu** large drum; **tappaṭa** a kind of drum; **tamuku** drum, tambourine. *Nk.* **tappa** id.; **tappaṭe** small drum. DED(S) 2510.

3083 *Ta.* **tampal** hardening of ricefields after heavy rain. *Te.* **dammū** mud, mire, wet ground, (K. also) irrigation; **dampa-nāgali**, (*VPK*) **dampa-nāgali** plough used in wet fields. DED(S) 2511.

3084 *Ka.* **tambittu** flour of raw rice mixed with milk or water, jaggery, etc. (**bittu** < **piṭṭu** flour, food). *Koḍ.* **tambuṭṭi** flour of fried rice, pulped with plantain, coconut, and gingili seed, and eaten with ghee (**puṭṭi** any preparation of rice, wheat, etc., except curry and rice). DED 2512.

3085 *Ta.* **tampi** younger brother or male parallel cousin; **empi** my younger brother; **numpi**, **umpi** your younger brother; (*Ciṛu-pāṇārruppaṭai* 239) **taṇmuṇ** younger brother; **nampi** the élite among men, a term of endearment, (Caldwell³, 400) a title of inferior priests; **nampaṇ** = **nampi**; **nampiyāṇ** the title

of officiating temple-priests; **ampi** younger brother. *Ma.* **tampi**, **tampāṇ** younger brother; **nampi** Vaishnava priests, inferior brahmans, actors; *fem.* **nampicci**; **nampiyāṇ** a title of princes; the steward of a pagoda (*hon.* **nampiyār**). *Ka.* **tamma** younger brother; **tammaḍi** an attendant on an idol. *Koḍ.* **tammaṇē** (*voc.* **tammayya-n**) younger brother; **nambi** a Malabar brahman. *Tu.* **tammaiya** an affectionate form of addressing a younger brother; **nambi** a Vaishnava priest. *Te.* **tammūḍu** younger brother; (*inscr.*) **tabunṛu** (? for **tambunṛu**), (*Inscr.*) **tambul**, **tammu** id.; **tambaḷa** a certain caste (Thurston, s.v., of temple priests), (B.) a caste of Saivite priests; **tambali** a member of that caste; (*Inscr.*) **tammaḍi**, **tammalavāru** priest of a Śiva temple; **nambi** a class of priests employed in Vaishnava temples. *Go.* (Tr.) **tammur**, (*hon.*) **tammuṛāl**, (Mu.) **tammur**, (Ma.) **tammoṛ**, (S.) **tammun** (*pl.* **tammur**) younger brother (*Voc.* 1662); (Koya Su.) **tammāl** id.; (Koya T.) **tammunḍu** (*pl.* **tammask**) id. *Konḍa* **tamberi** id.; **tambersi** id. (referring to 3rd person). *Kui* **ambesa**, **tambesa** id. DED(S, N) 2513, DED 2514.

3086 *Ka.* **tamme** the soft part, as the lobe of the ear or gristle of the nose. *Tu.* **tommē** lobe of the ear. *Te.* **tammiya**, **tamme** id.; **tammaṇṭu** earring. *Kol.* (Br.) **tambak** lobe of the ear. *Pa.* **demma** id. DED(S) 2515.

3087 *Pa.* **tayaḷ** (*masc.*), **tayaṭ** (*non-masc.*) light (in weight). *Kui* **teori** id.; **teori inba** to be light in weight. DED 2516.

3088 *Ta.* **tayir** curds, tyre, brain matter. *Ma.* **tayir** curds. / ? < *Skt.* **takra-** buttermilk mixed with water. DED 2517.

3089 *Ma.* **taykkuka** (*tacc-*), **takkuka**, **taikka** to strike. *Ko.* **tac-** (*tac-*) to kill (animal). *To.* **toc-** (*toč-*) to beat (or with 2322 *Ta.* **cati**). DED 2518.

3090 *Ta.* **taraku** brokerage, fee, commission to a middleman, discount allowed in cash payment; **taravu** id., tax; **tarakaṇ** broker. *Ma.* **taraku** percentage, brokerage, customary deduction, paid mediation; **tarakan** broker. *Ko.* **targ** rent for use of buffaloes. *Ka.* **taragu** diminishing, wastage; customary deduction, brokerage, commission, fees called customs, small allowance or gratuity given by the seller, borrower of money, etc., to the broker; **taragaḍe** wastage, loss, deficiency. *Te.* **tarūgu**, (K.) **tarugu**, **targu**, (K. also) **tarāku** to become less, diminish, decrease; *n.* deficiency, wastage, loss, wear and tear; **taruvu**, (K. also) **tarvu** to become less, decrease; (B.) **tarugu** brokerage or fees called custom; (B.) **taragu**, **taragari** broker; **tarapu** to remove, destroy, (K. also) lower, reduce, deduct. DED(S) 2519.

3091 *Ka.* **toradu**, **taradu**, **taḍḍu**, **toḍḍu**, **toradu** testicle. *Tu.* **tarady**, **tardy** the testicles. DED 2520.

3092 *Pe.* (Kal.) **darmu** ashes (< *Mand.*). *Mand.* **niy-darambu** id. (for **niy-**, see 3693).

Kuwi (Su. P. Isr.) *darmbu*, (F.) *darambu*, (S.) *dharmbu* id. DEDS(N) 506.

3093 *Ko*. dardarn noise of dragging something along ground. *Ka*. *dara dara*, *jara jara* noise in dragging anything on the ground. *Tu*. *daradara* noise of dragging. DED(N) 2521.

3094 *Ta*. *tari* (-pp-, -tt-) to stop, stand still, rest, abide, stand firm, be firm, bear patiently, endure; *n*. abiding, tarrying, rest; *tarippu* staying, abiding, remaining, enduring, tolerating, etc. *Ka*. *tarahara* staying, exercise of patience, forbearance; *taraharisu* to be or become quiet or patient, be able to endure with patience, bear patiently, hold out patiently. *Tu*. *tariyuni* to stay, stop, tarry, delay. DED 2522.

3095 *Te*. *tari* churning; *tarikāḍu* one who churns; *tar(u)cu*, *traccu* to churn, (K. also) produce fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together; *traccana* churning. *Pa*. (S.) *terip*-(*terit*-) to churn. DED 2523.

3096 *Ko*. *tak Berberis tinctoria*. *To*. *tok* id. *Ka*. (Lush.) *tarike B. nepalensis*. DED 2524.

3097 *Ta*. *taricu* land lying waste or fallow; pebbles, pieces of metal put into anklet for tinkling; *taravai* waste or uncultivated land. *Ma*. *tari* grit, granule, sand, coarse bits, unbroken lumps; rough uncultivated; *tarutarē* rough, coarse; *tariṣu* lying waste or fallow. *Ka*. *taraku*, *tarakalu*, *torasalu* roughness of surface, unsmoothness, unevenness, grittiness, grit; *daraku* id., hoarseness; *tarasu* rough, uncultivated, fallow land; *tari* roughness, granule, grit; (Hav.) *doragu* rough, coarse. *Tu*. *daruduru*, (B-K.) *doragu* id. Cf. 2354 *Ta*. *caracara*. DED(S) 2525.

3098 *Ta*. *taru* (*tār*-, *imper. tā*; *past tant*-) to give to 1st or 2nd person (meaning: *Tolk. Coll.* 1. 29); *taruvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to bring. *Ma*. *taruka*, *tarika* (*tār*-, *tā*; *tann*-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; *taruvikka* to cause to give. *Ko*. *ta-r* (*ta*-, *ta*·; *taḍ*-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; *takc*- (*take*-) to make to give to 1st or 2nd person or to oneself. *To*. *to-r* (*ta*-, *taš*-, *to*·; *tod*-) to give to 1st or 2nd person or reflexive. *Ka*. *tar*, *tār* (*tā*; *tand*-) to lead or conduct near, bring; give (Badaga has meaning 'to give to 1st or 2nd person'); *tariṣu*, *tarasu* to cause to lead or conduct near, cause to bring; *taru*, *taruvike*, *taruha* bringing. *Koḍ*. *tar*- (*ta*·; *tapp*-, *tand*-) to give to 1st or 2nd person; ? *tandī* an offer to marry a girl. *Tu*. *tarpāvuni*, *tarpuḍuni* to cause to bring, send for, get, obtain. *Te*. *teccu* (*tē*-, *tēr*-) to bring, get, cause, produce, create; *teppincu* to send for, get down, obtain, procure; (K.) -*tencu* (-*tē*-, -*tēr*-) aux. with refl. meaning; to come (e.g. *canu-dencu* to come; *canu-dēka*, *canu-dēraka* not coming). *Kol*. *ko-ta*, *ko-tar* *imper.* 2 sg. and 2 pl. of *kor*- to bring (cf. 2151 *Ta*. *kol*). *Go*. (A.) *tar*-, (Y.) *tar*- (*tat*-), (Tr.) *tattānā* (*impv. tarā*), (M.) *tattānā* (*impv. tarā*), (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *ta-/tar*- (*tatt*-) to bring. *Konḍa* *ta*- (-*t*-

neg. te·-) id. *Pe*. *ta*- (*tat*-) id. *Manḍ*. *ta*- id. *Kui* *tapa* (*tat*-) id.; *n*. bringing. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ta*·- (*tat*-), (F.) *tācali* (*tāt*-), (S.) *ta'nai* to bring. *Br*. *tinig* (*tir*-, *neg. ti*-, *present ēt*- [*dial. tē*-], *imper. ēte*, *past tiss*-) to give (for *ēt*-, see 872 *Ma*. *ēkuka*); *tiss* act of giving, generosity; *hatining*, *hatiring*, *hataring*, *hating* (*neg. hati*-, *present hatē*-, *hatarē*-, *imper. hata*, *hatar*, *past hēs*-) to bring, give birth to, think of doing something, attempt, intend (for *ha*-, see 296). For relationship between **ta*- and *Te*. forms with *ē* and *Br*. forms with *i* and *ē*, see *BDCG*, chap. 3, esp. §3.21; cf. also 3418 *Kur*. *tainā*. DED(S, N) 2526.

3099 *Ta*. *tarukku* (*tarukki*-) to pound, break, pierce, injure, torment. *Ma*. *tarak-kuka* to deprive rice of its husk. DEDS 507.

3100 *Te*. *tarucu* to search, examine, investigate. *Pe*. *dāh*- (*dāst*-) to seek, search; *motion base daska*-. *Manḍ*. *dāh*- id. *Kui* *dahpa* (*daht*-) to seek, search for, desire, want; *n*. search, desire, longing. *Kuwi* (S.) *tāh'nai* to seek; *dāh'nai* to trace; *dah*·- to search. *Kur*. *dañjnā* to guess, grope for. DED(S) 2567.

3101 *Ko*. *tava-ry* orphan. *To*. *tobe-ry* id. *Ka*. (PBh.) *taruvali* id.; (Kitt.) *tabbali*, *tabbili*, *tabli* state of child's being bereaved of its mother or parents; a wretched, mean or inferior person or thing. *Tu*. *tabbīlu*, *tabbuli* an orphan; low, vulgar, weak, infirm, cowardly, timid. DED 2502.

3102 *Ka*. *talapu*, *talupu* to reach, come to hand, be received, arrive; *talapisu* to cause to reach. *Tu*. *talapuni* to arrive, reach. DED 2528.

3103 *Ta*. *talai* head, top, end, tip, hair; *talaippu* beginning, ending, end or edge of cloth; *talaimai* leadership, pre-eminence; *talaivaṇ* chief, headman, lord; *fem. talaivi*. *Ma*. *tala* head, top, point, extremity; *talakkam*, *talappu* top of tree; *talāṭi*, *talāṭu* top of tree, point, tip. *Ko*. *tal* head, top, above, superior; *talp* end (of stick, branch, rope, etc.). *To*. *tal* head, end, edge; *taṣ* superior division of ti-dairy; *taṣm* top; *taṣt* which is on top; *talp* tip (of stick, horn, penis); *taṣ-tiṇ* platform (*tiṇ*) against inner wall of house, where vessels, etc., are kept; *teṣamf*- (*teṣamt*-) to perform child's hair-cutting and naming ceremony (lit. to prepare head; for -*amf*-, see 162). *Ka*. *tale*, *tala* head, being uppermost or principal. *Koḍ*. *tale* end; ? *talami* hair of head or body; *t. kaḷe* a single hair (*kaḷe* a weed; see 1373). *Tu*. *tarē* head, top, hair of head. *Te*. *tala* head, hair of the head; top, end, front; place, side, quarter. *Kol*. *tal* head. *Nk*. *tal* (*pl. -kuḷ*) id.; (*pl. -ṣil*) honeycomb. *Nk*. (*Ch.*) *tal* head. *Pa*. *tel* id.; honeycomb. *Ga*. (Oll.) *tal*, (S.) *tallu* (*pl. talkil*) head. *Go*. (A. Y. G. Mu.) *talla* (*pl. -ṇ*), (Tr.) *talā* (*pl. -hk*), (W.) *talā*, (S.) *talla*, (M. Ko.) *tala* id. (*Voc.* 1688); (Tr.) *tallā* (*pl. tallāṅ*) the part of the comb in which honey is stored; (Ma.) *talla* honeycomb (*Voc.* 1689). *Konḍa* *tala*

head. *Kui* tlaṭu (*pl.* tlaṭa) head, hair of head; tlaṭmeri, (K.) tlaṭmeri hair of head (cf. 4707). *Kuwi* (F.) thṛāyū, (S.) trāyu, (Su. P. Isr.) trāyu (*pl.* trāka) head; (D.) tala hair. *Malt.* tali hair of head. For the combination of meanings 'head' and 'honeycomb', cf. *Pe.* pūki kapra honeycomb (kapra head). DED (S) 2529, DED 2530.

3104 *Ka.* tallapa, tallara agitation, amazement, alarm, fear, grief; tallanisu to be or become agitated from fear or amazement, be troubled, alarmed, anxious; tallanṅka embarrassment, fear, etc. *Tu.* tallapa wavering, vexed. *Te.* talladamu agitation, commotion, anxiety, turmoil; talladincu, talladillu, talladakuḍucu, tallada-paḍu to be agitated or in a state of turmoil, commotion or anxiety; talladapāṭu agitation, turmoil, commotion; tallada-peṭṭu to throw into a state of turmoil, agitation or anxiety. DED 2531.

3105 *Ta.* tallu (*talli-*) to beat, crush. *Ma.* tallu a blow, stroke, beating; talluka to strike, beat; tallikka to cause to beat. *Tu.* dalliyuni to slap, beat. *Te.* (Merolu) talgu to strike. *Go.* (Ko.) talg- to strike, hit, hit the mark (*Voc.* 1686). Cf. 3130 *Ka.* talisu; the *Tu.* *Te.* *Go.* items with *l* in the two entries are uncertain of assignment as between **l* and **l̥*; meaning and stem formation have been followed, but such items as *Te.* *Go.* talg- still present difficulty. DED (S) 2532.

3106 *Ta.* tava much, intensely. *To.* tof (*id-*) to be perfect. *Ka.* tave abundantly, greatly, wholly, completely, exceedingly. DEDS 508.

3107 *Ta.* tavaṅku (*tavaṅki-*) to be hindered, impeded, be in distress, be dejected; tavakkam impediment, hindrance, destitution, delay; tavakku sense of shame; tavaṅkam sorrow, grief. *Tu.* tamakē delay, procrastination. *Te.* tamaku to hesitate, draw back; (K. B. also) fail, recede. DED 2533.

3108 *Ta.* tavanai limited time, fixed term for payment of a due or instalment, period of revenue collection, esp. of land tax. *Ma.* tavana a fixed time or term, an instalment. DED 2534.

3109 *Ta.* tavaṅ (-v-, -nt-) to creep, crawl (as infants, lizards, snakes), leap and flow (as waves), extend, traverse, spread on all sides; tivaṅ (*tivalv-*, *tivaṅt-*) to move as on the ground. *Ma.* taviṅka to creep along. *To.* tof (*tofθ-*) to go on all fours. *Ka.* tevalu to creep along on the ground. *Te.* temalu to set out, stir, get ready to go, go away, (K. also) slip, slide. DED (S) 2535.

3110 *Ta.* tavalai animals of the frog and toad variety; tappalai, (*loc.*) tavakkalai frog; (Tinn.) tavakā, (Ag.) tavakkey *id.* *Ma.* tavalā frog, chiefly in the grass. DED (N) 2536.

3111 *Ta.* taviṭu bran, minute particle. *Ma.* taviṭu bran. *Ka.* tavuḍu, tavaḍu *id.* *Koḍ.* tavḍi inmost skin of rice grains. *Tu.* tauḍu

bran, husk. *Te.* tavuḍu bran. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) tavṛ chaff. DED (S) 2537.

3112 *Ta.* taviṭṭu-kkoṇyā, taviṭṭu-cceṭi, taviṭṭu-pparam hill guava, *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa*. *Ko.* tavṛ *id.* *To.* taviṭ *id.* *Ka.* tavuṭe-giḍa gooseberry bush of the Nilgiris, red myrtle, *R. tomentosa*. DED 2538.

3113 *Ta.* taviṛ (-v-, -nt-) to abstain, refrain, cease, become extinct, stay, abide, subside, abate, leave, separate from, forsake, shun, avoid, omit, renounce, give up, cease from; (-pp-, -tt-) to put away, remove, dispel, chase away, expel, exclude, discontinue, hinder, restrain; taviṛcci abiding, staying, interruption, cessation, break; taviṛa except. *Ma.* taviṛuka to be put aside; taviṛkka to exclude, omit. *Ka.* (*HavS.*) tavru to drive away. *Tu.* tauruni to remove. DED 2539.

3114 *Ma.* tarayuka to be worn out, rubbed (as a rope), ground (as a knife), be habituated, practised; tarakkam practice, use; tarakkuka to exercise, habituate, break in; tarekka to rub down, grind (as sandal). *Ka.* (*Hav.*) tale to be worn out, rubbed; to rub (*tr.*). *Tu.* tarepuni to grind, rub, try, assay (metal); tareyuni, tarevuni to be rubbed off, abrade, wear away, become thin, wasted; tarelu worn out; (D. N. S. Bhat, p. 13) talepuna to rub. DED (N) 2541.

3115 *Ta.* taral (*taralv-*, *taranr-*) to glow, be very hot, burn, shine; *n.* fire, live coals, embers; tarali fire; tararci heat, glow; taral live coals, embers, fire. *Ka.* taralu glowing coals. *Te.* t(r)ampi fire pit, heap of cowdung cakes used as fuel; tanuku to burn (*intr.*). *Ko.* tari- (*tarit-*) (fire) burns; tarp- (*tarapt-*) to light (fire). *Nk.* tar- to catch fire; tarp- to set fire to, kindle. *Pa.* tar-, tarv- to be hot; tarkip- (*tarkit-*) to heat; taruran hot. *Ga.* (P.) kis tarakamul burning coals. *Go.* (Tr.) tarmi a glowing piece of wood ash; (G. Ma. S.) tarṁi, (Ko.) tarṁ burning coal, ember; (A.) tarṁi, (SR.) tadṁi fire (*Voc.* 1683); (ASu.) tarṁi *id.* ? *Kui* dlāva, dlāba, jlāva live coal, embers (communication from P. S. Subrahmanyam). Possibly to be connected with 276 *Ta.* aral, etc., on the assumption of original initial *c-, *t-. DED (S) 2542.

3116 *Ta.* taru embracing; taruval a handful of ears of grain; taruvu (*taruvi-*) to clasp, embrace, hug, entwine; adopt as an opinion or course of life, treat kindly, make friendship, surround, compress, contain, keep within oneself, mix with, join, copulate; *n.* embracing, clasping, armful; tarūu embracing, uniting, women's dance with clasped hands; tarāl embrace, union. *Ma.* tarukuka to embrace, also of sexual embrace, hold fast. *Ko.* dab- (*daby-*) to put arms around; take- (*take-*) to carry in arms under the cloak; tak lap, act of sitting on lap under cloak; ka-l tek iḍ- (*iṭ-*) to sit with feet crossed, throw in wrestling by hooking opponent's leg with one's own. *To.* teṣkwiṭ- (*teṣkwiḍ-*) to hug (cf. 2151 *Ta.* kol); teṭk, seṭk crook or

circle of arms. *Ka. tarke, takke* an embrace, the amount of wood, etc., that can be grasped with the arms at once; *tarkeysu, takkeysu* to embrace, etc.; *tarbu, tabbu* to embrace, clasp in the arms as a quantity of wood, etc.; *n.* an embrace, the amount of wood, etc., that can be taken in the arms at once; *tabbisu* to cause to embrace; *tekke* embracing, an embrace, etc. *Koḍ. tabb- (tabbi-)* to embrace. *Tu. tarkoṇuni* to hold up in one's arms as a sick person; *tarvelu* holding up in the arms. DED(S) 2543.

3117 *Ta. tarutaṇaḷ* ringworm. *Ma. tarutanaṃ, taritaṇaṃ* id., herpetic eruptions. DEDS 509.

3118 *Ta. tarumpu (tarumpi-)* to be scarred, bruised, marked, become practised, addicted; *n.* scar, cicatrice, bruise, weal, mark, impression, dent made in the skin, injury, blemish, stigma, defect in character. *Ma. tarampu* scar, callous spot as from a writing style, wart; *tarampikka* to grow callous; *tarampiccavan* callous, unfeeling. *Ko. taḷm (obl. talt-)* swelling raised by a blow, weal. *Kui dali* an inflamed patch of skin, blotch; *dali inba* to be blotchy, spread in patches. *Malt. ṭaḍa* scar, spot. DED(S) 2544.

3119 *Ta. tarai (-v-, -nt-)* to sprout, shoot forth, thrive, grow luxuriant (as plants); *(-pp-, -tt-)* to flourish, thrive, grow luxuriantly (as plants), overflow with joy, be abundant (as a flood), multiply, grow, prosper (as a family, people, state); *n.* sprouting, sprout, shoot, spray, twig, bough with leaves, peacock's tail, fan, a kind of garland; *taraiivu* sprouting, shooting, germinating, foliage; *taraiippu* flourishing, thriving. *Ma. tara* shoot, green twig with leaves, fan, royal umbrella; *tarekka* to shoot, sprout, thrive; *tarappu* thriving condition; *tarappikka* to make to thrive or prosper; *teruku* new leaves; *terukka* (trees) bud, sprout, thrive (as a house after misfortunes). *Ka. dale, dali* to become abundant as fruits, leaves, etc., on a tree, spread as smallpox or itch over the body; *dallis* to spread widely, increase; *tare* parasol, umbrella. *Kui dalga (dalgi-)* to spread over a space, increase in extent, overspread, overcast; *n.* extension, a spreading over. ? *Br. trikking* to sprout, protrude; *trikk* sprouting, shoot. DED(S) 2545.

3120 *Tu. taṅka* lungs, liver; *saṅka* liver. *Kol. tarṅguḍ* id. *Nk. tarṅguḍ* id. *Nk. (Ch.) taṅg* id. *Pa. taruṅg* id. *Ga. (Oll.) taruṅ* id.; (S.³) *tapaṇil (pl.)* id. *Go. (A.) taraki, (Tr.) tanāki, tanēki, (Ch.) tanēki, (Ph.) tanāki, (W.) tarāki, (G. Mu.) taraki, tarak, (Ma.) tāndʷki, (S.) tar̥ki, (Ko.) tar̥k* id. (*Voc.* 1678); (LuS.) *tudakee* the heart; (Koya Su.) *tanike* liver. *Koṇḍa tar̥ki, (BB also) tapāki* id. *Pe. trākiṅ (pl.)* id. *Manḍ. trākeṅ* id. *Kui tlāḍa, trāḍa, (K.) trāḍaṅga* id. *Kuwi (F.) thra'na, (Su.) tra'na, (Isr.) tra'na, (P.) tālla* id. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) tāḍya-* = *kloman-* lung. DED(S, N) 2546.

3121 *Ga. (P.) tar̥ki* earring (of females). *Go. (Tr.) tāri* lobe earring; (W. Ph.) *tāri* earring; (Ma.) *tar̥i* id. (female); (F-H.) *tar̥i* earring (*Voc.* 1710); (ASu.) *tāri* silver rings tied to hair at the back of the ear. *Kur. tar̥ki* ear ornament of metal, shaped like the moon-crescent. ? *Ta. taḷukku* nose-jewel, small ornament worn in upper helix; (RS, p. 154, item 319) ear ornament. / Cf. *Skt. tāḍi-, tāṭaṅka-*, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5747. DEDS(N) 510.

3122 *Te. t(r)avvu* to dig, excavate, scoop, unearth, stir up, bring to recollection; *travvaṭamu* digging; *travvaṭincu* to dig. *Kol. (SR) tavv-* id. *Nk. tavv-* id. *Ga. (P.) tals-* (rat, etc.) to scratch up earth. *Go. (Tr.) tarānā* to dig or scratch up, as pigs (*Voc.* 1680a); (W. Mu. G. Ko.) *tār̥k-*, (A. Y.) *tar̥k-*, (Ch.) *tark-* to scratch; (Tr. Ph.) *tār̥kānā* to scratch a place where it itches (*Voc.* 1711); (ASu.) *tār̥k-* to scratch with fingernails; *tār̥-* to dig; ? (Ko.) *ḍēv-* to scratch up earth (of rats) (*Voc.* 1593); (Koya Su.) *ḍēv-* to dig (well). *Koṇḍa (BB) tār̥-* (rat, etc.) to scratch up earth; ? (BB 1972) *reb-* to dig. *Pe. rav-* (-t-), *rov-* (-t-) to excavate earth, scoop out (pulp from gourd); *rava, rova* heap of excavated earth. *Manḍ. tār̥-* to scrape off (bark); *rav-* to excavate; *rava* heap of excavated earth. *Kui tāra (tāri-)* to dig out, excavate, scratch out; *n.* excavation, scratching out; *raja (raji-)* to scratch up earth or dust; *n.* scratching up; (K.) *raj-, rab-* to dig. *Kuwi (Isr.) tar̥j- (-it-), traj- (-it-)* to scratch up, as dog, fowl, etc.; (S.) *tar̥j-* to scratch; *rev- (-it-)* (Su.) to dig, excavate, (Isr.) to take out soil from hole. DED(S, N) 2547, DEDS(N) 837 (Su. 1973, p. 141; **tar̥* > **tra-* > *ra-*; ? cf. 3178), and from DED 2805.

3123 *Ta. taḷ (taṭp-, taṭt-)* to hinder, obstruct, stop, dam up; *taḷampu* floodgate, sluice. *Ka. taḷ* impeding, impediment, obstacle, delay; *taḷ-poy* to obstruct, impede, hinder, oppose; *taḷuvu* to stop, delay; *n.* delay; (Hav.) *taḷpu* to obstruct. *Tu. talepuni* to hinder, detain; (B-K.) *taḷpu* to interrupt, cause to stop. *Te. talupu* door. Cf. 3031 *Ta. taḷu*. DED(S, N) 2548.

3124 *Manḍ. tar̥-* (-t-) to strip off (bark). *Kur. talākhnā* to pull off, strip, peel, decorticate; (Hahn) *talkhnā* to sever, separate. *Malt. tale* to cut off. DEDS 511.

3125 *Ta. taḷataḷa (-pp-, -tt-)* to be brilliant, transparent, be sleek (as the body), plump; *taḷataḷappu* brilliance; *tala-taḷ-eṇal* expr. of being brilliant; *taḷukku (taḷukki-)* to be bright, glitter, shine; *n.* shining, glittering, splendour. ? *Ko. taṇ taṇ in-* (id-) (surface, cattle's coat) shines; *taṇtaṅ in-* (id-) (surface) feels smooth and satiny. *Ka. taḷataḷa* brightness, gleam, glitter, sunrise; *taḷataḷane, taratarane* gleamingly, flashingly; *taḷataḷisu* to glitter, flash, shine; *taḷaku, taḷku* shine, glitter, lustre, flash; *taḷakkane* flashingly, brightly; *taḷapa, taḷapu, taḷupu* splendour, lustre, shine; (PBh.) *taḷarpu*

diffusion of splendour. *Tu. talataḷa* glitter, lustre. *Te. talataḷa* glitter, lustre, brilliancy, shining; *talataḷaḷāḍu* to glitter, glisten; *taluku* glitter, shining, lustre. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 30, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5549, **tal-*, those items that mean 'glitter' or the like; the IA items show *ṭ* by assimilation to **l*. Cf. also Mar. *talappē* to shine, sparkle. DED (S, N) 2549.

3126 *Ta. tal-tal-enal* expr. of bubbling, as boiling water. *Ka. talataḷane, talapaḷane* with a briskly bubbling noise in boiling; *talapaḷa* the noise of bubbling water or the brisk bubbling up of water in boiling; *daḷ* sound in imitation of that of boiling. *Tu. talapaḷa* a bubbling noise. DED 2550.

3127 *Ta. talār (-v-, -nt-)* to droop, faint, grow weary, enfeebled, infirm, or decrepit, grow slack, become relaxed as a tie or grasp, become flabby from age, suffer, lose one's vitality; *n.* slackening; *talārcci, talartti* slackness, looseness, flexibility, weakness, infirmity, faintness, languor, depression, laziness, remissness; *talārvu* growing slack, relaxing, faintness, weakness, depression, sorrow; *talarttu (talartti-)* to loosen (*tr.*); *talataḷa (-pp-, -tt-)* to become loose, as a cloth worn upon the person. *Ma. talāruka* to relax, slacken, be allayed, grow faint, weary; *talārcca* slackness, weariness, faintness; *talārkkā, talarttuka* to moderate, abate. *Ko. talā-r- (talā-ry-)* to take rest. *Koḍ. talē- (talēv-, talānd-)* to become weak; *talāt- (talāti-)* to make weak, exhaust. *Tu. talābaḷa, talamāḷa* exhaustion, weariness; *daḷabaḷa, daḷaḅkē* loose. *Malt. talqro* tender, delicate, weak. DED 2551.

3128 *Ta. talampu (talāmpi-)* to stagger, totter; *tallāṭu (tallāṭi-)* id. *Ka. talār* to move, tremble, totter, move on or forward, start off, set out, depart; *n.* moving, trembling, tottering; *talārcu* to go away from a place, start, depart; *terāl* to move, stir, tremble, shake, quiver, move forward, go, set out, depart; *terāḷike, terāḷke* moving, etc.; *terāḷicu, terāḷcu* to cause to move or tremble, cause to go away, etc. *Tu. talābaḷa, talamāḷa* alarm, agitation. *Te. taralu* to set out or start; *taralu* to move, shake; *talaru* id., (K. also) be agitated, disturbed; *teralu* to start, set out, boil; *terlu* to boil, bubble up as water; (K.) *teral(u)cu* to remove, stir, cause to go; *talāku* to move, fear; *n.* motion, fear. *Konḍa terli (-t-)* (water) to boil excessively. *Maṇḍ. dalka-* to tremble. Cf. 3253 Nk. (Ch.) *tirg-* / Cf. Skt. *tarala-*. DED (S) 2552.

3129 *Ka. talāvāra, talāra, talāri* watchman, beadle. *Tu. talāvāre* village watchman. *Te. talāri* watchman. / Cf. Skt. *talāra(ka)-, talavarga-* city guard (*Brhatkathakośa; Udayasundarīkathā* 75); Pkt. *talāra-* town watchman; Mar. *talvār* an officer of a village; *tarāl* a man of low caste whose duty it is to protect a village. DED (S) 2553.

3130 *Ka. talisu* to pound, beat, deprive rice of its bran by pounding. *Tu. talpuni* to thresh as paddy; *talū* threshed, beaten; (B-K.) *talpu* to knock, shake off. *Go. (Tr.) dalsānā* to pound (with fists or club), thresh with a flail; (Ph.) *dalsānā, dolsānā*, (SR.) *dalsānā* to pound (*Voc.* 1851). Cf. 3105 *Ta. tallu*, and see note there. / Cf. Apabhramśa (*Mahāpurāṇa*) *talappa-* a stroke, slap with the palm. DED (S, N) 2554.

3131 *Ta. talīr (-pp-, -tt-)* to shoot forth, sprout, put forth leaves, flourish, prosper, rejoice; *n.* sprout, tender shoot; *talīrppu* sprouting. *Ma. talīr* bud, new leaf, shoot; *talīrkka* to bud, sprout, get fresh leaves; *talīrppu, talīmma* budding. *Ko. tayl* breed of cattle. *Ka. talāl* to bud, sprout, shoot; *talī* to shoot, sprout, put forth leaves; *n.* race, family, stock, breed; *talīr* to shoot, sprout, put forth leaves; *n.* young shoot, sprout, new leaf or new leaves. *Tu. talīru* sprout, bud. *Te. talaru* to bloom, shine, thrive; *talīru* a sprout, shoot; *talīrucu* to sprout, shoot, bloom. *Kuwi (Isr.) dāl- (-it-)* to blossom. Cf. 3362 *Ta. tulīr*. DED 2555.

3132 *Ta. talukku (talukki-)* to smear, rub in. *Ka. talku* to smear or anoint the body with an unguent; *n.* state of being anointed. DED 2556.

3133 *Ta. talai (-v-, -nt-)* to fasten, bind, chain; (-pp-, -tt-) id., to entangle, confine, restrain; *n.* fastening, cord, rope; *talaiyam* bonds, fetters; *taṭku (taṭki-)* to bind, enchain. *Ma. talā* fetters, foot-rope for climbing palm trees; *talēkka* to fetter, shackle; *talēppu* fettering. *To. toḷc* sp. plant from whose bark string is made. *Ka. tal* to be joined, intertwined, yoked; *talē* a tie, tether; *talli* connexion, association, company; *daḷē* to join by sewing together, seam. *Koḍ. talē, daḷē* loop of rope, noose. *Tu. talē* rope for climbing palm trees; *talli* intercourse, association; *salē* a sling, snare. *Te. talugu*, (B.) *talagu* tether or halter for cattle; (VPK) *tal(u)gu, tagulu, tolugu, taluvu, tanugu* id.; ? *tāl(u)cu* to twist, twine. ? *Br. tafing* to tie up, bind, bewitch, build, construct (embankment); become congealed, gather (of clouds) (? < **talp-* or **talv-*, with elision of *-l-*). DED (S, N) 2557.

3134 *Ka. talli* calumny, slander; (Hav.) *tarale* slander. *Tu. talli* id., defamation; *taralē* id., backbiting, tale-bearing. DED 2558.

3135 *Ta. tallu (talli-)* to push, force forward, shove away, expel, reject, dismiss; be removed, be lost, fail; *n.* pushing, rejecting. *Ma. talluka* to push, thrust, reject, cast off; *tallal* pushing, rejection; *tallu* thrust, push. *Ko. tal- (tayl-)* to push, outcaste. *To. toḷ- (tol-)* to push. *Ka. tallu* to push, shove away, thrust, drive, throw, reject, dismiss, heave; *n.* pushing, etc. *Tu. talluni, talluni* to push in, press through. *Te. talāgu* (allomorph *tala-*), *talgu*, (K. also) *talūgu* to be lost or removed;

remove; (K. also) way to be cleared of crowds. DED 2559.

3136 *Ta. tallai* mother. *Ma. talla* id.; *talla-viral* thumb, great toe. *Te. tal(l)i* mother; original, first, principal, chief, main. *Pa. tal* mother; *tal vanda* thumb. *Go. (Mu.) tallur* mother of animals or birds, hen which has laid eggs more than once; *tallur pēn* a female deity; (Ma.) *talloṛ* mother, female of animals; (M.) *talur* female of animals; *talur kor* hen (*Voc.* 1690); ? (Tr. W. Ph.) *ṭālī*, (Ch. D. Ma.) *ṭālī*, (G.) *ṭālāl* cow; (G.) *ṭālī* id., female of animal (*Voc.* 1489). *Konḍa tali* mother (invocatory; e.g. *būmi tali* mother earth!); *adj.* female (prefixed to certain animal names; e.g. *tali kōḍi* she-buffalo); (BB) *taṛi* female of animals. *Pe. taṛi* mother. *Kui ṭaḍi* mother, woman, female; *tali* female bird or animal, hen. *Kuwi (Su.) tali* female of animals; (S.) *talli* id.; mother; *talli wansu* thumb; (F.) *tālī vwanjū* id. DED(S) 2560.

3137 *Ka. (Hav.) talḷe* wooden handle, as of an axe. *Tu. (B-K.) talḷe* id.

3138 *To. tot-* (*toty-*) to slap. *Te. (K.) taraṭu*, *taraṭu* to whip; *n.* whip, whipping. *Manḍ. teh-* (*-t-*) to strike. *Kuwi (F.) tassali* to slap. DED(S) 2561.

3139 *Go. (Ma.) taral(i)* bark coat; (Grigson, p. 336) *tāghālī* a raincoat made of strips of retted bark of the tree *Kydia calycina* (*Voc.* 1679). *Konḍa tarla* big container made of *aḍa (Bauhinia racemosa)* leaves and conical in shape. *Kui ṭaḍuri* a rain hat made of bamboo and leaves. *Kuwi (Ṭ.) tarla* leaf coat covering the back; (Isr.) *terla* rain cap made of leaves.

3140 *Ta. taṛi (-v-, -nt-)* to be cut off, broken; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to lop, chop off, cut off; *n.* cutting off, wooden post, stake, weaver's loom, a kind of axe; *taṛikai* a kind of axe, chisel. *Ma. tarikka* to cut down; *taṛi* post, hedge-stake, stick, cutting, weaver's loom. *Ko. tayr-* (*tarc-*) to cut, using implement with one hand, cut path through jungle; *kati-r-* (< *katy-tayr-*; *katr-* < *katy- tarc-*) to cut; *tary*, *tayr* fence-rails between which and the posts brush is filled in; *tayrgo-ṛ* wattle-and-daub house-wall. *Ka. taṛi*, *tare* to strip off, cut off, cut; *taṛi* cutting, slaughter; stake, post, sharp knife or sword. *Koḍ. tari-* (*tarip-*, *taric-*) to chop into small bits; (Shanmugam) *tarip* cutting. *Tu. taripuni* to lop off, clear (jungle); *tajapuni*, (B-K. also) *sajapu*, *hajapu* to chop, cut in pieces. *Te. tarugu*, *targu*, *taruvu*, *tarvu* to slice, chop; *tarimena*, *taruvaḍi*, (B. also) *tarimiḍi*, *tariviṇi* lathe. *Kol. targ-* (*tarakt-*) to cut, cut off. *Nk. targ-* to cut. *Go. (Ch.) tarhutānā*, (Tr.) *taruhtānā*, (W.) *tarahṭānā*, (Hislop) *taruh siānā* to sacrifice (*Voc.* 1677). *Manḍ. dē-* to cut (e.g. string). *Kuwi (Su.) dā-* (*dāt-*) (S.) *dā'nai*, (D.) *dre-* (*-t-*) to cut; (F.) *dācali* to cut with knife. *Kur. tārnā* (*tāryas*) to fell (tree), lop off (bough). *Malt. tāre* to cut

down, fell; *tare* to break (as a stick), injure. Cf. 3437 *Ta. teṛi*. DED(S, N) 2562.

3141 *Ko. tarv-* (*tard-*) to become abraded by moving over rough surface or by having something rubbed over it; (*tart-*) id. (*tr.*). *Ka. taṛi* to be chafed, abraded or grazed. DED 2563.

3142 *Ta. taru* (*taruv-*, *tarṛ-*) to wear tightly as a cloth, fasten; *taruvāy* occasion, particular juncture, crisis, rare opportunity, stage (as in life); *taṛai (-v-, -nt-)* to rivet, drive in (nails); *tāru* putting on a cloth in the fashion of a divided skirt; *taram* opportune moment, time, turn; *taruṇam* right time, proper season. *Ma. tara* foundation, nailing, riveting; *taruka* to be tucked in before and behind; *tarayuka* to be fixed; *taṛekka* to drive in, hammer, fasten; enter, be fixed; *tāru* wearing clothes tucked in; *taram* time, opportunity. *To. tar-* (*tarṭ-*) to get stuck (in mud, difficulties); *tarf-* (*tart-*) to make poor; *tel-* (*teṭ-*) to wrap (garment) tightly round waist, (cloth) binds (legs); *teṣoṛ-* (*teṣoṭ-*) to place cover on oneself (or someone else) for sleeping (for *oṛ-*, see 79 *Ta. aṭṭu* to put). *Ka. taṛi* state of being joined, of being put in or down, fixed or settled; *taru* (*tatt-*) to join, approach, engage in; *n.* state of being joined or connected, of being fit, of being settled; *taru-vāy* order, succession; *taruṇa* fit or proper time. *Tu. tarapuni*, *tarpuni* to rivet, fasten firmly; be riveted, fixed. *Te. taṛi* opportunity, proper time, season, occasion; *taṛi-gonu* to endeavour, attempt; *taṛiyu*, *taṛiyā-baḍu* to approach; (K.) *tarupu* to join together, amass (wealth); *taruvāyi* subsequent time, sequence, sequel, what follows; *taruvāta* afterwards, subsequently, next; *taruṇamu* opportunity, time, season. *Kuwi (F.) dari* next (*adv.*). DED 2564.

3143 *Ta. taruku* (*taruki-*) to be hindered, checked, frustrated, stammer; *tarumpu* dam to stop a stream and turn it in a different direction. *Ka. tarubu*, *tarabu* to stay, stop; *tarumbu* id.; to stop (*tr.*), restrain. *Kuwi (P.) tamb-* (*-it-*) to stop; (F.) *tambali* to be silent; *taphali* to interrupt; *tapkali* to quiet; (S.) *tambinai* to be silent; (Isr.) *tamb-* (*-it-*) to be quiet, stop; *tap-* (*-h-*) to stop (*tr.*). DED 2565.

3144 *Ta. taruppu*, *tarippu* a white stone of inferior value. *Kā. tarapu*, *tarabu*, *tarupu* an inferior stone like a diamond. *Te. tarupu* an artificial diamond. DED(S) 2527.

3145 *Ta. taṛai (-v-, -nt-)* to be or become bald; *taṭṭai* baldness. *Ko. tarv-* (*tard-*) (head) becomes bald. *To. tar-* (*tarṭ-*) to become bald; *tarf-* (*tart-*) to make bald, pluck (hair, fowl); *tar maḍ* bald head. *Ka. taraṭa*, *taraṭa*, *taraṭu* baldness; bald. / Cf. *Mar. tarṭē* baldness. DED (S) 2566.

3146 *Go. (Tr.) tarcānā*, (Mu.) *taṛc-* to scrape; (Ma.) *tarsk-* id., plane; (D.) *task-*, (Mu.) *tarsk-/tarisk-* to level, scrape (*Voc.* 1670). *Konḍa* (BB) *tarh-* (i.e. *taR-*) to scrape. *Pe. treh-* (*trest-*) id., plane, cut with adze.

Manḍ. teh- (-t-) to shave. *Kui tahpa* (taht-) to smooth off, level down, chip, scrape; *n.* act of smoothing off. *Kuwi* (Su.) *tah-* (tast-) to scrape, plane; (S.) *tah'nai* to engrave. DEDS 512.

3147 *Ta. tanai* a particle denoting quantity and time-limit, as *ittanai* (see 410). *Ma. tana* measure. *Ka. tanaka* until, as far as. *Te. danuka, dāka* until, up to, as far as, to. DEDS 513.

3148 *Ta. tanṇu* (tanṇi-) to approach. *Te. (K.) tanuku* to touch, reach, occur, befall, (fear) arises in mind; (Saṅk.) *danuku* to touch, affect; (K.) *daniyu* to join, copulate; *danivu* copulation. DED(S) 2568.

3149 *Kur. tākā* air, wind, breeze; *tāgrnā* to blow (of the wind). *Malt. tāke* wind, air; *tāgare* to wave, undulate, fly with a waving motion as a sherd when thrown. *Br. tahō* wind. DED(S) 2569.

3150 *Ta. tākku* (tākki-) to come in contact, collide, strike against as a vessel on a rock, be severe in reproof, attack, assault, strike, beat, dash, pounce upon, charge; *n.* attack, assault, dash, blow, clash; *tākkam* attack, assault, hit; *tākkal* striking, attacking, charging; *tāṅku* to hit against, strike. *Ma. tākkuka* to hit, touch, beat. *Ko. ta-k-* (ta-yk-) to touch with hand. *To. to-k-* (to-ky-) to touch (sacred bell in diary, of one who should not do so); shout with anger. *Ka. tāku, tāgu, tāngu* to come in contact with, touch, hit, strike or dash against, collide with, close with, attack; *n.* joining, touching; (PBh.) *tāpu* to hit, strike, attack. *Tu. tākuni* to hit, touch; *tāguni* id., to come in collision or contact with; *tāgāvuni* to cause to touch; *tācuni, tāncuni* to come into collision. *Te. tāku* to touch, hit, attack, encounter, oppose in battle; *n.* combat, attack; *tākuḍu* touch, contact; *tākudala* encounter, meeting, coming together, collision, impact, shock; *tācu* to kick; *tāpu* a kick. DED 2570.

3151 *Pa. tāk-* to walk; *tākip-* (tākit-) to make to walk. *Ga. (Oll., S.) tāk-* to walk. *Go. (A. Y. Tr. W. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) tāk-* id.; *caus. (Tr.) tākstānā, (W.) tāksahtānā; (Y.) tākmaṭ* walking (*Voc.* 1695). *Pe. tāṅ(g)-* (tāṅt-) to walk. *Manḍ. tāṅ-* id. *Kui tāka* (tāki-) id.; *n.* act of walking; ? (K.) *tāngu* (*pl. tākaka*) hoof. *Kuwi* (F.) *tākali*, (S.) *tākinai*, (Isr.) *tāk-* (-it-) to walk. ? Cf. 3177 *Ta. tāvu*. DED(S) 2571.

3152 *Kol. ta-k* father (always with preceding possessor); *ta-k ammaner* parents. *Nk. tāk, tāk-jaran* (j = dz) father; *amma tāk* parents. DED 2572.

3153 *Ta. tāṅku* (tāṅki-) to uphold, bear up, support, protect, guard, give shelter, endure, bear, assume, wear (as crown), delay, hinder, prevent, resist, ward off; *n.* bearing, supporting, support; *tāṅkal* supporting, enduring, bearing, delaying; *tāṅki* support, prop, defence, one who supports. *Ma. tāṅṅu* support, a vault, staff of a spear; *tāṅṅuka* to support,

keep, sustain; *tāṅṅal* support, reservoir; *tāṅṅikka* to make to support. *Ko. ta-ng-* (ta-ṅgy-) to support (burden), endure, make to escape from death or ill-treatment. *To. to-g-* (to-gy-) to support (burden); be stuck in branch; delay. *Ka. tāngu* to support, keep, sustain, bear up; *tāku* a support, a vault. *Koḍ. ta-ng-* (ta-ṅgi-) to lean (*intr.*); *ta-k-* (ta-ki-) id. (*tr.*); (Shanmugam) *tāṅg, tāk* leaning. *Tu. tāngu* a support, prop; *tāṅguni* to assist, help, prop, support; sustain; *tāṅgolipuni* to support; *tāṅkuni* to take care of, nourish, foster. Cf. 2427 *Ko. ca-k-*. DED(S) 2573.

3154 *Kol. (SR.) tāḍ-* to spread bedding; *tārekāḍ* bedding. *Nk. tāṛ-* to spread. *Ga. (S.³) tāṭ-* to spread like a mat. *Go. (Tr.) tāṛānā* to spread out clothes, etc., build a nest; (Ph. A. G.) *tāṛ-*, (M.) *tāṛānā* to spread; (Mu.) *tāṛ-* to spread (cloth, mat, etc.), build nest; (Ma.) *tāṛ* to spread, (bird) to build nest (*Voc.* 1706); (ASu.) *tāṛ-* to spread the bed. *Kur. tāṛnā* to lengthen, elongate, draw or stretch out. *Malt. tāṛnye* to spread out, stretch out; *tāṛngre* to be spread out. DED 2574.

3155 *Ka. tāṭi* skin, bark. *Te. tāṭa* bark. DED 2575.

3156 *Ka. tāṭu* to strike against, touch, come in contact with, etc.; strike; (Hav.) *tāḍu* to butt with horns. *Tu. tāḍuni* to gore, butt; *tāḍu* goring; *tāḍelu* act of goring or butting; *tāṇṭuni* to touch, hit, come into collision or contact with, quarrel, fight; *tāṇṭāvuni* to make collide, etc.; (B-K. also) *hāṇṭu* to collide. *Kor. (O.) tāṇṭi* to hit. *Te. tāṭincu* to pat, slap. Cf. 3039 *Ta. tāṭṭu*. DED(S) 2576.

3157 *Ta. tāṭṭōṭṭam, tāṭṭōṭṭu* fraud, deception; perplexity, confusion. *Ka. tāṭavaṭa* fraud, untruth. *Te. tāṭōṭu* deceit, knavery; deceitful, knavish; *tāṭavaṭa, tāṭamaṭa* deceit; *tāṭamaṭincu* to deceive. DED(S) 2577.

3158 *Ta. tāṇṭu* (tāṇṭi-) to dance, skip, jump, leap across, jump over, cross, step over, transgress, surpass, excel; *n.* a leap, jump; *tāṇṭavam* leaping, jumping. *Ma. tāṇṭuka* to jump across; put into another place; *tāṇṭuka* to get over or through. *Ko. da-ṭ-* (da-ṭy-) to cross (mark, stream, mountain, road). *To. to-ṭ-* (to-ṭy-) to cross (boundary, etc.). *Ka. tāṇṭu* to jump, dance, leap, skip over, cross; *dāṭu, dāṇṭu* to jump, pass or step over, cross, ford, go beyond, exceed, transgress, pass away, expire; *n.* passing over, jump across, etc.; *dāṭisu, dāṇṭisu* to cause to pass over. *Koḍ. (Kar.) da-ṭ-* (-i-) to cross. *Tu. dāṇṭuni* to cross, ford, pass by. *Te. dāṭu* to leap, jump, cross over, pass over, go beyond, transgress; *n.* a leap, jump, crossing or passing over. *Kol. da-ṭ-* (da-ṭṭ-) to cross; *da-ṭip-* (da-ṭipt-) to make to cross. *Koṇḍa dāṭ-* (-t-) to hop, jump, hop in dance, jump over, walk fast. *Br. traḍḍing* to skip, prance, dance about. / Cf. Skt. *tāṇḍava-* Śiva's dance. DED(S, N) 2578.

3159 *Ta. tātu* powder, dust, pollen. *To. to-θ* powdery, soft (of flour or powdered chillies). DED 2579.

3160 *Ta. tāttā* grandfather; *tātā* id., father. *Ma. tātan* father. *Ka. tāta* grandfather, father. *Koḍ. ta-tē* grandfather (< *Ka.*). *Tu. tāte* id. *Te. tāta* id., father. *Nk. (Ch.) tāta* grandfather. *Pa. tāta* father. *Go. (S. Ko.) tāta(l)* mother's father (*Voc. 1697*); (*Y.*) *tādo* father's father (*Voc. 1702*); (*LuS.*) *tado* grandfather. / *Cf. Skt. tāta-* father. DED(S) 2580.

3160A *Te. tāpa* a ladder, rung of a ladder, steps, stairs. *Go. (Ko.) tāpa* ladder (*Voc. 1704*). *Konḍa (BB) dāpa* ladder, steps, stairs.

3161 *Ta. tāppu* expected moment, appointed time, convenience. *Ma. tāppu* proper time, opportunity. *To. top* time, chance. DED 2581.

3162 *Ta. tām* (*obl. tam*; before vowels *tamm-*) they themselves; you (*hon. pl.*); *tāṅkaḷ* you (*hon. pl.*); *tamar* one's own people, relatives, kindred, friends, servants; *tamarmai* friendship; *tamaṇ* a male relative or friend; *fem. tamal*; *tami* solitude, loneliness, destitution; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be alone, lonely; *tamiyaṇ* solitary, lonely man, destitute person; *fem. tamiyaḷ*; *tam-appaṇ* father. *Ma. tām* (*obl. tam-*, *tamm-*) themselves; *tāṅkaḷ*, *taṅṅaḷ* they, themselves; you (*hon.*); *tamar* one's own people; *tam-appaṇ* father. *Ko. ta-m* (*obl. tam-*) themselves. *To. tam* (*obl. tam-*) id.; *tadam* each his own, separate, different (< *tam-dam*; **Nd* > *d*); *tada(m) ma-r* separately (for *ma-r*, see 4717). *Ka. tām* (*obl. tam-*), *tāvu* (*obl. tav-*) they, themselves; you (*hon.*); *tamatu*, *tamattu*, *tammatu*, *tammutu*, *tammadu* theirs; *tamar*, *tavar* those who are his, hers or theirs, one's own people. *Koḍ. tanga* (*obl. tanga-*) themselves. *Te. tāmu* (*obl. tam-*, *tamm-*), *tamaru*, *tāru* they, themselves; you (*hon.*). *Kol. *ta-m* (*obl. tam-*) they, themselves; *tamne* their own; *tam ba-n* his, her, their own father. *Nk. tām* they, themselves. *Pa. tām* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) tām* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Go. (Tr.) tammā*, *tammaṭ* id. (*Voc. 1661*). *Konḍa (BB) tām* id. *Kui tāru* (*masc.*), *tāi* (*neut.*) (*obl. tāraṇ-*) id. *Kuwi* (F.) *tambū* (*obl. tam-*), (*S.*) *tāmbu* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Kur. tām* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Malt. tám*, *tāmi* (*obl. tam-*) id. *Cf. 3196 Ta. tān.* DED(S) 2582.

3163 *Ta. tāmarai* lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum*; *tammi* lotus. *Ma. tāmara* id. *Ka. tāmare*, *tāvare* id. *Koḍ. ta-vare* id. *Tu. tāmarè* lotus flower, *Nymphaea pubescens*. *Te. tāmara*, *tammi* lotus. *Pa. tāmar* id. *Go. (Ko.) tāmar* sp. lotus; ? (*SR.*) *dāmerā* flower (*Voc. 1705*). *Kuwi* (Su.) *tāmel* *bonḍa* lotus bud; (*S.*) *tamberi* lotus. / *Cf. Skt. tāmarasa-* id. DED(S) 2583.

3164 *Ka. tāmare* ringworm. *Te. tāmara* id. / *Cf. Skt. tāma-* a kind of leprosy with large red spots. DED 2584.

3165 *Ta. tār* flower, blossom, flower-bud. *Ma. tār* flower, bud, lotus. DED 2585.

3166 *Pe. tār* (*pl. -ku*), *dār* (*pl. -ku*) ant. *Mand. tār* (*pl. -ke*) id. *Kui tāru* (*pl. tārka*) a small black ant. ? *Cf. Go. (Tr.) tāro* the queen white ant (*Voc. 1708*). DEDS 514.

3167 *Ta. tār*, *tāram* cord, rope. *To. to-rm* (*obl. to-rt-*) one string of bead necklace with several strands, one thread of skein hanging from woman's armlet. *Ka. dāra* string, thread. *Tu. dāra* id. *Te. dāramu* id., cord, twine. / ? < *IA.* *Cf. Pkt. (DNM; Norman) dāra-* waist-band, girdle; cf. also *Skt. davara(ka)-* string, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6225. DED(N) 2586.

3168 *Ma. tāram* a copper coin, $\frac{1}{2}$ pice or $\frac{1}{3}$ fanam. *Ka. tāra* a copper coin of two *kāsu*. *Tu. tāra* two pie. DED 2587.

3169 *Ta. tāra* duck, heron. *Ma. tāraṇu* duck. DED 2588.

3170 *Ta. tāri* way, road, path, right mode; *tārai* way, path (< *Te.*). *Ko. a-da-ry* road, path (cf. 4087 *Ta. pāy*). *Ka. dāri* way, road, path. *Tu. dāri* id. *Te. dāri* id., manner, mode. ? *Cf. Ta. atar* way, path, public road, rule; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DED (S) 2589.

3171 *Ka. dāre-huḷi mara Averrhoa carambola*. *Tu. dārepulḷi* fruit of *A. carambola*. *Cf. 3079 Ta. tamarattai*. DED(S) 2590.

3172 *Ta. tārai* large brass trumpet, long reed instrument. *Ma. tāra* a large trumpet. DED 2591.

3173 *Kol. ta-r-* (*ta-rt-*), (*Pat.*, p. 119) *tāreng* (hen) cackles. *Pa. tarp-* to cackle. DED 2592.

3174 *Te. trāgu*, *trāvu* to drink, (*K.* also) swallow, eat, smoke; *trāguḍu*, *trāvuḍu* drinking. *Pa. tār-* to swallow. *Ga. (Oll.) tārg-* id.; ? (*S.*) *sark-* to drink (as ox in tank). DED 2593.

3175 *Ta. tāli* central piece of a neck ornament solemnly tied by the bridegroom around the bride's neck as marriage badge, a child's necklace, amulet tied on a child's neck. *Ma. tāli* the centre piece of a neck ornament tied as the marriage badge. *Ko. ta-ly* a heavy necklace. *To. to-ly* woman's gold neck ornament. *Ka. tāli*, *tāḷi* a small round plate of gold worn at the neck as a marriage badge, that plate used as an ornament. *Tu. tāli*, *tāḷi* the marriage badge worn by a female. *Te. tāli* small piece of gold tied by the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony to the neck of the bride. / *Cf. Skt. tāli-* (Mayrhofer, s.v.). DED 2594.

3176 *Ma. (Lush.) tāvi* bracken, *Pteris aquilina*. *Ko. ta-yv* id. *To. ta-f* fern. DED 2595.

3177 *Ta. tāvu* (*tāvi-*) to jump up, leap, skip over, leap over, cross, spring upon, attack, fly, spread, be luxuriant; *n.* jumping,

leaping, moving, going, galloping; **tavvu** (**tavvi-**) to leap, jump, spring, tread gently, boast, be arrogant; *n.* hopping, jumping, leaping; **tā** attacking, rushing, jumping. *Ma.* **tāvuka** to rush in upon, spread. *Ka.* **tāgu** to jump, skip, leap over. ? Cf. 3151 *Pa.* **tāk-** DED(S) 2596.

3178 *Ta.* **tār** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to fall low, be lowered, be low (as a roof), flow down, descend, decline as the sun, sink in water, sink in circumstances or repute, decrease, decay, degenerate, despond, be dejected, prove inferior, fail, stay, rest, halt, hang down, be suspended (as the arms, as locks of hair), be deep, bend, droop, be bowed down, become low, subdued as sound; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to bow down (*tr.*), let down, deepen, depress, degrade, wait, stay, delay; **tārcci** bending, humility, submissiveness, inferiority, meanness, baseness, vileness, deficiency, want, scarcity, arrears, deterioration, degradation, loss, decay (of wealth, power, etc.), delay, dishonour, disgrace; **tārtti** lowness in rank, inferiority, dishonour; **tārttu** (**tārtti-**) to bring low, lower, let down, deepen, reduce, diminish, keep under control, compel obedience, degrade, disgrace, delay, waste time, make a person or object stay, plant (as seeds), bury, sink, submerge, immerse; **tāntār** humble persons, low, mean persons; **tāppam** depth (as of water); **tāppu** lowering, burying, inserting, planting; **tāmai** humility, inferiority (as in rank), degradation, baseness; **tār-vāram** sloping roof, lean-to, penthouse; **tārvu** depth (as of a pit), shortness, degradation, fault, defect, poverty, foot (as of a mountain), resting-place, abode, self-control, modesty, distress, prostration in worship; **tāram** lowness (as of the pitch of a tune), calmness, delay; **tārci** degradation, disgrace, dilatoriness, tardiness; **tarai** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to hang down, bow down; **tañku** (**tañki-**) to settle at the bottom (sediment), be under control, obedient, be diminished, quenched (as thirst); **tañkal** precipitate, sediment. *Ma.* **tāruka** to sink below or lower, droop, come low, descend, bow, settle, subside; **tāra**, **tāre** under, below, down; **tārka**, **tārka** to take down, let down; **tākkuka** to lower, take down (as fruits from tree), convey down the stream; **tārca** lowness, decline, inferiority; **tārttu** a slope; **tārttuka**, **tāttuka** to take down, let down, put down, diminish; **tāmma**, **tāmma** humiliation, disgrace, humility; **tārvāram** veranda lower than the house, a slope. *Ko.* **tag-** (**tagy-**) to draw back from fight, (ground) is hollowed by thunderbolt, (grain) settles when shaken, become physical wreck from beating; **ta-ka-l** instep of foot. *To.* **to-y-** (**to-s-**) to be lowered; (**to-c-**) to lower; (in songs) to humble; ? **tō-št-** (**tō-šty-**) to close (the *ti*-dairy); **tog-** (**togy-**) to be humbled; have dent made in itself; **tok o-x-** to be worn out, subdued; **to(k) kiy-** to subdue, wear out; **to-št na-s-** (**na-gy-**) (monsoon) comes slanting with gusts of rain and mist (**na-s-** to play). *Ka.* **tār** being low, sinking, sloping, inclining, the bottom; **tāru**

the bottom; **tār-vāra** veranda lower than the house; **tāgu** inclining, bowing, bending; **targu** to become depressed, low or less, decline; **targu** to be low, lowered, etc., stoop, get poor, fall in value or price; **taggu** to be or become low, be depressed, be bent down or inclined, stoop, be humble, humble oneself, become less, decrease, fall in price, be appeased; *n.* low ground, state of being low, a depression, sinking, declivity, hole, a flat, valley, diminution, decrease, scarcity, dearth; **taggisu** to make low, bow as the face or head, lessen, appease; ? **tarpal**, **tappal** level ground at the foot of a mountain, level ground on top or edge of a mountain, tableland. *Tu.* **tāruni** to sink in, plunge; **tarpuni** to be depressed; to depress, humble; (B-K.) **tarte** depth; **tāluni** to fall off, drop down; **tagguni** to be humble, modest, incline, lean; **taggu** low ground, dale, valley, descent, declivity; low, depressed; **taggele** a lowly or humble man; **tagme** man servant, male slave; *fem.* **tagmalu**; **dañguni** to bend, incline; **dañgi**, **dañgidi** bent, inclined; **dañgelu** id., bending, inclination; **dañgāvuni** to cause to bend, bow. *Te.* **tālvāramu** veranda; **taggu** to decrease, become less, be diminished or reduced, abate, lessen, draw back, shrink from; *n.* decrease, diminution, fall, abatement; **taggudala** decreasing, decrease; **tagginu** to decrease (*tr.*), reduce, diminish, lower, bring down; *n.* **taggimpu**; **takkuva** deficiency, inferiority; less, insufficient, deficient, little in quantity, inferior, low, base. ? *Kol.* (SR.) **tañ**, **tañād** below; **tañ digg-** to descend. ? *Nk.* **tañ** underneath. *Ga.* (S.) **tāndr-**, **tānēr** below. *Kuwi* (F.) **taleñi** id. *Kur.* **tamminā** to cease, be assuaged (of fever, headache, etc.) (Burrow 1968, p. 67). *Br.* **daring**, **daringing**, **daranging** to get down, go down, descend, dismount; **darifing** to make to get down or descend, knock down, raze to the ground; **tamming** to fall, lie down, succumb, set (of the moon), befall, desist. Cf. 3184 *Ta.* **tārva-ṭam**. DED(S, N) 2597.

3179 *Ta.* **tār** bolt, bar, latch, blocks in a wall to support beams; **tār-kkōl**, **tāra-kkōl**, **tā-kōl**, **tār-ppāl** bolt, bar; **tāl** bolt, bar, latch, wooden catch turning on a central screw that fastens a pair of shutters, pin that holds a tenon in a mortise, key. *Ma.* **tār**, **tarutu**, **tāvu**, **tākkuga**, (Kauṭ.) **tārkuga** bolt, bar, lock; **tākkōl** key. *Ko.* **ta-ko-l**, **ta-ko-lg** European lock, padlock. *To.* **tošt** bar at gate of pen; ? **to-w** plank. *Ka.* **tār** bar or bolt of a door; **tāpāl** bar, bolt. *Koḍ.* **ta-li** bolt of door. *Tu.* **tārkolu**, **tārkōlu**, **tārkolu** key. *Te.* **tālamu** lock, key. / Cf. *Skt.* **tāda(ka)-**, **tāla-**, *Pali* **tāla-**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5749. DED(S, N) 2598.

3180 *Ka.* **tār** palmyra or toddy palm, *Borassus flabelliformis*. *Tu.* **tāri**, **tāli** id. *Te.* **tādu**, (inscr., Inscr.²) **tāru** id.; **tāpi** of or belonging to the palmyra tree; **tāpi** **ceṭṭu** palmyra tree; **tā-āku** palmleaf. *Kol.* (Kin.) **tāpi** **māk** palmyra tree. *Nk.* **tār** **māk**/seṭṭ

toddy palm. *Nk. (Ch.)* **tār** id. *Pa.* **tār** id. *Ga.* (S.³) **tāpi** palmyra palm. *Go.* (G. Ma. Ko.) **tār**, (S.) **tāri**, (A.) **tādi** toddy palm; (SR.) **tādi** kal palm liquor (*Voc.* 1709). *Konḍa* **tār maran**, **tāpi maran** palmyra tree. *Pe.* **tār mar** toddy palm. *Kuwi* (Su.) **tāpi mārnu**, (S.) **tāti** id. *Kur.* **tār** palm tree. *Malt.* **tālmī** *Borassus flabelliformis*. / Cf. *Skt.* **tāla-**, *Pkt.* **tāḍa-**, **tāla-**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5750 (some of the Dr. items may be < IA). DED(S, N) 2599.

3181 *Konḍa* **tāri mārnu**, **tāri maran** plantain tree. *Kui* **tāri** plantain. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) **tāri**, (F.) **tarri**, (S.) **tādi**, **tādi** id. DEDS 515.

3182 *Ta.* **tāri** large pan, pot, or vessel with a wide mouth, jar, burial urn; **takaṛi**, **takaḷi** bowl of a lamp, plate from which food is eaten. *Ma.* **tāri** an earthen washhand basin. / ? < *Skt.* **sthāli-**. DED 2600.

3183 *Ta.* **tārai** fragrant screw-pine, coconut tree, spathe of the coconut tree. *Ka.* **tāre** fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Tu.* **tārè**, **cārè**, **hārè**, **tālè**, (B-K. also) **sāre** coconut tree; **tārāyi**, (B-K. also) **cārage**, **tārage**, **sārage**, **hārage** a coconut. DED 2601.

3184 *Ta.* **tārvaṭam** necklace of pearls or beads, string of rudrākṣa beads. *Ma.* **tārvaṭam**, **tāvaṭam** necklace of gold, pearls, etc., hanging very low. *Ka.* **tāvaḍa** a kind of necklace formed of lotus beads hanging as low as the navel, worn by men. *Te.* **tāvaḍamu**, **tāvaḷamu** string of beads, rosary. Cf. 3178 *Ta.* **tār** and 5220 *Ta.* **vaṭam**. DED 2602.

3185 *Ta.* **tāl** leg, foot, foot of a tree or mountain, stem, pedicle, stalk. *Ma.* **tāl** stalk, stem (chiefly of edible plants), the foot. *Ko.* **ta-l** stem, trunk, slope of hill. *To.* **to-l** thigh of animal's hind leg, trunk of tree, slope of hill. *Ka.* **tār** stem or stalk of corn, flowers, etc. *Koḍ.* **ta-li** stem. ? *Te.* **tālu** empty ears of corn [i.e. straw after threshing; so K.]. DED 2603.

3186 *Ta.* **tālī** (-pp-, -tt-) to season and flavour curry, etc., with spices fried in ghee or oil, flavour medicine as with ghee, oil; **tālikkai**, **tālippu** seasoning and flavouring curry. *Ma.* **tālikka** to season food. *Ka.* **tālisu** to season food, temper, sharpen as weapons; **tālida**, **tālada**, **tālḍa**, **tāllu** boiled and seasoned vegetables. *Te.* **tālincu** to season; **tālimpu** seasoning, a seasoned curry; (K.) **tālābōyu** to season food by pouring in fried spices; *n.* **tālupu**. *Konḍa* **tālep** seasoning of meats, etc. with spices. DED(S) 2604.

3187 *Ta.* **tālī** hedge bindweed, *Ipomaea sepia*ria. *Ma.* **tālī** a creeper, the leaves of which are used in cleansing the head before bathing, or in washing off the oil rubbed on the body; (Lush.) **tirutālī** *Ipomaea sepia*ria. DEDS 516.

3188 *Ta.* **tālu** (**tālī-**) to bear, suffer, tolerate, be worth, be possible, practicable. *Ko.* **ta-l** (**ta-ly-**) to stop and wait. *Ka.* **tāl**, **tālu** (**tāḷ-**) to hold, take, assume, get, obtain, receive, have or possess, undergo, experience, suffer patiently or quietly, be patient, endure, wait, last, continue unimpaired, wear well, bear

with; **tālike** undergoing, suffering, patience, patient endurance, perseverance; **tāḷdu** to hold, etc.; **tālime**, **tālume**, **tālme** patient endurance, patience, forbearance; **tāle** to hold, bear, carry, etc.; put on (as clothes). *Tu.* **tāluni** to bear, endure, suffer, forbear, have patience; **tālmè** patience, forbearance, endurance. *Te.* **tālimi**, **tālimi**, **tālika** patience, endurance; **tālimikāḍu** one who has patience or endurance; *fem.* **tālimikatte**; **tāl(u)cu** to wear, put on; **tālu** to bear, suffer, endure, be patient, refrain, forbear, pause, wait, last, wear, be durable. DED 2605.

3189 *Ta.* **tāru** bunch, cluster as of plantains, dates, areca-nuts; (Koll.) **tātt** banana bunch. *Ka.* **tāru** bunch or cluster of areca-nuts. DED 2606.

3190 *Ta.* **tāru** weaver's bobbin, reel. *Ma.* **tāru** the arrow of weavers which holds the yarn. DED 2607.

3191 *Ma.* **tāruka** to sink, decline; **tārikka**, **tārūka** to let sink or fall. *Koḍ.* **ta-r-** (**ta-v-** / **ta-ruv-**, **ta-nd-**) to descend, (sun) sets; **ta-t-** (**ta-ti-**) to lower, close (window, door). *Te.* (K.) **tāru**, (B.) **tāru** to descend, alight. From DED 2597, DED(N) 2608.

3192 *Ma.* **tāruka** to become thin, droop. *Ko.* **targ aṛ-** (**aṭ-**) to become lean (for **aṛ-**, see 79). *To.* **to-x-** (**to-xy-**) to become lean, slender. *Ka.* **tār**, **tāru** to become dry, dry up, wither, wane, become emaciated; **tāraḍi** state of being or becoming dry; **tāriga** a dry, sapless man; **taragu** that which is dried or to be dried, dry, fallen or dead leaves, a cake fried in oil and dried; **tarale** state of being dry, useless, vain; **taralu**, **tarlu**, **tallu**, **taral** a ripe fruit that has become dry, esp. a coconut. *Tu.* **taruṇi**, (B-K.) **taruṇtu** to shrivel; **targode** leanness; **sarṅgoḍe** a slender man. *Kor.* (M.) **darla** dried leaves. *Te.* (K.) **tāru**, (B.) **tāru** to fall away in flesh, become lean, diminish, be reduced; **tāḍuvaḍu** to become lean. DED(S, N) 2608.

3193 *Ta.* **taruku** (**taruki-**) to linger, loiter. *Kor.* (O.) **tāri** to wait. *Te.* **tāru**, **tāru** to lurk, lie in wait. DED 2609.

3194 *Ta.* **tārumāru** confusion, disorder, perverseness, contrariety, impropriety, insolence; **tāru-mārāy-ppēcu** to speak incoherently or inconsistently, talk nonsense, use insulting language. *Ma.* **tārumāru** confusion, disorder. *Ka.* **tārumāru** id. *Tu.* **tārumāru** id. *Te.* **tārumāru** id., irregularity; disorderly, disordered, confused, irregular. DED 2610.

3195 *Ta.* **tāru** (**tāri-**) to sift, winnow; *n.* winnowing; **tāttu** (**tātti-**) to winnow; **tarī** (-pp-, -tt-) to sift by a winnowing fan. ? *Tu.* **sārūni**, **sāriyuni** to sift. *Te.* **tāl(u)cu** to sift or separate larger particles from flour in a winnowing basket. *Pe.* **dalggi ki-** to winnow with a sideways motion. ? *Br.* **drāzing**, **drāzing** to throw up in the air, winnow. DED (S, N) 2611.

3196 *Ta. tān* (obl. *tan-*; before vowels *tann-*) oneself; *tānē* himself, only, just; *tanatu* that which is one's own, friendship, amity, intimacy; *tanatāl* one's own permanent servant, associate, mate; *taṇi* singleness, seclusion, solitude, independence; (-pp-, -tt-) to be alone, single, solitary, be separate, detached from company, have no equal or match, be deserted; *tanicci* woman separated from her husband; *tanitti* lonely woman forsaken and left helpless; *tanittāl* single man or woman as a bachelor or widow; *tanitar* persons in solitude; *tanimai* singleness, seclusion, solitude, retirement, incomparableness, matchlessness, forlorn condition, helplessness; *tannan-taṇi* quite alone; *tanmai* nature, essence, property, inherent or abstract quality, character, temper, disposition, state, condition, position, circumstances; *tannai* lord, chief, elder brother; *tannōr* one's kith and kin, relatives or dependants. *Ma. tān* (obl. *tan-*) self, oneself; *tānum* notwithstanding; *tānē* by himself; *tani*, *taniccu* by itself, alone; *tanima* loneliness; *tanikku* to himself, to oneself. *Ko. ta-n* (obl. *tan-/ta-*) oneself; -*dan* also, even (concessive), ever (indefinite). *To. to-n* (obl. *tan-*) oneself; -*ton* (-*θon*, -*don*) only, just (= Skt. *eva*; cf. *Ta. tānē*); *atton* just that much, in that same way (for *at*, see 1). *Ka. tān* (obl. *tan-*) he, she, it, in the refl. or reciprocal sense; *tanatu*, *tanattu*, *tannadu*, *tandu* his, hers, its. *Koḍ. ta-ni* (obl. *tan-*) oneself. *Tu. tānu* self, oneself; (*hon. pl.*) *tanukulu*; *tannavu* one's own, his own; *tannāte*, *tannātegu* for oneself, himself, itself; of one's own accord, by itself; *tannāye* one's own man, a dependent, friend, favourite. *Te. tānu* (obl. *tan-*) one's self, he or himself, she or herself; *tanantu*, *tanantaṭa*, *tanakutānu* of one's self, of one's own accord, voluntarily, of itself, spontaneously, automatically. *Kol. *ta-n* (obl. *tan-*) oneself; *tanne* (? *tane*) his own; *tannaḍi* by himself alone, just by itself, accidentally. *Pa. tān* (obl. *tan-*) self, oneself. *Ga. (Oll.) tān* (obl. *tan-*) id. *Go. (Tr.) tanā*, (*W.*) *tannā*, (*ChD.*) *tanai*, (*SR.*) *tānā*, (*Mu.*) *tān* (obl. *tan-*) self (*sg.*); (*Tr.*) *tanwā* his own (*Voc.* 1651). *Pe. tān* he, himself; *gen. tā* one's own, his; *acc-dat. tangen*. *Kui tānu* (obl. *tāran-*) himself or herself. *Kuwi (F.) tanū*, (*S.*) *tānu* (obl. *tan-*) self, oneself. *Kur. tān* (obl. *taṅg-*) refl. pron. of the 3rd pers. himself. *Malt. tān*, *tani* (obl. *taṅg-*) himself, herself, itself. *Br. tēn* self, myself, thyself, himself, ourselves, etc.; *tēnāi* that which belongs to self, etc.; brotherhood, friendship; *tēn-pa-tēn* among ourselves, yourselves, themselves. Cf. 3162 *Ta. tām*. DED(S) 2612.

3197 *Kol. ta-ned/tand*, *ta-nev* what? (*neut. sg., pl.*); *tandun*, *ta-n* why?; *ta-na*, *ta-nay* at all. *Nk. tā*, *tāne* what? *Nk. (Ch.) tān* what?; *tāndun* why? (Or at 5151). DED(S) 2613.

3198 *Ta. tāṇṇi*, *tāṇi* belleric myrobalan, *Terminalia belerica* Roxb. *Ma. tānni* id. *Ka. tāri*, *tāre*, *taṇi* id. *Tu. dāṇḍi mara* id. *Te. tāḍi*, *tāṇḍra* id.; (*inscr.*) *tāṇṇi* id. (in place names).

Kol. (Wagh.) tāṇḍi id. *Pa. dēndi*, *dēni* (*stems dēnd-*, *dēn-*) id. *Go. (Tr.) tāhkā*, (*Y.*) *tāhka*, (*M.*) *tāhkā* id. (*Voc.* 1490). *Koṇḍa tāṇḍi mraṇu* id. *Kuwi (Mah. T.) tāṇḍi* id. DED(S) 2614.

3199 *Ka. tigade*, *tiguḍu*, *tiguḍe*, *tegaḍe* Indian jalap, *Ipomoea turpethum*. *Tu. tigaḍi* id. *Te. tegaḍa* id. / Cf. Skt. *tripuṭā*, *trivṛtā*, *tripuṣā*, *tribhaṇḍi*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6055. DED 2615.

3200 *Ta. tikaṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to shine (as diamonds), glimmer (as stars), be brilliant; *tikaṛcci*, *tikaṛvu* brightness, lustre, splendour; *tikaṛttu* (*tikaṛtti-*) to explain clearly, make clear, show clearly, beautify, adorn; *tekiṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to be manifest, shine. *Ma. tikaṛuka* to shine. *Malt. téqe* to shine, glow; *teg-tegre* to be or become glossy. DED(S) 2616.

3201 *Ta. tikiri* circle, circular form, wheel, potter's wheel, the discus weapon, chariot, car. ? *Ko. tayraṇ* potter's wheel. *Ka. tiguri*, *tigari*, *tiguru* a wheel, esp. a potter's wheel. *Tu. tagori* the potter's wheel. DED 2617.

3202 *Ta. tikil*, *tikir* fright, terror. *Ko. digi-l* in- (*id-*) to be thunderstruck or astounded because found out in wrongdoing. *Ka. digil*, *digilu*, *digalu*, *digulu*, *dhigil* consternation, horror, alarm, fear. *Tu. digilu* fear, alarm, cowardice. *Te. digulu* fear, alarm; *digulu-paḍu* to fear, be alarmed. *Koṇḍa tiyel* fear; (*BB*) *tiyel-* to be afraid; *tiyeli ki-* to frighten. Cf. 3207 *Ta. tikai*. DED(S) 2618.

3203 *Ta. tiku-tik-eṇal* expr. signifying bubbling of water. *Ma. tikakka* to boil, bubble up; *tikattuka* to boil (*rr.*). DED 2619.

3204 *Ta. tiku-tik-eṇal* expr. signifying smarting of a sore. *Ko. dig dig in-* (*id-*) to feel slight burning pain (as of hunger after several days of fasting, or after a very severe pain has stopped). DED 2620.

3205 *Koṇḍa tig-* (*-it-*) to press down hard, lay pressure on. *Pe. tig-* (*tikt-*) to push. *Mand. tig-* id. ? Cf. 3243 *Ma. tirakkuka*. DEDS 517.

3206 *Ka. (PBh.) tegale* chest. *Tu. tīgale* breast, chest.

3207 *Ta. tikai* (-pp-, -tt-) to be taken aback, confused, perplexed, bewildered, be astonished, amazed; *n.* amazement; *tikaippu* amazement. *To. tiṅ-* (*tiṅθ-*) to take to heels, bolt away; *tixf-* (*tixt-*) to make (buffaloes) stand in swamp (i.e. confused and unable to run away) before they are caught and killed at funeral (word used only in narratives). *Ka. tikkalu* state of being confused or deranged in the mind. *Te. tikamaka* intricacy, confusion, perplexity; *tikamaka-gonu*, *tikamakal-ādu* to be puzzled, perplexed, confused; *tikka* madness, craziness; mad, crazy; *tikka-gonu* to become mad; *tikkatamakkasa* confusion, perplexity. Cf. 3202 *Ta. tikil*. DED 2621.

3208 *Ta. tika*, *tikaippu* asthma; *tikkumu-kku*, *tikkumukkal* choking, suffocating; *tikku-mukk-āṭu* to be choked, smothered. *Ma. tikkal* quick, heaving respiration (as of a dying person); *tikkumuṭṭu* being choked, stifled. *To. tixp* breathing that causes pain. *Kur. tekhtekhrnā*, *textexrnā* to breathe with a series of short quick expirations as a child about to cry, grow short of breath (as a child with overfilled stomach) (or the second meaning in 3453). DED(S) 2622.

3209 *Ma. tikkane* pressing on, swiftly. *Ka. dikkane*, *diggane* suddenly, all at once, quickly. *Tu. dikka* quickly, speedily. *Te. diggana*, *digguna* suddenly, abruptly. DED(S) 2623.

3210 *Ta. tikku* (*tikki-*) to stutter, stammer, err or hesitate as in recitation, reading, etc.; *n.* stuttering, halting in speech; *tikku-vāyan* stammerer, stutterer. *Ma. tikku* stuttering; *tikkuka* to stammer. *Ko. tekva-yn* stammerer, stutterer. *Ka. tikkalu* stuttering. DED 2624.

3211 *Ka. tikku* to rub, scour, treat harshly, annoy; *tikkisu* to cause to rub, etc. *Tu. tikkuni* to rub, brush, polish. DED 2625.

3212 *Tu. dikkē*, *dikkely*, (B-K. also) *digely* hearth, fireplace. *Kor. (T.) dunkeli* oven.

3213 *Ta. tiṅkal* moon, month. *Ma. tiṅkal* moon; *tiṅḥal* month. *Ko. tigl* moon; *tingl* month, *To. tigil* moon; *ti-ḥ* month. *Ka. tiṅgal* moon, month; *beḷ diṅgal* moonlight. *Kod. tingga* month. *Tu. tiṅḡolu* moon, month. *Kui* (Friend-Pereira) *tingal danju* crescent moon. DED 2626.

3214 *Kur. tinglī* fly. *Malt. tiṅgru* the common fly. DEDS 518.

3215 *Kur. tissā* sour; *tissnā* to turn sour, acid. *Malt. tise* sour. DED 2627.

3216 *Ta. tiṭukk-eṇal*, *tiṭir-eṇal* expr. signifying suddenness, unexpectedness; *tiṭukku*, *tiṭukkam* sudden fear, shudder from fright, terror; *tiṭukku-tiṭukk-eṇal* expr. signifying starting repeatedly through fear or weak nerves, palpitating of the heart through fear; *tiṭukk-iṭu* to be startled, shocked, start with fear or surprise. *Ma. tiṭukku*, *tiṭukkam* being scared, hurried; *tiṭutiṭe* hurriedly; *tiṭar* fright, grief. *Ko. diḍakn* in a flash, swiftly. *Ka. tiṭṭane*, *tiṭṭane* whirlingly, hurriedly, confusedly. *Tu. diḍuka*, *diḍika*, *diḍka* quickly, suddenly; *diḍuḍiḍa* quickly. DED 2628.

3217 *Ta. tiṭutiṭu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to make a reiterated noise, as by hasty steps, to thump constantly. *Ko. diḍ diḍ in-* (*-iḍ-*) to make trampling noise. DED 2629.

3218 *Nk. tiṭk-* to wave, flap. *Pa. (S.) tiḍk-* (bird) flaps wings. DED 2630.

3219 *Ta. tiṭṭi* window. *Ka. diḍḍi*, *diḍḍe*, *jīḍḍi* a wicket, a hole expressly made for egress or ingress. *Tu. (B-K.) diḍḍi*, *jīḍḍi* back, postern. *Te. diḍḍi* a small door or gate,

wicket, postern or back door, sallyport. *Go. (SR.) diḍḍi* lane (*Voc.* 1864). / Cf. *Mar. diḍ*, *diḍi* a wicket. DED(S, N) 2631.

3220 *Ta. tiṭṭu* (*tiṭṭi-*) to abuse, revile, curse, utter imprecations; *n.* reviling, scolding, vulgar abuse. *Ka. tiṭṭu* to abuse, scold; *n.* abuse, scolding. *Te. tiṭṭu* to curse, swear at, abuse, revile, rail at, rebuke, scold, chide; *n.* a curse, abuse, abusive language; *tiṭṭāḍu* to revile, abuse, quarrel; *tiṭṭāṭa* reviling, abusing, a quarrel; *tiṭṭūbōtu* a scold, person who habitually uses obscene or abusive language. DED 2632.

3221 *Ta. tiṭṭu* rising ground, bank, elevation, hillock, sandbank, wall separating elephant stables; *tiṭṭi* raised ground; *tiṭṭai* rising ground, bank, elevation, raised floor; *tiṭar*, *tiṭal* rising ground, bank, elevation, island, rubbish heap, prominence, protuberance; *tiṭaru* mound; *taṭal* high land. *Ma. tiṭṭa* raised ground, hillock, shoal, raised seat as in a veranda; *tiṭṭu* mound, shoal; *tiṇṭu* earthen wall, bank, shoal. *Ko. tiṭ* hill. *To. tiṭ* mountain. *Ka. tiṭṭa* mass, quantity, number; *tiṭṭu*, *tiṭṭe* rising ground, hillock; *diḍḍa*, *diḍḍu* eminence, elevation, hillock; *diṇṭu* rising ground, hillock; (Hav.) *ciṭṭe* earthen seat. *Tu. diḍḍu* elevated ground, mound; *ciṭṭe*, (B-K.) *tiṭṭe* the foundation platform of a house. *Te. tiṭṭa* heap, mound. DED(S) 2633.

3222 *Ta. tiṇ* strong, hard, firm, close, compact; *tiṇi* size, bulk; *tiṇṭu* stoutness, thickness; *tiṇam*, *tiṇṇam* certainty, vigour, strength, solidity, robustness, power, tightness; *tiṇṇan* strong, robust, powerful man; *tiṇṇimai* firmness of mind; *tiṇṇiyan* strong man, brave man; *tiṇmai* strength, power, robustness, hardness, compactness, firmness, truth, certainty, constancy, heaviness, bulkiness; *tiṇar* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to form a thick layer, be crowded, dense, close; *n.* denseness, thickness (as of a cloud); *tiṇi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be crowded, dense, close; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cram, stuff; *n.* solidity; *tiṇippu* strength; *tiṇimpu* denseness; *tiṇiyan* fat man, clumsy beast or thing; *tiṇivu* hardness, denseness; *tiṇukkam* closeness, compactness, solidity; *tiṇuṅku* (*tiṇuṅki-*) to become close, dense, thick, crowded; *tiṇṇam* solidity, strength, firmness of mind. *Ma. tiṇ* firm, strong, solid; *tiṇṇam* strength; stiff, tight; *tiṇma* solidity; *tiṇar* swelling; *tiṇarkka* to swell, rise as the skin from a blow; *tiṇṭikka* (the edges of a wound) become swollen; *tiṇṇuka* to be thronged, crowded, tight; *tikkuka* to press, throng; *tikkal* pressing, thronging. *Ka. tiṇi* to be united or mixed together, be crowded or closely packed, be full or filled; *tiṇuku*, *tiṇaku*, *tiṇiku* to use pressure or strain as in childbirth or in easing nature, press, make violent efforts, undergo trouble; *tiṇṇa*, *tiṇṇu* thickness, stoutness, greatness, weight, gravity, excess; *diṇḍu* thickness, stoutness, strength, pride; *tintipi* mass, crowd, multitude; *tintipisu* to be crowded. *Tu. diṇḍu* stout, strong;

diṇḍa proud, mischievous, impudent; diṇḍe a strong, stout man, a mischievous fellow; diṇṇa, duṇṇa heaviness; heavy. *Te.* tinuku to strain; *n.* straining. *Go.* (LuS.) teenwoor solid. ? *Koṇḍa dek* (-t-) to strain at stool, groan. *Kui* diṇḍeri distended, puffed out; tiṅgi tight, fast, taut. *Kur.* tiṇḍi strength; (Hahn) tiṇḍi fast, immovable; (Grignard) tiṭṭkhnā to groan, moan under a violent effort, as when lifting a heavy load, fighting, etc.; (Hahn) tiṅkhnā, tiṭṭxnā to strain, as at stool. *Malt.* tinqe to strain (as at stool). DED (S, N) 2634.

3223 *Ka.* diṇḍa *Clitoria ternatea* Lin. *Te.* diṇṭena id. DED 2635.

3224 *Ta.* tiṇṭu semicircular cushion, any small construction of brick built as a support. *Ma.* tiṇṭu a bale of cloth. *Ka.* diṇḍu a heap, roundish mass or piece, roundish big stone, bundle of wood or grass, bale of cloth; diṇḍe a roundish big stone. *Te.* diṇḍu pillow, cushion, bolster, bundle, cylinder. / Cf. *Mar.* diḍ a bale of cloth. DED 2636.

3225 *Ka.* diṇḍu the thread-like centre of an orange, etc., the inside stalk or heart of a plantain tree. *Koḍ.* diṇḍi stem of plantain. *Tu.* diṇḍu, diṇḍu the tender stalk inside a plantain tree. DED 2637.

3226 *Ko.* tiḍg flesh. *To.* tiḍx piece of flesh. ? Cf. *Ta.* taṭi flesh. DED(S) 2638.

3227 *Ta.* tiṇṇai pial, raised platform or veranda in a house, mound. *Ma.* tiṇṇa, tiṇa terrace, raised bank, open veranda. *Ko.* tiṇ raised seat; tinva-l veranda (for va-l, see 5354). *To.* tiṇ sleeping platform; ? tiṇṇ raised edge of path, sod. *Ka.* diṇṇe, diṇṇe a rising ground, eminence, bank, islet; (Gowda) tinE veranda. *Tu.* tiṇè, tiṇè (BRR also) cinè small open veranda; diṇṇè hillock, eminence. *Kor.* (O.) tene outer veranda. *Te.* tinniya, tinne, tīniya, tīne pial; (B.) dinne, dinniya, tinne pial; high raised embankment. DED(S) 2639.

3228 *Ta.* tippali long pepper, *Piper longum*. *Ma.* tippali id. *Ka.* tippali id. *Tu.* tirpali, (B-K.) tippili, ippili id. DED(N) 2640.

3229 *Ta.* tippai mound, elevated ground; that which is bulky. *Ko.* tip rubbish heap. *Ka.* tippe heap, hillock, dunghill; dibba, dibbu eminence, hillock; tevar(u), tevari rising ground, hillock. *Tu.* tippè heap, pile, hill; tuppè stack, heap of corn or rice. *Te.* tippa hill, hillock, rock, mountain, heap, mound, small island; dibba hillock, mound, heap. *Pa.* dippa heap; dibba mound. *Ga.* (S.³) dibbe hillock, mound. *Go.* (Mu.) dippa high-land for cultivation, forest field (*Voc.* 1865); (M.) diḍe heap (*Voc.* 1869). *Kui* ḍepa rising ground, high land, lower slopes of a hill, shore, earth platform, veranda, dais. *Kuwi* (S.) debbe hill; bā'ali dibba sandhill. *Kur.* dippā mound, hillock. *Malt.* tube a heap of

filth or sweepings. Cf. 3239 *Ka.* dimmi. DED(S) 2641.

3230 *Ka.* dibbaṇa a nuptial procession, esp. of the friends and relatives of the bridegroom; nibbaṇa a marriage festival with all its display, esp. with its processions and gifts, the display of the gifts or the gifts themselves; nibbaṇiga the friend or attendant or companion of a bridegroom. *Tu.* dibbaṇa bridal party, marriage procession.

3231 *Ka.* dibbaṇa wooden stopple or cork. *Koḍ.* dimmi stopper. *Tu.* dimmè wedge, stopple, plug. *Te.* dibbaḍamu lid or earthen cover for a jar; dimme wooden cork or stopple; dimmu wooden stopple for a leathern bottle. DED 2643.

3232 *Ta.* timi-timi syllables sung to keep time in dancing; timi-timiy-eṇal onom. expr. of (a) keeping time in dancing or music, (b) repeated sounds in rapid succession. *Ka.* dim a sound in imitation of tingling or ringing; dimi sound produced by the quick motion of the feet in dancing. *Tu.* dimidimi dancing nimbly, agility; dimma the sound of a small finger-drum. *Te.* (B.) dimidimi, dimḍim, dhimindhimin dingdong. DED(S) 2644.

3233 *Ta.* timir (-v-, -nt-) to grow, increase, become more intense; (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stout from obesity; *n.* obesity; wantonness; timiru (timiri-) to grow tall and big. *Ma.* timiruka to swell, grow, be angry; timirkka to be mad with joy or rage; timirppu triumph, arrogance. *Te.* timuru to be proud, (K. also) abound, increase, bubble with desires, hasten; *n.* pride, arrogance, excessive or superabundant strength, vigour or spirits, pruriency, (K. also) haste; tivuru to hasten, (K. also) increase, abound, swell (as the sound of war drums, etc.), rage. DED(S) 2645.

3234 *Ta.* timir (-v-, -nt-) to smear as sandal paste, rub, apply to (as a flower to the skin), throw or scatter as on one's body; (-pp-, -tt-) to rub, besmear; beat; tuvar (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to smear. *Ka.* timir to rub and clean the skin; tigururu to rub, annoy, rub on as an unguent; tigururu, timir, tivir an unguent, perfume; temar to rub, rub out, destroy; tevaru to rub, tease, thwart. DED 2646.

3235 *Ta.* timir numbness, stiffness from cold, dullness, sluggishness, anaesthesia; (-pp-, -tt-) to be numbed as a limb, be paralysed, be stupified; timircci, timirppu numbness, etc.; timiran dull, slow, inactive person. *Ma.* timir numbness. *Te.* timuru, timiri, timmiri numbness, palsy. *Malt.* tame to tingle (as a limb when asleep). DED(S) 2647.

3236 *Kur.* dhimirdhimir ēknā, dhimirdhimirēnā to walk with sonorous steps, step noisily, walk heavily (as an old man or a man carrying a burden) (for ēknā, see 871). *Malt.* dimḍimre to sound (as footsteps); dim-qerge to sound as when larger objects fall; dip-qerge to sound as when smaller objects fall (for qerge, see 1960).

3237 *Ta. timilai* a kind of drum. *Ma. timila* id. /Cf. Skt. *timilā*- a musical instrument; Pkt. *timila*-, *timilā*- id. DED(S) 2648.

3238 *Ta. timmaṇ* male of a species of monkey. *Te. timmaḍu*, *timmanna*, *tippa-trimmari* a monkey. DED 2649.

3239 *Ka. dimmi* an eminence, elevated spot; *temar* rising ground, hillock; (HavS.) *dimba* bank of a river. *Te. dimma* any elevation or eminence, mound. *Pa. demma* elevated ground; *nir demma* island. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *damaka* flat ground on top of a mountain. ? *Ta. timil* hump of bullock. Cf. 3229 *Ta. tippai*. DED(S) 2650.

3240 *Ka. dimmu* giddiness, confusedness. *Te. dimmu*, *dimma* giddiness; *dimmari*, *dimmarḍu* a giddy-headed person. DED 2651.

3241 *Kur. timmnā* to bungle at husking paddy, break the grains in the process of pounding; *timmnā* (paddy grains) to be brittle. *Malt. teme* to prove false (as an arrow not going off). DEDS 519.

3242 *Ta. tirakku* (*tirakki*-) to search, inquire. *Ma. tirayuka*, *tirakkuka* to seek; *tiraccal* a search; *tirayikka* to cause a search to be made. DED 2652.

3243 *Ma. tirakkuka* to press; *tirakku* thronging, pressing. *Kur. tirxnā* to press with the foot upon anything lying on the ground, step upon or into, knead with the feet, trample upon (an adversary, etc.), move with the foot (as a pedal); *refl.-pass. tirxnā*; *caus. tirxta'anā*. *Malt. tirge* to press, shampoo. ? Cf. 3205 *Konḍa tig*-. DED(S) 2661.

3244 *Ta. tiraṅku* (*tiraṅki*-) to be wrinkled, crumpled, dry up as dead leaves, be folded in as the fingers of a closed hand, be curled up as the hair; *tirakku* (*tirakki*-) to be crumpled, shrivel, wrinkle; *tiraṅkal* being strivelled, wrinkled, crumpled; *tirai* (-v-, -nt-) to become wrinkled as the skin by age, be wrinkled, creased as a cloth, roll as waves; (-pp-, -tt-) to roll as waves; gather up, contract, close as the mouth of a sack, plait the ends of a cloth as in dressing, tuck up as one's cloth; *n.* wrinkle as in the skin through age, curtain as rolled up, wave, billow, ripple; *tiraippu* wrinkling, rolling, rippling, place screened by a curtain; *tiraiyal* wrinkling; *tiraivu* wrinkling as by age, rolling as of waves. *Ma. tira* wave, billow, curtain; *tiraccal* wrinkles; *tirekkuka* to roll as waves; *tirappu* rolling. *To. terf*-(*tert*-) to make a loop (of cane); *teṣk* loop, curve of horn. *Ka. tere* a wave, billow, curtain, cloth for concealing oneself used by huntsmen. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) tere* wave, dress, screen. *Tu. sérè*, *serè* a wave, billow; *serasarè*, *serasrè* curtain, screen. *Te. tera* screen, curtain, wave. *Br. trikking* to wither up, change colour, fade. /Cf. Sgh. *tiraya* curtain, veil (delete from Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5825); (Burrow 1967, p. 41). DED(N) 2653.

3245 *Ta. tiral* (*tiralv*-, *tiraṇṭ*-) to become round, globular, assemble, congregate, collect in large numbers, accumulate, abound, become dense, grow thick, form as a tumour or pustule, swell up, bulge out, mature as fruits, grow to full size as beasts or tubers, arrive at puberty; *n.* ball, globe, round mass, crowd, assembly, flock, aggregation, cluster, clump, tuft, army, abundance; *tiralai* a solid round object as a ball of rice, skein of thread, assemblage, pearl; *tiraṭci* consummation of marriage; *tiraṭṭu* (*tiraṭṭi*-) to make round lumps or balls as of boiled rice, collect (taxes), bring together, gather (men, troops), mix, heap up, amass, compile; *n.* gathering, accumulation, compilation, puberty of girls; *tiraṇai* ball, anything globular; *teruḷ* (*teruḷv*-, *teruṇṭ*-) to arrive at puberty (of a girl); *teruṭṭu*, *teruṭci* puberty of girls; (Tinn.) *teruḷu* to assemble; *tirai* (-v-, -nt-) to coagulate, form into clot as milk, be heaped up (as seaweed); (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to gather as moss or scum on water; *n.* roll of betel leaves, betel, roll of twisted straw, roll of cotton prepared for spinning; *tiraiyal* roll of betel prepared for chewing; *tirakku* crowd. *Ma. tiral* a ball, mass; first menstruation; *tiraluka*, (Kauṭ.) *teruḷuka* to grow full, swarm as bees, grow marriageable; *tiraṭṭu* assemblage; what refers to the first menstruation; *tiraṭṭuka* to ball up; perform a ceremony for a girl in preparation of marriage; *tirayuka* to ball itself, milk to coagulate; *tira* a roll as of paper, betel leaves, a mass; *tirekkuka* to roll up; *tirappam* a bundle of palm leaves. *Ko. terṇ*-(*terḍ*-) to become round (e.g. butter when being churned), become plump (esp. girl at puberty); *terṭ*-(*terṭy*-) to make round (butterball when churning), turn (wood in a lathe); *ter* lump of clay put on wheel to throw a pot; *terv*-(*terḍ*-) to roll up (*tr.*). ? *To. ti·k*-(*ti·ky*-) to stop (man, animal), gather (buffaloes) in a group and not allow animal to stray from it; *teṣ t/θwi·ṛ* ball of food (for *twi·ṛ*, see 2897) eaten in preliminary ceremony by ordinand for *ti·* priesthood; *teṣ ery*-(*ers*-) (old woman) gives ball of food to ordinand; *teṣ ni·r o·ḍ*-(*o·ḍy*-) to undergo preliminary ceremony as ordinand for *ti·* priesthood (*ni·r o·ḍ*- to undergo ordination ceremony for priesthood) (cf. various nouns meaning 'round lump, ball of rice'; prob. **r* > *ṣ*, as in 4290 *Ta. puruṭu*, *To. piṣ*); *teṣ gun* (? < *[musket] ball; or with 3438 *Ta. teri*). *Ka. tera* state of being balled or heaped one upon the other, a mass; *teraṭu* to make round, roll up, tuck up, join, unite; *teraḷu* to ball itself, coalesce, join, be numerous, be amassed, come together, assemble; *teraḷe* a round lump; *teraḷcu* to amass, join; *teraḷke* a mass, multitude. *Tu. tirḷu kūḍuni* to be full-grown; *tirle* a full-grown, strong man. *Te. (K.) teralu* to abound, increase, swell up. *Go. (LuS.) tèreḷ* bundle. *Konḍa (BB) terb*- to coil round (*intr.*); *terp*-(*-t*-) to roll up, coil up (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 2654.

3246 *Ta.* **tiri** (-v-, -nt-) to turn, revolve, be twisted, convolved, wander about, move, return, change, vary, change in quality, become sour as milk; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn (*tr.*), cause to revolve as a wheel, twist as yarn or rope, cause to return, change, alter, vary, translate; *n.* twisting, turning, roll or twist of cloth or thread for a wick, torch of twisted cloth; **tirikai** roaming, wandering, potter's wheel; **tiripu** change, alternation; **tiriya** again; **tirivu** change, alternation, variation, motion, ruin; **tiruku** (**tiruki**-) to twist, turn, wring, braid as hair; *n.* twist, wrench, bend, curve, thread of a screw, screw, swivel, crookedness of mind, prevarication; **tirukku** (**tirukki**-) to twist; *n.* a twist, bend, curve, crookedness of mind; **tirumpu** (**tirumpi**-) to turn, turn back, be changed, etc.; **tiruppu** (**tiruppi**-) to cause to return, send back, turn, deflect, twist, etc.; *n.* a turn; **tiruppam** turning, averting; **tiruppi** screw-driver; **tirumu** (**tirumi**-) to turn, return, rub hard; ? (PN) **terumaru** to roam about; ? (Koll.) **tilupp-** to turn (*tr.*); **tilump-** to be turned. *Ma.* **tiri** a turn, twist, wick; **tiriyuka** to turn round, swing, turn, return, change (as wind); **tirivu** turning, returning, change, a turn, shift, quirk; **tiriyē**, **tirikē** again, back; **tirikka** to turn round, turn the course, change, alter, return; **tiriccal** turning, returning, change; **tirippu** turning, change; **tirukuka** to turn in as women their hair, screw in, twist, wind thread; **tirukkal** plaiting the hair; **tirukku** hem, border; **tirukuka** to roll up clothes, tuck in; **tirumpuka** to turn round, wrest, squeeze, rub between the hands; **tirippuka** to wring, rub between the hands. *Ko.* **tiry-** (**tirc-**) to change in nature for the worse (*intr.*); **tirc-** (**tirc-**) to cause (calf) to change its smell so that another mother will suckle it; **tirg-** (**tirgy-**) to turn (*intr.*), return; **tirk-** (**tirky-**) to turn (*tr.*), utter a sound; **tirk** act of going and returning; branch of a path; **tirgan** wheel. *To.* **tiry-** (**tirc-**) to twist (*tr.*); **tirc-** (**tirč-**) to translate; **tiry** again; **tirx-** (**tirxy-**) to turn (*intr.*); **tirk-** (**tirky-**) id. (*tr.*); **tirk** turn in road; a time, turn; **tirb-** (**tirby-**) to twist (*tr.*); cane, bamboo; **tirp-** (**tirpy-**) to turn (key). *Ka.* **tiri** to turn round, wander, roam about, wander about in quest of alms, beg alms; *n.* turning, a turn, twist; **tirike** wandering about in quest of alms; **tirigu**, **tiragu**, **tirugu** to go round, turn, turn round, whirl, roll, turn or go back, change a shift as the wind, wander, roam about; **tirigisu**, **tiragisu** to make go or come round, turn, twist; **tirigi** again; **tiricu** to twist as a string, wring (the neck); **tirupu**, **tiripu**, **tirihu**, **tiravu**, **tirivu**, **tirumpu** to cause to go round or move about, turn; **tiruguvike** turning; **tiruguha** returning, restitution; **tirupu** that turns, a screw, a changing, transitory feeling or state; **tiruvu** to turn as the head, a key, screw, etc.; *n.* going around, turning; **tiruhu** to turn round; *n.* act of turning; **tiragani**, **tiragane**, **tirugani**, **tirugane**, **tiruguṇi** turning, that which turns, a wheel for raising water, windlass, roller; **tirapa**, etc., wandering

for alms, alms. *Koḍ.* **tir-** (**tiri-**) to turn round (*intr.*); **tiri** a wick; **tirig-** (**tirigi-**) to go about, wander; **tirik-** (**tiriki-**) to turn (*tr.*); **tirigani** pulley; **terang-** (**terangi-**) (thing) moves, shifts, (man) shifts in his seat, (child) wriggles along on buttocks; **terak-** (**teraki-**) to shift (*tr.*) without lifting; **tere-** (**terev-**, **terand-**) to thresh about on ground (several men fighting, man in fit or possession by god, etc.); **tera-** (**-p-**, **-t-**) to make to thresh about on ground by holding him. *Tu.* **tirṅuni** to turn, revert, revolve, whirl, turn back, shift as the wind, move, wander, travel about; **tirṅāvuni** to turn (*tr.*), whirl, make return, change, convert, gain over; **tirṅane**, **tirgane** a pivot, hinge, swivel, screw; **tirṅamurṅa** topsy-turvy, pell-mell; **tirṅāṭa** excursion, walk, roaming, turning, change; **tiri**, **siri** wick of a lamp; **tirupa**, **tirupē** alms, charity; **tirpu** swivel; **tirpuni** to twirl round; **tirduni** to turn (*intr.*); **tippili**, (B-K. also) **tirpuḷi** a kind of boring instrument; **tereduni** to roll down. *Te.* **tiri** a twist, turn, braid of hair; **tirika** a twist or turn; **tiripamu** begging alms; **tiripari** beggar; **tiripemu** begging, alms; **tiriyu** to beg, ask alms, live by alms; **tirigi**, **tiruga** again; **tirugā-baḍu** to rebel, revolt, turn back or round, change, alter; **tirugali**, **tirugalli** a mill, handmill, gristmill; **tirugu** to roam, rove, wander, ramble, move about, turn, take a new direction, turn back, turn round, change, alter; *n.* a turn, change of direction, turning back, reversal, retraction, revocation; **tiruguḍu** turning, a turn, a screw, latch, catch; **tirugudala** a turning back; **tiri** a twist of anything flexible; **tiriku** a twist or turn; **trippaṭa** wandering; **trippari** a wanderer, rambler; **trippu** to turn, change the direction of; *n.* a turn; **tipiri** a turning, change; misfortune, ill-luck; **trimmaṭa** wandering; **trimmaṭakāḍu** wanderer, rambler, rover, vagabond; **trimmaru** to wander, rove, ramble. *Kol.* **tirg-** (**tirikt-**) to turn (*intr.*), wander; **tirgip-** (**tirgipt-**) to make to go round and round, twist; **tirgal** mortar, pestle; **tip-** (**tipt-**) to turn (*tr.*), make to go round. *Nk.* **tirg-** to turn (*intr.*); **tipp-** id. (*tr.*). *Pa.* **tirk-** to writhe. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch.) **tiri** to revolve; (Tr.) **tiritānā** id., turn round, of bullocks in an oil-mill or threshing; wander, make a detour; *caus.* **tiruhtānā** to make to revolve; **tiristānā** to make to wander; (W.) **tiptānā** to wander; **tirahtānā** to turn (*tr.*); (Ph.) **tiritānā** to turn over (in sleep); *caus.* **tirahtānā**, **tirisahtānā** to cause to turn over; (Ma.) **tiri-** to revolve; (M.) **tirhānā** id. (*tr.*); (S.) **tiri-** to wind round, revolve (*intr.*); **tirah-**/**tirh-** to make to revolve (*Voc.* 1726). *Konḍa* **tiri-** (**-t-**) to be twisted, twined (as thread); **tiris-** (**-t-**) to twist, twine; **tirvi-** (**-t-**) to return, turn back, come round; **tirp-** (**-t-**) to turn round (*tr.*), take round. *Manḍ.* **trimba-** to go round, revolve. *Kui* **tihpa** (**tiht-**) to turn about, turn back, change round, alter, repent; *n.* act of turning about or back, repentance; **trehpa** (**treht-**) to cause to wander, carry about, hawk for sale; **trespa** (**trest-**) to carry around; **trēba** (**trēt-**) to

wander around, go for a walk; *terpa* (tert-) to twist, wind, wrap around; ? *tija* (tiji-) to turn back, return, retreat; *n.* act of turning back, etc. *Kuwi* (F.) *tipali* to turn round; *tirvali* to turn oneself round; *tricali* to twist; (S.) *tirwikinai* to turn; (Su.) *triv-* (-it-) to spin, revolve; (F.) *tēmbali* to wallow; (S.) *termpinai* to roll; (S.) *trep'h'nai* to involve, lap; (Su.) *re'-* (recc-), (F.) *rejali* to wander, roam; (S.) *rēnai* to ramble, stroll (cf. *Kui trēba*; with loss of *t-*); (Isr.) *rēvu* path (animal); *rēh-* (-t-) to go about selling. *Kur. terēmnā* (*tirmyas*) to roll something upon itself; *reṣṭi-pass. termēnā*; *timā* to turn on one's heels over a few grains of scalded paddy to see if it has become sufficiently dry to husk, make pirouettes. ? *Br. cirrēnging* to wander about, ramble. DED (S, N) 2655.

3247 *Ka.* (Hav.) *tiri* tender nut; tender leaf. *Tu. tiri* a sprout, shoot, sprig, germ; the tender branch of a palm.

3248 *Ka. tiru, tiruvu, tirpu, tirbu, tibbu* bow-string. *Tu. tiru, tebbu* id. DED 2656.

3249 *Ta. tirukkai* ray-fish, *Trygon seption*; electrical ray, *Nareine timilei*. *Ma. tiraṇṭi* a large flat sea-fish, ray or skate. *Tu. tiryandē* a kind of fish. DED 2657.

3250 *Ta. tiruṭu* (*tiruṭi-*) to steal, rob, pilfer; *n.* theft, robbery; *tiruṭan* thief; *fem. tiruṭi*; *tiruṭṭu* theft, robbery, fraud, deception. *Ma. tiraṭan* thief, rogue. *Ko. tirḍ* untrustworthy action; *tirḍn* untrustworthy man; *fem. tirḍy*. DED 2658.

3251 *Ta. tiruntu* (*tirunti-*) to be correct, perfect, be amended, improved, reformed as a person, be repaired, renovated, be improved; *tiruttu* (*tirutti-*) to correct, rectify, reform, mend, repair, refit, improve, arrange properly, prepare land for cultivation, etc.; *tiruttam* correction, repair, improvement, amendment, orderliness, regularity, exactness; *tiruttal* correctness as of writing; *tittu* (*titti-*) to correct, rectify a mistake. *Ma. tiruttuka* to mend, correct; *tiruttam* correctness in judgement and speech; *tiruttu* correction. *Ko. tirt-* (*tirty-*) to change one's frame of mind. *To. tid-* (*tidy-*) to make straight (e.g. stick), correct (someone's character); *tiṣṭ-* (*tiṣṭy-*) to correct crookedness (of stick), (woman) lifts knees and holds them with her hands in sexual intercourse. *Ka. tirḍu, tiddu* to make straight or right, correct, rectify mistakes, mend, improve, train, break in; *n.* making straight, etc.; *tiddike, tidduvike* correction. *Koḍ. tidd-* (*tiddi-*) to clean (a drain), twist and clean (moustaches), settle details of (a ceremony). *Tu. tirduni, ṣirduni, tidduni* to correct, mend, reform, rectify, alter; *tiddā-vuni* to get corrected; *tiddigē* correction. *Te. diddu* to correct, rectify, set right, alter, change; *n.* correction, change, alteration. *Pe. tidba-* to get well, be cured. ? *Kuwi* (S) *didinai* to reverse. DED (S) 2659.

3252 *Ka. tiruḷ, tiraḷu, tiruḷe, tiḷalu, tiḷḷu, teraḷe* pith, pulp, kernel, essence, the vital or essential part, strength, value, importance. *Tu. tirḷu* core, heart of a tree. DED 2660.

3253 *Nk. (Ch.) tirg-* to tremble. *Pa. tir-*, (S.) *tirv-*, *tiri-* id.; *tirk-* to shudder, throb (pulse); *tirbir-*, *tirbir er-* to tremble. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tirg-* id.; (S.³) *tirg-* (*tirig-*) to shiver. *Konḍa tirg-* to tremble. *Pe. trig-* (*trikt-*) id.; *tripka-* (< *trik-pa-*) to be startled. *Manḍ. trig-* to tremble. *Kui tirga* (*tirgi-*) to shiver, tremble; *n.* shivering, trembling; *trikna* in a startled manner; *triki inba* to be startled. *Kuwi* (F.) *trigali* to shiver; (S.) *triginai* to tremble; (Isr.) *trig-* (-it-) to shiver. Cf. *Ka. teraḷ*, s.v. 3128 *Ta. taḷampu*. DED (S) 2662.

3254 *Kol.* (SR) *tirre* sweet. *Nk. tirre* id. *Pa. tirra* (ṭ) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *tiren, tireṇṭe*, (S.) *tirōn* id. DED 2663.

3255 *Ta. tillānā* a kind of musical composition ending with the expression *tillā* or *tillānā*. *Ka. tillāna* an unmeaning sound used in humming over a tune. *Tu. tillāna* humming a tune. DED 2664.

3256 *Ta. tillai* blinding tree, *Excoecaria agallocha*; mountain slender tiger's milk, *E. crenulata*. *Te.* (Lush.) *tella E. agallocha* Linn. / Cf. *Sgh. telakiriya E. agallocha*. DED 2665.

3257 *Ta. tiḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to boil; *taḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) id., to bubble. *Ma. tiḷa* bubbling up; *tiḷekka* to bubble up, boil over, overbear, presume; *tiḷeppu* bubbling over, arrogance, triumph; *tiḷappikka* to boil, rouse passion. DED 2666.

3258 *Pe. trīm-* (-t-) to turn round; *intens. trimba-*; *trīp-* (-t-) to turn round (*tr.*). *Kui tīpa* (*tīṭ-*) to twist. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) *ṭiṇ-* id.

3259 *Ta. tira* (-pp-, -nt-) to open (as a door, one's eyes), divulge, disclose, unveil, reveal, unlock, unbolt, cut open; *tirappu* open, unfortified place; key, cleft, opening; *tiravu* opening, unveiling; gateway, open space; *tuṛappu* a key. *Ma. tuṛakka* to open; *tuṛakku* opening of the mouth; *tuṛappu* opening; *tuṛavu* opening, entrance. *Ko. terv-* (*terd-*) to open (door, etc.), release (buffaloes) from enclosure or shed. *To. teṛ-* (*teṛḍ-*) to open (container, door, pen, etc.); *teṛ iṛ* buffalo let out to graze early in the morning before milking; *tir a•ṛ* (*obl. a•ṛ-*) open space between front wall and entrance of house; *tirp* key (? < coll. *Ta.* with *r*, or contamination with *tirp-* to turn key; see s.v. 3246 *Ta. tiri*). *Ka. teṛa* an opening, clearing, state of being clear or bright; *teṛapu, teṛahu* opening, an opening, gap, an interval, cessation, intermission (of sounds, rain), interstice, room, place; *teṛavu* opening; *teṛave* opening, becoming manifest, appearing; *tere* to be unclosed, be uncovered, open; make open, open, uncover, unfold; *n.* opening, state of being open. *Koḍ. tora-* (*torap-*, *torand-*) to open. *Tu. terapu* space, room; *jappuni* to open; (*Eng.-Tulu Dict.*) *jattopuni* id.; (*Bhatta-*

charya; brahmin dial.) **depp-** id. *Te. tēra* open; **teracu** to open, set open, uncover, expose, exhibit, display, unfasten, unlock; **terapa** open, exposed; **terapi** intermission, cessation, pause, break. *Go. (Tr.) taritānā* (doors) to be open; (Ph.) **tarritānā** to open; (Mu.) **tari-** to open (eyes, mouth, door, etc.); *caus. tarih-/tarh-*; (Ma.) **taṭi-**, **teṭ-**, (Ko.) **terr-** to open (*Voc.* 1667); (SR.) **rehānā** id. (*Voc.* 3053); (LuS.) **tugaituna** id. *Konḍa rē-*, (Gūri dial., comm. by K.) **teṭe-** id. *Pe. jē-* (-t-) id. *Manḍ. jē-* (-t-) id. *Kui dāpa* (**dāt-**) to open a door, clear a passage; *n.* act of opening; **dari inba** to be opened, spread forth; *tr. dari ispa. Kuwi* (Šu.) **de'-** (**det-**), (S.) **de'nai** to open. *Kur. tis'gnā* (**tisgas**) to open (door, shutter); *refl. and pass. tisgrnā. Malt. tisge* to lift the latch. DED(S, N) 2667, and from DED 4246.

3260 *Ta. tīram, tīraṇ* constituents, component parts, necessary elements, kind, class, sort, party, side, half, way, manner, family, relations, garb, costume, quality, state, nature, means, method, strength, power, goodness, excellence; **tīramai** strength, power, ability, courage, excellence; **tīraḷ** strength, courage, victory, lustre as of precious stones; **tīravatu** that which is proper, that which is complete, that which is certain, permanent; **tīravāṇ** able man; **tīravōṇ** person of discernment or discrimination; **tīraṇi** ability, capacity, strength, power. *Ma. tīram, tīravu* vigour, ability, fine manner, stateliness. *Kā. tēra* way, course, manner, form, sort, kind; **teravu** way, manner; (PBh.) **terapu** manner; **teraN** id., kind. *Te. terāgu, teravu* way, manner, mode, fashion, style, condition, state, order, good condition or state (see also 1300). DED 2668.

3261 *Ta. tīrampu* (**tīrampi-**) to sprain. *Ma. tīrampuka* to be wrenched, strained. DED 2669.

3262 *Te. tīrri* a sort of basket for catching fish. *Go. (Ko.) tīrr* hencoop, cage for carrying fowls (*Voc.* 1729). *Konḍa tīri* a small fish-basket. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **tīri** small bamboo cage to catch fish or crab. DEDS 521.

3263 (a) *Ta. tiṇ* (**tiṇp-**, **tiṇr-**) to eat, chew, bite, gnash, eat away (as white ants), destroy, ruin, cause irritating sensation (as in the skin); **tiṇri**, **tiṇṇi** eatables; **tiṇṇi** glutton, one who eats indiscriminately in all places; **tiṇavu** itching sensation, eczema, psoriasis; **tiṇri** eatables that must be masticated before being swallowed, meat; **tīrru** (**tīrri-**) to feed by small mouthfuls; **tiṇ** food, victuals; **tiṇaṇ** glutton; **tiṇi** light refreshment, food for animals, rich food. *Ma. tinnuka* to eat anything besides rice, eat; **tinni**, **tini** an eater, glutton; **tiṇ** any food besides rice, a meal; **tīruka** to cause to eat, feed, make food of something, cram, force down; (Tiyya) **tīrra** food. *Ko. tin-* (**tiḍ-**) to eat (including a meal), ruin; **ti-n** food in general, the food of all except Muslims and Europeans; **ti-ṭ-** (**ti-c-**) to feed by hand. *To. tin-* (**tiḍ-**) to eat (in-

cluding a meal); **ti-ny** food for animals, European food. *Ka. tin, tinu, tinnu* (**tind-**) to eat, esp. things which must be bitten, as flesh, bread, cakes, fruits, grass; **tinasu**, **tinisu**, **tinnisu** to cause to eat, feed; **tinasu**, **tinasa**, **tinisu**, **tiṇḍi** food; **tini**, **tinni** eating, an eater; **tinna** that which in eating is left, orts; **tinnāli**, **tināli** glutton; **tini** food, eating; **tīr** to take mouthfuls, devour; **tin**, **tinasu**, **tinisu**, **tenasu**, **tiṇḍi** irritation in the skin, the itch; **tiṭe** itching, irritation, itching desire, lust, lasciviousness. *Koḍ. tinn-* (**timb-**, **tind-**) to eat (not a meal); **ti-t-** (**ti-ti-**) to feed by hand; **tindi** food (except rice). *Tu. tinpini* to eat, consume, destroy; **tinpāvuni** to feed, nurse; **tinpele**, **timbele** glutton; **tindrūni** to eat all, guzzle; **tiṇu**, **tini** food, meal, diet, a glutton; **tinasyu**, **tenasyu** food, feeding. *Te. tinu* (**tiṇṭ-**) to eat, consume, enjoy, have the use of, spend, use up, corrode, eat away; **tinipincu** to cause to eat; **tiṇṭa** eating; **tiṇḍi** eating, food; **tiṇḍiḍu** glutton; **tiṇṭa**, **tiṇṭramu** itching, itch. *Koḷ. tin-* (**tind-**) to eat (including a meal); **tinip-** (**tinipṭ-**) to make to eat. *Nk. tin-* (**tind-**) to eat. *Nk. (Ch.) tin-* (**tind-**) id. *Pa. tin-* (**tind-**) id.; **tittip-** (**tittit-**) to cause to eat, feed. *Ga. (Oll.) tin-* (**tiy-**, **tiṇḍ-**), (S) **tin- (**tiy-**) to eat. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) tindānā*, (A. Y. G. Mu. Ma. S.) **tin-** (**titt-**) id.; (S.) **tinmuṇ** eating (*Voc.* 1719); *caus. (A. Mu. S.) tih-*, (W.) **tihtānā**, (Ma.) **ti'** to feed (*Voc.* 1736). *Konḍa tin-* (**tiR-**) to eat; *caus. tiRpis-* to cause to eat, feed; **tiṇḍi**, (B.) **tinika** food. *Pe. tin-* (**tic-/cic-**) to eat; **tiḥ-** (**tiḥc-**), **tiḥpa-** to feed. *Manḍ. tin-* (**tic-**) to eat. *Kui tinba* (**tis-**) to eat, enjoy the proceeds of; *n.* eating, food; **tispa** (**tist-**) to feed someone on something; *n.* act of feeding someone. *Kuwi* (F.) **tinjali** (**tic-**), (S.) **tinnai**, (Su. P) **tin-** (**tiḥc-/cicc-**) to eat; (F.) **tissali**, (Su.) **tih-** (**tist-**) to feed; (S.) **tinpu**, (Mah.) **tiṇbu** eating. *Kur. tindnā* to put into another person's mouth. *Malt. tinde* to feed by the hand.**

(b) *Nk. (Ch.) tina* **kī** right hand. *Pa. tinda* right; **tinda** key right hand. *Ga. (Oll.) tiyan* **kī** id. *Go. (SR.) tina* right; (Mu.) **tinay** **kay**, **tindana** **kay** right hand; **tina** **kay** right ear; **tina** **kāl** right leg; (S.) **tina**, **cina** right; (M.) **tinay** **kai** right hand (*Voc.* 1720). *Pe. tina* **key** id. *Kui tini* right-hand; **tini** **kaju** right hand. *Kuwi* (F.) **ti'ni**, (Su.) **ti'ni**, (P.) **tini** right; (S.) **ti'ni** **keyu** right hand. *Kur. tinā* right. *Malt. tina* right (hand). DED(S, N) 2670.

3264 *Te. tinna* straight, direct, shortest; straightforward, honest, candid; proper, right, correct; **tinnāgā** straight, straightly, directly, in a straight or direct line; straightforwardly, honestly, properly, well; **tinnādanamu** straightness, directness, etc.; **tinnani** straight, straightforward, honest. *Go. (Ko.) tinay* straight (*Voc.* 1721); (LuS.) **teenta** id.; ? (M.) **tigne** short, straight (*Voc.* 1717). *Konḍa* (BB) **tinaga** straight. *Kuwi* (Su.) **tinaga**, (F.) **tinana**, (Mah.) **tiamne**, (Isr.) **tiye** id. DEDS (N) 522.

3265 *Ta. tiṇai* Italian millet, *Setaria italica*; wild Bermuda grass, *Panicum burmanni*; little millet (= *cāmai*); paddy-field grass, *P. fluitans*. *Ma. tina* *P. italicum*. *Ko. ten* ear (of any grain). *Ka. tene* a spike, ear of corn; *tene-giḍa* Italian millet, *P. italicum*. [*S. italica* Beauv. = *P. italicum* Linn.] DED 2671.

3266 *Ta. ti* (-v-, -nt-), *tiy* (-v-, -nt-) to be burnt, charred, blighted; (-pp-, -tt-) to allow food to be charred in cooking, dry up (water), cause to wither; *n.* fire, lamp, heat, anger; *tiyal*, *tical* that which is burnt in cooking; *tippi* fire; *tippu* scorching, blackening by fire. *Ma. ti* fire. *Ko. ti-y-* (ti-c-) to be singed, roasted, (flame) burns low; *ti-c-* (ti-c-) to singe. *To. ti-y-* (ti-s-) to be singed; (ti-c-) to singe, roast. *Ka. ti* to burn, scorch, singe, parch; *n.* fire; *si* to be scorched, burnt, singed, parched; *n.* state of being scorched, burnt; *sikari* state of being scorched; *siku* that which is burnt, scorched. *Tu. ciṇcuni* to be scorched, burnt; *ciṇtuni* to burn (*intr.*), roast as a fruit; *tū*, *sū* fire; fiery. *Te. tiṇḍra* light, brightness, heat; *tiṇḍramu* heat, light, splendour; hot, bright, fierce; *tiṇḍrincu*, *tiṇḍrincu* to shine; *tipu* severe pain. *Br. tin* scorching, scorching heat; *tirūnk* spark. DED(S) 2672.

3267 *Ta. ti* evil; *tiṭu* evil, vice, fault, blemish, defect, sinful deed, suffering, distress, difficulty, hindrance, death, ruin; *timai* mischief, fault, guilt, cruelty, injury, sinful deed, inauspicious occasion as of death; *tiya* evil, wicked, sinful; *tiyar*, *tiyār* wicked persons; *tiyavai* evil things, evil deeds, sins, suffering; *tiṅku* evil, injury, crime, misfortune, fault, defect; *timpu* wickedness, evil; *tiṇmai* evil, misfortune, death. *Ma. ti* evil; *tiyatu* what is bad; *tima*, *tinma* evil, badness. *Te. tiṇuramu* mischief-making, pranks. DED(S) 2673.

3268 (a) *Ta. tim* sweet; *tivu* sweetness; *tiyam* id., deliciousness; *tēm* sweetness, pleasantness, fragrance, odour, honey, honey-bee, must of an elephant, toddy; *titti* sweetness; (-pp-, -tt-) to be sweet, savoury, delicious, pleasing; *tittippu* sweetness, any sweet eatable. *Ma. tittu*, *tittippu* sweetness. *To. tic* sweetness (in songs); *tic in-* (iḍ-) to taste sweet; *ticil* pleasant taste, sweetness; *sic* = *tic*, in woman's name *Sici-z*, (also known as *Tici-z*, spelled *Tichidz* in Rivers, *The Todas*). *Ka. si*, *siyi*, *siyyane*, *sihi* sweet; *siyāla* a tender coconut, water of unripe coconut. *Tu. tikū* tasteful, savoury; *tikara*, *tikery* sweetish; *tipē* sweetness; sweet, fresh; *si* sweet; *siṇē* sweetness, pleasantness; sweet, pleasant; (BRR) *ciṇē* sweet. *Te. tiyya*, *tiyyani*, *tiya*, *tiyana* sweet; *tiyyādanamu*, *tiyyana* sweetness; *tipi*, *tipu* sweetness, liking, attachment, fondness; sweet; *tipāru* to be pleasing, beautiful. *Go. (S.) tiyaṭ* sweet (*Voc.* 1738). *Koṇḍa tiyani* id. *Maṇḍ. he-* to be sweet. *Kui semba* (sembi-), *sepa* (set-) to be sweet, tasty, palatable; *n.* sweet-

ness, palatable taste. *Kuwi* (F.) *he'ni* tasty; (S.) *hempu he'nai* to taste; (Isr.) *henu* sweetness; *he'-* (-t-) to be tasty; (F.) *tīpa* sweet. *Kur. tinnā* to have a sweet taste, be a relish for, please.

(b) *Ta. tēṇ* honey; *tēṇ-i* honey-bee; *tin-toṭai* beehive (*tin-* < *tim*; for *toṭai*, see 3490). *Ma. tēn* honey. *Ko. te-n* honey, bee. *To. tō-n* id. *Ka. jēn*, *jēnu*, *tēnu*, (Hal.) *gēnu* honey. *Koḍ. te-ni* id; *te-n-eri* honeycomb; *te-m-puḷu* honey-bee. *Tu. tīga* beehive, honey; (B-K.) *tiya* honey; (BRR) *ciyata ney* id. *Kor. (M.) jigin tuppū* id. *Te. tēne* id.; *tēṇi* a large black humble-bee, *Bombinatrix glabra* (-i < i fly). *Kol. te-ne* honey. *Nk. tēne* id. *Pa. tin ney* id.; *tin pinda*, *tin* (-i < i fly) bee. *Ga. (Oll.) tin*, (S.) *tinu* honey. *Go. (Ko.) tēne* bee; *tēne niy* honey (*Voc.* 1790). *Koṇḍa tēne* honey. *Kur. tīni* bee (-i fly). *Malt. tēni* honey, bee. / ? Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) tiṇisa-* honeycomb. DED(S, N) 2674.

3269 *Ta. tivavu* bands of catgut for a yāṛ; *tin-toṭai* string of a lute, lute (for *toṭai*, see 3480). *Ka. tige* a creeping plant, vine, tendril on spray, the string of a lute, wire. *Te. tīga*, *tīgiya*, *tīge* wire, string of a musical instrument, a creeping or climbing plant, creeper, vine, a necklace of gold wire. *Kol. (SR.) tīg* creeper. *Pa. tiv* thread. *Ga. (P.) tīg* creeper. *Go. (Grigson) tiyā* iron neck-ring (*Voc.* 1725); (LuS.) *teegā* wire. *Koṇḍa tiva* creeper of a plant or shrub. *Pe. tīga* wire. *Kuwi* (F.) *tigē* guitar string; (T.) *triga* wire. DED(S, N) 2675.

3270 *Kur. (Hahn) tīgā* monkey. *Malt. tige* id. DEDS 523.

3271 *Kur. tixil* rice, paddy cleansed of its husk. *Malt. tiqalu* rice. DED 2676.

3272 *Ka. diṭu* similarity, equality; estimate, valuation. *Te. diṭu* equality, similarity, resemblance; equal. DED 2677.

3273 *Ta. tiṭṭu* (*tiṭṭi-*) to whet, sharpen, polish, rub, smear, anoint, smooth as the hair, inscribe, draw, belabour, thrash; *n.* whetting, cleansing, polishing, plastering, blow, stroke; *tiṭṭu* (*tiṭṭi-*) to smear, rub, polish (as plaster), cover and fill up a hole or crevice with mortar or clay, put on an outer coat of mortar or clay, rub and smooth the folds of a cloth, clean the teeth. *Ko. ti-ṭ-* (ti-c-) to paint, rub on (liquid); ? *terv-* (*terṭ-*) to clean up by rubbing (excrement, vomit, pus). *Ka. tiḍu* to press, squeeze, rub out as fire, rub with the finger as snuff, etc., rub, clean, rub or smear on, whet, sharpen; (PBh.) *siṇṭi* having wiped out. *Koḍ. ti-ṭ-* (ti-ṭi-) to rub on or off, stroke. *Tu. tiḍuni* to rub, press, irritate; *tiṇṭuni*, *ciṇṭuni*, *siṇṭuni* to scrape, rub, wipe; *siṇṭu*, *siṇṭely* scraping, wiping. *Kor. (O.) ciṇṭu* to scrape off (vessels). *Te. tiḍu* to sharpen, (K. also) gnash teeth; *diṭu* to set right, (K. also) mend as hair

with fingers; (K. also) gnash teeth. *Kol.* (SR.) *dāsina* diṭ- to rub teeth; *nūne* diṭ- to oil. *Nk.* *dhīṭ-* to wipe. *Pe.* *ṭiṇḍ-* (-t-) to sharpen. *Kuwi* (F.) *tīti* *kīali* id. DED(S) 2678.

3274 *Ta.* *tiṭṭu* (*tiṭṭi-*) to touch, feel, come in contact with, pollute by contact, defile, contaminate, infuse poison as snake by biting, catch, seize hold of, beat; *tiṭṭu* touching, defilement, pollution, menses; *tiṭṭam* menses, faeces; *tiṭṭal* menses. *Ma.* *tiṭṭuka* to touch, infect another or oneself by coming too near, (venom) to enter a constitution; *tiṭṭal* pollution (esp. by proximity); *tiṭṭikka* to defile; *tiṭṭam* uncleanness, excrements. *Ko.* *ti-ṇḍ-* (*ti-ṇḍy-*) to be polluted by illegal sexual intercourse (as with person of another caste, or virgin with man); *ti-ṭ* pollution. *To.* *ti-ṭ* id. *Ka.* *tiḍu* to touch (as air or wind), blow (as the wind), touch (as with the fingers); *tiṭa* blowing. *Koḍ.* *ti-ṇḍ-* (*ti-ṇḍi-*) to touch; *ti-ṭa* excrement. DED 2680.

3275 *Pa.* *tīta* bird. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *tīte* id. DEDS 524.

3276 *Ko.* *ti-m ik-* (*iky-*) to sob; *ti-va-p* panting. ? *To.* *ti-m* song sung by women when pounding grain, any work-song (e.g. of Badagas when digging). *Tu.* *timpuni* to snort, breathe heavily, snivel; *timpele* sniveller. DED 2681.

3277 *Ta.* *tiyar* a caste in Malabar. *Ma.* *tiyan*, *tivan* the caste of the palm-cultivators, toddy-drawers, sugar-makers, etc. (said to be 'islanders' [*<* Skt. *dvīpa-* island] from Ceylon); *fem.* *tiyatti*. *Koḍ.* *ti-yē* *Tiyan*; *fem.* *ti-yatti*. DED 2682.

3278 *Ta.* *tīr* (-v-, -nt-) to end, vanish, be completed, finished, separate, leave, cause (as pain), go, proceed, be absent, die, perish, be used up, be settled (as a quarrel), become expert; leave, quit, solve; (-pp-, -tt-) to leave, quit, finish, complete, perfect, destroy, kill, cure, pay off (as debt), settle (dispute); *tīmtavan* accomplished man, expert; *tīrpu* finishing, concluding; *tīrvu* conclusion, end, removal, expiation, remedy; *tīrvai* conclusion, end, certainty, expiation, judgement; *tīrmai* absence, cessation; *tīra* entirely, perfectly, absolutely; *tīrkkam* decision, positiveness, intelligent and attractive expression of face, perfection, completeness; *tīrppāṇ* physician; *tīrppu* settlement, conclusion, completion, judgement, determination; *tīrmānam* settlement, conclusion, completion, judgement; *tīrmāni* (-pp-, -tt-) to determine, resolve, decide, conclude, finish. *Ma.* *tīruka* to be completed, perfected, be settled, be expiated, be finished, cease; *tīra* wholly; *tīru* settlement, discharge of a claim upon land; *tīrumānam* determination; *tīmma* settlement, resolution; *tīrka* to accomplish, conclude, make an end of, pay off, remove, remedy, settle, determine; *tīrppikka* to get made, get

settled; *tīrcca* completion, end; *tīrppu* settlement, decree. *Ko.* *ti-r-* (*ti-ry-*) to be ended, be settled, finished, cease, be possible; *ti-rc-* (*ti-rc-*) to finish, bring to an end, settle, decide; *ti-rp* settlement, decision; *ti-rma-nm* decision; *di-rkm* cleverness. *To.* *ti-r-* (*ti-ry-*) to be ended, be settled, finished, settle; *ti-rc-* (*ti-rē-*) to finish (work, affair), bring to an agreement; *ti-rmo-nm* decision. *Ka.* *tīr* (*tīrd-*), *tīru* (*tīri-*) to be finished, end, be accomplished, be possible to be accomplished, be cured, die, be paid, be settled, decided; *tīra*, *tīru* conclusion, settlement, arrangement; beauty, manner; *tīrame* conclusion; *tīrike* conclusion, settlement; *tīrisu* to finish, fulfil, settle, remove, pay off; *tīrcu* id., to cure, destroy; *tīrukāṇi*, *tīrkāṇe* end, state of being discharged, state of being expended; *tīruvike* ending, etc., state of being settled; *tīrpu* settlement, decision; *tīrumāna*, *tīrmāna* conclusion, settlement, decision. *Koḍ.* *ti-r-* (*ti-ruv-*, *ti-nd-*) to be used up, (work) is finished; (*ti-p-*, *ti-t-*) to use up, finish. *Tu.* *tīruni* to be finished, settled, be able; *tīrpuni*, *tīrpāvuni*, *tīrisuni*, *tīrisāvuni*, *tīrsāvuni* to finish, complete, settle, decide, pay off (debt); *tīra* entire, whole; wholly, positively; *tīrikē* conclusion, end; *tīruvike*, *tīrvike*, *tīrumāna* conclusion, settlement; *tīrely* termination, conclusion; *tīrpu* settlement, decision; *tīrgaḍē* completion. *Kor.* (M.) *tiḍḍi* to fulfil. *Te.* *tīru* to be finished, completed, concluded, be set right; *n.* beauty, manner, way; beautiful, shapely; *tīr(u)cu* to finish, complete, end, set right, settle, decide, pay (debt), remove, put an end to, destroy, ruin; *tīrugada* completion, end; *tīrpari*, *tīrupari* judge; *tīrpu*, *tīrupu* settlement, decision, decree; (K.) *tīrā* thoroughly; *tīru* to be destroyed, be removed, got rid of, (K. also) perish, end, be possible; *tīrucu* to destroy, remove, rid (one) of. *Kol.* *ti-r-* (*ti-ṭ-*; *Kin.* *tīrt-*) (work, food, etc.) is finished; *ti-rp-* (*ti-ript-*) to finish (work, food, etc.). *Nk.* *tīr-* to be finished; *tīrp-* to finish. *Koṇḍa* *tīr-* (-it-) to be exhausted (as food, drink, etc.), be over. *Kuwi* (S.) *tīr-*, *tīrj-* to judge; *tīrpu* judgement. ? *Kur.* *tīrmā* to lag behind, arrive late; *tīrta'ānā* to delay (*tr.*). *Malt.* *tīre* to go away, be off; *tīrtre* to remove. (*Te.* *tīru*, *Koṇḍa*, and *Koḍ.* [with *i·*] have **ṛ* rather than **r*; unexplained.) DED(S) 2683.

3279 *Kol.* *ti-r* (*pl.* *ti-ḍl*) hair. *Nk.* *tīr* (*pl.* *tiḍl*) id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *tīr* (*pl.* *-l*) id. *Pe.* *temul*, (Kalahandi) *tremul* id. (for *-mul*, see 5045). *Manḍ.* *trey* id. DED(S) 2684.

3280 *Koṇḍa* *tīrpa-* to cleanse the floor with cowdung and water. *Pe.* *tīr-* (-t-) to sprinkle; *intens.* *tīrpa-*. *Kuwi* (Su.) *dir-* (-h-), (P.) *dri-*, (F.) *diṭhali*, (Ṭ.) *dir-* to sprinkle. DEDS 520.

3281 *Pa.* *diṭa* (*pl.* *diṭel*) castor-oil plant; *diṭa* *ney* castor oil. *Ga.* (Oll.) *diṭel* (*pl.*) castor-oil plants. DED 2679.

3282 *Ta.* **tu** (-pp-, -tt-; generally used in negative forms) to eat; *n.* food, experience; **tuppu** enjoyment, object of enjoyment, food, ghee; **tuy** (-pp-, -tt-) to enjoy by means of the senses, experience, suffer as the fruit of actions, eat, feed; *n.* food; **tuyppu** enjoyment; **tucci** eating, experience, fruition, good or evil as a result of karma; **tuvvu** (tuvvi-) to eat, enjoy; *n.* food, gratification of the senses, enjoyment, experience; **tuppam** ghee (< Ka.); (PN) **tūvu** = **tuvvu**. *Ka.* **tuyyal** a dish of rice, milk and sugar; **tuppa** ghee. / Cf. Pkt. **tuppa**- ghee, Mar. **tūp** id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5864. DED 2685.

3283 *Ta.* **tukaḷ** dust, particle of dust, pollen; fault, moral defect; **tūḷ** dust, powder, particle, pollen; **tūci**, **tūcu** dust. *Ma.* **tūḷ** dust; **tūḷi** id., husk; **tūḷuka** to be reduced to dust, rise as dust, make like dust; **veḷḷam** *t.* water to break or fall into spray, spray to rise; **dhūḷuka** to fly about as dust, wind to blow. *Ko.* **tu·j** dust. *Ka.* **dūḷ(u)** dust, powder, pollen. *Koḍ.* **du·ḷi** dust. *Tu.* **dūḷu**, **dhūḷu** dust; **dūsu** fine powder; **dūselu** powder, dust; powdered, dusty. *Te.* **dūgara** dust, dirt, soot. *Kol.* **tu·k** dust, (Kin.) earth, clay. *Nk.* **tūk** earth, clay. *Pa.* **tūk**, (S) **tūkuḍ** id., soil; **dūḷ**- (dust) to rise. *Ga.* (Oll.) **tūkuṛ** earth, clay. *Go.* (Tr. W.) **tōṛi**, (A. Y. Ch.) **tōṛi**, (Ph.) **tori**, (G.) **tori**, **tōrei**, (Mu.) **tōṛi**, **toriṇ**, **taṛi** earth, soil; (Ma.) **tori** id., clay; (M.) **tori** dust; (S.) **tori** soil (*Voc.* 1826); (ASu.) **tōṛi** dry clay, cleansing mud. *Manḍ.* **tulve** earth, soil. / Some items, e.g. *Ma.* **dhūḷuka**, *Tu.* **dūḷu**, **dhūḷu**, have been influenced by Skt. **dhūli**- dust, powder, pollen (for the etymology of which, see Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6835). Direct loans from Skt. **dhūli**- include: *Ta.* **tūḷi**, *Ma.* **tūḷi** (?also 'husk'), **dhūḷi**, **dhūli**, **dhūḷikka** (= **tūḷuka**), *Ka.* **dhūli**, **dhūḷi**, **dūḷi**. *Tu.* **dūḷi** (also 'a despicable person'), *Ga.* (P. S.²) **dūli**, *Koṇḍa* **dūli**, *Kui* **dūli**, *Kuwi* (Su. P.) **dūli**, *Kur.* **dhūli**. DED(S) 2776, 2778, DEDS 525, 555.

3284 *Ta.* **tukir** red coral, coral seaweed; **tuvar** coral, red colour, scarlet, red ochre; (-pp-, -tt-) to be red; **tuvari** salmon colour (as of an ascetic's dress), flower of silk-cotton tree; (-pp-, -tt-) to dye with salmon colour; **tuppu** red coral, gum lac, red, redness; **tōrai** pale reddish colour. *Ka.* **togaru** red colour, scarlet. *Te.* **togaru** red colour, thread of a red colour; red; **dōra** reddish, half-ripe. ? *Kui* **tūgu** blood, bloody fluid. Cf. 3553 *Ta.* **tōmpu**. DED(S) 2686.

3285 *Ta.* **tukil**, **tuyil** fine cloth, rich attire. *Ma.* **tukil**, **tuyil** cloth, dress. *Ka.* **dukula**, **dugula**, **dukūla** woven silk, very fine cloth or raiment. / Cf. Skt. **dukūla**- (whence *Ka.* **dukūla**-, etc.); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6389. DED 2687.

3286 *Ka.* (Jenu Kuruba, *LSB* 4.12) **dūku**, (HavS.) **dūku**, (Bark.) **dūki**, (Coorg) **dūku** to push (or with 3722 *Ta.* **nūkku**). *Kur.* **tukknā**

to give a push to, shove. *Malt.* **tuke** to push, remove. DED(N) 2689.

3287 *Ka.* **tuñge**, **tuñga** a grass the root of which is a fragrant bulb and is imagined to contain a pearly substance. *Tu.* **tuñgāyi** a fragrant kind of grass. *Te.* **tuñga** *Cyperus rotundus*. *Pa.* **tunnga** a kind of grass. DED 2690.

3288 *Te.* (K.) **dusuku** to slip, slide (as a tied knot, something held in hand, foot in clay, etc.); (Šaṅk. K.) **dusikil(l)u** to slip, slide. *Kur.* **tus^ugnā** (**tusgyas**) to loosen threads that are knit, undo a piece of plaited straw, tamper with, unsettle, derange something tidily bound up; *refl.-pass.* **tusg^urnā**. DED 2691.

3289 *Kur.* (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) **tuska** iguana. *Malt.* **tusge** a kind of lizard. ? Cf. 2977 *Kol.* **ḍokke**. From DED(S) 2415.

3290 *Kur.* **tussnā** to be about to cry, grunt, let escape a suppressed groan, ask for in a whisper. *Malt.* **tuse** to snort. DED 2692.

3291 *Ta.* **tuñcu** (**tuñci**-) to sleep, doze, slumber, rest without work, be drowsy, sluggish, indolent, droop, die, perish, diminish, decrease, abide, stay, settle, hang (*intr.*); **tuñciṇār** the dead (euphemistically); **tuyil** (**tuyilv**-, **tuyiṇr**-) to sleep, abide, stay, set as the sun, die; *n.* sleep, dream, death, abiding, staying, cohabitation; **tuyilvu**, **tuyiṇci** sleep; **tuyiṇru** (**tuyiṇri**-) to put to sleep, cause to stay. *Ma.* **tuñcuka** to be entangled, sleep, die, remain as money in the pocket; **tuyil** sleep; **tuyiluka** to sleep. ? *Ko.* **tugu·ṛ**- (**tugu·c**-) to fall asleep while talking. *To.* **tū·s** sleep (? verb or noun; in story phrase: **to·ṛ tū·s wiḍska** 'has the man quit sleeping?'); ? **tu·s**- (**tu·sy**-) to become useless or damaged, (woman) is not married. *Ka.* **sundu** to lie down, repose, sleep, lie with; *n.* coition; **susil** sexual embrace. *Pa.* **tuñ**-, (S.) **cuñ**- to sleep; **tuñip**- (**tuñit**-) to put to sleep. *Ga.* (Oll.) **tuñ**-, (P.) **tuyṇ**- to go to sleep; (S.) **tun** sleep. *Go.* (W. Ph.) **sunj**-, (G. L. M.) **hunjanā** to sleep; (Mu.) **hunj**- id., lie down; *caus.* **hunjih**-, (Ma. Ko.) **unj**- to sleep; (Mu.) **huskaṛ** sleep (*Voc.* 3437); (Elwin) **huskār**, (Ma.) **uskaṛ**, **uskand** id. (*Voc.* 3578); (LuS.) **hunchkaree** id. *Koṇḍa* (Sova dial.) **sus**- (-t-) to sleep; (BB) **sunz**- (-it-) id.; (BB) **sūskan̄ku** sleepiness, sleepy eyes. *Pe.* **hunj**- (**hunc**-) to sleep; **jūc**- (**jūcc**-) to close the eyes. *Manḍ.* **hunj**- to sleep; **hūskanke** sleepiness, sleepy eyes. *Kui* **sunja** (**sunji**-) to sleep; *n.* sleep; **sūsa** (**sūsi**-) to close the eyes; *pl. action* **sūska** (**sūski**-); **sūsa kanga** sleepy eyes, drowsiness; **sūseri** half-closed eyes; **sūsaka** 9.30 to 12.0 p.m. *Kuwi* (F.) **hūnjali** to lie down; (S.) **hunjinai**, (Su.) **hunj**- (-it-) to sleep; ? (Mah. 228) **ḍūc**- (written **ṛūc**-) id. *Br.* **tūling** (*imper.* **tūlh**, *past* **tūs**-) to sit, seat oneself, remain sitting, wait, dwell, calmly to do something, be made to sit, remain a maiden (unmarried); (Nushki dial.) **tūsing** to sit. ? Cf. 3376(a) *Ta.* **tūñku**. DED(S) 2693.

3292 *Ta. tuṭam*, *tuṭavu* a liquid measure. *Ma. tuṭam* id., $\frac{1}{16}$ of an *Idangarī*; *tuṭaku* a small earthen vessel holding two *nāṟi*, chiefly for toddy. DED 2694.

3293 *Ta. tuṭari*, *toṭari* sp. jujube, *Zizyphus rugosa*; a thorny straggling shrub, *Scutia indica*. *Ma. tuṭari* a thorn with edible fruit, *Rhammus circumscissus*; *Z. jujuba*, etc. [*S. indica* Brongn. = *R. circumscissus* Linn.] DED 2695.

3294 *Ta. tuṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to quiver, tremble, throb, palpitate, be in great flurry or agitation, be eager, suffer acutely (hunger), be rude, mischievous, roguish, be fidgety, giddy, glitter; *n.* quivering, trepidation, speed, quickness, acuteness of intellect, cleverness, industry, superiority, strength; *tuṭituṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be in a great flurry, fret and fume; *tuṭippu* flurry, diligence, trembling, palpitation, pride, arrogance, anger, whirl (as of a whip); *tuṭiyaṇ* man of irritable temper, wicked mischievous person; *tuṭukku* insolence, surliness, wickedness, mischief, quickness, expedition, activity. *Ma. tuṭikka* to throb, quiver, splash violently. *Ka. duṭi* to throb and pain as a boil; *duṭita* throbbing (of boil); *duṭuku* to act rashly, without deliberation, impudently, violently, profligately or wickedly; *n.* rashness, insolence. *Tu. duṭuku*, *duṭukutana* hurry, rashness, violence, injustice, pride; *duṭukuni* to be rash or hasty, be violent, haughty; *duṇipuni* to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings in agitation as a bird, bustle, be in a hurry; *duṇipely* struggling, striving, fluttering, bustling; *duṇipele* bustling, busybody. *Te. duṭuku* rashness, inconsiderateness, precipitancy or precipitation; *toṭibaḍu* to be perplexed, confused. DED(S) 2696.

3295 *Ta. tuṭiyaṇ* industrious, busy person. *Ka. duṭi* to labour, acquire by one's labour or efforts; *duṭita* acquisition, gain; *duḍime* acquiring, requisition, gain. *Tu. duḍiyuni*, *duḍipini* to acquire, gain, earn, obtain; *duḍita*, *duḍitē* gain, acquisition, property. ? Cf. 3524 *Ta. toṭil*. DED 2697.

3296 *Ta. tuṭi* lip. *Ma. coṭi* id. *Ko. tuc* id. *Ka. tuṭi*, (HavS. Hal.) *toḍi* id. *Tu. duṭi* id., (B-K.) snout of an animal. *Kor. (M.) toṇḍi* lip. *Go. (M.) toṭe* id. (*Voc.* 1523); (*Tr.*) *toḍḍi* (*pl. toṭk*) mouth, face; (*L.*) *toḍḍi*, *toḍḍi* id.; (*A. Ch.*) *toḍḍi*, (*SR. Y.*) *toḍḍi* mouth; (*Ph.*) *tuḍḍi*, *tuḍi* mouth, face; (*W.*) *tuḍi* mouth; (*G. M.*) *toḍi*, (*Mu. Ma.*) *toḍḍi*, (*S.*) *toḍḍi*, *toḍḍi* mouth, face (*Voc.* 1527). *Kui toḍa* lip. *Malt. toro* mouth; *toto* beak, bill. Cf. 2664 *Ta. cuṭṭu*, *conṭu*, and 3311 *Ta. tuṭṭam*. / Connections among the NIA items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853. DED (S, N) 2698.

3297 *Ta. tuṭi* a small drum shaped like an hour-glass; drummer; *tuṭiyaṇ* drummer; *tuṭu-mai* a kind of drum. *Ma. tuṭi* a small drum shaped like an hour-glass. *Ka. tuḍubu* a kind of drum; (Hav.) *duḍi* drum. *Koḍ. duḍi* id. *Tu.*

diḍumbu a big drum; (B-K.) *duḍi* Ādi Draviḍa's long drum. *Te. tuḍumu* a kind of drum, tomtom. *Go. (SR)* *tuḍum* drum; (Grigson) *turam* kettle drum (*Voc.* 1740). *Konḍa ṭimmi* a small drum. *Kui (K.) tuḍumi* a kind of drum. / Cf. *Mar. tuḍum*, *tuḍūb* a sort of kettle-drum. DED(S) 2699.

3298 *Ta. tuṭi* cardamom plant. *Ma. tuṭi* cardamoms. / Cf. *Skt. truṭi*- small cardamoms. DED(S) 2700.

3299 *Ta. tuṭuppu* spatula, ladle, oar; *tuṭuvai* wooden ladle for taking ghee; (Koll.) *tuṭippu* boating stick (?). *Ma. tuṭuppu* stirrer, spatula, paddle. *Ka. tuḍupu* oar, flat wooden spoon. ? Cf. 3356 *Ta. tuṭa*. DED 2701.

3300 *Ta. tuṭum-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying jumping sound, as into water. *Ka. duḍum*, *duḍhum* imitation of the sound of a body suddenly falling or plunging into water; *duḍhum iṟi* to plunge. *Kol. duḍm-* (*duḍumt-*) to swim. DED 2702.

3301 *Ta. tuṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, wipe off, scour, scrub, sweep, brush, dry by wiping as wet hair, polish, rub, apply, wipe out, ruin, destroy; *tuṭaippam* broom, besom; *toṭai* (-pp-, -tt-) to wipe, wipe off, dust. *Ma. tuṭekka* to wipe, rub off, clean, extinguish; *tuṭeppam*, *tuṭeppu* broom; *tuṭeppikka* to get something wiped. *Ka. toḍe* to smear, besmear, daub, anoint, rub on (as oil on the hand), apply (as whitewash), wipe, remove by rubbing (as tears), wipe off, remove, efface, obliterate, destroy; *toḍasu*, *toḍayisu*, *toḍisu* to wipe, etc., cause to smear or apply to (as chunam, cowdung, etc.); *toḍaka* smearing. *Tu. toḍepuni*, *tuḍepuni* to anoint, paint, smear, rub. *Te. tuḍ(u)cu* to wipe, rub, sweep, clean as any surface, wipe off or away, rub off or out, sweep or sweep away as dust, etc., from a surface; *tuḍ(u)pu* wiping, rubbing out, blotting out, scoring out or correction in writing; *toḍayu* to wipe, wash. *Ga. (Oll.) turs-* to rub. *Go. (Koya Su.) turs-* to dry the body with a cloth after bathing. DED(N) 2703.

3302 *Ta. tuṭai*, *toṭai* thigh. *Ma. tuṭa* id. *To. twaṭ* id. *Ka. toḍe* id. *Koḍ. toḍe* id. *Tu. tuḍē* thigh, shank, side piece. *Te. toḍa* thigh; *tuṇṭi* hip, haunch. *Kol. duṭ* (*pl. duṭl*) hip. *Kui (K.) ḍondo* thigh. *Kuwi (S.) tuntū* hip. Cf. 2840 *Ka. soṇṭa*. DED(S) 2704.

3303 *Ta. tuṭṭu* money of the value of 2 or 4 pies, money. *Ma. tuṭṭu* a copper coin = 20 cash or $\frac{1}{2}$ pice. *Ka. duḍḍu* a copper coin, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an anna; money. *Koḍ. duḍḍi* 4 pice (? pies); money. *Tu. duḍḍu* a copper coin worth 4 pies, copper coin in general, money. *Te. duḍḍu* a coin of the value of 2 pies, and in some places of 4 pies; money, wealth. DED 2705.

3304 *Ta. tuṭṭu-kkaṭṭai*, *tuṭṭu-ttṭai* short club. *Ka. doḍḍe* the bat used at tipcat. *Te. duḍḍu* a stout stick, club, cudgel; *duḍḍu-gaṭṭa* a stout stick or staff. *Go. (S. M.) ḍuḍu*

stick; (M.) *ḍuḍi* id., cane (*Voc.* 1568). *Koṇḍa* *ḍuḍu* stout stick. *Kui* *ḍuḍa* stick, staff, rod. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *ḍuḍu* carrying-stick. DED(S) 2706.

3305 *Ta. tuṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to be sundered, cut, severed, be removed, be torn, become clear, resolve, determine, ascertain, conclude; commence; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, sever, cut off; *n.* piece, slice, chop, fragment, bit, morsel; *tuṇikkai* small piece, slice; *tuṇiyal*, *tuṇukku*, *tuṇukkai* small piece as of flesh; *tuṇivu* ascertainment, certainty, determination, decision, conclusion, opinion; piece. *Ma. tuṇi* piece; *tuṇiyuka* to cut short, decide. *Ka. tuṇaka*, *tuṇaku*, *tuṇuku*, *tuḷaku* fragment, piece, bit. *Te. tuniya* piece, bit, fragment; *tuniyu*, *tunūgu* to be cut or broken to pieces; *tun(u)ka* piece, bit, fragment; *tun(u)mu* to cut; *tuttuniyalu* small pieces, bits or fragments; ? *truṅgu* to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; ? *t(r)uncu* to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (or *truṅgu*, *truncu* with 3339 *Ta. tura*). *Nk. tunke* half portion (of bread). *Go. (L.) tunkī* a piece (*Voc.* 1744). *Koṇḍa tuns* (-t-) to be broken in pieces (as a stick), become worn out (as a cloth); *tunp-* to make holes (in clothes), break into small pieces (as a stick). *Pe. ṭuṇ-* (*ṭuṭ-*) to cut, slaughter, sacrifice. *Mand. ṭuṇ-* id. *Kui ṭuṇu* (*pl. ṭuṅga*) log of wood, large beam or block of wood. *Kuwi* (Su.) *ṭuṇ-* (-h-) to cut (with axe); (F.) *tūrhali* to behead; (S.) *tun-* to slay; *tūnh-* to slaughter; *tūnpu* the slaughter; (Mah.) *ṭunpu* a cut; (Isr.) *ṭuṇ-* (-h-) to cut, kill. ? Cf. 3310 *Ta. tuṇṭam*. DED(S) 2707.

3306 *Ta. tuṇi* (-v-, -nt-) to dare, venture; *tuṇivu* confidence, boldness, daring, bravery; *tuṇiccal*, *tuṇikaram* daring; *tuṇikari* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bold, dare. *Ma. tuniyuka* to hazard, resolve, venture; *tunivu* resolution, daring. *Ka. tuṇil* heroism, valour. DED(S) 2708.

3307 *Ta. tuṇi* cloth for wear, hangings, pendants, decorations as of cloth, flag of a car, bark-cloth. *Ma. tuṇi* cloth. *Ko. tuṇy* priest's cloak (worn only at the milk-placing ceremony); Toda priest's garment. *To. tūny* dairyman's black garment of a single cloth. *Koḍ. tuṇi* cloth. *Kor. (M.) tuṇḍu* cloth. DED 2709.

3308 *Ta. tuṇai* association, company, help, assistance, support, protection, companion, escort, friend, pair, couple, husband, wife, mate, brother or sister, comparison, similitude, conjugal union; (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to resemble, be like; *tuṇaimai* union, help, ability, power; *tuṇaiyaṇ* husband, friend, companion, minister, helper, assistant, brother, cousin; *tuṇaiyi* wife, sister, heroine's confidante, lady's maid; *tuṇar* (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-) to cluster as flowers; *n.* flower, bunch of flowers, pollen of a flower, bunch of fruit; *tuṇari* bunch of flowers; *tuṇai* (-pp-, -tt-) to string as a garland; *tuṇaiyal* garland, wreath of flowers. *Ma. tuṇa* match, companion, help, assistance, guard, convoy;

tuṇavan friend; *tuṇekka* to help, succour, protect, accompany. *Ka. tuṇe* likeness, parity, equality. *Koḍ. tuṇe* a person's support (physical or another person). *Malt. tunge* to collect; *tungre* to be collected, assemble. ? Cf. 3563 *Ta. tōṇṇ*. DED 2710.

3309 *Ka. duṇḍage*, *duṇḍige*, *duṇḍuge* roundly, round, roundness, state of being without corners, well-proportioned, regular, etc.; *duṇḍu* id., a female's hollow, plain bracelet; *duṇḍane*, *duṇḍanna*, *duṇḍāne* round; *duṇḍisu* to become round, form round masses, move circularly. *Tu. duṇḍu* round, globular. DED 2711.

3310 *Ta. tuṇṭam* piece, fragment, bit, slice, small piece of cloth, section, division, compartment, small plot of field, piece of fish-meat; *tuṇṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cut, sever, tear up, divide, separate, cut short one's words, speak in few words, dispute, disprove, rebuke; be cut off, detached, broken; *n.* detached piece of high land left waste; *tuṇṭu* piece, bit, fragment, slice, section, division, strip, chit, ticket, small piece of cloth, towel. *Ma. tuṇṭam* piece, bit, slice; *tuṇṭikka* to cut to pieces, cut off as the throat. *Ko. tuṇḍ* piece. *To. tuḍ* id.; cloth worn from armpits to knees by Badaga woman (< Badaga *tuṇḍu*). *Ka. tuṇḍisu* to cut or break into pieces, make piecemeal; *tuṇḍu* fragment, piece, bit, a little. *Koḍ. tuṇḍ-* (*tuṇḍi-*) to break (*intr.*; thread, rope, flower-stem, tip); *tuṇḍi* piece. *Tu. tuṇḍu*, *suṇḍu* piece, slice. *Te. tuṇṭa*, *tuṇḍamu* piece, fragment; *tuṇḍincu* to cut, sever; *tuṇḍu*, *tuṇḍe*, *tuṇḍemu* piece. *Pa. tuṇḍa* strip of cloth used as bandage. *Malt. turge* to break (as a stick); *turgre* to be broken; *tutgro* broken. ? *Br. tuṇṅing* to become undone (of stitches), clear (of clouds), separate (of milk). ? Cf. 3305 *Ta. tuṇi*. DED (N) 2712.

3311 *Ta. tuṇṭam* beak, bill, nose, elephant's trunk; *tuṇṭai*, *tuṇṭalam* elephant's trunk. *Ko. duṇḍ* id. *Ka. tuṇḍalu*, *tuṇḍlu*, *tuṇḍla*, *suṇḍalu*, *suṇḍil*, *suṇḍila*, *soṇḍalu*, *soṇḍilu*, *soṇḍlu* id.; (Coorg) *duṇḍu* face of a cow, beak. *Koḍ. duṇḍi* snout, face (insulting). *Tu. suṇḍily*, *soṇḍily* elephant's proboscis. *Te. tuṇḍamu* id. *Nk. soṇḍam* elephant's trunk. *Go. (L.) onḍi* id. (*Voc.* 406). Cf. 2664 *Ta. cuṇṭu* and 3296 *Ta. tuṇṭi*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853, *tuṇḍa-* beak, snout, trunk of an elephant; *ibid.*, no. 12516, *suṇḍā-* elephant's trunk. DED(S) 2713.

3312 *Ta. tuṇṭan* murderer. *Ma. tuṇṭan* insolent. *Ka. tuṇṭu* wickedness; *tuṇṭa* a mischievous, wicked, rascally, insolent, lewd man, a rogue; *tuṇṭi* a wicked female; *tuṇṭa-tana*, *tuṇḍutana* wickedness, etc.; *tuṇḍu* mischief, rascality, etc.; *tuṇḍu* wild or overbearing behaviour. *Tu. tuṇṭa* mischievous, impudent, wicked; *tuṇṭatana* impudence, wickedness; *tuṇṭe* a wicked or impudent man; *tuṇṭi*, *tuṇṭedi* a mischievous or impudent woman. *Te. tuṇṭa*, *tuṇṭari* a wicked,

mischievous, impudent fellow; wicked, mischievous, impudent; **tuṇṭatanamu** wickedness and impudence; **duṇḍagamu** wickedness, mischievousness, shamelessness; **duṇḍagīḍu** a wicked, mischievous man, scamp. DED(S) 2714.

3313 *Ka. duṇḍigu* *Jatropha curcas* Lin. *Te. duṇḍigamu* *J. glandulifera*. DED 2715.

3314 *Ta. tuti* point, sharp edge. *Ka. tūdi* extremity, end, point, top, tip; **tutṭatūdi**, **tutṭatūdi** the very point or end. *Tu. tūdi* point, end, extremity, top. *Te. tuda* end, extremity, tip; **tūdi** end, termination; **tutṭa-tuda** the very end or extremity; **suda** end, tip, point. *Malt. tota* point, poited. DED(S) 2716.

3315 *Ta. tutai* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded thick, close, intense, abound, be copious; (-pp-, -tt-) to press together; *n.* closeness, crowded state; ? **tatai** (-v-, -nt-) to be thick-set, crowded, densely packed; (-pp-, -tt-) to be full, abundant; ? **tatumpu** (**tatumpi**-) to become full. *Ko. tod-* (**tody-**) to cook (grain or flour) into solid mass by compressing it with a stick. DED(S) 2717.

3316 *Ta. tuttāri* a kind of bugle-horn. *Ma. tuttāri* horn, trumpet. *Ka. tutūri*, **tuttāri**, **tuttūri** a long trumpet. *Tu. tuttāri*, **tuttūri** trumpet, horn, pipe. *Te. tutārā* a kind of trumpet. /Cf. *Mar. tutāri* a wind instrument, a sort of horn. DED 2718.

3317 *Ta. tutti* wrinkled-leaved evening mallow, *Abutilon asiaticum*; country mallow. *Te. tutturu-bēṇḍa*, (*SAN*) **tutti**, **tuttiri** *A. indicum*, Indian mallow. DED(S) 2719.

3318 *Ta. tutturu* ornament like the pericarp of a lotus; **tuttu-kkammal** ear ornament worn by women. ? *Ka. duḍdu* the inner pulpy mass of a cucumber or pumpkin that contains the seeds. *Te. duḍdu* pericarp of a lotus; a sort of ear ornament worn by women. DED 2720.

3319 *Tu. tuttuni* to dress, wear, clothe; **tuttu** dressing; **tuttāvuni** to cause to dress, clothe; (B-K.) **tuttu**, **suttu**, **huttu** to wear clothes by tying them round the waist (or **suttu**, **huttu** with 2715 *Ta. cūrru*). *Kor. (T.) tūndi* to wear. *Pa. tund-* to wear (jacket, etc.); *caus. tundip-* (**tundit-**). DED 2721.

3320 *Ka. dundu* excessive expenditure, waste, prodigality; **duṇḍugāra** spendthrift, prodigal. *Tu. dundu* prodigal, wasteful; **duṇḍugāre** a prodigal, squanderer. DED 2722.

3321 *Kur. tundnā* to be poured out, spill, pour into; **tundnā** to be poured out, be spilt. *Malt. tunde* to spill, shed, throw out as water; **tundgre** to be spilt, be shed. DED 2723.

3322 *To. topy* shrub, bush. *Te. tuppa* small bush; **dubbu** bunch or tuft of grass, small shrub. *Kol. tuppa* bird's nest. *Pa. tuppa* tuft of reeds or similar plants. *Ga. (S.³) tuppa*

shrub. *Go. (Ko.) tuppa* nest (*Voc.* 1745). *Konda tupa*, **dubu** bush, shrub; (BB) **dupa** shrub. *Kuwi duba* bush, tuft, cluster, clump of trees. *Kuwi (Isr.) dupa* small thick bushes; (S.) **relli tuppa** bulrush (see 5171). *Malt. dopeli* a small bunch. DED(S) 2724.

3323 *Ta. tuppū* (**tuppi-**) to spit; *n.* spittle; **tuppāl** saliva, spittle. *Ma. tuppuka* to spit; **tuppu**, **tuppāl** spittle. *To. tūf in-* (**iḍ-**) to spit. *Ka. tū* imit. sound of spitting and puffing away with the breath; **tūntiri** to spit; **tūpu** to spit, blow, puff away. *Koḍ. tupp-* (**tuppi-**) to spit. *Te. tupukku*, **tuppu** the sound made in spitting suddenly; (K.) **tuppuna** with the sound **tuppu**; **tūpoḍucu** (i.e. **tū-poḍucu**) to spit. *Go. (Mand.) tuhkul* spit, saliva (*Voc.* 1765). *Pe. cup-* (**-t-**) to spit. *Kuī sūpa* (**sūpi-**) id.; *n.* expectoration. *Kuwi (F.) hūpali* to spit; **hūpki aiyali** to vomit; (S.) **hūpinai** to spew; **hūpkinai** to vomit; **hūpki** vomiting; (Su.) **hūp- (**-it-**) to spit; **hūpka** (*pl.*) saliva, spittle; (Isr.) **hūp- (**-it-**) to spit; **hūpki-** to vomit; **hūpka** vomit, spittle; (Mah.) **dopoki** spittle. *Kur. tuppṇā*** to spit; **tuppāl** saliva, spittle (for -xō, see 2249 *Ta. kōrai*). *Malt. tupe* to spit; **tupple**, **tulge** spittle (or with 2862 *Ta. collu*). DED(S, N) 2725.**

3324 *Ka. duma-guṭṭu* to be fuming, frowning or grim, as the look of one's face. *Te. dumaduma* an angry look, frown; **duma-dumal-ādu** to be or look angry, frown, scowl. DED 2726.

3325 *Ta. tumi* (-v-, -nt-) to be cut off, severed, perish, be crushed; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut off, saw, keep off, obstruct; *n.* cut, severance. *Te. tumuru* a small piece or bit; **tuttumuru** small bits or fragments, powder, dust. DED (S) 2727.

3326 *Ka. dumuku*, **dumiku** to leap or jump down from above; **dum**, **dhum** sound in imitation of that produced by a body going or coming down suddenly from above; **dumikku**, **dummikku**, **dummikku** to leap or jump down with the sound **dum**, etc.; **dhum-mene** with the sound **dhum**. *Tu. dumukuni* to jump down, alight quickly. *Te. dumuku*, **dūku** to leap, jump, leap over, leap down from; *n.* a leap, jump; **dumukul-ādu** to leap or skip about, caper, frisk. *Pe. dum-* (**-t-**) to ascend, climb; *caus. dup-* (**-t-**). *Mand. dum-* to ascend, climb. DED(S) 2728.

3326A *Ka. dumpa* a root. *Te. dumpa* a bulbous root, bulb. *Ga. (P.) ḍumpa* root, tuber. DED 2729.

3327 *Pa. tumma* quail. *Ga. (S.³) tumme* a kind of bird. *Kuī tumba* quail. *Kuwi (F.) tūmba*, (Isr.) **tumba** id. DED 2730.

3328 *Ta. tumpi* bee, male bee, dragon-fly. *Ma. tumpi* a black beetle flying at night, dragon-fly. *Ko. tib* beetle. *To. tūby* sp. honey-making insect. *Ka. tumbi*, **tumbe**, **dumbi**, **dumbe** a large black bee resembling the humble-bee; (Bell.; U.P.U.) **ḍummi** a kind of bee. *Koḍ. tumbi* sp. flying beetle. *Tu. tumbi*

the black bee. *Te. tummeda* a large black humble-bee. *Pa. dumdi* beetle. *Go. (Ph.) tuhmeli* sp. hornet (*Voc. 1766*). *Konḍa* (Sova dial.) *tumbeṛi* bee. *Kur. dumbā* wasp, hornet; *dumbhārō* sp. of very long hornet; (Hahn) *tumbā* black wasp; *tumbil* wasp. *Malt. tumbe* wasp; *tumbṛare* black wasp. / Cf. *Pkt. tumbilli*-honeycomb. DED(S) 2731.

3329 *Ta. tumpi* *Diospyros tomentosa*; Ceylon ebony, *D. ebum*; *tumpili* Coromandel ebony, *D. melanoxydon*; *D. tupru*; *tumpai* *D. tomentosa*. *Ka. tumaki, tumari, tumbara, tumbari, tumburu, tūpare, tūbare* wild mangosteen tree, *D. embryopteris* Pers. (= *Embryopteris glutenifera* Roxb.) *Te. tubiki, tumiki* *D. embryopteris*; *tumida* *D. melanoxydon*. *Kol. (Kin.) tumki* id. *Nk. tumki* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tumik, tumig* tendu tree. *Pa. tumbri* (stem *tumbr-*) *D. melanoxydon*. *Ga. (S.³) tumur* ebony. *Go. (Tr.) tumri-maṛā, (A. Y. Ch.) tumri, (W. Ph.) tumrī, (G. Mu.) tumir, (Ma.) tumeri, (M.) tumer* id., tendu tree, *D. melanoxydon* (*Voc. 1751*). *Kui duri, durenī, (K.) dūri* Coromandel ebony. *Kuwi (P. S.) dūri* ebony. / Cf. *Skt. tumburu-, tumburi-, tubarī-* [coriander or] the fruit of *D. embryopteris*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5872. [Five species of *Diospyros*: *D. tomentosa* Roxb.; *D. ebum* Koenig; *D. melanoxydon* Roxb.; *D. tupru* Buch-Ham.; *D. embryopteris* Pers.] DED(S) 2732.

3330 *Ta. tumpi-kkai, tumpiccañ-kai, tumpicci-kkai* elephant's trunk; *tumpi* elephant. *Ma. tumpi-kkai* elephant's trunk. *Koḍ. tumbikay* id.; *ba--tumbi* bird's tail (*ba-li* tail). *Tu. (B-K.) tumbi* elephant's trunk. DED(N) 2734.

3331 *Ta. tumpai* assembly, crowd. *Ir. thumba* much. *Ko. tub- (tuby-)* to be filled full; *tubc- (tubc-)* to fill (*tr.*); *tumn* full. *Ka. tumbu* to become full, filled up, complete, abound, be amassed, become plump and strong; *n.* becoming full; *tumbisu* to fill; *tumbike* repletion; *tombe* multitude, assemblage, host, cluster, etc.; *tombāra* mass, heap (of grain); *timbu* to fill (*intr., tr.*). *Koḍ. dumb- (dumbi-)* to become full; (Shanmugam) *dumba* much. *Tu. tumbuni* to be filled; *tumbāvuni* to cause to fill; *tumukuni, timukuni, timuruni*, (B-K. also) *dimuku* to throng, crowd; *tombara* abundant, much. *Kor. (M.) tumḍi* to fill. Cf. 3509 *Ma. toppan*. DED(S) 2735, 2739.

3332 *Ta. tumpu* dust. *Ka. dumbu* id. *Te. dummu, dumārumu, duvva* id.; (*VPK*) *tūva, tuva, tuvva, dubba* fine sand; (B.) *turumu* powder; *vb.* to reduce to powder. *Kol. dubba* small dust cloud; (Kin.) dust. *Go. (L.) dubā* dust; (SR.) *ḍuba* id., earth; (S.) *dumu* dust (*Voc. 1571*); (Ko.) *dumul* id. (*Voc. 1876*); (ASu.) *dubbā* dirt. *Kuwi (S.) dūmburu* id. DED(S) 2736.

3333 *Ta. tumpu* rope; frayed ends, as of a gut; border, fringe. *Ma. tumpu* rope; *tumpu, tunpu* extremity, end of a rope or string. DED 2737.

3334 *Ta. tumpai* white dead nettle, *Leucas*; bitter toombay, *L. aspera*. *Ma. tumpa* *Phlomis* or *L. indica*. *To. tiḅ* various *Leucas* species (*zeylanica, aspera, linifolia*) and *Anaphilis* species (*neelgerriana, Bournei*). *Ka. tumbe, tumbi* *P. indica* Lin.; the very common weed *L. linifolia*. *Tu. tumbē, tumbi* *P. indica*. *Te. tummi* *L. cephalotes*. [*Leucas* = *Phlomis*.] DED 2738.

3335 *Te. tumma* babool tree, *Acacia arabica*. *Kol. (SR.) tumbā* id. (Kamaleswaran). *Ga. (S.²) tumba maran, (S.³) tumba* id. *Go. (Koya Su.) tumma* id. (< *Te.*). DEDS(N) 526.

3336 *Ta. tummu (tummi-), tumpu (tumpi-)* to sneeze; *tummu, tummal* sneeze, sneezing. *Ma. tummuka, tumpuka* to sneeze; *tumekka* (cattle) snort; *tuvekka* to sneeze, snort. *Ko. tub- (tuby-)* to sneeze. *To. tūb- (tūby-)* id. *Koḍ. timm- (timmi-), (Mercara dialect) tumm- (tummi-)* id. *Tu. tumbily* sneezing, sneeze. *Te. tummu* to sneeze; *n. sneeze. Kol. tum- (tumt-)* to sneeze. *Nk. tum* a sneeze. *Nk. (Ch.) tum-* to sneeze. *Pa. tumm-* id.; *tumkuḍ* a sneeze, sneezing. *Ga. (Oll.) tum-, (S.) tumm-* to sneeze. *Go. (Ko.) tum* a sneeze (*Voc. 1746*); (Ph.) *tuhkānā, (Mu.) tuh-, (S.) tuhk-, (L.) tuhkānā* to sneeze; (Tr.) *tuhkānā* to cough (of cattle in the rainy season); (Ph.) *tuhk* a sneeze (*Voc. 1763*). *Konḍa tup- (-t-)* to sneeze; *tumbu (pl. tupku)* a sneeze. *Pe. tum- (-t-)* to sneeze. *Maṇḍ. tum-* id. *Kui (K.) tumb- (-it-)* id. *Kuwi (Su.) tumm-, (F.) tūh-mali, (S.) tūminai* id.; (S.) *tūmu* a sneeze. *Kur. tum'nā (tummyas)* to sneeze; *tum'ta'anā* to cause one to sneeze. *Malt. tume* to sneeze. DED(S) 2740.

3337 *Ko. tu-n- (tu-nḍ-)* to pull along (something or someone), rape. *Ka. tuyi (tuyid-, tūd-)* to pull, draw, stretch. ? *Te. ḍuyyu, duyvu, ḍūyu, dūyu* to draw as a sword out of the scabbard, remove or strip of leaves, etc., as a twig by drawing it through the hand or between the fingers. *Go. (Ko.) ḍuy-* to strip (leaves of bough) (*Voc. 1575*; < *Te.*). DED(S) 2741.

3338 *Ta. tuyya* pure, holy; conclusive, certain; *tuppu* cleanness; *tū* purity, cleanliness, immaculateness, that which is pure, brightness, whiteness; *tūcu* cleanness; *tūytu* that which is pure, clean, immaculate, holy; *tūymai, tūmai* purity, cleanness, immaculateness, holiness, truth, salvation, goodness; *tūya* clean, pure, holy; *tūyavap, tūyaṇ* pure and holy man, sage, ascetic; *tūyāl* pure, spotless woman. *Ma. tuyya* fair, spotless; *tū* pure, bright; *tuyma, tūma* purity, perfection. ? *Br. tūbē* moon (cf. s.v. 5496(a) *Ta. vel*). DED 2742.

3339 *Ta. tura (-pp-, -nt-)* to tunnel, bore; *turappu* tunnel; *turappapam* auger, drill,

tool for boring holes; **turuvu** (**turuvi-**) to bore, drill, perforate, scrape out as the pulp of a coconut; *n.* hole, scraping, scooping; **turuval** scrapings as of coconut pulp, boring, drilling. **Ma. turakka** to bury, undermine; **turappanam** carpenter's drill, gimlet; **turappan** a bandicoot rat; **turavu** burrowing, mine, hole; **tura** hole, burrow. **Ka. turi, turuvu** to hollow, bore, drill, make a hole, grate, scrape as fruits, scrape out as a kernel out of its shell; *n.* grating, scraping out, etc. **Tu. turipini, turipuni, turupuni** to bore, perforate, string as beads; **turiyuni, turuvuni** to be bored, perforated, be strung. **Te. turumu** to scrape with a toothed instrument as the kernel of a coconut; ? **truṅgu** to break, fall in pieces, perish, die; ? **t(r)uncu** to cut to pieces, tear, break, kill (or **truṅgu, truncu** with 3305 **Ta. tuni**). **Pa. turu** soil dug out in a heap by rats. **Koṇḍa** (BB, 1972) **truk-** (**-t-**) (pig) to root up earth with snout. **Kui trupka** (< **truk-p-**; **trukt-**) to bore, pierce; **truspa** (**trust-**), **tuspa** (**tust-**), to pierce a hole, breach; **trūva** (**trūt-**) to be pierced, holed; **trunga** (**trungi-**) to become a hole, be pierced. **Kur. tūrnā** to pierce through, perforate. **Malt. tūre** to scratch out; **turge** to bury the ashes of the dead; ? **tunga, tūṅṅa** hollow of a bamboo or bridge, tube, tunnel. DED(S) 2743.

3340 **Ta. tura** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to drive as an elephant, beat away as flies, shoot as an arrow, propel, disperse, scatter, direct, urge, encourage, drive in a nail, hammer; **turattu** (**turatti-**) to drive away, chase out, scare off as beasts, birds, remove, reject, expel as a servant, pursue as a thief, drive, cause to move fast as bullocks; **turappu** driving, hammering, discharging, dispelling, chasing, scaring away. **Ma. turattuka** to drive away. **Ka. dobbu, ḍobbu, dabbu, ḍabbu** to shove, push, thrust, throw down from above, put. **Tu. dobbu** pushing, shoving; **dobbuni** to push, shove, put off. **Te. trōcu** to push, shove, thrust; **trō-paḍu** to be pushed or driven; **trō-pāḍu** being pushed or driven; **trō-pāḍu** to push; **trōpu, trōpuḍu** a push, disregarding, discarding, prohibition, subtraction, deduction; **trōyu** to push, propel, thrust, shove, drive, reject, dismiss, eject, throw out, subtract, deduct; **t(r)ōlu** to drive, drive away or out, exorcise; **d(r)obbu** to push, shove, thrust; *n.* a push, thrust, shove. **Nk. ḍhobb-** to push. **Pa. turkip-** (**turkit-**) to push, shove. **Ga. (S.) turus key-** to push in, shove; (**S.**³) **turuy-** to push into something. **Go. (Ma.) ro²-**, (**Pat.**) **roppānā**, (**L.**) **rosnā** to drive (**Voc.** 3067). **Kui trōpa** (**trōt-**) to press something forward with the fingers, massage. **Kuwi (D.) trō-** (**-t-**) to poke (fire). DED(S, N) 2744, DED(N) 2891.

3341 **Ta. turavu** sultan-well, large well for irrigation purposes. **Ma. turavu** a large well. **Te. doravi, doravu** id.; **doruvu** id., a tank, a dock for ships. DED 2745.

3342 **Ma. turala, torala** cold, catarrh. **Tu. toralè**, (**B-K.**) **soralè** muscus of the nose. DED(N) 2746.

3343 **Ta. turu** rust, verdigris, flaw; **turucu, turuci** blue vitriol, spot, dirt, blemish, stain, defect, rust; **turicu** fault, crime, sorrow, affliction, perversity, blue vitriol; **tukku, tupp** rust. **Ma. turiṣu** blue vitriol; **turumpu, turuvu** rust. **Ka. tukku** rust of iron; **tutta, tuttu, tutte** blue vitriol. **Tu. tukky** rust; **mair(y)suttu**, (**Eng-Tu. Dict.**) **mairytuttu** blue vitriol. **Te. t(r)uppu** rust; (**SAN**) **trukku** id., verdigris. /Cf. **Skt. tuttha-** blue vitriol; Turner, **CDIAL**, no. 5855. DED(S) 2747.

3344 **Ta. turutti** islet in a river. **Ma. turutti** island. DED 2748.

3345 **Ta. turuppu-kkūṣu, turumpuṣaṇ** unwinnowed heap of grain. **Ma. turumpu** heap of threshed grain. **Tu. tuppè** stack, heap of corn or rice. DED 2749.

3346 **Ta. turumpu** bits of straw, refuse stalks as of sugar-cane; **turāl** rubbish of dry leaves; **tukku** meanness, worthlessness, useless person or thing. **Ma. turumpu** straw, awn. **Tu. turumbu** chaff, (**B-K.**) chaff and waste. **Te. tukku, tukkuḍu** rubbish, trash; trashy, worthless; ? **duggu** spoiled or musty straw. **Pa. turri** rubbish, refuse. **Ga. (Oll.) tur** weed, grass. **Go. (Ko.) tog** dust, dirt, rubbish (**Voc.** 1798). **Koṇḍa tuṛi** rubbish, sweepings, trash. **Pe. tucker** dirt. **Kui turki** refuse heap, manure. **Kuwi (Su.) truki**, (**Mah.**) **turki** refuse; (**Isr.**) **turki/trūki** place for village rubbish. DED(S, N) 2750, DED(S) 2688.

3347 **Ta. turuvu** (**turuvi-**) to seek, inquire into, search out, trace, pursue; *n.* searching; **turuval** searching; **turu-ppiṭi** to detect, trace, search; **turappu** (**turappi-**) to seek; **turavu** spying; **tupp** spying, investigation, sign, trace, evidence as of a crime; **tumpu-pōṭu** to probe, spy out (**loc.**); **turuntu** (**turunti-**) to explore, examine. **Ka. tubbu** to point out a thief or spy out a thief and make him known; be found out or discovered; *n.* state of being found out or detected. **Tu. tubbu** discovery as of stolen property, detection as of an offence. DED 2751.

3348 **Kol. turre** pig. **Nk. turre** id. **Nk. (Ch.) tur, turre** id. **Pa. turra** sp. animal (not pig). **Go. (Mu.) turre**, (**Ma.**) **toge** animal called in Halbi **kebṛi** (**Voc.** 1756). **Mand. turne** animal called in local Oriya **kebṛa**. DED(S) 2752.

3349 **Pa. tula** weaver. **Ga. (Oll.) tule** people of the Dom tribe; (**S.**) **tulle** an untouchable. DED 2753.

3350 **Ta. tuvaṅku** (**tuvaṅki-**), **tuvakku** (**tuvakki-**) to begin, enter upon; **tuvakkam** beginning, commencement. **Ko. tovk-** (**tovy-**) to begin. ? **To. twiṭx-** (**twiṭxy-**) to be at the point of, be ready to; **twiṭk-** (**twiṭky-**) to start, begin. DED 2754.

3351 **Ta. tuvar** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to dry, wipe off moisture; become dry; *n.* firewood, dry

leaves; *tuvar* (*tuvar*tti-) to wipe off moisture; *tuva*ttu (*tuva*tti-) to wipe off moisture as after bathing; *n.* wiping off moisture. *Ma.* *tuvaruka*, *tukaruka* to grow dry; *tuvar*ttuka to make dry, wipe clean, remove superfluous water out of a rice-field; *tōruka* to air, dry; *tuvarcca*, *tukarcca*, *tōrcca* fair weather, cessation of rain (in the monsoon). DED(N) 2755.

3352 *Ta.* *tuvar* astringency, astringent substance; (-pp-, -tt-) to be astringent; *tuvar*ppu astringency; *tuka* (-pp-, -tt-) to be bitter. *Ka.* *tuvara*, *tovara*, *tovaru*, *togari*, *togaru* astringent. *Tu.* *cogaru* id. *Te.* *togara* astringent taste. *Kui* *torpa* (*tort*-) to be astringent, have a lingering and clinging taste. / Cf. Skt. *tubara*-, *tuvara*- astringent, astringent taste; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5890. DED 2756.

3353 *Ta.* *tuvarai* *Cajanus indicus*, dhal. *Ma.* *tuvara* id. *To.* *tifiry* *Atylosia Candollei*, jungle dhal. *Ka.* *togari*, *tovari* *C. indicus*. *Koḍ.* *to-ri* *be-ḷe* id. (for *be-ḷe*, see 4444). *Tu.* *togari*, *togarē* id. *Te.* (*SAN*) *togari*, (*VPK*) *togaru* (*togari*) (*pl.* *togallu*) id. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) *togar* id. *Nk.* *togari* id. *Gō.* (*A.*) *tūri*, (*Y.*) *tūriṅ* (*pl.*), (*Ma.*) *tōri* id. (*Voc.* 1770). / Cf. Skt. *tubarī*-, *tubarikā*- *Cajanus indicus*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5866. DED(S, N) 2757.

3354 *Ta.* *tuval* (*tuval*v-, *tuva*ṅt-) to quiver, tremble. *To.* *tu-ḷ* power of a god (in songs). *Ka.* *tūlu*, *tūḷaga*, *tūṇa* violent agitation, frenzy, demoniac possession. *Tu.* *tūla* inspiration, enthusiasm, ecstasy. DED(S) 2758.

3355 *Ta.* *tuvai* (-pp-, -tt-) to dip in, soak, temper (steel); (-v-, -nt-) to be dipped (as cloth in dye), be moistened with starch, be tempered (as steel). *Ma.* *tuvekkā* to steep, soak in water, temper (iron). *Tu.* *tuva* overflowing, running over. ? Cf. 3555 *Ta.* *tōy*. DED 2759.

3356 *Ta.* *tuṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to stir as with a ladle; *tuṛavai* porridge as stirred with a ladle; *tuṛavu* (*tuṛavi*-), *tuṛāvu* (*tuṛāvi*-), *tuṛā* to stir with the hand, stir with a ladle, turn over as paddy spread in the sun, paddle or row a boat; *tuṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to propel by oars. *Ma.* *tuṛa* paddle, rudder; *tuṛayuka* to paddle, steer. *Ka.* *togasu* to turn round as with a ladle, row. *Tu.* *sulayi* rudder; *sulāvuni* to row a boat; *tuḷapini*, *tuḷāvuni* to row, paddle, steer. ? Cf. 3299 *Ta.* *tuḷuppu*. DED 2760.

3357 *Ta.* *tuṛāy*, *tuḷaci*, *tuḷavam*, *tuḷavu* sacred basil, *Ocimum sanctum* Lin. *Ma.* *tuḷasi*. *Ka.* *toḷaci*, *toḷace*, *toḷaṇce*, *toḷasi*, *toḷasi*. *Koḍ.* *toḷasi*, (*Shanmugam*) *tuḷasi*. *Tu.* *tuḷaci*, *tuḷasi*, *tuḷasi*, *toḷaci*. *Te.* *tuḷasi*. *Pa.* *tulca*. / Cf. Skt. *tulasī*- (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5885), from which some of the forms have been reborrowed. DED 2761.

3358 *Kur.* *tuṛ^uxnā*, *tuṛxā'nā* to take the skin off, shell, strip; *refl.-pass.* *tuṛx^urnā*. *Br.* *trukking* to pluck off, pluck, strip. DEDS 528.

3359 *Ta.* *tuḷaṅku* (*tuḷaṅki*-) to move, sway from side to side as an elephant, shake, be perturbed, be uprooted, droop; *tuḷakku* (*tuḷakki*-) to move, shake, bow, nod; *n.* shaking, grief, sorrow; *tuḷakkam* shaking, waving, motion, agitation of mind, fear, dread, dwindling, diminishing; *tuḷumpu* (*tuḷumpi*-) to shake, be agitated; *tuḷuppiṭu* to stir up; *tuḷaṅku* (*tuḷaṅki*-) to hang, swing, be agitated, disturbed; *tuḷuṅku* (*tuḷuṅki*-) to shake, toss; *tuḷukku* (*tuḷukki*-) id., walk affectedly; *n.* gesticulation; *tuṭku* (*tuṭki*-) to be alarmed; *n.* fear, dismay. *Ma.* *tuḷaṅḷuka* to move tremulously; *tuḷakkam* shaking; *tuḷumpuka* to fluctuate, swagger; *tuḷayuka* to be shaken. *To.* *twīlg* *ōḍ*- (*ōḍθ*-) (ball) bounces, (river) goes over rocks; *twīlg* *fi-s*- (*fi-sy*-) (river) goes over rocks (*pi-s*- to swing). *Ka.* *tuḷaku*, *tuḷiku*, *tuḷuku*, *tuḷuṅku*, *tuṇuku* to be agitated, shake; (Bark.) *tolki* to be shaken (as water or oil in a pot). *Te.* *dulupu* to shake so as to remove dust, etc., shake off, get rid of; *tolāku*, *tonāku*, *toḍāku* to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; *n.* slight agitation or motion in a liquid (or with 3361 *Ta.* *tuḷi*); (K.) *tonāku* trembling in fear. *Kui* *tlānga* (*tlāngi*-) to be rocked to and fro, pitch, sway, be tossed violently backwards and forwards and up and down; *tr.* *tlāpka* (< *tlāk-p*-, *tlākt*-). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *dulp*- (*-it*-) to shake (*tr.*). DED(S, N) 2762.

3360 *Ta.* *tuḷaṅku* (*tuḷaṅki*-) to shine, be bright, luminous, radiate; *tuḷakkam* brightness, splendour; *tuḷakku* (*tuḷakki*-) to polish; *tuḷumpu* (*tuḷumpi*-) to sparkle, glitter, shine; *tuḷaṅku* (*tuḷaṅki*-) to shine, glitter, be bright, be polished, be clear; *tuḷakku* (*tuḷakki*-) to polish, burnish, cause to shine, illumine, make clear, sharpen; *n.* lustre, polish; *tuḷakkam* lustre, brightness, splendour, polish, gloss, clearness. *Ma.* *tuḷaṅḷuka* to glitter; *tuḷakkuka* to burnish; *tuḷakkam* splendour; *tuḷaṅḷuka*, *tuḷaṅḷuka* to shine, glitter; *tuḷakkam*, *tuḷakkam* splendour. *Ka.* *toḷagu* to shine, be full of splendour; *n.* shine, splendour; *toḷapu* shine, lustre. *Te.* *tuḷakincu* to shine, rejoice; *tuḷakimpu* shining, rejoicing; (K.) *tolāku* to shine, be splendid. DED 2763.

3361 *Ta.* *tuḷi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drip, fall in drops as rain, tears, trickle down, rain; sprinkle, let fall in drops; *n.* raining, dripping, raindrop, globule of water, rain, small quantity; *tuḷumpu* (*tuḷumpi*-) to brim over, overflow as tears in the eyes, melt; *tuḷi* a drop; *tuḷḷam* little drop of water. *Ma.* *tuḷi* a drop; *tuḷḷika* to drop, flow freely (as toddy); *tuḷḷi*, (*Tiyya*) *tolḷi* a drop. *Ko.* *tolg*- (*tolgy*-) to wash one's hands with tears. *To.* *toly*- (*toḷc*-) to sprinkle (*intr.*, *tr.*); *toḷb*- (*toḷby*-) (liquid) slops over; *tuḷy* a drop. *Ka.* *tuḷaku* to be scattered in drops, spill, run over; *tuḷuku* to sprinkle, scatter in drops, shed, throw as arrows; *tuḷukuvike* running over or out. *Koḍ.* *tuḷi* a drop of liquid. *Tu.* *suliyuni* to overflow. *Kor.* (T.) *tolṅki* id. *Te.* *toluku* to rain, (K.)

also) be spilled, overflow; **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; **tolakarincu** to rain for the first time in the season; **tolukāru** the rainy season (or the items **tolakari** to **tolukāru** in 3516); (K. B.) **tulucu** to shed, as fruit, powder, etc.; (K.) **tulumu** to cause leaves to fall by cutting or plucking; **toḍāku**, **tonāku**, **tolāku** to be slightly shaken or agitated as a liquid, be spilled; *n.* slight agitation or motion in a liquid (or with 3359 Ta. **tuḷaṅku**). *Pa.* **tolk-** to spill (*intr.*); **tolkip-** (**tolkit-**), **tolcip-** (**tolcit-**) *id.* (*tr.*); **tolc-** to spill (water out of a pot). *Ga.* (S.²) **tolker kalam** rainy season (< *Te.*); (S.³) **tonk-ēr-** to trickle out. *Konda* **toṟṇ-** (**-it-**) (water) to be spilt; **tork-** to spill (water) from a vessel by shaking. DED(S, N) 2764.

3362 *Ta.* **tuḷir-** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to bud, sprout, shoot, put forth leaves, prosper, thrive; *n.* bud, sprout, young leaf, tender foliage. *Ma.* **tuḷir** a bud; **tuḷirkka** to bud. *Ka.* **suṟi** tender sprout; (Bark.) **suḷi**, (Hal.) **culi** sprout; (Rabakavi, *LSB* 5.19) **toḷḷu** mango shoot. *Koḍ.* **culi** leaf shoot. *Tu.* **suḷi** a tender shoot, germ or bud. *Malt.* **cūle** to sprout; **cūlo** blade of grass or corn. Cf. 3131 *Ta.* **taḷir**. DED(S, N) 2765.

3363 *Ta.* **tuḷu**, **tuḷavam** the Tuḷu country; the Tuḷu language. *Ma.* **tuḷu** Northern Kēraḷa from Gōkarṇa to Perumpuṟa; **tuḷuvan** a Tuḷu man. *Ka.* **tuḷu** the Tuḷu country; **tuḷava**, **tuḷuva** a Tuḷu man, the Tuḷu language. *Tu.* **tuḷu** Tuḷu; of or belonging to Tuḷu; **tuḷuve**, **tuḷutāye** a Tuḷu man. DED 2766.

3364 *Ta.* **tullu** (**tullj-**) to leap, frisk, spring up, jump up, be restive, trip along in a frolicsome manner, be haughty, arrogant, lead a happy-go-lucky life, tremble, quiver; *n.* leap, jump, spring, arrogance; **tullal** frisking, leaping, dance, dancing, dancer. *Ma.* **tulluka** to frisk, jump, leap; **tullal** jumping, tremor as of ague, demoniac possession; **tullikka** to cause to jump; **tullan** grasshopper; devil-dancer. *Ka.* **tullu** to roll, frisk, jump, leap. *Koḍ.* **tull-** (**tullj-**) to make small jumps. *Tu.* **tulluni**, **tulluni** to roll, turn, leap, jump; **tullēḷu** a marriage amongst Pariahs. *Te.* **t(r)ullu** to jump, leap, spring, caper, be arrogant or conceited; *n.* jump, leap, spring, caper; arrogance, conceit; **trullūbōtu** an arrogant or conceited person; **trullinta** a jump; **trullagincu** to jump up; **trullaginta** jumping up. *Go.* (Ko.) **tul-** to jump (*Voc.* 1761). DED(S, N) 2767.

3365 *Ta.* **tura** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to leave, relinquish, forsake, quit, abandon, desert, reject, discard, neglect, dispense with, omit, avoid, renounce worldly pleasures, become an ascetic; **tuṟantār**, **tuṟantōr** ascetics; **tuṟappu** separation, parting, relinquishment, rejection; **tuṟavi** renunciation; **tuṟavu** relinquishment, rejection, renunciation; ? **tuvvu** (**tuvvi-**) to leave. ? *Ko.* **tot-** (**toty-**) to escape. *To.* **twar-** (**twarθ-**) to become on bad terms with, abandon (friendship); (**twart-**) to make to be on bad

terms (with oneself or with one another). *Ka.* **toṟe** to put away, abandon, quit, give up, renounce, repudiate, reject; **toṟavi** leaving, abandoning. *Tu.* **torevuni** to abandon, give up; **toreḷu** abandonment. *Te.* (K.) **toṟāgu**, (Sāṅk.) **toṟāgu** to abandon, quit, renounce; *n.* separation. *Konda* **tuR-** (**-t-**) to remove (weeds, etc.). *Pe.* **tuhī-**, **tussī-** to throw away (combination of **tuh-** and **hī-** < **sī-** to give, which is used as an auxiliary; **tuh-** appears not to be used by itself). *Maṇḍ.* **tuh-** *id.*, (cow) to calve. *Kui* **tuhpa** (**tuht-**) to cast away, throw off, abandon, leave, except, relinquish, let alone, let be; *n.* abandonment, relinquishing. *Kuwi* (F) **tūssali** (**tūst-**) to throw away; (Su.) **tuh-** (**tust-**) to throw away; also used as an auxiliary. ? *Malt.* **tuwe** to throw away, disregard. DED(S, N) 2768.

3366 *Ta.* **tuṟaṭṭi**, **tuṟaṭu** iron crook, elephant goad, pole with iron hook to pluck fruits, entanglement; (RS, p. 151, item 291) **coṟaṭu** a rod for plucking coconuts. *Ma.* **tuṟaṭu** a hook, crook. *Ka.* **toṟaḍu** crook, hook, crooked instrument for taking down fruits from trees. Cf. 3547 *Ta.* **toṭṭi**. DED(S, N) 2769.

3367 *Ta.* **tuṟu** (**tuṟuv-**, **tuṟṟ-**) to be thick, crowded, full, be closed; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to cram as food into the mouth, stuff, press or crowd into a bag or box; *n.* thickness, closeness, crowdedness, eating; **tuṟumpu** (**tuṟumpi-**), **tuṟumu** (**tuṟumi-**) to be close, crowded; **tuṟumal** closeness; **tuṟupavam** *id.*, thickness, crowdedness; **tuṟuval** thronging, crowding, eating; **tuṟṟu** (**tuṟṟi-**) to eat, seize with the mouth, lie close; *n.* boiled rice, food, ball of boiled rice as a mouthful, crowd, multitude; **tuṟṟu** (**tuṟṟi-**) to be close, thick, crowded together, get near, approximate, get attached to; **tuṟṟunar** friends (as being near); **tuṟṟu** (**tuṟṟi-**) to be fitted, joined, attached, be thick, crowded, press close, approach, approximate, adhere to, join; **tuṟṟal** being near to or close together; **tuṟṟ-alar** foes, enemies; **tuṟṟiyār**, **tuṟṟinār** friends, relations, adherents; **tuvaṟṟu** (**tuvaṟṟi-**) to fill up, be thick, close, crowded, be in company, join, be heaped up; *n.* fullness. *Ma.* **tuṟuka** to be thronged, stuffed, close, cram, push in; **tuṟu**, **tuṟuku** a heap, a thicket overgrown with grass; **tuṟuturē** throngingly, pressingly; **tuṟuttuka** to force in, cram, stuff. *Ko.* **turg-** (**turgy-**) to enter into hole, sink into swampy ground; **turk-** (**turky-**) to push through a hole, cram into mouth. *Ka.* **tuṟuku**, **tuṟaku** to force or crowd things into, cram, stuff, cause to enter; **tuṟuga**, **tuṟagu** a throng, crowd; **tuṟugal**, **tuṟuṅgal** *id.*, mass, thicket; **tuṟugu** to be crammed, thronged, crowded, closely packed, close, amassed or plentiful, appear in numbers, be entirely covered or enveloped, concealed, surrounded or clothed; **tuṟubu**, **tuṟumbu** to insert, tuck in, stick in (as flowers in the hair); *n.* bundle of hair at the back of the head into which the muḍi has been tucked; **tukku** to crowd, throng, come en masse; **tuttu** to take by mouthfuls, eat,

swallow; **tuttu**, **tottu** a mouthful. *Tu.* **turkal-yuni** to be distended (as an overloaded stomach). *Te.* **tutṭe** collection, group, heap; (K.) **tuṛugu**, (B.) **turugu** to insert, stick in as flowers, cram in, gag by thrusting a cloth in the mouth, caulk (a ship); (K.) **tuṛumu**, (B.) **turumu** to cram or stick, thrust in, deck the head with flowers. *Kol.* **turk-** (**turukt-**) to put (fuel) on fire; **turs-** (**turust-**) to thrust through hole; (SSTW) **turmeng** to put in. *Pa.* **tutt-** to be blocked up; **tutip-** (**tutit-**) to block up; (NE.) **tuyp-** (**tuyt-**) to block up. *Koṇḍa* **tuṛbi-** (**-t-**) to insert, thrust in. *Kuwi* (Sū., p. 233 bottom) **cuc-** to block up; (Isr.) **tuc-** (**-it-**) to shut (door); (F.) **cūcū** lid; (S.) **cucu** cork, stopper. *Kur.* **tubnā** to put plenty (or too much) inside, press, stuff or cram into, overfill; **tur^ugnā** to gather together continually (material that adheres to side of mortar or oil-press, in rice-pounding and oil-extracting) (Pfeiffer 1972). *Br.* **truṛijing** to choke by taking too big a mouthful, choke with confusion, choke with pride. Cf. 3399(a) *Ta.* **tūr-**, *Ka.* **tūru-** / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.* 326) **turumba-** gahanah; Mar. **turūb** full (*adv.*). DED(S) 2770.

3368 *Ta.* **tuṛu-tuṛuv-eṇal**, **turu-turuv-eṇal**, **turu-tur-eṇal** expr. signifying restlessness, impatience, state of being always in motion; **tututuru** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be fidgety, restless, quiver (as the lips or tongue through desire to speak), be in great haste; **turuturuppu** restlessness, impatience, haste. *Tu.* **turuturu** swiftly, quickly; **turuta**, **turita**, **turta**, **turtu** swiftness, haste; quick, swift. *Te.* **tuṛutu** haste, quickness; **tuṛru** haste; **tora-paḍu** to hasten. DED 2771.

3369 *Ta.* **turuttu** (**turutti-**) to bulge, protrude; thrust out; **turuntu** (**turunti-**) to enlarge, as a hole or cavity. *Ma.* **tuṛikka** to project, protrude; **tuṛippikka** to press out. DED 2772.

3370 *Ta.* **tuṛai** place, location, situation, way, path (as of justice), branch, section, category, method, means, seaport, harbour, roadstead, sea, river, place where washermen wash clothes, bathing ghat, frequented place, place of meeting, branch of knowledge, subject or theme, proper arrangement, codification. *Ma.* **tuṛa** frequented place, rendezvous, harbour, place for washing clothes, natural pond or cavern. *Ka.* **tore** a stream, river. *Tu.* **tudē** id. *Kor.* (O.) **tode** river. *Te.* (inscr.) **tore** (in place names). DED(S) 2773.

3371 *Pa.* **tud-** (**tutt-**) to set fire to. *Ga.* (P.) **tuy-** id. DEDS 529.

3372 *Ta.* **tunpam**, **tunpu** affliction, sorrow, distress, trouble, pain, disease, misfortune, calamity, penury; **tuppan** person in distress; **tunmai** harm, evil; **tunī** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to loathe, abhor, be angry at, displeased with, be sulky, as in a love-quarrel; *n.* disgust, dissatisfaction, loathing, anger, displeasure, affliction, sorrow, distress, disease, sin, trouble, poverty; **tunippu** aversion. *Ma.* **tunpam** affliction. DED 2774.

3373 *Ta.* **tū**, **tūvu**, **tuvai**, **tuvvai** flesh, meat. *Ma.* (DCV) **tuva** raw flesh. ? *Go.* (A.) **savi**, (Y. Ch.) **savvi**, (Tr.) **sawwī**, (W.) **sāwī**, (Ph.) **savvī**, (Ma.) **aviṇ**, **havi**, (M.) **having**, (Ko.) **aviṇ** flesh, meat; (Mu. S.) **havi** id., gum of tooth (*Voc.* 3359). *Br.* **sū** flesh, meat. ? Cf. 728 *Ta.* **ū**. DED(S) 2775.

3374 *Koṇḍa* **dū-** (**-t-**) to be well grown (as fruit, child, etc.), be well-developed; *caus.* **dūp-** (**-t-**). *Pe.* **dū-** (**-t-**) to grow old; **dūten** old man. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **dūtanju** old man; **dūtāli** old woman; (Isr.) **dū-** (**-t-**) to grow old; **dūti** old. Perhaps from 4954 ***mutu-** > ***mdū-** > **dū-**. DEDS 530.

3375 *Ko.* **du-** hollow in ground at burning-place where pyre is built. *Ka.* (Badaga; Emenau, *Language* 15.47 [1939]) **du-e** burial ground. *Ga.* (S.) **dukke** obsequies. *Koṇḍa* **dūki** graveyard, crematory. *Pe.* **duger** burial place. DEDS 531.

3376 (a) *Ta.* **tūṅku** (**tūṅki-**) to hang, be suspended, swing, sway from side to side as an elephant, dance, sleep, slumber, die, spin as a top, droop as a plant, be sluggish, slow; delay, procrastinate, walk or trudge slowly, rest profoundly; **tūṅkal** pendant, anything suspended, drowsiness, light sleep, dullness, depression, balance, scales, dancing, a tune of slow measure; **tūṅku** (**tūṅki-**) to lift up, raise, hoist, weigh, balance, consider, compare, hang, suspend, shake, agitate; *n.* pendant, anything suspended, balance, weight, plumb-line, height, perpendicularity, steepness, comparison, similitude, deliberation, pondering, dancing; **tūṅkam** sleep, drowsiness, fatigue, weariness, laziness, drooping, delay, pendants in jewels, a kind of garland, ornamental hanging, a kind of ear-ornament, weighing, height, rise in price; **tūṅkutūṅki** satchel-bearer. *Ma.* **tūṅṅhuka** to hang, be suspended, dangle, be weighed, be drowsy, sleep; **tūṅṅhal** hanging, inclination, reliance, drowsiness; **tūṅkuka** to suspend, hang up, weigh, take up, nod, be drowsy; **tūṅkam** hanging, esp. the ceremony of swinging suspended by hooks in honour of Kāḷi, weighing, weight, precipice, perpendicular, sleepiness, a cradle of cloth suspended by the four corners; **tūṅkal** drooping, drowsiness, grief; **tūṅkikka** to have hanged, get weighed; **tūṅku** that which hangs or serves to suspend something, what can be lifted at once, dependency, direction. *Ko.* **tu-g-** (**tu-yg-**) to hang (*intr.*), weigh (*intr.*); **tu-k-** (**tu-yk-**) to carry on shoulder, weigh (*tr.*); **tu-gm** (*obl.* **tu-gt-**) weight; **tu-ktu-ky** servant. *To.* **tu-x-** (**tu-xy-**) to hang (*intr.*); **tu-k-** (**tu-ky-**) id. (*tr.*), lift up, stir; **tu-k**, **tu-k** mar gallows (for mar, see 4711(a) *Ta.* **maram** tree; a borrowing); **ne-ṭwī-k-** (**ne-ṭwī-ky-**) to toll bell while mourning over relics between funerals (lit. to lift [bell] for/over the relics [**ne-ṣ;** see 3679]). *Ka.* **tūgu**, **tūṅku** to weigh, swing or rock as a cradle, wag or move the head from side to side, hold or lift up and wave, swing,

nod as in sleep or be drowsy, hang, be suspended, dangle, wave; *n.* weighing, swinging about, oscillation, waving, wagging; *tūgisu* to cause to weigh, swing or rock as a cradle; *tūka* weighing, weight, the quantity determined by weighing, worth, dignity; *tūkike*, *tūgike* act of weighing; *tūku* weight, moving up and down or backwards and forwards, nodding; *jūgalisu* to nod, doze, move or proceed slowly as vehicles or work; *jūg-ādu* to waggle, waddle. *Koḍ. tu·ng-* (*tu·ngi-*) to hang (*intr.*); *tu·k-* (*tu·ki-*) id. (*tr.*), weigh; *ju·ng-* (*ju·ngi-*) to sway (snake, tree, person, baby in cradle); *ju·k-* (*ju·ki-*) to sway (*tr.*). *Tu. tūh̄kuni*, *tūh̄guni* to swing, toss, reel, doze, be drowsy, deliberate; *tūh̄kaṇa*, *tūh̄ki* swinging, dependence; *tūh̄kaliyuni*, *tūkal(i)-yuni* to doze, be drowsy; *tūh̄ku* swinging, drowsiness, reeling, deliberation; *tūh̄gu* the beard of barley, etc.; *tūh̄galu* awny, full of beard as corn; *tūkuni*, *tūguni* to weigh, hang, suspend, swing, rock (as a cradle); *tūka* weight, weighing; *tūkāvuni* to cause to weigh, hang up; *tūku* hanging; *tūkula* a hanging lamp; *tūgaḍi* drowsiness, sleepiness; *tūgaḍipuni* to be drowsy, sleepy; *sūh̄kaṇa*, *sūh̄kuni*, *sūh̄gu*, *sūka* = *t°*, etc. *Te. tūgu* to hang, swing, rock, reel, doze, slumber, weigh; *tūgādu* to swing, move; *tūcu* to weigh, find the weight of; ? *tūnika* weighing, weight. *Koṇḍa dūg-* to be shaken, dangle, (BB) hang, swing; *dūk-* to shake or cause to dangle, (BB) make to hang, swing. *Pe. tūg(g)-* (*tūgt-*) to hang (*intr.*); *tūk-* (*-t-*) id. (*tr.*); *dūg-* to hang down, (head) to nod. *Maṇḍ. trūng-* to swing (*intr.*); *trūk-* id. (*tr.*). *Kui drūnga* (*drūngi-*) to swing, sway, shake, oscillate; *n.* a swinging motion; *drūngoli*, *drūngoni* a swing; *drūpka* (< *drūk-p-*; *drūkt-*) to cause to swing or sway; *n.* act of swinging someone; *trupka* (< *truk-p-*; *trukt-*) to oscillate, swing up and down; (K.) *dūng-* to hang. *Kuwi* (F.) *tūngali* to sway; *tūkhali* to swing, weigh; (S.) *tūnginai* to swing (*intr.*); (Su.) *tūng-* (*-it-*) to hang (*intr.*), be hanging; *tūk-* (*-h-*) to hang, hang up, weigh. *Kur. tungul* a dream. *Malt. tumgle* id. *Br. tugh* sleep, dream; *tughī* sleepy; *tūgān* asleep, sound asleep. Cf. 3478 *Ta. toh̄ku*; ? cf. 3291 *Ta. tuñcu*. / Cf. OMar. (Master) *tūka* weight; *tūk-* to weigh, nod.

(b) *Ta. tuyal* (*tuyalv-*, *tuyapṛ-*) to sway, wave, swing, hang, fly. *Tu. tūluni* to totter, reel, nod, be drowsy; *succālu* a swing. *Te. tūlu* to move, shake, reel, faint, stagger, grow feeble, (K. also) swing, dangle, hang down; *caus. tūlucu*; (K.) *tūl-ādu* to shake, tremble, reel in intoxication. *Gā. (S.) tuy-* to swing. DED(S, N) 2777.

3377 *Āiku. tu·ḍe* hill mango, *Meliosma pungens* and *Wightii*. *Ko. tu·ṛ* marm id. *To. tī·ṛ* id. *Ka.* (Badaga) (Lush.) *toḍe*, (Hock.) *tu·ḍe* id. ? *Ir. tukḍe* id. (comm. by Zvelebil). DED 2779.

3378 *Te. dūḍa* a calf. *Go. (ASu.) ḍuḍḍe* female young of buffalo. *Koṇḍa dūṛa* calf (< *Te.*). DEN 44.

3379 *Ta. tūṇṭil* fish-hook, fishing tackle, hook. *Ma. cūṇṭal*, *cūṇṭa* fishing hook. ? Cf. 3380 *Ta. tūṇṭu*. DED 2781.

3380 *Ta. tūṇṭu* (*tūṇṭi-*) to shoot, discharge, propel an arrow, command, direct, incite, goad, remind, suggest, bring to notice as by word or signal, trim a lamp; *n.* exciting, rousing. *Ma. cūṇṭuka* to shoot with a cross-bow, catch fish, trim a lamp. *Ko. tu·ṇḍ-* (*tu·ṇḍy-*) to force to an action. *Ka. dūḍu* to push, thrust, shove away or aside, throw out of, as out of a village, caste; *dūḍisu* to cause to push, etc., cause oneself to be pushed, etc. *Koḍ. du·ḍ-* (*du·ḍi-*) to push away. *Tu. dūḍuni* to thrust, push, reject. *Te. dūṭu* to butt, push, thrust. *Malt. cūṭe* to cast, throw; *cūṭare* to spirt. ? Cf. 3379 *Ta. tūṇṭil*. DED 2782.

3381 *Ka. dūṇṭu*, *dūṭu* to walk on one leg, hop, rock; *dūṇṭu* having uneven legs, rocking, unevenness. *Te. (K.) dūṭu* to jump over, run away. DED 2783.

3382 *Koṇḍa* (K., p. 123) *muḍi tuttaḍ* turned the backside to. *Pe. tūt-* (*-t-*) to crouch down; *heṇḍru tūt-* to lower the buttocks. *Kui tūspa* (*tūst-*) to bend down and turn the back upon a person. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūt-* (*-h-*) to stoop, bend down. DEDS 532.

3383 *Ko. du·dy* silk-cotton tree. *Ka. dūdi* cotton after being cleaned; silk of the silk-cotton tree used as tinder. *Te. dūdi* cotton. *Go. (Ko.) dudli* down (of birds) (*Voc.* 1875); (ASu.) *lūdi* silk-cotton tree. DEDS(N) 533.

3384 *Ta. tūtu*, *tūtu-vaḷai*, *tūtuni*, *tūtunai* climbing brinjal, *Solanum trilobatum*. *Ma. tūtavaḷam* id. ? Cf. *Tu. kudanē*, *kudanē* the fruit of *S. pubescens*. DED(N) 2784.

3385 *Ta. tūtai* small vessel made of earth, a small measure of capacity. *Ma. tūta* milkpot, cup. *Te. dutta* small earthen pot. *Kol. (SR.) duttā* earthen pot. DED 2785.

3386 *Koṇḍa tūpi* rat-trap. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tūpi* trap for fish, rats, etc.

3387 *Tu. dūpē* food laid out for the dead. *Koṇḍa dūba* spirit of the dead. *Pe. duben* a sacrifice for the ancestors (*akor duben*). DEN 45.

3388 *Koṇḍa tūb-* (*-it-*) to blow with the mouth, puff, blow out (lamp). *Pe. tūb-* (*tūpt-*) to blow with the mouth. DEDS 534.

3389 *Ta. tūmpu* tube, tubularity, sluice, outlet, vent in sluice, channel for irrigation, bamboo, bamboo tube, bamboo flute, a measure of capacity for grain, leathern bucket for baling water, gateway, doorway, path, way, narrow or difficult path, defile, pass; *tūm* a dry measure of capacity (< *Te.*). *Ma. tūmpu* sluice, floodgate, drain, spout, perforation. *Ir. tumba* measure (of paddy). *Ka. tūbu* nave of a wheel, sluice, etc., of a tank, hole or eye of an axe, hoe, etc., into which the handle goes, tube of an ear-orna-

ment; **tumbu** a bore, tube, nave of the wheel through which the axle passes, outlet, sluice, watercourse; **tumbu** (Hav.) outlet for a tank, (Gowda) sluice. **Tu. tūmbara** eye of a spade; **tūmbary** big hole, sluice, gutter; **tūbè** hole; **tumbu**, **tūmbè**, **sumbu**, **sumbu** sluice, gutter; **sumbè** small hole in a wall. **Te. tūparamu** hole; **tūmu** a measure varying in capacity for different localities; a sluice, floodgate, drain, watercourse, outlet, bore, hole. **Pa. tum botta**, **tum bukka** hollow trunk of tree used for draining water off fields (Halbi **tum**); **tūmu** a measure. **Go. (Mu.) tum** hollowed trunk of tree for draining water (*Voc.* 1747). **Konḍa tūm** a measure of grain equal to four seers. **Malt. tumbṛa** tube, tunnel; **tombṛa** tube. / Cf. **Mar. tūb** the nave of a wheel (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5869), whence this meaning in Ka. DED (S) 2786.

3390 Ta. tūr (-v-, -nt-) to be filled up, be closed, choked up; **(-pp-, -tt-)** to fill up, close up as a well, choke up as a pit, hide, cover; **n.** rubbish at the bottom of a well, dregs, mud; **tūrvu** filling up, closing up as of a well with rubbish; **tūrvai** accumulation of rubbish in a well, loosened earth from digging or ploughing, rubbish such as dry sticks, straws, dry leaves, etc.; **tūral** filling up. **Ma. tūruka** to be filled up as a well; **tūrkkā** to fill up; **tuvaruka** to be filled up as wells, etc. **Kur. cūrnā** to get obstructed, blocked up as a rat-hole, pipe, etc.; **cūrta'ānā** to obstruct, block up. DED 2787.

3391 Pe. tūr (-t-) to shake down (mangoes). **Mand. dūr** id. ? **Go. (ASu.) tūr-** to fall down. DED(S) 535.

3392 Ka. dūle itching, lust. **Te. dūla** itching, itch. **Pa. dulkarṇid**, **duladāma** cow-itch (**karṇid** a kind of creeper). **Go. (LuS.) doorwa** Indian cowhage. **Konḍa dūla** itch. DED(S) 2789.

3393 Ta. tūval feather, feather of an arrow, quill pen, painter's brush of cat's or squirrel's hair, sprout, shoot; **tūvi** feather or down of birds, peacock's tail, swan's down, swan, quill pen; **tū** feather, plumage; **tuy** cotton. **Ma. tūval** feather, pen, quill, an arrow's feather, a painter's brush; **toppa** wool, animal's hair; **toppal** feather. **To. tu·fy** feather, bird's tail. **Ka. tippuṇ** a bird's wing or feather; **tuppara** the plumage on some pigeons' legs; **tuppuṇ** a feather, the soft plumage or down of birds; the fine soft hair of rabbits; **tuppara** wool, fine soft hair as of cats; **tuppaṭa**, **tubaṭa** wool. **Koḍ. toppiṭa** feather. **Tu. tuyi**, (B-K. also) **suyi** feather, quill, the plume of birds; (Bhattacharya) **sūvi** feather. **Kor. (M.) cippuḍu** id. **Te. tūnīga**, **tūnīga** dragon-fly; (*SAN*) **truppūḍu** feather, hair, down. **Go. (Ma.) tōḡ(i)** (*pl. tōhku*) large feather (*Voc.* 1823); (*Mu.*) **tokenj**, (*Ma.*) **tokenji** feather (*Voc.* 1797). **Mand. tūku** id. / Cf. **Škt. tūla-** cotton; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5904. DED(S, N) 2790.

3394 Ta. tūvu (tūvi-) to sprinkle, strew, scatter, spread out as grain for fowls, shower forth as arrows, put loosely in a measure as flour while measuring, strew or offer flowers in worship, rain; **tūval** sprinkling, spilling, drizzling, little drops of water, raindrops, rain, drizzle; **tūvānam** drizzle, rain driven in or scattered about in fine drops by the wind, place where a cascade falls, as the place of spray. **Ma. tūkuka** to strew, spill, shower; **tūvuka** to be spilled; scatter (*tr.*); **tūvānam** rain driven by the wind; **tūkkuka** to spill, scatter. **To. tu·f-** (**tu·fy-**) to spread (grain in sun to dry, husks for buffalo to eat). **Tu. dūsuni** to sprinkle. DED 2791.

3395 Ka. tūl to go, move or proceed off, drive away, pursue; **tūlu** to go off or away, rush forward, attack, chase, recoil; **tūlḍu** to drive away, remove, scatter; **tūlisu** to cause to proceed, spur on. **Te. (K.) tūlu** to be scattered as army in battle, be chased, run away; (*K.*) **tūl(u)cu** to chase. **Kol. tu·l-** (**tu·ḷ-**) to run; **tu·lp-** (**tu·lupt-**) to make to run. **Nk. tūl-** (**tūḷ-**) to run, flow. **Nk. (Ch.) tū-** (**tūḷ-**) to run; **tū-** to drive away. **Pa. tūl-** to run, run away. ? **Go. tūr-** (*Ch.*) to fly away, (*Y. G.*) rise (dust, etc.), (*Mu.*) arise, be scattered (sparks); **tūrānā** (*Tr.*) to fly away, of dust, clothes, in the wind, (*Ph.*) fly up; **caus. (Ch.) tūruh-** to frighten away (birds); (*Mu.*) **tūḡh-/tūḡih-** to separate dirt from grain with the help of wind; (*W.*) **turehtānā** to winnow; (*Ph.*) **tūrahtānā** to cause to fly up, squander (*Voc.* 1771). DED(S) 2792.

3396 Ta. tūr (-pp-, -tt-) to sweep; **tūrri** a sweeper. **Ma. tūlkkuka (tūrri-)** to sweep; (*Tiyya*) **tūppu** sweeping. **To. twa·nf-** (**twa·nt-**) to sweep. DED(S, N) 2788.

3397 Ta. tūru (tūri-) to traduce, slander; **n.** calumny, slander, ill-report; **tūral** slander, abuse; **tūrri** (**tūri-**) to publish abroad evil reports, slander, defame; **tūrri** tale-bearer. **Ma. tūrriuka** to abuse, blame; **dūru** blame, slander. ? **To. tudy-** (**tuḍc-**) to tell a lie. **Ka. dūru** to bear tales, report evil of others, blame, reproach, abuse, revile, calumniate, slander, asperse; **n.** aspersion, blame, slander, calumny; **dūrisu** to cause to abuse. **Koḍ. du·rī** information laid against a person. **Tu. dūruni** to accuse, complain, blame, reproach, censure; **dūrāṭa**, **dūru** aspersion, blame, reproach; **dūrunāye**, **dūrele** an accuser, censurer, complainant; **tūpuni** to blame, abuse. **Te. dūru** to reproach, blame, censure, abuse; **n.** reproach, blame, censure, abuse. **Kui dohpa (dohṭ-)** to mention the name of a person, cite, accuse, blame; praise, honour; **n.** citation, accusation, praise. Cf. 403 **Ta. āṛātūru**. DED(S) 2793.

3398 Ta. tūru (tūri-) to drizzle; **tūral**, **tūrral** drizzling; **tuvaṛru (tuvaṛri-)** to scatter drops, sprinkle; **tuvaṛal** raining, drizzling, sprinkling; **tuval (tuvalv-, tuvaṇr-)** to drip as water, sprinkle, drizzle; **tuvalai** water particle, drop, spray, drizzle; **tivalai** small drop, spray,

raindrop, rain; ? *tumi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *n.* raindrops, light drizzling rain, drop of water, spray; *tumitam* raindrops. *Ma.* *tūṛṛal* drizzling rain. *Ka.* *tūru* to fall in fine particles, drizzle, cause to drizzle or drop; *n.* falling in fine particles, drizzling; *tūralu* to drizzle; *tuntur*, *tunturi* drizzling, spray, a drop; *tūpaṛu* to drizzle; *jūpaṛa*, *jūpaṛu* thin, drizzling rain, spray. *Kor.* (T.) *durmbu* to drizzle. *Te.* *tūru* id.; *tūra*, *tuvvara* raindrop, drizzling rain; *tuppara* drop of water, thin or drizzling rain, drizzle; *tumpara* a particle or drop of water, etc., a particle of spray, esp. spittle accidentally ejected from the mouth in speaking; *tumpillu* thin or drizzling rain, drizzle, spray, rain driven by wind. *Koṇḍa tūl-* (*tūR-*) (water, etc.) to be splashed, scatter away in particles. *Kuwi* (S.) *tūth'nai* to speckle, intersperse, powder. DED(S, N) 2794.

3399 (a) *Ta.* (Devanesan, N. Arcot dial.) *tūr* (-v-, -nt-) to enter. *Ka.* *tūru* to enter, enter a hole as a mouse, go through a hole or eye as a thread, etc., penetrate, pierce; *n.* penetrating, etc.; *tūṛisu* to cause to enter, make go through as a thread through the eye of a needle. *Te.* *tūru* to enter, penetrate; *tūrucu*, *tūrcu* to insert, put in, thrust, introduce, push in; *dūru* to enter, penetrate, pierce, force a way, rush in; ? *tūr(u)pu* east (< *tūru* to enter; K. Mahadeva Sastri, p. 368); ? *dūyu*, *dūyu*, *ḍuyyu*, *duyyu* to enter, penetrate, pierce, pass through as an arrow or bullet; (K.) *tū-konu* to enter, etc. *Go.* (Ko.) *turs-* to prod, poke (fire); *turrv-* to thrust into; (SR.) *dursānā* to push; *duriyānā* to press; *dursānā* (W.) to stir, (Ph.) to thrust in; (Ph.) *durrānā* id.; (Mu.) *durs-* to push; (Ph.) *dorrānā* to penetrate (*Voc.* 1757). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *dūh-* (*dūst-*) to pierce, go right through. *Kur.* *turdnā* to pass through any narrow aperture, slip through a narrow passage of any form, fall through a hole, ooze out; *turda'anā* to pass (a thread, string, etc.) through a hole, let pass an animal, help or allow someone to pass through any narrow aperture. *Malt.* *tuthr-kaṭe* to pass through a place, pass through (as an arrow). Cf. 3367 *Ta.* *tuṛu*.

(b) *Ta.* *tuṇ* hole, cavity; *eli-ttuṇ* rat-hole. *Ka.* *tūtu*, *tūntu* hole; *tūntu* to make to enter. *Te.* *tūṭu* hole; *tūṭaḍu* to bore, make holes. *Kuwi* (F.) *tūthali* to bore. *Malt.* *tūtto* hole. *Br.* *dūn* well-shaft, well, pit. (*Ta.* and *Br.* communicated by Kamaleswaran.) DED (S, N) 2795.

3400 *Ta.* *tūru* (*tūri-*) to go to stool. *Ma.* *tūṛuka* id. *Ko.* *tu-t-* (*tu-yt-*) to void (excrement); ? *torl pi-* ordinary loose excrement. *Ka.* (Hav.) *tūru* to have a loose motion. *Koḍ.* *tu-r-* (*tu-ri-*) to defecate. *Tu.* (B-K.) *tūru* to purge. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *dūrya-* faeces. DED (S, N) 2796.

3401 *Ta.* *tūru* bushes, shrubbery, thick underwood, low jungle; *vḥ.* (*tūri-*) to become bushy, sprout forth, become shaggy and

rough; *tūṛru-kkāṭu* jungle, thicket. *Ko.* *tu-r* bushy bunch of leaves of tree. *To.* *tu-ṛ* (*obl. tu-t-*) branch with leaves, leafy part of tree; (in song) bushes. *Koṇḍa tōru* thicket, bush. DED(S) 2797.

3402 *Ta.* *tūṛru* (*tūṛri-*) to scatter, winnow, throw up (as dust in the air); *n.* winnowing. *Ma.* *tūṛruka* to winnow, (wind) scatters. *Ka.* *tūru* to winnow, drive off chaff from grain by means of the wind. *Tu.* *tūpuni* to winnow, fan; *tūpu* winnowing as grain. *Te.* *tūru* husks of grain; *tūr(u)pettu*, (K.) *tūran-ettu*, (B.) *tūru-paṭṭu* to winnow; *tūṛpiḍi* winnowing. *Kol.* *tūṛpet-* (*tūṛpett-*) to winnow. *Go.* *tūr-ānā* to fly away in the wind (as dust, clothes); (W) *turehtānā* to winnow. *Pe.* *ṭūṭ-* (-t-) to winnow with wind. *Mand.* *ṭūṭ-* to sprinkle (e.g. salt on food). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *ṭūṭ-* (-h-) id. / ? Cf. Skt. *śūrpa-* winnowing basket. DED (S, N) 2798.

3403 *Pa.* *tūn-* to be suitable. *Go.* *tūnānā* (Tr.) to be possible, esp. of a girl to be lawful as a bride, (W. Ph.) to be done, be managed; (L.) *tunvā* bad, evil (*Voc.* 1768). DED(S) 2799.

3404 *Ka.* *tegar* to rebuke, blame, abuse; *n.* blame, etc.; *tegarisu* to cause to rebuke. *Tu.* *teguni* to abuse, revile; *tegelē* abusing, reviling. *Te.* *tegaḍu*, *tevaḍu* to be disregarded or neglected; disregard, slight, neglect, scorn, contempt, revile, censure, blame; *n.* censure, blame; *tegaḍika* censure, blame. ? *Ta.* *tev*, *tevvu* enmity, hostility, war, enemy; *tevvam* enmity; *tevvan* enemy; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to loathe, dislike. DED 2800.

3405 *Ta.* *tekuḷ* (*tekuḷv-*, *tekuṇṭ-*), *teviḷ* (*teviḷv-*, *teviṇṭ-*), *tevuḷ* (*tevuḷv-*, *tevuṇṭ-*) to be full, increase, overflow; *tekiṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to be full; *tekuḷam* fullness, abundance; *tekuṭṭu* (*tekuṭṭi-*) to cloy, glut; *tekiṭṭu* surfeit; *teviṭṭu* (*teviṭṭi-*) to become full, be satiated, glutted, cloyed; *n.* loathing (as of food from satiety); *tevvu* (*tevvi-*) to fill; *tikai* (-v-, -nt-) to complete (*intr.*), come to an end. *Ma.* *tikayuka* to become full, complete, be fulfilled, finished; *tika* fullness; *tikaccal*, *tikavu* completion, satiety; *tikekka* to complete, fill up, fulfil; *tivirruka* to force into a vessel, cram. *Ka.* *tivu* to become full, abound, spread; fill (*tr.*). *Te.* (K.) *tegu* (work) to be finished, ended; (Śaṅk. K.) *tegudala* end, termination, completion. DED(S) 2801.

3406 *Ka.* *tege*, *tegi*, *tegu* to put out or extinguish. *Tu.* *tekkuni* to be extinguished; (B-K.) *tekkāvu*, *tokkāvu*, *tokkōvu* to extinguish, as fire. *Kor.* (O. T.) *tekki* to be extinguished; (M.) *tekḍi* to extinguish. *Te.* *tegu* to die; *tegulu*, *tevulu* disease, sickness; *tega-ṭāru* to die, perish, come to an end. *Kol.* *tik-* (*tikt-*) to die. *Nk.* *tikk-* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *tik-* to die. *Go.* (Mu.) *deg-* to break off, come to an end; (M.) *deg-* to burst (*intr.*); *dehānā* to break (*tr.*); (Ko.) *deg-* to break (*intr.*); (L.) *deganā* id.; *dekhanā* to tear, rend (*Voc.* 1886).

Konḍa tegis- (-t-) to abandon (as one's life) in recklessness, put an end to. DED(S) 2802.

3407 *Ta. tekku* (tekki-) to receive, take; *tevvu* (tevvī-) to get, take, obtain, seize, grasp, steal; *tev*, *tevvu*, *tevu* seizing, taking; *tē* acquiring. *Ko. tev-* (tevd-) (river) subsides; (woman) thins walls of pot in preparation for closing the bottom; (tevt-) to pull along or out of, (woman) makes clay rise in cylinder in throwing pot. *Ka. tege*, *tegu*, *tegi* to pull, draw towards oneself, take, take away, remove; be taken away, be removed, become less or diminish, disappear; *tege* taking, etc. *Tu. teguni* to take; ? *deppuni* to take, receive. *Te. tigiya*, *tigucu*, *tiviyu*, *tivucu*, (K. also) *tivvu*, *tivu*, *tiyyu* to pull, draw, drag, attract, take; *tiyu*, (K. also) *tiyyu* to take, remove, draw, pull, draw or pull out, take away, subtract; withdraw, diminish, be reduced, grow lean or thin, (K. also) subside as a tide. *Kol. tiv-* (tivt-) to pull; *tivva* force of a stream. *Nk. tivv-* to pull, draw. *Kur.* (Hahn) *tigaba'anā* to draw, drag, conduct. DED(S) 2804.

3408 *Ta. teṅku*, *teṅkam*, *teṇ*, *teṇnai* coconut tree; *tēṅkāy* coconut. *Ma. teṅṅu* coconut tree; *teṅṅaṅ-kāyi*, *tēṅṅa*, *tēṅṅā* coconut. *Ko. ten ka-y* coconut; *tegy* coconut shell used as ladle. *To. tö(g) go-y* coconut; *tög nō-ṇ* coir rope; *tegy* half coconut shell used as ladle. *Ka. teṅgu*, *teṅgu* coconut palm, *Cocos nucifera* Lin.; *teṅgāy* coconut. *Koḍ. teṅgi mara* coconut tree; *teṅge* coconut. *Tu. teṅgu* coconut tree. *Te. teṅkāya*, *teṅkāya* coconut; *tē-jēṭṭu*, *tē-mrānu* coconut tree. DED 2806.

3409 *Kur. teṅgnā* (tingyas) to tell, narrate, explain; *teṅgnā* to confess, profess; *tiṅgāba'anā* to moralize, preach, impress upon, inculcate; *reṣl.-pass. tiṅgārnā*. *Malt. teṅge* to tell, point out, relate. DED 2807.

3410 *Ta. tecci* scarlet jungle geranium. *Ma. tecci* *Chrysanthemum indicum*. DED 2808.

3411 *Te. t(r)eddu* wooden ladle or spoon, oar or paddle. *Kol. (Kin.) teḍḍ* ladle. *Nk. teḍḍ* id. *Mand. ṭāḍge* gourd spoon. *Malt. ṭaḍu* a wooden spoon. / Cf. *Skt. tardu-* wooden ladle, *Pkt. taddu-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5723. DED(S) 2809.

3412 *Ta. teṇṭu* (teṇṭi-) to beg; *teṇṭi* beggar. *Ma. teṇṭuka* to wander about as for alms; *teṇṭal* going about as for begging or obtaining something; *teṇṭi* beggar. DED 2810.

3413 *Ka. tetti*, *tatti*, (Hav.) *ketti* egg. *Tu. tetti*, (B-K. also) *ketti* id. DED(N) 2811.

3414 *Ta. teppam*, *teppal* raft, float; *teppai* raft. *Ka. teppa* raft, float. *Tu. teppa* id. *Te. teppa*, *tēpa* id., catamaran. *Go. (Ko.) tepe* float (of rod and line) (*Voc.* 1774). / Cf. *Skt. tarpa-*, *talpa-* raft, float; *Pkt. tappa-* id.; *Periplus πῶππαγα*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5726. DED(S) 2812.

3415 *Kui* (Mah. p.71) *tepesa* thatched roof. *Kuwi* (Mah.) *tepori*, *temberi* id. DEDS 536.

3416 *Ta. tempu*, *tenpu* physical strength, daring, bravery, arrogance, energy. *Te. tempu* boldness, daring, enterprise; *tempi* daring, boldness; *tempari* a brave, etc., man; *tegu*, *tegā-baḍu*, *teginu* to dare, venture; *teguva* daring, boldness; *tēkuva* courage. DED(S) 2813.

3417 *Ta. temmāṭi*, *temmāṭi* senseless person, fool, incompetent person. *Ma. temmāṭi* vagabond, debauchee. DEDS 537.

3418 *Kur. tainā* (taiyyas), *tēynā* (tēyyas) to send, carry newly married girl out of village. *Malt. teye* to send. For possible relationship with 3098 *Ta. taru*, see K., p. 389, *BDCG*, chap. 3, esp. §3.21, and Pfeiffer, p. 18. DED 2814.

3419 *Ta. teri* (-v-, -nt-) to be seen, perceived, ascertained, become evident, be understood, intelligible, clear, possess the power of sight, be conscious (as of one's guilt); investigate, test, ascertain, inquire, know, understand, select, choose, learn through listening, sift; (-pp-, -tt-) to make evident, bring to view, tell, declare, inform, explain specifically, write, inscribe, sift, choose, select, divide; *terikkal* narration in detail; *terippu* informing, acquainting, communicating, investigation, saying, mentioning, writing, inscription, sifting, dividing; *teriyal* selection; *terivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to explain, point out, show, teach, bring to light, manifest, reveal, display; *terivu* knowledge, understanding, choosing, picking, selecting, anything selected or chosen, appearance, visibility, that which is known or ascertained; *teruḷ* (teruḷv-, teruṇṭ-) to know, gain true knowledge, perceive, ascertain, understand clearly, be renowned, be clear, lucid; *n.* knowledge, intelligence, clear perception, comprehension, wisdom; *teruṭci* knowledge, wisdom, understanding; *teruṭṭu* (teruṭṭi-) to inform, make known, convince, persuade, enlighten the mind, confirm, assure, rub and test the tone of a lute-string; *n.* informing, convincing; *teruṭṭal* rubbing a lute-string to test the tone; *tēr* (-v-, -nt-) to examine, investigate, inquire into, understand, know, consider, deliberate, ponder well, elect, seek, ascertain, form a conclusion, doubt, question, be well versed in; *tērci* examination, investigation, learning, discernment, deliberation, experience; *tērvu* examination, search, experience, proficiency. *Ma. teriyuka* to understand, know, choose, examine; *terikkuka* to select; *terivu* selection; *tiriyuka* to be distinct, known and to know; *tirivu* distinction, appreciation, knowledge; *tirikka* to make known, distinguish, separate, sort; *tēruka* to know, understand; *tērcca* asserting a claim. *Ko. tēyr-* (terc-) to choose, divide out or off; *terṇ-* (terṇḍ-) to leave the company or crowd. *To. tiry-* (tirs-) to choose, separate (calves from buffaloes, etc.); (tirc-)

to separate, excommunicate; *tirc-* (*tirč-*) to separate. *Koḍ. tiri-* (*tiriv-*, *tiriñj-*) to come to be known. *Tu. teriyuni*, *teripuni* to be known, understood, comprehended; understand (with dative); be able, feel, perceive, conceive; *teripāvuni* to make known, communicate, inform, explain, expose; *terpuni* to separate (esp. outcastes), excommunicate. *Kui tiri* clear, shining, bright, pure, holy; *tiri giva* to make clear and pure, refine; *tiri tiri inba* to be clear, shining, pure, holy; *tirna* clearly, brightly, purely, completely. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *tripu ā-* to come to one's senses. *Br. cāing* (*dial. tā-, tiā-*; *neg. tipp-, titt-*, < base **tir-*) to understand, know, realize, regard. DED 2815.

3420 *Ma. terika* pad to put under vessels or for the head to carry burdens. *Tu. teriya* circular pad of wicker or straw placed under a vessel to make it steady; (B-K.) *terve* circular ring for carrying loads on the head. DED 2816.

3421 *Ta. terivai* woman between 25 and 31 years of age, woman. *Te. terava* woman. ? *Ka. taruvali* boy, girl; *taruvalitana* childishness; (cf. *tarala*, *taruḷa* child, boy, *tarale* girl, which are, however, considered to be tatsamas of Skt. *taruṇa-*). DED 2817.

3422 *Ta. teru*, *teruvam*, *teruvu* street, highway, public road. *Ma. teru* street, bazaar street, a weaver village. ? *Ko. tervi-* neighbourhood (in: *i tervi-*, a *tervi-*; *aḷ tervi-* in various caves). *Bel. (LSB 2.2) teru* way. *Te. teruvu* way, road, path; ? *tennu* id. DED (S, N) 2818.

3423 *Ta. terumaru* to be confused in mind; *terumaral* confusion, distress, fear. *Tu. tereḍuni* to be confounded, confused. DEDS 538.

3424 *Kurub. (LSB 1.12) tarkili* wing. *To. tergy* id. *Koḍ. terake* id. Cf. 2591 *Ta. ciṛai*. DED(N) 2819.

3425 *Konḍa terp-* (-t-) to put to sleep, cause to lie down, lay. *Pe. trēp-* (-t-) to lay down, put (child) to sleep. *Maṇḍ. tēr-* (-t-) to lie, lie down; *trēp-* (-t-) to lay down. *Kui trēppa* (*trēpt-*) to cause to lie down, lay out, stretch out full length. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *trip-* (-h-) to lay down, make one sleep. Cf. 3460 *Kol. te-r*. DEDS 539.

3426 *Ta. telugu*, *teluṅku*, *teluṅkam*, *teliṅkam* Telugu country, Telugu language; *teluṅkan* Telugu man. *Ma. teluṅku* Telugu country, language, and people. *Ka. telugu*, *telagu*, *teluṅgu* Telugu language; *teluga*, *telaga*, *teluṅga* Telugu man. *Tu. teluṅgu*, *telugu* Telugu; *teluṅge* Telugu man. *Te. teluṅgu*, *tenuṅgu* Telugu language. *Kol. telgi* Telugu man. / Cf. *Mar. telāgā* Telugu man; *adj. talāgi*. DED 2820.

3427 *Te. (K.) telucu* to praise, worship, request, pray. *Go. (Tr.) talehkānā*, (W.) *talahkānā* to beg, ask for anything, esp. a

bride (*Voc. 1684*); (ASu.) *talk-* to ask; (*KoyaSu.*) *talp-* id., beg. DED(N) 2821.

3428 *Kur. telēgnā* (*telgca*) to tuck up (e.g. garment before sitting). *Malt. télé* to lift (as the corner of a curtain or hem of a dress). ? *Ma. terukka* to pull up the clothes, as when wading. DED(S) 2822.

3429 *Ka. tili* a drinking vessel. *Te. teliya*, *tele* plate or dish. *Go. (Mu.) tellay* a frying-pan (*Voc. 1787*). DEDS 542.

3430 *Kui tlēpka* (< *tlēk-p-*; *tlēkt-*) to put out the tongue, thrust forth from a cavity. *Kuwi* (F.) *tekh-*, in; *vendōri tekhamū* put out your tongue! DEDS 540.

3431 *Ka. tevalu*, *tevulu* an itching desire, an inordinate addiction. *Tu. tevaly* desire, wish, attachment. *Te. tivuru* to desire; *tivuṭa* desire. DED(S) 2823.

3431A *Ta. tevvu* (*tevv-*) to beg hard, importune. *Ma. tēra* beggar. *Te. dēvurincu* to beg humbly, importune. *Kur. tembnā* to beg for alms; *tembārus* mendicant, beggar. DEDS 541.

3432 *Ta. teṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to drive or control by shouting, bluster, cause to sound (as a drum); resound, roar; *n.* sound, noise; *teṛippu* sound, noise, noisy rage. *Ma. telikka* to drive cattle with shouts. DED 2824.

3433 *Ta. tel* (*tepp-*, *teṭṭ-*) to become clear, clear-minded; *teṭṭa* clear, plain; *teṭṭavar* clear-sighted persons; *teppam* clearness, ripe wisdom; *teṇmai* clearness, lucidity, clearness of intellect; *telku* (*telki-*) to become clear; *telḷu* (*telḷi-*) to be clear, lucid, refined (as language), shine clearly, gleam, be mature in knowledge or experience; *tellimai* clearness, obviousness, intelligence, penetration, cleverness; *telliyaṛ* the learned, the wise; *teḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to become clear, limpid (as water by the settling of sediment), become serene (as the mind), be bright (as the countenance), become white, disappear (as famine, epidemic), become obvious, evident; consider, investigate, know, understand; (-pp-, -tt-) to clear, free (as from turbid matter), clarify, make known, pacify, reveal, dispel (as fear, sorrow); *n.* clearness, essence, light; *teliṇaṇ* learned, wise man; *teliccal* healthy appearance; *telippu* clearing, refinement, purification, straining off; *teliya* clearly, evidently; *telir* (-v-, -nt-) to shine, sparkle; *telivu* clarity, brightness, perspicuity, essence, water strained from cooked rice, knowledge, waking state, placidity, serenity; *taḷi* (-v- -nt-) to comprehend clearly. *Ma. teḷi* clearness, brightness; *teḷiyuka* to become clear, brighten up, please, (matter) is decided; *teḷivu* clearness, brightness, perspicuity, proof; *teḷiyikka* to clear, clarify, make bright, clear away (as jungle), exhilarate, explain, prove; *teḷiyippikka* to filter, clarify, make bright, joyful. *Ko. teyl-/telc-* (*telc-*) to make to cease (mak state of unconsciousness). *To. tūḷy* clear; *tūḷy-* (*tūḷs-*) to become clear, calm,

come to senses after a swoon; **tülç-** (**tülč-**) to calm (*tr.*), bring to senses after a swoon; ? **tibak ary-** (**ars-**) to remember, (neg.) forget (cf. Ka. **tiḷivalike**). Ka. **tiḷi**, **taḷi** to become clear, pellucid, pure, become bright, brighten up, be exhilarated or pleased, be calmed, cease (as sleep, a swoon), come to light, be or become plain or known, know, perceive, learn; *n.* clearness, pureness, brightness, knowingness, knowledge, clear serum-like substance; **tiḷipu**, **tiḷihu**, **tiḷupu**, **tiḷuhu** to cause oneself to brighten up, become calm, soothed, pleased; calm, appease, cause to cheer up; make clear or known, cause to know, inform; **tiḷivalike**, **tiḷavalike**, **tiḷuvalike**, **tibbali** knowledge, intellect; **tiḷivu**, **tiḷuhu** calmness, friendliness, knowledge; **tiḷisu** to make clear or known, cause to know, inform; **tiḷisuvike** making clear or known, etc. *Koḍ.* **tēli-** (**tēliv-**, **tēliṇj-**) (sleep) leaves one; **tēlip-** (**tēlipi-**) to cause (sleep) to leave one. *Tu.* **tiḷi** transparent, clear, distilled; **tiḷuvalikē**, **tiḷuvaligē** understanding, intellect, knowledge; **teli**, **seli** clear, pure, filtered; **teli**, (B-K. also) **teli** gruel, rice-water; **teliyuni**, **seliyuni**, **selliyuni** to become clear, pure; **selipuni** to filter, cleanse. *Te.* **teli** white, pure; **teliyu** to be known, understood, perceived, intelligible, clear, or plain, be seen, discovered, or found; know, understand, perceive; (K. also) regain consciousness after swoon, wake up from sleep; **telivi** understanding, intelligence, wisdom, consciousness, liveliness, cheerfulness; **teliviḍi** understanding, information; **telisi konu** to understand, know, learn; (K.) **telucu** to pacify, console; **telupu**, **telpu** white, whiteness; *vb.* to communicate, make known, inform; **telupuḍu** knowledge, information; **tella** white, pale, plain, clear; **tellana** whiteness, white; **tellani** white; **tellami**, **tellamu** plainness, clearness. *Kol.* **telmi** white; (Kin.) **teloṛi** id. *Nk.* **tevoṛi** id. *Ga.* (S.³) **tellan** id. *Go.* (ASu.) **teṛ-** to become conscious, get up from sleep; **taṛi-** to think, occur to the mind. *Koṇḍa* **teli-** (-t-) to be known; **teli** consciousness, wakefulness; **telani** white; **telaṇ** whitishly. *Kuwi* (F.) **tellali** to awaken (*intr.*); **telli kial** id. (*tr.*); (S.) **telhinai** to know; **telpinai** to interpret; (Isr.) **telh-** (-it-) to understand; interpret, explain; **teṛl-** (-it-) to wake up (*intr.*); **teṛli ki-** to awaken. *Kur.* (Hahn) **telgnā** to disclose, uncover. DED (S, N) 2825.

3434 Ka. **tel**, **telu** thinness, fineness, delicateness, smallness; **telupu**, **telpu**, **teluvu** thinness, delicateness, fineness, diluted, watery state; **telulu** fineness; **tellage**, **tellane**, **tellanna**, **tellāna**, **tellāne** thin, delicate, etc.; thinly, etc.; thinness, diluted state; **tellitu**, **tellittu** that is thin; **tellida** thin or delicate man. *Koḍ.* **tellane** thin (of a person or thing). *Tu.* **telpu** thinness; thin, lean; few, a little; **tellavu**, **tellavu** thin flat cake; **tellena** thinnish; **telyṇ-ṭuni**, **telyṇṭuni**, **telyṇṭuni** to contract, shrivel, wither, grow thin. ? *Kol.* (SR.) **ṭeṭṭe** thin (Kamaleswaran). / Cf. Skt. **talina-** thin, fine,

slender, meagre; Pkt. **talina-** small, slender, weak; **taḍiṇa-** = **viralā-**. DED (S, N) 2826.

3435 Ta. **teli** (-pp-, -tt-) to strew, scatter, sprinkle, sow as seed, cast up in sifting, winnow; *n.* sowing as of seeds in a field; **teliṇṇu** winnowing, sprinkling, scattering, sowing; **tellu** (**telli-**) to winnow, waft (as the sea), cast upon the shore; **taḷi** (-pp-, -tt-) to drip (as rain); sprinkle (*tr.*); *n.* drop of water, raindrop, first shower of rain. *Ma.* **telluka** to sift or winnow by casting up gently in a fan; **tellal** winnowing; **telli** sifted powder; **taḷi** sprinkling water; **taḷikka** to sprinkle. *Ko.* **teḷ-** (**teyl-**) to winnow (flour) gently; **teyl-**/**teḷc-** (**teḷc-**) to sprinkle (*tr.*). Ka. **taḷi** to spread by scattering, strew, sprinkle; be scattered about; *n.* scattering, sprinkling; **taḷisu** to sprinkle, cause to sprinkle; **teṇṭu** to winnow corn. *Koḍ.* **taḷi-** (**taḷip-**, **taḷic-**) to sprinkle (liquid). *Tu.* **talipu** sprinkling; **talipuni**, (B-K. also) **talipu** to sprinkle; **telluni** to winnow, sift. *Kor.* (O.) **talpi** to sprinkle. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch.) **tehc-**, (Ph.) **tahcānā**, **tahcītānā** to winnow; (Tr.) **tehcānā** to sift in a **sūpā** with a tossing motion, not sidewise (*Voc.* 1788); (Tr.) **tīrpānā** to sift earth from grain in a **sūpā**; (Ph.) **tīrpānā** to sift (*Voc.* 1733). *Kur.* **telnā** to winnow flour so as to separate it from stones or unground grain. *Malt.* **téle** to sift. DED (S, N) 2827.

3436 *Koḍ.* **tēli-** (**tēlip-**, **tēlic-**), (Mercara dialect) **toḷi-** (**toḷip-**, **toḷic-**) to laugh; **tēli**, (Mercara dialect) **toḷi** laughter; (Shanmugam) **toḷip** id. *Tu.* **teliṇṇu**, **telpuni** to laugh, smile, deride; **teliṇṇavuni** to make laugh; **telikē** a laugh, smile, ridicule. *Kor.* (T.) **teli**, (O.) **telli** to laugh. DED (N) 2828.

3437 Ta. **teri** (-pp-, -tt-) to burst asunder, snap in twain as a rope, split; break (*tr.*), cut. *Ma.* **terikka** to cut off. Ka. **tiṛi** to cut, cut off; *n.* cutting. *Te.* **t(ṛ)egu**, **treyyu** to be cut, divided, or severed, snap (as a rope), be breached (as a dike); **trevvu** to be cut, (K. also) be snapped (as a rope); **t(ṛ)encu** to snap, break, tear, cut, divide, sever (as a thread or string, etc.); **t(ṛ)empu** id.; *n.* state of being cut, divided, etc., discontinuity, pause. *Go.* (ASu.) **tivv-** to be broken (as a rope). *Koṇḍa* **tev-** (-it-) to be broken or snapped (as thread), be disjointed; **tep-** (-t-) to break, snap, nip off (as flowers), finish, redeem (a vow), discharge (a religious obligation). *Pe.* **trēz-** (**trēst-**) to cut (e.g. crops). *Mand.* **trey-** to cut (paddy). Cf. 3140 Ta. **taṛi**. DED (S, N) 2829.

3438 Ta. **teri** (-pp-, -tt-) to strike and fly off, start as the eyes, splash as water, fly off as sparks, be scattered as an army, spring, leap, bound, give throbbing pain, twang as bowstring with finger and thumb, thrum as the strings of a lute; *n.* spattering, splashing; **teṇṇu** (**teṇṇi-**) to be scattered, split to pieces, stray away as from a group. *Ma.* **teri** snappish, dashing, clashing; **terikka** to rebound, recoil, fly in pieces, make to fly off, splash, sputter; **terippikka** to make to bounce or splash;

terru throwing stones, filliping marbles; **terruka** to shoot with a crossbow; **terrikka** to shoot or throw with a bow. *Ko.* **teṭ-** (**teṭy-**) (cattle) stray from a herd. ? *To.* **teṣ** gun (or with 3245 *Ta.* **tiral**). *Ka.* **tiṭi** throwing off a thing by quick motion, tossing. DED 2830.

3439 *Ta.* **teru** (**teruv-**, **terr-**) to tarry. *Ko.* **teṭ-** (**teṭy-**) opportunity or time is, be possible (with dative of person); **tepn** well, in good circumstances, not widowed (said of the priest). *To.* **teṭ-** (**teṭy-**) leisure is; **tern** opportunity, right moment. *Ka.* **terapu**, **terahu**, **terpu** leisure, opportunity; **teravu** leisure; **teppage**, **teppane** at leisure, at ease, comfortable, well. *Te.* **tēpa** a time (e.g. **reṇḍu tēpalu** twice). *Kui* **tepka** (< **tek-p-**; **tekt-**) to have time for, overtake. DED(S) 2831.

3440 *Ta.* **teru** (**teruv-**, **terr-**) to burn, scorch, be angry, sting (as wasp), punish, destroy; **teral** anger, heat, affliction; **tēru** sting (as of a wasp). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **tirup** sun's ray. *Pa.* **ted-** (**tett-**), (*NE.*) **ṭed-** (**ṭett-**) to be fierce (of sun's heat). *Go.* (*A. Y.*) **ter-** to be fierce (heat of the sun); (*Tr.*) **taritānā** to be hot (of sun); **taristānā** to heat bread over a flame after it has been cooked on the iron; (*Ph.*) **tarrānā**, (*Ma.*) **taṛ-**, (*Ko.*) **tar-** to be fierce (of sun); (*Mu.*) **tars-/taris-** to heat (*Voc.* 1778); (*Ma.*) **teṭk-** to warm oneself by fire, (?) recover from illness (*Voc.* 1783). *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) **teṛ-** to be fierce (heat of sun); **tervel** sunshine; (*K.*; *Sova* dial.) **terveli** id. / *Cf.* *Mar.* **tirip** gleam of sunshine, hot blaze. DED(S, N) 2832.

3441 *Ta.* **teru-poruḷ** indemnity, tribute; **tiṛai** tribute; (*inscr.*) **tiṛappu** assessed lands. *Ma.* **tiṛa** tribute, taxes; an offering, an inferior feast. *Ko.* **ter-** (**teṭ-**) to pay (debt). *To.* **tel-** (**teṭ-**) to pay (fine, debt); **teṛ** a fine, compensation paid in buffaloes to man whose wife is taken by another. *Ka.* **teru** (**tett-**) to pay; **teruvike** paying; **terisu**, **tettisu** to cause to pay (as taxes, fines, etc.); **tere**, **terage**, **terige**, **terege** tribute, tax; **tiṛ(u)** to exchange, barter, pay, offer, present, give; **tera** price paid for a wife; **teravu** id., (*PBh.*) tribute, tax; **teraṇṭu** to make a gift of raiment to the bride and bridegroom at a wedding. *Koḍ.* **ter-** (**teruv-**, **tett-**) to pay (penalty). *Tu.* **terigē** taxes; **timuru** exchange. *Te.* (*inscr.*) **tere** a kind of tax. *Go.* (*Pat.*) **terānā** to repay (*Voc.* 1779). *Kui* **tehpa** (**teht-**) to repay, return, make restitution; *n.* restitution, repaying. DED(S) 2833.

3442 *Go.* (*A.*) **ter-** to extract (teeth), pluck (feathers) (*Voc.* 1777); (*Tr.*) **tarrānā** to root up; (*Ch. Mu.*) **tarr-** to dig up; (*Ma.*) **taṛ-** to uproot, weed (*Voc.* 1672); (*Mu.*) **teh-** to pull out (plant from ground); (*Ph.*) **tahkānā** to uproot; (*G. Ma.*) **teṛk-** to pull out (e.g. hair), pluck (feathers); (*Ma.*) **taṛ-** to pluck (feathers); **taṛk-** to pull; (*Ko.*) **tahk-** to pull out (hair); (*Y.*) **tah-** to pick (fruit) (*Voc.*

1693); (*ASu.*) **ter-** to uproot a tree. *Koṇḍa* **ter-** (**teRt-**) to pluck out. DEDS(N) 543.

3443 *Kui* **dehpa** (**deht-**) to be firm, stiff, hard, tough; *n.* stiffness, hardness, toughness. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **de'ni** hard; **decali** (**det-**) to become hardened; (*S.*) **tē-** to be strong; **de'ne** hard; **dee** is not strong; **deppi kinai** to stiffen; **depi kinai** to harden. DEDS 544.

3444 *Ta.* **terri** raised veranda. *Koḍ.* **tetti** narrow walk built on all round house. DED 2834.

3445 *Ta.* **terru** (**terri-**) to stumble, be obstructed, hindered, mistake, commit a fault, do wrong; stammer, stutter; *n.* tripping, mistake, wrong. *Ma.* **terru** slip, stumble, mistake, something aside or out of order; **terruka** to slip, fail, mistake, err, be asunder or aside; **terra** aside, not in array; **terral** slippery place, mistake, etc.; **terrikka** to make to slip, err. *Koḍ.* **teri-** (**terip-**, **teric-**) to totter about (as a child or through weakness). ? *Ka.* **daṭṭu** stumbling, tripping. ? *Tu.* **daṭṭuni**, **seṭṭuni** to stumble. *Kor.* (*O.*) **daṇṭi** id. DED (S) 2835.

3446 *Ta.* **terru** (**terri-**), **tettu** (**tetti-**) to become intertwined; braid, plait, entwine, weave, string up, tie together, tighten; *n.* entwining, denseness. ? *To.* **te-ṭ-** (**te-ṭy-**) to fold (leaf for drinking-cup). *Ka.* **tettu** to intertwine, interweave, twist, be twisted, be connected or befriended; **tettiga** man who is entwined or closely bound to, a servant, connexion, friend; **tettisu** to bring into close connexion, cause to enter (as nails), insert, etc. *Kur.* **tessnā** (**tissyas**) to plait, intertwine so as to form a long narrow strip, (*Hahn*) tie a knot (*Pfeiffer*). DED(S, N) 2836.

3447 *Ta.* **terru** hedge of thorns protecting a passage; **tettu** hedge of bamboo or thorns. *Ka.* **tadalu**, **tadlu** a frame of thorns, etc., used as a gate in a hedge. *Te.* **teṭṭu** hedge round a city or fort; (*VPK*) **teṭṭe** fencing; **teṭṭe-gōda** a wall fence. DED(S) 2837.

3448 *Ta.* **terru-ppal** snagged tooth, supernumerary tooth. *Ma.* **tērra** tusk of a boar or young elephant. DED 2838.

3449 *Ta.* **teṇ** south, southern region; right side; **teṇṛal**, **teṇṇal** south wind, balmy breeze from the south, south-west monsoon; **teṇṛi**, **teṇṛal** south; **teṇṇar** south; people of the south; **teṇṇan**, **teṇṇavan** southerner; **teṇātu** that which is in the south; **teṛku**, **tekku** south. *Ma.* **ten** south; **tennal** southern breeze, zephyr; **tekku** south; **tekkann** southern. *Ka.* **teṇ-gāli** south wind; **teṇka**, **teṇkal**, **teṇku**, **tembu**, **teṇkalu**, **teṇku** the south. *Koḍ.* **tekkī**, **tekkī** south; **tekkīē** southern. *Tu.* **teṇṇkāyi**, **tenkāyi**, **teṇkāyi** the south, southern. ? *Go.* (*ASu.*) **teṇṇāṛ** south. DED(N) 2839.

3450 *Ta.* **tennu** (**tenni-**) to rise, (*Tinn.*) lift with a lever. *Pa.* (*S.*) **tend-** to rise, be raised; **tetip-** (**tetit-**) to raise. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **teṭp-** (**teṭṭ-**) to raise, lift; (*S.*) **tēpp-** (**teṭup-**) to lift.

Go. (most dialects) **tēd-**, (Tr.) **tēdānā** to rise (*Voc.* 1789); (Tr.) **tehtānā** to cause to rise, build a house; (Mu. S.) **tēh-** to lift, rouse; (Ko.) **tē(h)-** to make to rise; (L.) **tehānā**, (SR.) **tahānā** to lift (*Voc.* 1796); (ASu.) **teh-** to rouse from sleep, revive to life. *Kur.* **tētnā** (**tētcas/tettas**) to assist a woman in raising a load to her head. DED(S, N) 2840.

3451 (a) *Ta.* **tēkkam** eructation; **tēkku** (**tēkki-**) to belch; *n.* belching, eructation; **tēkk-iṭu**, **tēkk-eri** to belch; **tekiṭṭu** vomiting sensation; **teviṭṭu** (**teviṭṭi-**) to chew the cud. *Ma.* **tēkkuka** to belch; **tēkkam** nausea, un-subdued anger; **tēññuka** to feel nausea, sob; **tekiṭṭu** belching; **tikaṭṭuka** to belch, feel nausea; **tēṭṭuka** to belch, ruminate. *Ko.* **te·kl** a belch. *To.* **tō·k-** (**tō·ky-**) to belch. *Ka.* **tēgu**, **tēku** id.; *n.* a belch; **tēguvike** belching; (Bell.; U.P.U.) **dēgu**, (Gulb.; U.P.U.) **dēku** to belch. *Koḍ.* **tē·kili** a belch. *Tu.* **tēgy** id.; **tēguni** to belch. *Te.* (K.) **dēvu** (nausea) to be caused in stomach. *Nk.* **dēkur** a belch. *Konḍa* **dēk-** (**-t-**) to belch; **dēkuṇ** a belch. *Kui* **tēpka** (< **tēk-p-**; **tēkt-**) to vomit; *n.* vomiting.

(b) *Ta.* **tēmpu** (**tēmpi-**) to sob violently. *Ka.* (Rabakavi, *LSB* 5.19) **dāriki** a belch. *Te.* **t(r)ēcu**, **trēn(u)cu**, **tēncu** to belch, eructate; **t(r)ēpu**, **trēn(u)pu**, **tēnpu** belching, a belch. *Kol.* (Kin.) **dērg**, **dērk**, (SR.) **dērkā** id. *Go.* (Tr.) **dēr** a belch due to indigestion; (Ph.) **dēr** (*pl.* **dērk**; *sic*), (A.) **dērka** a belch (*Voc.* 1586). *Konḍa* (BB) **dērk-** to belch. *Pe.* **dreb in-** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **drebali**, (Isr.) **dreb-** (**-it-**) id. DED(S, N) 2841.

3452 *Ta.* **tēkku** teak, *Tectona grandis*. *Ma.* **tēkku** id. *Ka.* **tēgu**, **tēga**, **tēngu** id. *Tu.* (B-K.) **tekku** teak wood. *Te.* **tēku**, **tēku** teak tree. *Kol.* (SR.) **ṭek** teak timber. *Pa.* **ṭek meri** teak tree. *Go.* (Tr.) **tēkā marā**, (W.) **ṭekā**, (Ph.) **tēkā**, (Mu. Mā. etc.) **ṭeka** id. (*Voc.* 1516). *Kuwi* (Su.) **ṭek** teak. DED(S) 2842.

3453 *Ta.* **tēñku** (**tēñki-**) to fill, become full, rise to the brim, be crowded, abundant, copious; stagnate; **tēkku** (**tēkki-**) to drink to the fill, be full, copious, abundant, replete, be sated, glutted; stop the flow as of water, dam up; *n.* fullness, repletion, satiety; **tēkkam** being brimful, fullness, satiety; obstruction of the flow of water; **tēkkar** abundance. *Ka.* **tēñki** mass, multitude. *Tu.* **tēkē** brimful, up to the brim only. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **tēkla** (*masc.*), **tēkli** (*fem.*) fastidious person. *Kur.* (Hahn) **tēkl tēkhrnā** to have an overfilled stomach; **tēkh tēkhrnā** to suffer from a heavy dinner, feel puffed up; (Grignard) **tekhtekhrnā**, **textexrnā** to grow short of breath (as child with overfilled stomach) (or this item with 3208). DED(S) 2843.

3454 *Ta.* **tēñku** (**tēñki-**) to be puzzled, be in trepidation; **tiyañku** (**tiyanki-**) to be confounded, deluded; **tiyakku** (**tiyakki-**) to cause confusion, confound; **tiyakkam** bewilderment, delusion. *Te.* (K.) **tēgu** to be afraid, shake,

tremble. *Kui* **tēgali āva** to be confused, confounded. DEDS 545.

3455 *Kur.* (Hahn) **tēsñā** to drive in by surrounding when hunting or fishing. *Malt.* **tése** id. DEDS 546.

3456 *Ta.* **tēṭu** (**tēṭi-**), **tēṇṭu** (**tēṇṭi-**) to seek, search for, inquire after, acquire, earn, procure, take care of, cherish, provide for, seek, try (as to do a thing); **tēṭṭam**, **tēṭṭu** acquiring, earning, accumulation, seeking, search, pursuit, acquisition, that which is earned or hoarded, anxiety, solicitude, earnest desire, appetite, longing. *Ma.* **tēṭuka** to seek, pray, acquire; **tēṭikka** to cause to search or hunt; **tēṭṭam** pursuing of game, importunity, coveting. *To.* **tōrk-** (**tōrky-**) to search for. *Koḍ.* **tē·ḍ-** (**tē·ḍi-**) id. DED 2844.

3457 *Ta.* **tēmpu** (**tēmpi-**) to fade, wither, droop, be tired, faint, grow thin, be emaciated, be in trouble, suffer, perish; **tēmpal** fading, being faded, reduced or diminished state, difficulty, faded flower. *Ma.* **tēmpuka** to waste, grow thin. DED 2845.

3458 *Ta.* **tēy** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to wear away by friction, be rubbed, wane as the moon, waste away as oil in a lamp, be emaciated, grow thin, become weakened, pass away (time), be effaced, erased, obliterated, destroyed, die; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to rub, rub away, waste by rubbing, reduce, destroy, scrub, scour, polish, efface, erase, obliterate, pare, shave, rub in (ointment); **tēy-mānam** loss by wear and tear; **tēyvu** wearing away, lessening, abrasion, diminution, emaciation, decay, decline; **tēyvai** fragrant unguent made by trituration. *Ma.* **tēyuka** to be rubbed off, be worn out, waste; **tēkkuka** (**tēcc-**) to rub, smear, clean, polish, sharpen; *caus.* **tēppikka**; **tēccal** waste from rubbing; **tēppu** rubbing, scratch, polishing; **tēmānam** waste from rubbing. *Ko.* **te·y-** (**te·c-**) to become worn down, lean; rub, wear down (*tr.*); **te·v** leanness; **te·vn** *n.pr.* man; *fem.* **te·vy.** *Ka.* **tē**, **tēy(u)** to grind, triturate or macerate in water on a slab, waste by use, wear away as a metal vessel, be chafed or galled as the foot; **tēmāna** waste from rubbing, esp. metals; **tege** to grind one substance on another, as sandalwood on stone. *Koḍ.* **te·y-** (**te·yuv-**, **te·ñj-**) to wear off (*intr.*); (**te·p-**, **te·c-**) id. (*tr.*), smear, white-wash. *Tu.* **tēpuni** to rub, polish; **tēpu** rubbing, whetting, polishing as a precious stone; **tēpa-kallu** a polishing stone, whetstone; **tēpanē** rubbing, polishing as a precious stone; **tēmāna** loss in assaying metals, waste by polishing; **tēduni** to grind, macerate; **sējuni** to sharpen, whet, polish. *Kor.* (M.) **tēdi** to rub. *Te.* **tēgaḍa** worn out, wasted; **tēyu** to be worn or wasted; wear by use, handling or rubbing. *Kuwi* (T.) **dē-**, (F.) **jejali**, (S.) **jēnai** to wipe. DED(S) 2846.

3459 *Ta.* **tēr** car, chariot, vehicle. *Ma.* **tēr** chariot, temple car. *Ko.* **de·r** god, possession of a diviner by a god; **te·r** possession of a

diviner by a god; *te·rka·rn* diviner; *te·rka·rc* wife of diviner. *To. tö·r o·d- (o·dy-)* (shaman) is dancing and divining. *Ka. tēr(u)* chariot, idol-car. *Tu. tēru* idol-car, the car festival. *Te. tēru* car, chariot. DED 2847.

3460 *Kol. te·r (pl. te·dl)* cot. *Nk. tēr* id. *Nk. (Ch.) tēr* id. Cf. 3425 *Konḍa terp-*. DED (S) 2848.

3461 *Ta. tēri* sandhill. *Ma. tēri* hillock, swelling on the ground. DED 2849.

3462 *Ta. tērai* frog, toad. *Ma. tēra* a lean frog. DED 2850.

3463 *Kur. tēlā* ebony tree. *Malt. tēlo* a sort of ebony tree and its fruit (*Diospyros glutinosa*). DED 2851.

3464 *Ta. tēlu (tēli-)* to get rid of, escape danger (as a ship); *tēlikkai* lightness. *Ka. tēl(u)* to be afloat, float; slip, slide or glide off, go backwards or away, become loose, sink into a fainting fit, faint; *tēlisu* to make float, open the eyes wide and stare upwards, as at the point of death, cause to fail as a promise; *tēku* to float; *tekku* to cause to float; faint; *tēṅku* to be afloat, swim, float; (PBh.) *tēṅku* to float. *Koḍ. (Kar.) te·l- (-i-)* id. *Tu. tēluni* id. *Te. tēlu* to float, swim, (K. also) stare upwards (as at death); *tēlucu* to cause to float; *tēlagillu* to float, turn up; *tēlādu* to float; *tēlika* lightness, levity, easiness; light, easy. *Kol. (Pat., p. 151) tēleng* to float. *Pa. tēl-* id. *Ga. tēl-ēr-* id.; (S.³) *tēlupp-*, *tēlsap-* to float something. *Go. tēl-* (S.) to float, (Ko.) (dust) to rise (*Voc. 1794*). *Konḍa dēl- (-it-)* to float on water. ? *Kui tlēpa (tlēt-)* (liquid) to stand in a depression. *Kuwi (F.) tēlali* to float; (Isr.) *tēl- (-it-)* id., overflow. DED(S, N) 2852.

3465 *Pa. tēl-* (spot, rash, etc.) to appear on skin. *Ga. (P.) tel-* (ringworm, etc.) to appear, break out on skin. DEDS 547.

3466 *Konḍa tēl- (-it-)* to wipe off (as tears). *Manḍ. dēlka-* to wipe (*intens.*). DEDS 548.

3467 *Ta. tēvāṅku* lemur, Indian sloth, *Loris gracilis*. *Ma. tēvāṅkam*, *tēvāṅku* sloth, bradypus. DEDS 549.

3468 *Ma. tēvuka*, *tēkuka* to draw water, empty a well, bale out for irrigation; spatter. *Tu. tēpuni* to throw water with a bucket or trough, irrigate; *tēpalē* a kind of trough or bucket used for watering trees, etc.; (Bhattacharya; brahmin dial.) *sēpuni* to bale out. *Te. dēvu* to search or grope for anything in water, take anything out of water with the hand. DED(S) 2853.

3469 *Ta. tēvai* affairs, business, compelling need or necessity. *Ma. tēva* need. DED 2854.

3470 *Ta. tēl* scorpion; *tēli* scorpion-fish; ? *tēṭ-kuṭicci* a black bee; *tēṭ-kottān* a green insect whose touch produces the same sensation as a scorpion-sting (for *kuṭicci* and

kottān, cf. 2064 *Ta. kottu* to sting as a scorpion, wasp). *Ma. tēl* scorpion. *Ka. cēr(u)*, *tēr* id. *Koḍ. tē·li* black insect with poisonous bite. *Tu. cēlu*, *tēlu*, *tēlu* scorpion; *cēḷgonḍi* sting of a scorpion (*konḍi* sting). *Te. tēlu* scorpion. *Malt. tēle* scorpion. *Br. tēlh* id. DED(S) 2855.

3471 *Ta. tēru (tēri-)* to be accepted as true, be clarified, made clear as water, be strengthened, recover from swooning or intoxication, be thorough, accomplished, mature (as the mind), reach perfection, thrive as vegetation, be comforted, consoled, cheer up, be successful in examination, prove, result, amount to (as profit), trust, confide, believe in, decide; *n.* clearness, certainty; *tērunar* the learned, trustworthy persons; *tēra* thoroughly; *tēral* clearness, pure, clarified toddy, honey, clarified juice; *tēriṇar* tested or tried friends; *tēriṇavan* person of experience, one well-versed in an art, an adept; *tērru (tērrī-)* to make clear, convince, assure, relieve from doubt, know, understand, swear, take an oath, clear, clarify, refine, comfort, console, cure, give relief, communicate strength, nourish, cherish, invigorate, encourage; *n.* making clear, becoming clear; *tērram* certainty, assurance, determination, clearness, presence of mind, comfort, consolation, thriving, luxuriant growth; *tērran* person of true knowledge; *tērrā*, *tērru*, *tēru* clearing-nut tree; *tērrāṅ-kottai* clearing nut; *tērral* clear-sighted person; *tērr-eṇa* clearly; *tērr-eṇavu* certainty, clearness; *tēṭṭai* clearness, transparency, clear water. *Ma. tēruka* to be strengthened, thrive, mend, recover, believe; *tēral* clearness, thriving, certainty, thought, nectar; *tērram* firmness, faith, trust; *tērruka* to make strong; *tērrāmaram* *Strychnos potatorum*. *Ko. te·r- (te·ry-)* to be found satisfactory in one's actions; dawn (with subject *na·r*; country becomes clear); *te·rc- (te·rc-)* to make (day) dawn. *To. tö·r- (tö·ry-)* to improve (in health, wealth); *tö·t- (tö·ty-)* to make improve (in health, wealth); *te·l- (te·d-)* to recover (*ü·r* life) slowly after swoon; do work; *no·ty 0e·l- (0e·d-)* to perform the sweeping ceremony (for *no·ty*, see 3587 and TGT, text 56). *Ka. tēṭa*, *tēṭe* clearness, purity (as that of water, etc.); *tēru* to reach as the end; (the object) to be reached, be successful as in an examination; *tērgaḍe*, *tērugade* success (in an examination); *terpar*, *teppar* to become conscious, recover one's senses, recover from fainting; animate; *teppariṣu*, *teppariṣu* to recover one's senses, become conscious, start up, awake. *Koḍ. tē·r- (tē·ruv-, tē·nd-)* (man) becomes full-grown. *Tu. tēṭu* pure, clear; *tērgaḍe* settlement, conclusion, acquittal, passing (an examination). *Te. tēṭa* clearness, purity, transparency, any clear liquid, the thin and clear upper stratum of a liquid, brightness, liveliness, cheerfulness; clear, pure, bright, lively, cheerful, plain, simple, clear, evident, manifest; *tēru*, *tēru* to become clear or free from suspended

matter, clarify, settle; recover from an illness, injury, shock, etc., convalesce; *tēri cūcu* to look steadily or earnestly, gaze; *tērucu*, *tērcu* to make clear, clarify, settle; *tērugada* settlement, conclusion, completion, end; *tēlu* to be the outcome or result, be settled or decided, terminate, succeed, be successful; *teppiril(l)u*, *teppiru* to recover from an illness, injury, misfortune, shock, etc., convalesce or be convalescent. *Ga.* (S.³) *tērsap-* to clear (as a liquid). *Go.* (Ko.) *tēr-* to be finished; *tērsp-* to finish (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 1791); (*KoyaT.*) *tērs-* to filter. *Kui tija* (*tiji-*) to wake up (*intr.*); *n.* act of awakening; *tispa* (*tist-*) to awaken (*tr.*); *n.* act of waking someone. DED(S) 2856.

3472 *Ma.* *tēruka* to attack, pursue. *Koḍ.* *do-t-* (*do-ti-*), (*Mercara* dialect) *de-t-* (*de-ti-*), *dē-t-* (*dē-ti-*) to drive away (cattle, persons). *Tu.* *dēruni* to drive, drive away. DED(S) 2857.

3473 *Ta.* *tai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to sew, stitch, nail, fasten beams with nails, spikes, or pegs, pin, plait or stitch as leaves into a plate, join, pierce, penetrate, prick as a thorn or arrow, tie, weave as a wreath, string as beads, adorn, decorate, set, enchase, wear, put on, paint; *n.* sewing, decoration, embellishment; *taiyal* sewing, stitching, needlework, embroidery, lace, that which is adorned or decorated. *Ma.* *taikka* to sew, seam; *taital* split bamboos joined for doors, mats, ceilings; *taiyal* sewing; *taippu* needlework. *Ka.* *tēpe*, *tyāpe* a patch. *Kuwi* (F.) *tacali*, (S.) *tācinai*, (Su.) *cāc-* (*-it-*), (*Isr.*) *cāc-/tāc-* (*-it-*) to sew. DED(S) 2858.

3474 *Ta.* *tai* young plant or tree. *Ma.* *tai* shoot, any young tree. *Ka.* *sasi* a young plant; (*Gowda*) *deyi* plant. *Tu.* *dai* a plant, young tree; *sasi* a young plant. *Te.* *tēga* the tender palmyra shoot. DED(S) 2859.

3475 *Ta.* *taiyal* beauty, woman; *tayal* woman. *Ma.* *taiyal* a beautiful woman. *Te.* *toyyali*, *tōyali* woman. DED(S) 2860.

3476 *Ta.* *toku* (*tokuv-*, *tokk-*) to assemble, collect, accumulate, form as a whole or lump, aggregate, be summed up, totalled; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to cause to assemble, bring together, gather, sum up, total, add, summarize; *tokuti* assembly, collection, aggregation, society, company, association, class, flock, herd, aggregate, total; *tokuppu* sum total, multitude, crowd; *tokai* assembly, collection, association, flock, herd, swarm, school, bunch, sum, total, addition, summary; *tuku* (*tukuv-*, *tukk-*) to be gathered in a mass, as the hair; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to bring together, gather in a mass as hair. *Ma.* *tuka* sum, whole amount, assembly, collection; *tokuka* to join. *Te.* *tokkulāḍu* a crowd together, throng; (*Inscr.*) *toga* party. ? *Go.* (many dialects) *tōy-*, (*Tr.*) *toiānā*, (W.) *toiyanā* to swell (*Voc.* 1819). DED(N) 2861.

3477 *Ta.* *tokku*, *tokaiyal*, *tuvaiyal* chutney. *Ka.* *tokku* leaves or fruits bruised or pounded

with a small portion of water and mixed with salt, chillies, etc. *Te.* *tokku* a kind of chutney or pickle. DED 2862.

3478 *Ta.* *toṅku* (*toṅki-*) to hang, be suspended, hang down, dangle, be dependent, servile; *toṅkal* hanging, anything pendent, hangings, pendent part of an ornament, ear-ornament, end of a garment hanging down, decorative hangings as of cloth, festoons, garland, peacock's tail. *Ma.* *toṅkuka* to hang, be pendent, depend on; *toṅṅal* hangings, drapery, tassel. *Ko.* *tong-* (*tongy-*) to hang (*intr.*), hang oneself; *tongc-* (*tongc-*) to hang (*tr.*). *Ka.* *toṅgu* to hang, be pendent, hang down, swing, stoop; *toṅgal*, *toṅge* a cluster, bundle, bunch, tassel, tuft, mass; *toṅku* to stoop. *Tu.* *toṅgē*, *toṅgely* cluster of blossoms, bunch of fruit. *Te.* *toṅgu* to lie down, recline, bend, incline, sleep; *toṅguṇḍu* to sleep, lie down, recline; *toṅgi cūcu* to peep; (*Inscr.*) *toṅgodlu* (*pl.*) bundle, bunch. *Kui* *ḍongu* suspended, dangling, dependent from, hanging; *ḍongu inba* to be suspended. *Kur.* *ṭangnā* to suspend, hang; *refl.-pass.* *ṭangrānā*. *Malt.* *tonqe* to bend, bend the knees slightly while dancing; *tonqro* bent. Cf. 3376(a) *Ta.* *tūṅku*. / Cf. *Mar.* *tōgal* a head or ear of corn, pendent portion of an ear-ornament. DED(S) 2863.

3479 *Kur.* *toṅkhnā* to break any part of a plant with the fingers, cull or pluck a leaf or flower, prune a tree. *Malt.* *toqe* to nip off (as herbs), cut off (as bamboos); end, finish (as a narrative); *toqre* to be at an end, be finished, be cut off, die; *toqro* broken, ending. DED 2864.

3480 *Ta.* *toṭu* (*toṭuv-*, *toṭṭ-*) to touch, come in contact with, be connected, united with or joined to, feel, handle, take hold of, use, have illicit intercourse (as with another's wife); (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to connect, join, bind, fasten, fix (as arrow on bow), enchain, tie, surround; *toṭṭal* touching, tying, binding; *toṭṭu* touching, concerning, in reference to; *toṭakku* (*toṭakki-*), *tuṭakku* (*tuṭakki-*) to catch hold of, tie; get entangled, obstructed; *n.* tying, binding, entanglement, bondage, connexion; *tuṭaṅku* shackles; *toṭuppu* continuity, fastening, linking, tie, chain, illicit connexion, paramour, concubine; *toṭuvai* that which is joined or appended, man and woman living in concubinage; *toṭai* fastening, tying, series, succession, joints of the body, surrounding wall; *tin-toṭai* string of a lute, lute (for *tin-*, see 3269); *toṭaiyal* succession, fastening, tying, garland; *toṭar* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to follow uninterruptedly, be linked, pursue, persist in with energy, tie, bind, attack; *n.* following, succession, chain, fetters, friendship, connexion; *toṭarcci*, *toṭarpu*, *toṭarvu* pursuit, connexion, touch, relationship, friendship, series, chain; *toṭarntōr* friends; *toṭal*, *tuṭar* chain; *tuṭar* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to follow one after another; *tōṭu* collection, assemblage. *Ma.* *toṭuka* to touch, feel, handle, come into contact; *toṭal* touching, being close, a chain; *toṭuvikka* to make to touch;

toṭṭu concerning, about; **toṭukka** to bring into contact, put together, put the arrow on the bow; **tuṭa** connexion (as of an arrow with a bow); **tuṭaruka** to be linked, continue, pursue; **tuṭar**, **tuṭal** chain, string, woman's waistchain; **tuṭarcca** continuation, friendship; **tuṭara** unremittingly. *Ko.* **toṭ** handle (of pot or basket); **torv-** (**torḍ-**) to put arms around. *To.* **twad-** (**twadḥ-**) to be polluted; **twadḥ-** (**twadḥt-**) to pollute; **twiṛf-** (**twiṛt-**) to entangle (*tr.*); **twiṭ** handle (made of loop of cane) of bamboo milking-vessel, loops of cane that tie thatch; **twiṛk** hook, link of chain; ? **to·ṭ-** (**to·ṭy-**) to bring up (child), take (woman of the other moiety) as concubine; **to·ṭyfoy** mox concubine. *Ka.* **tuḍu/toḍu** (**toṭṭ-**) to join, put to or on, put (arrow) on (bow); *n.* putting on, etc.; **tuḍuku**, **tuḍiku**, **tuḍuṅku** to touch, touch with some force, grasp quickly, snatch; **tuḍuku** grasping quickly, etc.; **tuḍukisu** to cause to seize, etc.; **toḍaku**, **toḍaṅku** to get entangled, caught; entangle, involve; *n.* (also **toḍagu**, **toḍaka**) entangling, impediment, hindrance, perplexity; **toḍakisu** to cause to join, bring in contact, involve; **toḍacu** to put on (as arrows on the bow); **toḍisu** id., to cause to put to or on; **tōḍu** joining, putting (as arrow to the bow), pair, equal; **tōṭi** hand-to-hand conflict, fight; **toḍar**, **toḍru**, **toṇḍar** to be linked to, connected with or tied to, join, enter, meet, be bound, arrested, entangled, caught, wind oneself round; *n.* joining, connexion, a tie, chain, impediment; **toḍarcu** to tie, link, fasten, insert; **toḍambe** cluster, bundle, bunch; **toḍarpu** (*K.*²) entanglement, connection, (*PBh.*) impediment, obstacle. *Koḍ.* **toḍ-** (**toḍuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to touch. *Tu.* **toṭṭuni**, **toṭṭonuni** to embrace, hug, hold fast; **toḍaru**, **toḍaru** entanglement, obstacle; **toḍumbē** a cluster of flowers. *Kor.* (*O.*) **toṭṭu** to carry a child. *Te.* **toṭṭu** to touch, (*K.*) be joined, come in contact with; (*K.*) **toḍu**, **toḍ(u)gu**, **toḍ(u)vu** to put arrow on bow; (*K.*) **toḍuku** to hold, grasp; (*K.*) **toḍikilu** to seize, hold tightly, snatch; **toḍaru** to follow, accompany; happen, occur; endeavour, attempt; (*K.* also) reach, obtain, hold, copulate with, attack; **toḍarika** following, accompanying; **toḍaruvu** endeavour, attempt; **toḍusu** business, affair, connection. *Pa.* **ṭoḍ-** (**ṭoṭṭ-**) to touch; **ṭoḍip-** (**ṭoḍit-**) to make to touch; **ṭoḍu** rope. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **toru** id.; (*S.*) **torru** string, rope. ? *Go.* (*Tr.*) **tōṛhānā** to sleep with, have intercourse with (only in marriage song); (*Voc.* 1827); (*Koya Su.*) **turs-** to gather, collect. *Kur.* **toṣṣṣgnā** (**tuṣṣgyas**) to touch slightly with the foot. *Malt.* **tōre** to string the bow. *Br.* **tōning** (**tōr-**, **tō-**) to hold, keep, maintain, keep back, fend off, restrain. Cf. 3536 *Go.* **dohtānā**. /Cf. *Pkt.* **toḍara-** a kind of garland. DED(S) 2865.

3481 *Ta.* **toṭu** (**toṭuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to begin (*tr.*), occur, happen, come into being; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to commence, undertake; **toṭṭu** beginning with, from, since; **toṭakku** (**toṭakki-**), **tuṭakku** (**tuṭakki-**) to begin; **toṭakkam**, **tuṭakkam**

beginning, origin; **toṭaṅku** (**toṭaṅki-**), **tuṭaṅku** (**tuṭaṅki-**) to begin, originate, undertake, engage in; **toṭaṅkal** beginning, first creation, attempt; **toṭuppu** commencement. *Ma.* **toṭuka** to commence; **toṭukka** to commence a work; **toṭṭu** beginning from; **tuṭaṅṅuka** to begin, commence, undertake, do; **tuṭaṅṅikka** to cause to commence or undertake; **tuṭakkam** beginning; **tuṭaruka** to commence, undertake, do. *Ko.* **toṭl te·l** first menses. *Ka.* **toḍaku**, **toḍaṅku**, **toḍagu** to engage (as in work), begin, commence, undertake; **toḍagisu** to cause to commence or undertake; **toḍaguha** beginning, undertaking; **toḍavu** the beginning, the bottom; (*K.*²) **toḍu** to begin, start with. *Tu.* **toḍaguni** to begin, commence, undertake; **toḍageḷu** beginning. *Te.* **toṭṭu** to commence; **toḍāgu**, (*K.* also) **toṇāgu** to begin, commence; (*K.*) **toḍaru** to undertake. *Kui* **ṭōṇḍa** (**ṭōṇḍi-**) to begin, initiate, attempt; *n.* beginning, attempt; *pl.* **action** **ṭōṭka** (**ṭōṭki-**). *Malt.* **torge** to be in readiness for action. *Br.* **durring**, **durringing** to dare, venture. DED 2866.

3482 *Ta.* **toṭu** (**toṭuv-**, **toṭṭ-**) to put on (as a ring, clothes), wear (as shoes); (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to wear (as clothes); **toṭṭatu** shoes; **toṭakku** (**toṭakki-**) to wear, put on; **toṭuppu** sandals; **toṭi** bracelet; (*PR*) **toṭalai** leaf-garment; jewelled girdle. *Ka.* **tuḍu/toḍu** (**toṭṭ-**) to put on (as ornaments or clothes adapted to the body); **tuḍisu**, **tuḍiyisu**, **toḍasu**, **toḍisu** to put on another; **tuḍige**, **tuḍage**, **tuḍuge**, **toḍage**, **toḍige**, **toḍuge**, **toḍa**, **toḍavu**, **tōḍa** certain clothing or dress, an ornament. *Tu.* **toḍigē** clothes, dress, ornaments. *Te.* **toḍ(u)gu**, **toḍ(u)vu** to clothe, invest; **toḍugu konu** to put on, wear; **toḍigincu** to cause to wear or put on; **toḍavu** ornament, jewel; **toḍupu** armour; (*K.*) **toṭṭu** to put on; (*K.*) **toḍu** id., wear. *Kol.* **toḍ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to put on (shirt); (*Kin.*) **toṭ-** to put on (shoes, etc.); (*W.*) **toḍa** anklet; (*Pat.*, p. 71) **tordyal** anklet. *Nk.* **toṭ-** (**toṭṭ-**) to wear (bodice or shirt). *Ga.* (*S.*) **toḍg-** to wear (clothes); **tuṭṭ-** to wear, put on. *Konḍa* **toR-** (**-t-**) to wear, put on (as saree); **toRay ā-** to get dressed. *Pe.* **tuz-** (**tust-**) to wear, put on. *Manḍ.* **tuy-** to wear. *Kui* **tubga** (< **tug-b-**; **tugd-**) to fasten a necklace; *n.* act of fastening. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) **tur-** (**-h-**) to put on, wear (shoes); (*Isr.*) **turh-**/**truh-** (**-it-**) id. (shoes, clothing, etc.); (*S.*) **turh'nai** to wear. Cf. 3545 *Ta.* **tōṭu**. /Cf. *Jaina Skt.* (*JL* 20.193) **toḍaka-** an anklet. DED(S, N) 2867.

3483 *Ka.* **tuḍugu**, **tuḍi** theft; **tuḍuga** thief; (*K.*²) **toṇḍa** id. *Go.* (*Ko.*) **tohk-** to steal (*Voc.* 1812). *Kui* (*K.*) **toṭkenji** thief; (*Letchmajee*, p. 39) **torka** id. From DED(S) 2417, 2658.

3484 *Ta.* **toṭṭi** water-trough, tub, cistern, reservoir, manger, crib, refuse bin. *Ma.* **toṭṭi** trough of stone or wood, manger, font. *Ka.* **toṭṭi** trough, font, tub. *Koḍ.* (*Shanmugam*) **toṭṭi** bucket. *Tu.* **toṭṭi** bucket, trough, tub. *Te.* **toṭṭi** tub, trough, manger. DED 2868.

3485 *Ta.* totṭi fence, yard, pound, enclosure for selling timber or firewood, small village. *Ma.* totṭi long narrow garden, loft in a house; doṭṭi cattle-pound. ? *To.* twidy pair-word with twi-pm (see 3549). *Ka.* totṭi building with a square open court at the centre, the court itself; doḍḍi, dadḍi cow-pen, cattle-pound, fold, stable. *Koḍ.* toḍia small garden adjoining a house. *Tu.* (DCV) duḍḍi cattle-pound. *Te.* doḍḍi backyard, stable for cattle. *Go.* (F-H.) doḍi, (Grigson) doḍi cow-pen (*Voc.* 1609). *Konḍa* doḍi backyard of house (for plants, etc. to grow). *Kuwi* (Isr.) doḍi backyard of house, used for kitchen garden. Cf. 3526 *Ta.* toru. DED(S, N) 2869.

3486 *Ta.* totṭil cradle, cot for an infant. *Ma.* totṭil, totṭi cradle. *Ka.* totṭil, totṭalu, toṭla, toṭlu id. *Koḍ.* totṭi id. *Tu.* totṭily cradle, cot. *Te.* toṭla, toṭliya, toṭle cradle. DED 2870.

3487 *Ma.* tottu pedicle of a leaf, bunch of flowers. *Ka.* totṭu, toḍambe foot-stalk of a fruit, flower or leaf. *Tu.* totṭu stem or stalk of a leaf or fruit. *Kor.* (M.) cotṭa stem of the jackfruit. *Te.* toḍima footstalk of a leaf, fruit or flower; (Merolu) toḍka stalk. *Pa.* (S.) doḍoma handle of a vessel. *Go.* (Mu.) toḍoma, (Ma.) toṛma, (Ko.) toṛme stalk of leaf (*Voc.* 1526). DED(S) 2871.

3488 *Ma.* tottu nipple. *Ka.* totṭu id., point. *Tu.* totṭu nipple of a breast. DED 2872.

3489 *Ka.* totṭe basket made of coconut leaves. *Tu.* totṭe id. *Go.* (Ma.) doṭi a kind of basket (*Voc.* 1608). DED(N) 2873.

3490 *Ta.* tin-toṭai beehive (for tin-, see 3268(b)); toṭaiyal honeycomb. *To.* toṭ wax in honeycomb. *Ka.* totṭe a bee's empty cell. *Tu.* totṭe, taṭṭi honeycomb; toḍḍuvē beehive, honeycomb, a large bee; toḍḍē a large kind of bee; its hive; toḍḍelu a large bee. *Te.* tetṭiya, tetṭe beehive. *Kol.* (Kin.) taṭṭa id. *Go.* (Pat.) tetṭe, (S.) tetṭe honeycomb (*Voc.* 1513). *Konḍa* tēne-taṭa beehive. *Kuwi* (Su.) taṭṭi, (P.) taṭṭo honeycomb; (F.) taṭṭi wasps' nest; (S.) taṭi beehive. DED(S) 2874.

3491 *Ta.* toṭṭa big. *Ma.* tuṭam stoutness, plumpness. *Ko.* doḍ big, great; doḍ- (doḍy-) to grow big. *Ka.* doḍḍa big, large, stout, thick, great, extensive, spacious, respectable, eminent, important, chief, principal, loud; doḍḍatana greatness, etc.; doḍḍitu, doḍḍittu that is large, etc. *Tu.* doḍḍa big; doḍḍastigē greatness, loftiness, riches, power, ostentation, pride. *Te.* doḍḍa, doḍḍu big. *Kol.* doo big, great, elder; dood big thing; (SR.) doḍāṇḍ big. *Nk.* doṛa big, elder; dohon big. *Pa.* dōṛa big, stout (in: dōṛa poṭṭeta pregnant [poṭṭa belly]). *Ga.* (S.³) toṭo vande thumb, big toe. *Go.* (SR.) dhoḍḍhal, (Tr.) dhōḍal, (L-H.) dhōḍal stout; (Tr.) dōḍṛal uṛum the very largest cattle tick (*Voc.* 1636). *Kui* doḍori distended, swollen, pregnant. *Kuwi* (T.) doṭa vanju thumb. *Kur.* (Hahn) donḍā poṭṭā large-bellied. *Malt.* duḍo id. DED(S) 2875.

3492 *Ta.* totṭi-kkaḷ bowleg. *Te.* doḍḍi-kallu bandy legs. DEDS 551.

3493 *Ka.* doḍḍi a large shrub or small tree, *Atalantia monophylla*. *Tu.* doḍḍalē, doḍḍē wild orange [lime], *A. m.* DEDS 552.

3494 *Ta.* tonatona (-pp-, -tt-) to vex with ceaseless talk; tonatonappu, tonutonappu chattering, babbling; tonuppu (tonuppi-) to chatter, babble; tonuppan vain talker; toṭa-toṭa (-pp-, -tt-) to babble, rattle away. *Ka.* tonḍu to chatter. DED 2876.

3495 *Ta.* (STD) tonasi a fly on dogs. *Ka.* tonaci, tonace, tonaci, tonace, tonase a gadfly, a dog-fly, a horse fly.

3496 *Ta.* tonṭu block of wood suspended from the neck of an animal to prevent it passing through hedges. *Ma.* tonṭu log of wood. *Kuwi* (F.) torpa wooden log (tied to the necks of refractory cattle). DED(S) 2877.

3497 *Ta.* tonṭu gap, narrow passage. *Ma.* tonṭu passage between two mud-walls. DED 2878.

3498 *Ta.* tonṭai throat, gullet, windpipe, larynx, voice, singing voice; (STD) donṭe throat. *Ma.* tonṭa windpipe, throat, gullet. *Ko.* toḍ throat (inside and outside). *Ka.* (Gowda) donḍe, (Bark.) donḍe throat. *Koḍ.* tonḍe id. *Tu.* donḍē id. ? *Go.* (Ma.) toṛsa, toṛsa, (G. Mu.) toṛsa, (L.) toṛsa, (Mu.) sōsa id. (*Voc.* 1830). *Malt.* tonṭe id. Cf. 2984 *Go.* toḍra. DED(S, N) 2879.

3499 *Ta.* tonṭai a common creeper of the hedges (= *kōvai Bryonia epigaea*). *Ma.* tonṭi *B. grandis*. *Ka.* tonḍe, tonḍi, donḍe, konḍe the gourd *Momordica monadelpha* Roxb. or *B. grandis* Lin. *Te.* donḍa *Coccinia indica*, (B.) *Bryonia*, *M. monadelpha*, etc. *Pa.* tuṇḍa creeper. *Go.* (D. Mu. Ko.) tuṇḍa id. (*Voc.* 1529); (SR.) tuṇḍi tondla vegetable (*Voc.* 1531); (Tr.) tuṇḍōri *Coccinia indica* (*Voc.* 1538). *Konḍa* donḍa *C. indica*. *Kui* donḍi pumpkin. [Cf. Skt. tuṇḍikā-, tuṇḍikeri-, tuṇḍikeśi- *M. monadelpha*; Mar. toḍli id.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 5854. Also Skt. tuṇḍi- a kind of gourd. [*Cephalandra indica* Naud. = *M. monadelpha* Roxb. = *B. grandis* Lin. = *Coccinia indica* W. & A.] DED(S) 2880.

3500 *Ta.* tonṭai thorny caper (*Capparis horrida*); atoṭṭai id.; Ceylon caper, *C. zeylanica*. *Te.* ārudonḍa, (B. also) āredonḍa, ādonḍa, (VPK) āradonḍa *C. horrida*, (B. also) *C. zeylanica*; (B.) donḍa *Capparis*. [*C. horrida* Linn. = *C. zeylanica* Roxb.] DED(S) 2881.

3501 *Ka.* tonḍe, tonṇe, donṇe chameleon. *Te.* tonḍa id.; blood-sucker. *Konḍa* tonḍo chameleon. DED(S) 2882.

3502 *Ko.* don big club. *Ka.* donṇe, donṇe, dōṇi cudgel, club. *Koḍ.* donṇe club. *Tu.* donṇe, donṇe cudgel, club; donṇely club. DED 2883.

3503 *Ka.* todal(u), todal, todul, toval faltering, stammering, speaking inarticulately or indistinctly, lisping; untruth; *dodde* indistinct or inarticulate speech connected with stuttering. *Tu.* todale stammerer; *todalè* stammering, indistinct pronunciation, untruth; *doddè* lisping, stammering; *dojjuni* to stammer; *dojje* stammerer. *Pa.* tot- to stammer. *Kuwi* (F.) tothali to mumble, stammer; (S.) toth'nai to stammer. *Malt.* todlo stammerer; *todlqote* to stammer, lisp. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5965, *tōtta-. DED(S) 2884.

3504 *Ko.* ton Toda man (< *tod-n); *tody* Toda woman. *To.* toz-mox Toda woman. *Ka.* toda, todava a Toda. (*Ta.* tuṭavar, tōṭar Todas of the Nilgiris; the words are made on the basis of English pronunciation). DED 2885.

3505 *Ka.* dondaḍi, dondaṇa, dondaṇi, donduḷi mass, crowd, throng, squeeze, tumult, fray; *dodde* mass, heap, crowd. *Te.* dondaḍi crowd, throng; *dontara*, *donti* pile, heap. DED(S) 2886.

3506 *Ta.* tontaravu, tontarai trouble, vexation, difficulty; *tontari* (-pp-, -tt-) to trouble, vex, annoy. *Ma.* tontaram intricacy, vexation. *Ko.* tondarv (*obl.* tondart-) act of troubling or disturbing a person; *tonda-rm* (*obl.* tonda-rt-) persistent trouble or pressure put upon a person. *Ka.* tondare, tondaru, tondre intricacy, embarrassment, entanglement, difficulty, trouble, vexation, molestation, impediment, drawback. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) tondare trouble. *Tu.* tondarè entanglement, confusion, perplexity, annoyance, trouble, vexation, misfortune, distress. *Te.* tondara trouble, annoyance, vexation, haste, hurry, confusion, perplexity, embarrassment. DED 2887.

3507 *Ta.* tonti large belly, abdomen, fold or collop of fat, obesity; (CTD, STD) dondi big belly. *Ma.* tonti pot-belly. *Tu.* tondè big, distended; *tondè baṇṇi* a big belly. *Te.* doddu one who is pot-bellied. /Cf. Skt. tunda-, tundila-; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 5858, 5862. DED(S) 2888.

3508 *Ka.* dondi, donde bundle of sticks, grass, rags, etc., used as a torch. *Tu.* dondi small torch made of a rag. DED 2889.

3509 *Ma.* toppan much, plenty; ? tōna much, greatly. *Ka.* toppane greatly, much, thoroughly; (HavS.) tōlu much, plenty. *Kor.* (T.) tappena much. Cf. 3331 *Ta.* tumpai. DED(S) 2890.

3510 *Ka.* dombi, dombe, ḍombi, ḍombu crowd, mob, disorderly, riotous mob, fray, quarrel; *dombigāra* man that belongs to a riotous mob, rioter. *Tu.* dombi, ḍombi, ḍombe mob, rabble, riot, uproar; *dombigāre* rioter, turbulent man. *Te.* dommi mingled or confused noise, crowd, throng, mob, rabble, mêlée, affray; *dommul-aḍu* to squabble, scuffle. DED 2892.

3511 *Ta.* tompai, tommai grain bin, high wicker basket used as a receptacle for grain; (RS, p. 157, item 360) tōmpu a tub. *Ka.* tombe large high bamboo basket kept for storing grain. *Go.* (LuS.) toposhee a basket-work receptacle for grain. DED(N) 2893.

3512 *Ta.* toy (-v-, -nt-) to breathe short and hard (as while suffering from asthma); *toyvu* difficulty of breathing, asthma. *To.* tūy- (tūs-) to breathe heavily; *tūy* breathing (esp. hard), breath inside, life. *Koḍ.* tuyⁿ (tuyⁿmp-, tuyⁿñc-) (snake) hisses, (bull) snorts in anger; *tuyⁿ* hiss of a snake. Cf. 2680 *Ko.* si-l, *Ka.* suy. DED 2894.

3513 *Ta.* toy (-v-, -nt-) to languish, pine, grow weak, be weary, fatigued, fail in energy, droop, faint, flag, become slack, be loose, supple, yielding, bend through weakness or want of support; *toyyal* fainting, languishing, despondency, affliction; *toyvu* laxity, looseness as of a rope, faintness; *tuyaṅku* (tuyaṅki-) to be exhausted, faint; *tuyakku* (tuyakki-) to slacken, relax; *n.* fatigue, loss of strength or courage, misconception, confusion, sorrow, distraction; *tuyakkam* fatigue, loss of strength or courage; *tuyavu* mental distraction, perturbation; *tuyar* (-v-, -nt-) to grieve, sorrow, lament; *n.* affliction, grief, sorrow; *tuyaraṭi* fatigue, fainting, drooping, grief; *tuyaram* sorrow, grief, calamity, trouble, pity. *Ma.* tuyaram, tuyar calamity, grief, pity; *tuyaruka* to grieve; *tuyarkka* to afflict. *Te.* dosāgu, dosavu calamity. *Br.* tusing, tusēnging to faint, become unconscious. DED(S) 2895.

3514 *Tu.* dōguni to crawl on hands and knees, or in a sitting position; *dōga* crawling; *dogguni* to kneel. *Te.* dor(a)lu to roll (*intr.*), turn over; *dor(a)linu*, (K. also) doral(u)cu id. (*tr.*); *ḍōgu*, *dōgu*, *dōgāḍu* to crawl or move on the hands and knees, go on all fours as an infant. *Go.* (Ma.) dorg-, (Mu.) dorg- (buffalo) to wallow (*Voc.* 1898). *Kui tronga* (trongi-) to roll, (child) crawls; *n.* rolling, crawling; *tropka* (< *trok-p*; *trokt-*) to cause to roll, roll something over and over; *torga* (torgi-) to writhe; *n.* writhing. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) torg- to fall; (S.) torginai to fall down; (Isr.) torg-/trog- (-it-) to fall; *trok-* (-h-) to drop, demolish, fell. DED(S) 2422, and from DED(S) 2211.

3515 *Ka.* (Nanj.) domme lungs of cow. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) tombe lungs. ? *Te.* dobba piece of flesh, clot of blood. *Kol.* (Kin.) dobba lung. *Pa.* dorba (*pl.* dorbel) id. *Ga.* (S.²) dobba (*pl.* -l) id. *Go.* (G. Ma. Ko.) dorba id. (*Voc.* 1900); (ASu.) dobbā id. *Konḍa* dobo id. DED(S, N) 2898.

3516 *Ta.* tol old, ancient; *tollai*, *tollai* antiquity, ancientness; *tonru* oldness, antiquity; old, ancient; *tonmai* oldness, antiquity; *tonṭu* antiquity, old times. *Ma.* tonṭan old man; *tonṭi* old woman. *Ko.* tol vi-r first pregnancy. *Ka.* coc-, in: coccal first pregnancy (for -cal < -cūl, see 2733). *Tu.* toṭe old man; *toṭi* old woman; (B-K.)

tonḍé old man; **tonḍi** old woman. *Te.* **toli** beginning, commencement; first, former, previous, old, ancient; formerly, previously; **tolukāru** the rainy season; **tolakari** the beginning of the rainy season, the rainy season; **tolakarincu** to rain for the first time in the season (for items **tolukāru** to **tolakarincu**, 'first/commencing + [rainy] season', see 1278(c) **kāru** season; communicated by K.; or in 3361); **tonṭi** former, earlier, previous; ancient, old. *Kol.* **tolli** tomorrow; (Kin.) early in the morning. *Nk.* **tolli** tomorrow. *Pa.* **tolli** id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **tonḍuṅ**, **tonḍunuṅ**, (S.) **tonḍun** id. *Go.* (SR.) **tolle** first (*Voc.* 1808); (ASu.) **tottāy** old; **tottūr** ancestors; **tolle** previous, in ancient times. *Kuwi* (S.) **tolli**, **tolliē**, (Su.) **toli** before, formerly. DED(S, N) 2899.

3517 *Konḍa* **dolu** a creeper plant, shrub, plant of shoot height. *Pe.* **dol** plant; stem, trunk. *Manḍ.* **dul** plant; sapling. *Kui* (Mah. p. 96) **kūḍi-ḍoḍu** rice plant; (p. 102) **ḍoḍu** tree. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **kūli-dolu** rice plant; (Isr.) **dulomi** plant. DEDS 553.

3518 *Pe.* **dol** ground, floor. *Kuwi* (S.) **dojjo** floor; **tojjo** ground; (T. Isr.) **tojo**, (F.) **chōjjō** floor; (the *Kuwi* forms are originally locatives of ***tol**).

3519 *Ta.* **tolai** (-v-, -nt-) to become extinct, perish, die, be exhausted, terminated, liquidated, end (as a way), expire (as time), be over, finished, be weary, be defeated, fail, be lost, leave, depart; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy, kill, exterminate, spend, pass (as time), remove, wipe off, bring to an end, settle, lose, surpass, defeat; *n.* ruin, distance, great distance; **tolaiccu** (**tolaicci**-) to kill, destroy, exhaust, pay, discharge (a debt); **tolaipu** perishing, destruction; **tolaivu** completion, end, extinction, destruction, defeat, failure, fatigue, weariness, dwindling, decrease, distance; **tulai** (-v-, -nt-) to perish; *caus.* (-pp-, -tt-). *Ma.* **tulayuka** to be at an end, die; **tulaccal** end, difficulty; **tulekka** to consume, finish. *Ko.* **tolg-** (**tolgy-**) to be released from debt; **tolk-** (**tolky-**) to release from debt; ? **telg-** (**telgy-**) (hair, bushes) are divided; **telk-** (**telky-**) to divide (hair, cloak, bushes) so as to examine or go through. *To.* **twal-** (**twalθ-**) to be settled and finished with; **twalf-** (**twalt-**) to settle (debt); **twalx-** (**twalxy-**) (plank) is out of plumb, (coagulant agent) is polluted; **twalk-** (**twalky-**) to make to be out of plumb. *Ka.* **tolagu**, **tolaṅgu** to go away, depart, go aside or out of the way, retire, separate (*intr.*), be separated, be excluded, fail; **tola-gisu** to cause to go away, etc.; (Hav.) **tole** to stand away; get rid of. *Tu.* **tolaguni** to depart, move away, leave, forsake, desert; **telavuni**, **telāvuni** to go aside, make way, avoid, shun. *Te.* **tolāgu** (K., imper. stem **tola-** is used alternatively) to move, step aside, get out of the way, go off, be removed, recede, vanish, disappear, terminate, cease, end; **tolāgincu**

to remove, free one from; **tolācu** to remove. DED(S) 2900.

3520 *Ma.* **tokku** armpit. *Kur.* **tol⁰kh** side of the body, flank; (Hahn) **tolokh** armpit. DEDS 550.

3521 *Ta.* **tollai** trouble, perplexity, difficulty, work. *Ma.* **tolla** trouble, vexation, danger. DED 2901.

3522 *Ma.* **toṛikka** to beat the breast from grief, kick, whip with twigs, cudgel; **toṛiyuka** to droop, (leaves, fruits) to fall, patter. *Ko.* **tol-** (**toly-**) to disparage a man's good qualities. *Ka.* **tuṛi** to tread, tread on, trample, tread down, crush to pieces with the feet, tread out, annoy, harass, pain, be trodden down, become poor, be trodden under foot, be abject or cast out; *n.* treading, trampling, that which has been trodden; **tuṛisu** to cause to tread; **tuṛiha** treading, etc.; **tuṛikal** that is faded or withered; **toṛtuṛi**, **tottaṛa** state of being perfectly trodden down, poor, miserable, dejected or faded; (Hav.) **toḷi** to kick. *Tu.* **torpuni** to kick, tread; **torpu** a kick; **doṅkuni** to tread, trample; (B-K.) **toripu**, **toḷipu**, **corpu** to kick. *Kor.* (M.) **toḷi**, (T.) **tori** id. *Te.* **trokku** to tread, trample, tread or trample upon, press or crush under the foot; tread, place the foot; **trokkuḍu** treading, trampling, stamp of the foot. ? *Kui* **ḍuḍa** (**ḍuḍi-**) to tread, trample, step upon; *n.* tread, step. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **tuṛb-** (**-it-**) to trample, tread out grain; ? (S.) **tulpinai** to tramp. DED(S, N) 2902, DEDS 527.

3523 *Ta.* **toṛi** (-v-, -nt-) to be spilt. *Tu.* **doriyuni** to flow, etc. (or with 2883 *Ta.* **cōr**). *Go.* (Tr.) **tōṛā** blood which precedes the birth of a child (*Voc.* 1825); (ASu.) **tōṛg-** (water) to be spilt. *Kui* **tōṛa** (**tōṛi-**) to be liquid, flow, trickle. DEN 46.

3524 *Ta.* **toṛil** act, action, deed, work, office, calling, profession, order, command, workmanship, verb; **toṛii** working woman, maidservant, female slave; **toṛukkan** slave; **toṛuttai** slave-woman, immoral woman, maidservant; **toṛumpan** slave, base person; **toṛumpi** slave-woman; **toṛumpu** slavery, servitude, servile work, drudgery, devotion to the service of god; **toṛuvar** servants, agriculturalists, ploughmen; **toṛuṇi** servant woman; **toṇṭu** slavery, devoted service, slave, devoted servant; **tottan** slave; **tottu** slave, dependent, menial, concubine. *Ma.* **toṛil** business, occupation. *Ka.* **tuṛil** work, servitude, slavery; **toṛtu**, **tottu** (a male, but esp. also a female) servant, a strumpet. *Tu.* **toḷily** trade, business; **tonduni**, **dunduni** to work hard; **tottu** maid servant; **sonduni** to exert, labour, work hard; **sondu** exertion, effort. *Te.* **tottu** female servant or slave, wench, prostitute, mistress or concubine. ? Cf. 3295 *Ta.* **tuṭiyan**. DED (S) 2903.

3525 *Ta.* **toru** (-v-, -t-) to worship, adore, pay homage to; **toṛukai** worshipping, adoration, prayer; **toṛuvu** worshipping, adoration.

Ma. toruka to salute by joining the hands, acknowledge superiority. *Ka. tuṛil* salutation, obeisance, bow. *Kod. to-* (topp-, tott-) to salute. *Tu. turli* obeisance; *solma, solmē* salutation. *Go. (Mu.) doṛi-* to bow (*Voc.* 1902). *Pe. ṭoḍ-* (ṭoṭt-) id. *Manḍ. ṭuḍ-* to bow head. ? *Konḍa tuṛpa-* to invoke gods, fulfil a religious vow, adore, worship, DED(S, N) 2904.

3526 *Ta. toru* cattle-stall, manger, pound, stocks, married life, cage for wild animals; *toruti* multitude, crowd, herd, flock of birds; *toruvam, toruku* cattle-stall, manger; *tōṛ, tōṛam* cattle-stall; *tonṭu* cattle pound. *Ma. toru* stable; *toruttu* stable, sheepfold, pen for goats. *Ko. to-y* buffalo pen. *To. twi-* corral, pen; *tu-fo-s* entrance of pen. *Pa. -tol* in: *cakur-tol* cattle-shed (for *cakur*, see 2267). Cf. 3485 *Ta. toṭṭi*. DED(S) 2905.

3527 *Ta. toru, toru-nōy, torunai* a kind of leprosy. *Ka. tonnu, tonnu* leprosy, white leprosy, vitiligo. DED 2906.

3528 *Ta. toḷ* (toṭp-, toṭt-) to perforate, bore with an instrument; *toḷkal* perforating; *toḷku* excavation, pit; *toḷḷal* hole; *toḷḷai* hole, perforation, pit, anything tubular, fault, defect; *toḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to perforate, bore; *n. hole*; *tuḷai* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a hole, bore, drill, punch, pierce as with an arrow; *n. hole, orifice, aperture, perforation, hollow* as of a tube, bamboo, gateway, passage, flaw in a diamond; *tuḷavai* hole; *tōḷ* (tōṭp-, tōṭt-) to perforate, bore through, dig out, scoop; *n. hole*; *tonṭi* hole. *Ma. toḷḷa* hole, cavity; *tuḷa* hole, bored hole; *tuḷayuka* to be perforated; *tulekka* to perforate, pierce, bore. *Ko. toyl-* (toḷc-) to pierce; *toyl* hole in pen-post; *toḷ* hole, vagina; *teḷi-(g)* hole in wall between two houses (for handing through fire, etc.). *To. tūḷy* gate-post of pen with holes for bars; *tūḷy-* (tūḷc-) to make hole in stone or tree. *Ka. toḷe* hole, bored hole; *toḷḷe* hollow, hole, cavity, deficit, debt; *toḷḷe* hollow, cavity; *toḷḷu, toḷḷu* state of being hollow, void, or empty within; *toḷi* hole, socket. *Tu. toḷuvē* hole; *toḷpuni, doḷpuni* to prick; *toḷu* hole; empty; *doḷḷu, toḷḷu, toḷḷē* void, hollow. *Te. toḷi, toḷika* hole; *toḷ(u)cu* to bore, perforate, hollow, dig, scoop, carve; *doṇḍi* hole; (K.) *dol(u)cu* to make a hole; *ḍoḷḷa* hollow, concave. *Go. (Tr.) tullānā* to be bored, pierced; *caus. tulhuttānā*; (Mu.) *tullih-* to scrape out or bore out the pulp of a gourd (*Voc.* 1762); (A. Y.) *dodḍo* pit (ASu. *dhodḍo*); (Tr.) *ḍhōḍhur* hole in a tree (*Voc.* 1611); (Tr.) *ṭōṭi* the hole-entrance to the nest of the bee called *mas-phukī* (*Voc.* 1536). *Kui dodā* a pitted surface, pitted sore. ? Cf. 3532 *Ta. toḷḷ-āyiram*. DED(S, N) 2907.

3529 *Ta. toḷukku* (toḷukki-) to tie loosely, wear or attach loosely (as clothes); *toḷukku-kkoṇṭai* loosened coil of a woman's hair. *Tu. dolaṅkuni* to relax, loosen; *doḷuṅkuni* to be

loose, lax; *dolaṅky, doḷuṅku* loose, lax; looseness. DEDS 554.

3530 *Ta. tuḷai* (-v-, -nt-) to disport in water, dive, be immersed; *tuḷaiyam* disporting in water. *Ka. toḷe, toḷi* to wash, remove by washing; *toḷasu, toḷayisu* to cause to wash, get washed, have washed. *Tu. torapuni* to wash superficially. *Te. toḷācu* to wash. *Go. (Tr.) tuṛūpstānā* to rinse out a cup or vessel which has some food at the bottom; (Ko.) *torp-* to rinse (mouth) (*Voc.* 1759). DED(S) 2908.

3531 *Ta. toḷku* net for trapping. *Ma. toḷḷa* snare, trap. DED 2909.

3532 *Ta. toḷḷ-āyiram* 900; *ton-nūru* ninety; *tonṭu* nine. *Ma. toḷḷ-āyiram* 900; *ton-nūru* ninety. *Ko. toḷḷat* ninety. *Ka. toḷḷ-battu, toḷḷ-bhattu* ninety. *Kod. toḷḷ-badi* id. *Tu. soṇpa* id. *Te. toḷḷamidi* nine; *toḷḷamāṇḍu-guru, toḷḷamāṇḍu* nine persons; *toḷḷabadi, toḷḷabhai* ninety; *toḷḷamāṇḍu* ninety persons; *toḷḷamāṇḍu, toḷḷamāṇḍu* 900. *Koḷ. (SR.) toḷḷi*, (Kin.) *toḷḷi* nine; (SR) *toḷḷāter* nine persons. *Go. (Pat.) toḷḷi*, (L.) *toḷḷi* nine; (Pat.) *toḷḷai* ninety. Cf. 1025 *Ta. oṇṇatu* and ? cf. 3528 *Ta. toḷ*. DED 2910.

3533 *Ka. toḷalu, toḷale* hole; *toḷe, ḍore* hollow, hole. *Te. toḷa, toḷaṭa, toḷḷa* hole, cavity in a tree. *Go. (Ko.) dora* hole in tree (*Voc.* 1894). DED(S) 2911.

3534 *Ta. toru, toruvu* herd of cows, cattle-stall, shepherd caste, crowd, multitude, host; *toruvan* shepherd; *fem. toruvi, torutti*. *Ka. toru* cow, kine; *toru, torupu, toruhu* = *toru* (Gai, *Historical Grammar of Old Kannada*, index); *torukāra* cowherd, owner of cows; *toruvala, toruvāla* cowherd; *fem. toruvalti*. *Te. torru* cow. DED 2912.

3535 *Ka. doraku, dore* to come or draw near, be equal to, resemble, suit, fit, come about, appear, be obtained, gained or found; accrue; *dorakis* to cause to obtain, acquire for oneself, obtain; *dore* coming near, resemblance, similarity, likeness, equality, adequacy, propriety. *Tu. dorakuni, doraṅkuni* to be got, obtained, procured, found; *dorakāvuni* to cause to obtain, procure. *Kor. (T.) darki* to obtain. *Te. doraku* to be found, got, procured, obtained, gained; *dorayu* to occur, happen, be an equal or match, resemble; *dorayu* to obtain; (K.) *doralu* to occur, happen, accrue, join with; *toralu* to happen, occur, arise, (K.) meet, join, meet in battle. *Go. (Ko.) dork-* to be found (*Voc.* 1896); (Mariā of Bastar; *LSI* 4.535) *doroktōr* he was found (also in other *Go.* dialects in *LSI*). *Konḍa doṛk-* to be got or acquired, be available, be caught or defeated; *doṛkis-* to make available, bring out. DED(S) 2896.

3536 *Go. (Tr.) dohtānā* to bind, tie, build a house, weave a fish-trap; (M.) *tohtānā*. (Ma.) *toḷ-, doḷ-, doḷ-*, (Ko.) *toh-*, (A. Y. Ch. G. Mu. S.) *doh-* to tie (*Voc.* 1811). *Konḍa toṛ-* (-t-) to tie, bind, build. *Kui toḥpa*

(toht-) to tie, bind, fasten; *n.* act of tying, binding. *Kuwi* (F.) *dōssali*, (S.) *dōh'nai* to bind, tie; (Isr.) *doh-* (-t-) to tie, build. Cf. 3480 *Ta. toṭu*. DED(S) 2914.

3537 *Pa. tōy Ficus glomerata. Ga. (P.) tōy marin* id. *Go. (Tr.) toiā*, (many dialects) *tōya* id. (*Voc.* 1820). *Koṇḍa tōga* id. *Pe. tōga mar* id. *Maṇḍ. tūge* id. *Kui tōga* fig, fig-tree. *Kuwi* (S.) *tōya* fig. DED(S) 2915.

3538 *Ta. tōkai* tail, tail of peacock, front end of cloth, plaited folds of a woman's cloth, sheath of a sugar-cane, plantain stem, anything hanging down as a flag, streamer. *Ma. tōka* anything that hangs down, tail, as of a peacock. *Ka. tōke* anything that hangs down, tail. *Tu. tōkè, tōkely* slope, declivity. *Te. tōka* tail. *Kol. to-ke* id. *Nk. tōka* id. *Pa. tōka* id. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) tōkār*, (A.) *tōkor*, (Ch. G. Mu.) *tōkar*, (Ma.) *tōkaṛ(i)* (*pl. tōkahku*), (M. Ko.) *tōka* tail, (Mu. also) portion of men's cloth dangling behind (*Voc.* 1813). *Koṇḍa tōka* tail. Cf. 2875 *Ka. sōge*. DED 2916.

3539 *Ta. tukai* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread down, trample on, bruise or destroy by treading, pound in a mortar, mash, vex; roam about, walk; *tuvai* (-pp-, -tt-) to tread down, pound as in a mortar; *n.* treading, pounding. ? *Ko. to-t-* (to-ty-) to beat slightly. *Ka. tōku* to beat, strike. *Tu. toipuni* id.; *tōku* collision. *Pe. tog-* (tokt-) to tread, step on. *Maṇḍ. tug-* (tukt-)*to trample. *Kui tōga (tōgi-)* to kick; *n.* a kick. *Kuwi* (F.) *toiyali*, (Su.) *toy-* to kick; (S.) *toyinai* to spurn; *doy-* (-it-) (*Ḍ.*) to tread on, trample; (Isr.) to kick, step on. *Kur. tōknā* to stamp violently with one foot or with both feet (as in jatra dance). DED(S) 2917.

3540 *Go. (Tr.) tōcānā* to put (a load) on one's head; (*L.*) *tocanā* to bear, carry; (A. Mu. Ma.) *tōc-*, (Ko.) *tōs-* to carry on the head (*Voc.* 1815). *Koṇḍa dōs-* (-t-) to carry (a load on the head); *caus. dōsis-* to cause somebody to carry on head. *Pe. jōc-* (jōcc-) to carry on the head. *Kui dūsa (dūsi-)* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jucc-* (-it-), (P.) *ducc-* (-it-), (F.) *jūcali*, (S.) *jūcinai*, (Isr.) *jūc-* (-it-) id. ? *Ka. (Hav.) tōm-paṣa* carrying on the head (or with 2677 *Ta. cuma*). DED(S) 2918.

3541 *Ka. dōcu* to plunder, rob. *Te. dōguru* theft; *dōcu* to plunder, pillage, sack, rob, loot; *dōpari* thief, robber, plunderer; *dōpiḍi* plunder, pillage, sack; *dōpu* to plunder, pillage, sack, loot. *Koṇḍa dōs-* (-t-) to pillage, plunder. Cf. 2982 *Ta. toṅkan*. DED(S) 2919.

3542 *Ta. tōcai* a kind of rice-cake. *Ma. dōśa* a cake baked on an iron plate. *Ka. dōse* a holed, i.e. spongy, cake of rice-flour, uddu, etc., baked on a potsherd or iron plate. *Koḍ. do-se* a flat rice-cake. *Tu. dōse* a cake of rice-flour. *Te. dōse* a kind of cake. /Cf. Skt. *dhosaka-*, *dośā-* id. (P. K. Gode, *Indian Linguistics* 16. 226-31). DED 2920.

3543 *Ma. tōṭu* water-course, natural and artificial. *Ka. tōḍu* water-course; (Hav.) *cōḍi* rivulet. *Koḍ. to-ḍi* small stream, drain in paddy fields. *Tu. tōḍu* drain, sewer, gutter, brook, canal. *Kor. (M.) tōḍa* stream. *Go. (Tr. Ch.) ḍhōḍā*, (Ph.) *ḍoṛā*, (D. G. Mu. Ma.) *ḍōḍa*, (Mu.) *ḍhōṛgi* river, nullah (*Voc.* 1638); (LuS.) *dora* running brook. DED(S) 2921.

3544 *Ta. tōṭu* shell of a fruit, as of a wood-apple; sheath of grain. *Ma. tōṭu* shell (of various fruits), husk, pomegranate rind. *Ka. togaṭu, togaṭe, tōṭe* bark, rind, peel, pod. *Go. (Tr.) tōtā* outer skin of the mahua fruit (*Voc.* 1817); (Koya Su.) *toṭṭe* peel. Cf. 3559 *Ta. tōl*. DED(S, N) 2922.

3545 *Ta. tōṭu* ear-jewel. *Ma. tōṭa* ear-ring of women. Cf. 3482 *Ta. toṭu*. DED 2923.

3546 *Ta. tōṭṭi* menial servant of a village, scavenger; *fem. tōṭṭicci*; *tōṭṭimai* occupation of village messenger or scavenger. *Ma. tōṭṭi* sweeper; *fem. tōṭṭicci*. *Ka. tōṭi* an inferior village servant, esp. one who performs the lowest offices, a sweeper, scavenger. *Koḍ. (Shanmugam) to-ṭi* scavenger; *fem. to-ṭici*. *Tu. tōṭi* scavenger, sweeper. *Te. tōṭi* a pariah. *Pa. tōṭal, tōṭa* labourer. DED 2924.

3547 *Ta. tōṭṭi* elephant hook or goad, hook, clasp, sharp weapon planted in the ground to keep off enemies. *Ma. tōṭṭi* hook for driving an elephant, hook for plucking fruit; *tōṭṭuka* to pluck fruit with a *tōṭṭi*. *Ka. dōṭi, lōṭi* pole with a hook for plucking fruit, gathering flowers. *Tu. dōṇṭi* long pole with hook to pluck fruit. *Te. dōṭi* long pole with hook for cutting off fruit from high trees. *Pa. tōṭal* bamboo rake. *Kur. tōṇā* to hook in; *tōṇō* a pole with an iron hook or branch curved down at one extremity; *tūrṣi* a variety of the native rake or *tōṇō*; (Bleses) *tōṇō* a long stick with an iron hook. Cf. 3366 *Ta. turāṭṭi*. DED(S) 2925.

3548 *Ta. tōṇṭan* wolf. *Ka. tōḷa* id. *Tu. tōḷy*, (B-K) *tōḷe* id. *Te. tōḍēlu* id. *Br. tōla* jackal. DED 2926.

3549 *Ta. tōṇṭu (tōṇṭi-)* to dig, hollow, excavate, scoop out, bore, draw or fetch water from a well, draw out details of, unload (as a ship); *tōṇṭi* pot of earth or metal used for drawing water; *tōṭṭam* garden, orchard, plantation; *tōṭṭakkāraṇ* gardener, husbandman, owner of plantation; *toṭu (toṭuv- toṭṭ-)* to dig, scoop out, excavate, pierce through; *n.* field, garden; *tūṭavai* garden, cultivated field. *Ma. tōṇṭuka* to burrow, scoop out, remove (ear-wax), clean out (a well), dig; *tōṇṭi* small earthen vessel for drawing water, *tōṭṭam* garden; *tōṭṭakkāraṇ* gardener; *toṭi* garden. *Ko. to-ḍ-* (to-j-) to dig a deep hole; *to-ṭm (obl. to-ṭt-)* fenced field. *To. twi-ṭ-* (twi-ṭy-) to dig with fingers; *twi-ṭm (twi-ḍt-)* garden; *to-ṭ = twi-ṭm* (in song unit: *to-ṭiṣ ṭo-ṭ* man on an estate, i.e. European). *Ka. tōḍu* to take water out of a

large vessel with a small one, bail out water, put rice from one vessel into another one or another place, wind thread from one spool upon another one, remove as ear-wax, etc., dig, excavate a hole, burrow, bury (as an arrow in a victim), penetrate (as the breast); **tōta**, **tōnta** garden; **tōtagāra**, **tōtīga**, **tōntīga** gardener. *Kođ.* **to·d-** (**to·di-**) to dig (a well); **to·ta** garden. *Tu.* **tōduni** to dig, burrow, mine; **tōdaṅgely** scooped, burrowed; **tuđa** bored, scooped out; **tōta** garden, orchard, plantation; **tōtīga** a class of brahmans working in plantations. *Te.* **tōđu** to draw up, scoop or scoop out, ladle out, dip out; **tōta** garden, grove, tope; **tōtavāđu**, **tōtīđu** gardener. *Pa.* (S.) **tōd-** to draw water from well. *Ga.* (S.) **tōnd-** to bale out (water); (P.) **tōnd-** to draw water; (S.) **tōnta** garden. *Go.* (Mu.) **tōr-** to draw water from well (*Voc.* 1821); (Koya Su.) **tōr-** id. *Koṇḍa* **tōnta** garden, grove. *Pe.* **toṭa** mango grove. *Kui* **tuṭa** garden. *Kuwi* (F.) **tonta** grove; **tōta** (Mah. T.) garden, (Isr.) grove. / Cf. Or. **toṭa** pleasure-garden, mango-tope. DED(S, N) 2927.

3550 *Ta.* **tōtu** device, means. *Ko.* **to·d** trick. *To.* **twi·θ** cunning, trickery. *Ka.* **tōdu** an expedient. DED 2928.

3551 *Ta.* **tōppu** clump of trees, tope. *Ma.* **tōppu** grove, clump of trees. *Ka.* **tōpu** id., wood. *Tu.* **tōpu** id. *Te.* **tōpu** garden, grove, tope. DED 2929.

3552 *Te.* **tōmu** to rub, clean. *Ga.* (S) **dōm-** to wash and clean by rubbing. DED 2930.

3553 *Ta.* **tōmpu** redness, red dye. *Tu.* **tōpu** red; a red-coloured cloth. *Te.* **tōpu** id. *Kui* **tōperi** red, rosy. Cf. 3284 *Ta.* **tukir.** DED 2931.

3554 *Te.* **dōpu** to put or thrust in, insert, introduce; (K.) **dōgu** to enter into, make a passage in the wall. *Kui* **dōpa** (**dōt-**) to put within, insert, introduce, plunge into. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **do·-** (**-t-**) to put hand into something (water, etc.). ? Cf. 2868 *Pe.* **jō-**. DED(S) 2932.

3555 *Ta.* **tōy** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to bathe, commonly in cold water, become wet, soaked, temper by dipping in water (as heated metal); (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to dip, soak, temper as iron, dye, tinge, stain, imbue, wash, cleanse; **tōyccal**, **tōyppu** tempering heated metal; **toyyil** cultivated moist land; **toyyal** mud. *Ma.* **tōyuka** to dip, soak; **tōykkā** to temper metal. *Ko.* **to·y-/to·t-** (**to·c-**) to wash clean (cloth). *To.* **twi·y-** (**twi·c-**) to wash (clothes). *Ka.* **tuy**, **toy**, **toyyu** to be or become wet or moist; **toyisu**, **toyyisu**, **tōyisu** to cause to become wet, steep in water; **toyyuvike** becoming wet; **tō**, **tōyu** to become wet or moist, be dipped in; wet, moisten, dip, soak, steep; **tōkuli** act of dipping, steeping. *Tu.* **toyalī**, **toyīlī** washerwoman; **toipuni**, **toyipuni**, **tōyipuni** to wash (as clothes). *Te.* **tōgu**, (B. also) **dōgu**, (K. also) **dōgu** to become

wet or moist, (K. also) bathe, sink in water; (K.) **tōcu** to sink (*tr.*), bathe, dip in. *Go.* (Mu.) **tōnj-** to dive, submerge head under water while bathing (*Voc.* 1816). ? Cf. 3355 *Ta.* **tuvai.** / Cf. Skt. **toya-** water; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5974. DED(S) 2933.

3556 *Ta.* **tōy** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to come in contact with, reach, unite, embrace, associate with, resemble; **tōyntār** friends. *Ma.* **tōyuka** to unite. DED 2934.

3557 *Ka.* **tōra** bigness, largeness, plumpness, stoutness, greatness, dignity, a stout man, a great man; **tōritu** that which is big; **tōrida** a big man. *Tu.* **tōra** stoutness, thickness; thick, stout, large. *Te.* **tōramu** thick, stout, large. *Kui* **tōraja** (**tōrji-**) to grow in body, become mature and well-developed; *pl.* **action tōrska** (**tōrski-**). DED(N) 2935.

3558 *Ta.* **tōl** (**tōrp-**, **tōrr-**), **tōr** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be defeated, discomfited, vanquished (as in battle, game, dispute, etc.), fail in comparison, yield, flinch, give way voluntarily, lose; *n.* defeat, discomfiture, misfortune, ill-luck, loss; **tōlvi**, **tōlvu**, **tōrral**, **tōrrpu** discomfiture, loss, defeat; **tōrvai** defeat. *Ma.* **tōlka** to be defeated, lose a game, battle, or suit, be cheated in a bargain; **tōli** defeat, loss; **tōlpikka** to defeat, beat, baffle, excel. *Ko.* **co·l-** (**co·t-**) to be defeated, be inferior, fail; **co·v-** (**co·t-**) to be defeated. *To.* **twi·l-** (**twi·t-**) to be defeated, become old; **twi·lc-** (**twi·lč-**) to defeat; **swi·l-** (**swi·t-**) to be defeated (< Badaga). *Ka.* **sōl(u)** to be defeated or overcome, not to win; **sōlisu** to defeat, overcome, vanquish; **sōla**, **sōlu** defeat, loss; **sōluvike**, **sōluve**, **sōlme** id., losing. *Kođ.* **co·l-** (**co·p-**, **co·t-**) to be defeated. *Tu.* **tōlpuni**, **sōpuni**, **sōluni** to lose at a game, be defeated, overcome; **sōpāvuni**, **sōlāvuni** to make one lose at a game, defeat, overcome; **sōpu**, **sōlpu** defeat, discomfiture; defeated, overcome; **sōla** defeat, failure, disappointment. *Kor.* (T.) **sōtu**, **sōti** to be defeated. DED 2936.

3559 *Ta.* **tōl** skin, hide; **toli** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to strip off (bark), flay, husk, hull; *n.* skin, rind, husk; **tokku** skin, bark, rind. *Ma.* **tōl** skin, hide; **tolikka** to skin, peel; **toli** skin, bark, peel, rind; **tukal** skin as of fruit; **tokku** skin. *Ko.* **to·l** skin, hide; **to·krl** small peg used in pegging down hide to dry (**to·l + karl** [see 1389]). *To.* **twi·s** skin, hide. *Ka.* **tōl(u)**, **togal**, **toval** id., leather, skin of fruit. *Kođ.* **to·li** skin, hide; **toli** (**tolip-**, **tolic-**) to peel, hatch; (Shanmugam) **tolip** peeling. *Tu.* **tugaly**, **tolikè** skin, bark, rind. *Kor.* (M.) **tōru** skin. *Te.* **tokka** skin, bark, rind; **tōlu** skin, hide, leather. *Kol.* (Kin., Haig, Hislop) **tōl** skin, hide. *Nk.* **tōl** skin. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **tōl** id. *Pa.* **tōl** skin, bark. *Ga.* (Oll.) **tōl** id.; (S.) **tōl** skin; **tokkā** rind of fruit; (S.²) **tokka** bark. *Go.* (Tr. A. Y. Mu. W. Ph.) **tōl** skin, hide; (D. G. M.) **tōla** skin, bark of tree; (S.) **tōl(u)** (*pl.* **tōlku**), (Ko.) **tolka** id., skin of fruit (*Voc.* 1828); (Koya Su.) **tōlu** skin.

Konḍa (BB) **tōl**, (K.) **tōlu** skin (of animals); (K.) **toko** bark, rind. *Pe.* **tōl** skin. *Kui* **tōḍu** (pl. **tōṭka**) buffalo hide (from which bellows or shields are made). *Kuwi* (F.) **tōlu**, (S.) **tōlu**, (Su. P. Isr.) **tōlu** (pl. **tōlka**) skin, hide. Cf. 3544 *Ta.* **tōṭu**. DED(S) 2937.

3560 *Kui* **tōla** lump, excrescence, egg. *Kuwi* (P. T. D.) **tōla** egg. *Br.* -**tōl** in: **zartōl** tortoise egg (**zar-** < *Ar.* **ṣahr**). DEDS 557.

3561 *Pa.* **tōla** seed of mahua. *Pe.* **tōra** fruit of mahua. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) **ṭolamba**-mahua tree, **ḍola**- fruit of mahua tree. DEDS (N) 558.

3562 *Ka.* **tōve**, **tove**, **tove**, **toge**, **toye** a dish prepared of boiled split pulse. *Tu.* **tōve** boiled pigeon peas. DED 2938.

3563 *Ta.* **tōraṇ** friend; **tōri**, **tōricci** heroine's confidante, maidservant; **tōramai** friendship. *Ma.* **tōraṇ** companion, friend; **tōri** confidante, bridesmaid; **tōram**, **tōrama** friendship. *Te.* **tōḍa**, **tōḍi**, (inscr.) **tōra** with; **tōḍu** help, aid, assistance; companion, associate; **tōḍupaḍu** to assist; **tōḍivāḍu** companion. *Kol.* **to-ren** (pl. **to-renl**) younger brother; **to-rndal** (pl. **to-rndasil**) younger sister. *Nk.* **tōren** (pl. **tōrensīl**) brother; **tōrndal** (pl. **tōrndasīl**, **tōrndasīkul**) sister. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **tōlen** brother, mother's sister's son; **tōnd** sister, mother's sister's daughter. *Pa.* **toled** (pl. **toler**, **tolenkul**), (NE.) **toled** brother, younger brother. *Ga.* (Oll.) **toṛon** (pl. **toṛonkul**) younger brother; **tōṇḍ** kinsman; (S.) **tōṇḍōṇḍ** brother; **tōṇḍud** sister; (S.³) **tōṇek** a relative. *Go.* (M.) **toṛ**, (L.) **tor**, (ASu.) **tōṛḍ** with, (L. also) help; (L.) **toratā mānaval** partner, fellow. *Konḍa* **tōṇḍa** intimate, friend; wife's brother; friendship; **tōṛu** help, company, assistance; **toṛaṇ** (Sembay dial.) brother (younger or elder), (BB) younger brother. *Pe.* **ṭonden** brother; **toṛndel** sister. *Kui* **tōṛe** friend, friendship; **tōṛu** friendship; **tōṛenja**, **tōṛenju** male friend; *fem.* **tōṛeli**, **tōṛali**. *Kuwi* (F.) **toṇesi** friend (amongst men); (Isr.) **tōṇe**, **tōṇe'esi**, **tōṇesi** friend; **tōṛu** companion; **tōṛa ā-** to accompany. ? Cf. 3308 *Ta.* **tupai**. DED(S, N) 2939.

3564 *Ta.* **tōl** shoulder, arm. *Ma.* **tōl** shoulder. *Ko.* **to-l** upper arm, elbow to shoulder. *To.* **twi-lfody** bangle worn on upper arm by women. *Ka.* **tōl(u)** the arm. *Tu.* **tōlu** id.; **tōlaṅgu** shaking of the arm. DED 2940.

3565 *Ta.* **tōṇri**, **tōṭṭi**, **toṇṭi** Malabar glory lily, *Gloriosa superba*. *Ma.* **mēttōnni** id. *Ka.* **toṭil** id. DED 2941.

3566 *Ta.* **tōṇru** (**tōṇri-**) to be visible, come to mind, appear, seem, spring up, come into existence, be born, exist; **tōṇru** (**tōṇri-**) id.; cause to appear, show, produce, create; *n.* appearance; **tōṇral** appearance, splendour, superiority, great person, chief; **tōṇram** appearance, vision, sight, conspicuousness, prominence, splendour, brightness, origin, birth, creation, fame; **tōṇral** appearance; **tōṇraravu** appearance, coming into existence,

conspicuousness, incarnation; **tōṇrum** each, every, whenever (i.e. as much as appears). *Ma.* **tōnnuka** to spring up, occur, appear to the sight, come into the mind, please; **tōnnal** imagination, suggestion, instinct; **tōnnikka** to produce an appearance, reveal, inspire; **tōṇruka** to produce, restore to life; **tōṇram** appearance, rise (of the sun), show, spectacle, festivity; **tōṇrum** all, each. *Ko.* **to-r-** (**to-ry-**) to be visible; **to-g-** (**to-yg-**) intuition comes (to person). *To.* **twi-l-** (**twi-d-**), **twi-t-** (**twi-ty-**) to be foreseen; **twi-r-** (**twi-ry-**) id., be visible; **ne-twi-r-** (**ne-twi-ry-**) to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection; for **ne-s**, see 3679). *Ka.* **tōṛ** (**tōṛd-**), **tōṛu** (**tōṛi-**) to appear, be visible, seem, be conspicuous, come into existence, occur, show, exhibit, evince; **tōṛisu** to make appear, show, evince, cause oneself to appear, appear, occur; **tōṛike** appearance, sight, seeming, conjecture, exhibiting, exhibition; **tōṛisuvike** showing, etc.; **tōṛu** appearing, showing; **tōṛuvike**, **tōṛke**, **tōṛpu**, **tōṛpe** appearing; **tōcu** to appear, seem, occur to the mind; **dōvil**, **dōhil** making publicly known, disclosure. *Koḍ.* (Kar.) ***to-nd-** (only **to-ndici** it came in a flash, as a sudden idea). *Tu.* **tōjuni**, **sōjuni** to appear, seem, be seen, think; **tōjāvuni** to show, point out; **tōrikè**, **tōrigè**, **sōrikè** appearance, show, exhibition. *Kor.* (M.) **cō-** to appear. *Te.* **tōcu** to occur to the mind, seem, appear; **tōpika** that which strikes the mind, a thought; **tōpu** id., (K. also) manifestation, appearance. *Kol.* **to-t-** (neg. paradigm only), **tōtt-** (past tense paradigm only, with past neg. meaning) to be not, not to be in a place; **to-d**, **to-** **to-** **no!** *Nk.* **tōt-** neg. vb.; **tōdi**, **tōyi** not. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **tōted** it is not; (pl.) **tōte**. *Pa.* **tōnd-** to appear, be got; (? NE.) **tōṭip-** (**tōṭit-**) to show (cf. also 2658 *Ta.* **cuṭṭu**). *Ga.* (Oll.) **tōṇḍ-** to appear, be got; **tōṭp-** (**tōṭt-**) to show; (S.³) **tōṇ-** to appear; **tōḍp-** (**tōḍup-**) to show. *Go.* (L. SR.) **toḥānā**, (A. Y. Mu. Ko.) **tōh-**, (Ma.) **tō?** to show (*Voc.* 1831); (Koya T.) **tōp-** to appear; **tōht-** to make to appear; (Koya Su.) **tōp-** to be seen; **tawwānā** (Tr.) to be seen; to see; (W.) to comprehend; (Ph.) **tavvānā** to be visible, be understood (*Voc.* 1692). *Konḍa* **tōṛ-** (**-it-**) to appear, be seen; **tōṛis-** to show; (K.) **to?**, (BB) **to-** (only negative; negative base of 2735 **sur-** to see) not to see. *Pe.* **cōnj-** (**cōnc-**)/**tōnj-** (**tōnc-**) to appear; **cōc-** (**cōcc-**)/**tōc-** (**tōcc-**) to show. *Manḍ.* **hūnj-** to appear; **tūc-** to show. *Kui* **tōnja** (**tōnji-**), **tōmba** (**tōmbi-**) to appear, seem; *n.* appearance; **tōspa** (**tōst-**) to cause to appear, show, expose; *n.* demonstration, revelation. *Kuwi* (F.) **tonja-aiyali** to appear; **tōssali** to show; (S.) **tōnjina** to seem; **tuh'nai** to manifest; (Su.) **cōnj-** (**-it-**) to appear; **tōh-** (**tōst-**) to show; (Isr.) **tōnj-** (**-it-**) to appear; **tōh-** (**-t-**) to show. DED(S, N) 2942.

3567 *Kui* **tlōmba miḍa** a Kond boy through whom the offering is made to the earth god at the meriah sacrifice. *Kuwi* (F.) **thrōmba** priest; (S.) **trōmba**, **trombeesi** id.; *fem.* **trombēni**; (Isr.) **tromba** priest of the village. DEDS 556.

N

3568 *Ta. nakar* house, abode, mansion, temple, palace, town, city. *Ma. nakar* town, city. *Tu. nagary* id. *Te. nagaru* palace; (Inscr.) *nakaramu* temple; *nagari-adhikāri* temple manager; *navaru* temple. /Cf. Skt. *nagara*-town, city. DED 2943.

3569 *Ta. naku* (*nakuv*-, *nakk*-) to laugh, smile, rejoice, bloom as a flower, open, expand, shine, glitter; *nakkal* laughing, mockery, brightness, splendour; *nakal* smiling, laughing, rejoicing, gladness, friendship, ridicule, brilliance; *nakāar* tooth, as appearing in laughter; *nakāal* laughter; *nakai* laughter, smile, cheerfulness, delight, joy, contemptuous laughter, sneer, derision, grinning, pleasantry, friendship, pleasant word, play, sport, flower, blossoming of flowers, brightness, splendour, teeth, pearl; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to laugh, smile; *nañku* (*nañki*-) to deride, mock at; *n.* derision, mockery. *Ma. nakekka* to laugh. *Ka. nugu* (*nakk*-), *nage* to laugh, smile, laugh at, deride, open, blossom; *n.* a laugh, smile, laughter, derision, blooming, blossoming; *nagegāra* a man who causes to laugh, a ridiculer, joker. *Tu. nakali* ridicule, satire, caricature, imitation; *nakeruni* to titter, giggle. *Te. nagavu* a laugh, smile; *nagu* to laugh, smile; *n.* a laugh, smile; *nagūbāṭu* ridicule, derision, mockery; *navvu* to laugh, smile, joke, ridicule; *n.* laughter, smile, jest, joke, fun, ridicule, derision; *navvincu* to cause to laugh, excite mirth in, amuse. *Pa. nav-* to laugh; *nava jeri* joke, joking; *navip-* (*navit*-) to cause to laugh. *Ga.* (Oll.) *nag*-, (S.) *nagg*-, (S.³) *nag*- (*nak*-) to laugh. DED 2944.

3570 *Ta. nakku* (*nakki*-) to lick, lap; *n.* licking; *nakkal* food taken by licking; *nakki* a destitute person, as one who licks scrapings. *Ma. nakkuka* to lick; *nakki* a licker, a beggar. *Ko. nak-* (*naky*-) to lick. *To. nok-* (*noky*-) id. *Ka. nakku*, *nekku* id.; *nekkisu* to cause to lick. *Koḍ. nakk-* (*nakki*-) to lick; (Shanmugam) *nakk* licking. *Tu. nakkuni*, (B-K. also) *nekkuni* to lick, lap; *nakkāvuni* to cause to lick; *nakkele* a man who licks, esp. the plate in which food has been served; a greedy man; *fem. nakkeldi*. *Te. nāku* to lick. *Kol. na-k-* (*na-kt*-) id. *Nk. nāk-* id. *Pa. nēk-* id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) *nāk-* id. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *nākānā*, (W.) *nākinā*, (Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) *nāk-* id. (*Voc.* 1952). *Koṇḍa nāk-* (*nākt*-) id. *Pe. nāk-* (-*t*-), (B.) *nāḡ(g)*- (*nāḡt*-) id. *Maṇḍ. nēk-* id.; *intens. nēbga-*. *Kui nāka* (*nāki*-) to lick, lap. *Kuwi* (F.) *nākali*, (Su. Isr.) *nāk-* (-*it*-) to lick, (Isr. also) lap. DED(S) 2945.

3571 *Kur. nakhrnā* (*nakkhras*) aux. vb. with idea of reciprocity, dispersion or severance. *Malt. naqe* to act or be one to another. DED 2946.

3572 *Ma. nañku* a fish. *Tu. nañgu* a kind of fish. DED 2947.

3573 *Ta. nañkai* species of milkwort, *Polygala glabra*; large milkwort, *P. telephoides*. *Ma. nañña* a herb, *Polygala*. DED 2948.

3574 *Ta. naci* (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be crushed, bruised, mashed, crumpled; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to crush, bruise, mash, press, squeeze, demolish, destroy; *naciyal* anything crushed or mashed; *nacivu* bruise, contusion, destruction, loss, injury; *nacukku* (*nacukki*-) to press, squeeze, crush, subdue; *n.* bruise; *nacuñku* (*nacuñki*-) to be mashed, crushed; *nai* (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be crushed, destroyed, perish; (-*pp*-, -*tt*-) to crush, destroy. ? *Ko. nacak in-* (*id*-) to make noise in cutting through flesh. *Ka. najugu* to squash, crush, bruise (as dry ginger); be squashed or bruised; *najju* a squashed state. *Tu. nasiyuni* to submit, subdue; *nesipuni* to press down, make tight. *Te. najju* crushed, cut up into small bits, minced; a bit, fragment. *Kui nasa* (*nasi*-) to press, crush; *n.* act of crushing; *naihi*, *naihi*ki destroyed, ruined, demolished; (K.) *nacc-* to press. DED(S, N) 2949.

3575 *Ta. naci* (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to be worn, frayed (as cloth), be reduced in circumstances; *nai* (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to waste away, be frayed (as cloth); (Koll.) *nacey* disease. *Ma. naital* decay. *Ka. nasi*, *nasiku* to wear out, wear away, waste away, wither, wane, decay, spoil, be faint, become poor or poorly; *n.* wasting, waning, faint twilight (of the morning); *nasu* minuteness, smallness, fineness, a little, a trifle. *Tu. nasku* twilight, dawn, early morning; *neyiluni* to fade, as a bunch of coconuts. *Kur. nasnā* to cause men or cattle to sicken, languish, or die; *nasrnā* to be ill or pine away. DED(S) 2950.

3576 *Ta. naccu* (*nacci*-) to desire, long for, like, love; *n.* desire, hankering, liking; *nacai* desire, eagerness, avarice, love, affection, hope, expectation; (-*v*-, -*nt*-) to love, desire; *nattu* (*natti*-) to desire, long for, hanker after, love. *Ko. nac-* (*nac*-) to have great liking for (with *dat.*), feel desire; *nacl* desire for a person. *Ka. naccu*, *narcu*, *neccu* to confide, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, desire, love; *n.* confidence, trust, faith, belief, reliance, longing, desire, love. *Te. naccu* to trust, (K. also) be agreeable, be lovable, be trusted, like, be attached to; *naccika*, *nacciga* trust, faith, belief; *neccili* a friend. Cf. 3600 *Ta. nampu* and 3602 *Ta. naya*. DED 2951.

3577 *Ta. naccu* (*nacci*-) to tease, vex, trouble, harass; *n.* trouble, worry; *nacuvāl* one who is always teasing. *Te.* (K.) *naccu* to tease, trouble; *n.* troubling; (Šaṅk.) *naccu-peṭṭu* to annoy, tease, fret. DED 2952.

3578 *Ta. naccu* delay, procrastination. *Te. naccu* delay, slowness; wearisome, tiresome; *naccukāḍu* one who is slow or dilatory. DED 2953.

3579 *Ta.* **naccu** (**nacci-**) to babble, prate; *n.* babble. ? *Ka.* **nakta** a saying or proverb of the country. *Te.* **nasuku**, (K.) **nasugu** to murmur, utter indistinctly; *n.* murmuring. DED 2954.

3580 *Ta.* **nañcu** (*in cpds.* **naccu-**) poison, venom, that which is malignant, baneful, pernicious, fatal; afterbirth, placenta; **nañcam** poison, venom; **nañcan** venomous person. *Ma.* **nañcu** (*in cpds.* **naccu-**), **naññu** poison, esp. stupefying vegetable poison; **naññan** a malicious man. *To.* **noz** poison, afterbirth (of human beings), gall-bladder. *Ka.* **nañju** poison, impurity of the blood, blemish, sin, paralysis of the brain. *Tu.* **nañji**, **nañju** poison, puerperal convulsions, impurity in the blood, scrofulous tendency, afterbirth, envy, jealousy; poisonous, impure, unwholesome. *Pa.* **neñj** poison; **neñj beṇḍa** toad (**beṇḍa** frog). *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) **nas pannē**, (SR.) **nas panne** toad; (Tr. Ph.) **nas vēli** a creeper used to poison fish (**vēli** < **IA**) (*Voc.* 1951). ? *Kur.* **māñj** any vegetal poison used for intoxicating and catching fish. ? *Malt.* **manjraha** benumbed; **manjrare** to be benumbed, be sickly. (For *Kur.* *Malt.*, Pfeiffer, p. 114; he also compares Mundari **najom** 'prepared poison; to poison', which he takes to be a loanword from Dr.). DED (S) 2955.

3581 *Ko.* **nanjrk** a small amount of food which will blunt the pangs of hunger. *Ka.* **nañju**, **nañcu** to take a little lick, eat a little of anything like pickles and as a relish to the principal food. *Tu.* **nesary**, **nesaly** seasoning. *Te.* **nanju**, (K. also) **nancu** to eat in small bits or quantities, eat as a relish to the principal food, (K. also) take a lick; **nanjūḍu** flesh; (K.) **nanjuḍu** relish, pickle. *Kol.* **nenjen** meat, vegetable; (SR.) **nānjūḍ**, (Haig) **nāñd-
zul** flesh. *Nk.* **nenjuṣ** (**j** = **dz**) id.; **nenjen** broth. ? *Kur.* **meñjan** tidbit (meat, fish, etc.) cooked together with meal to impart relish or flavour to it. DED (S) 2956.

3582 *Ta.* **naṭa** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to walk, go, pass, proceed, happen; **naṭakkai** walking, proceeding, conduct, behaviour; **naṭattu** (**naṭatti-**) to cause to walk as a child, lead, transact, administer; **naṭattai** walking, conduct, behaviour; **naṭappu** going and coming, conduct, behaviour; **naṭamāṭu** to go, move about, circulate as report, frequent, haunt; **naṭamāṭtam** going about dancing; **naṭavu** (**naṭavi-**) to cause to go, drive; manage, administer, direct; **naṭavai** path, road, way; **naṭavaṭikkai** conduct, deed; **naṭai** walk, walking, motion, journey, way, route, conduct, behaviour. *Ma.* **naṭakka** to walk, proceed, behave, be carried out, succeed; **naṭatta** walk, custom; **naṭattuka** to drive, direct, arrange, manage; **naṭappu** walking, demeanour; **naṭa** walk, pace, procession, deportment; **naṭamāṭu** to dance, skip; **naṭuka** to walk. *Ko.* **naṭv-** (**naṭd-**) to walk, proceed, happen; **naṭt-** (**naṭty-**) to teach to walk, make to proceed, manage affair; **naṭk** gait, course of movement; **naṭty** behaviour; **naṭvaṭky** conduct, happen-

ings. *To.* **naṭ-** (**naṭθ-**) to walk, happen; **naṭt-** (**naṭty-**) to make to walk, string beads; **naṭ** step, style of walking; **winaṭ** at the same time, together (< **wiḍ naṭ** one step); **wiḍinaṭ** at once, immediately (< **wiḍi naṭ** one step only; cf. 990(d)); **naḍ-** (**naḍθ-**) to happen; **naḍt-** (**naḍty-**) to conduct, organize; **naḍe-** (**naḍē-**) to organize, conduct (feast, ceremony). *Ka.* **naḍe** (**naḍad-**) to walk, march, proceed, pass, be current; *n.* walk, course, pace, deportment; **naḍi** = **naḍe vb.**; **naḍage** walking, pace, walk; **naḍate** walk, course, conduct, deportment, behaviour; **naḍapu** to cause to walk, manage; *n.* walking; **naḍayisu**, **naḍasu** to cause to walk, manage; **naḍapaḍike** conduct, custom, proceedings; **naḍave** the floor in a house opposite the entrance-door. *Koḍ.* **naḍa-** (**naḍap-**, **naḍand-**) to walk; **naḍat-** (**naḍati-**) to make to walk, make ceremony to be performed; **naḍate** behaviour and character; (Shanmugam) **naḍap** walking, celebration; **naḍe** limb, part of body; **naḍea** passage to shrine of temple. *Tu.* **naḍapuni** to walk, proceed, behave; **naḍapāvuni** to cause to walk, direct, lead; **naḍè** walk, conduct; **naḍakè** walking, pace, gait; **naḍatè** behaviour, conduct; **naḍatoṇuni** to behave, conduct oneself; **naḍapāṭa** walking, behaviour, conduct; **naḍuvaḍi** conduct. *Te.* **naḍa**, **naḍaka** walking, stepping, movement, conduct, behaviour; **naḍacu**, **naḍucu** to walk, move, go, etc.; **naḍapu**, **naḍupu** to cause to walk, conduct; **naḍata**, **naḍavaḍi** conduct, behaviour; **naḍayaḍu** to walk or move about; **naḍava** the first passage at the entrance of a house, a way. *Kol.* **aḍg-** (**aḍakt-**) to walk. *Nk.* **aṛg-** id. *Nk. (Ch.)* **aṛg-** id. *Koṇḍa naṛi-* (**-t-**) id.; **naṛp-** to cause to walk, drive, let someone walk; **naṛpis-** to cause to run, drive a cart, etc. DED (S, N) 2957.

3583 *Ta.* **naṭu** (**naṭuv-**, **naṭṭ-**) to set up (as a pillar, pole, mast), plant, set, place, establish (as fame); **naṭal** planting; **naṭukal** memorial stone (for eminent person); **naṭavu**, **naṭavai** transplantation of seedlings; **nāṭtu** (**nāṭti-**) to set up, fix, plant, place in the ground (as a pole), erect, insert, establish (as laws, etc.), establish one in life, create, write (with style on palm leaf); *n.* position, posture; **nāṭtam** establishing. *Ma.* **naṭuka** to fix, be fixed, plant, enter, pierce; **naṭuvikka**, **naṭiyikka** to get planted or transplanted; **naṭu**, **naṭuval**, **naṭal** planting, transplanting; **naṭiccal**, **naṭil** transplanting; **naṭti** a planted bed; **nāṭṭuka** to fix in the ground, plant; **nāṭṭa**, **nāṭti** post. *Ko.* **naṭ-** (**naṭ-**) to fix upright in ground, transplant; **na-ṭy** young paddy and ragi plants ready for transplanting. *Ka.* **naḍu** (**naṭṭ-**), **neḍu** (**neṭṭ-**) to fix firmly, stick or fix in the ground, plant, enter, pierce; **naḍisu**, **neḍisu** to cause to fix in the ground, plant, etc., cause to enter, plant, implant; **naḍe** fixedly, firmly; **neḍige** a post or pillar fixed in the ground; **neḍe** to be fixed or planted; **nāṭu**, **nāṭṭu** to get within, enter, be pierced or stuck into (as a thorn), fix in the ground, plant, pierce into; **nāṭu**

planting; depth; **nāṭisu** to cause to enter, make plant; **nāṭi**, **naṭṭi** young plants fit for transplanting. *Koḍ.* **naḍi-** (**naḍip-**, **naṭṭ-**) to plant (post, seeds); **na-ṭi** act of transplanting. *Tu.* **naḍiyuni** to be planted or transplanted; **naḍpini**, **neḍpuni**, **neḍipini**, **neḍipuni** to plant; **naṭṭi**, (B-K.) **neṭṭi** planting, transplanting; **nāṭa** a pole used for a hedge, a pole used for supporting a plantain tree, etc.; ? **nāṭuni** to affect, impress, move, act upon (as medicine). *Te.* **naṭṭu-konu** to be settled; **neṭṭu-konu** to become firm; **naṭṭu** residence, a place; **nāṭu**, (K. also) **nāṭu** to enter, penetrate, pierce; plant, fix, insert, thrust; *n.* transplanting; **nāṭu-konu** to become fixed; **nāṭnamu** transplantation; **nāḍu** to enter, penetrate (as an arrow); *tr.* **nār(u)cu**; (K.) **āḍu** to pierce (as arrows), be fixed, planted. *Koṇḍa* **naṭ-** (-t) to tuck in, fix in. *Pe.* **aḍ-** (**aṭṭ-/aṭ-**) to pierce, penetrate (e.g. thorn). DED(S, N) 2958.

3584 *Ta.* **naṭu**, **naṭuvu** middle, centre, waist, equity; **naṭuvaṇ** in the centre; **naṭuvaṇ** judge, arbiter, Yama; **naṭṭa-naṭu** the very middle. *Ma.* **naṭu** middle, centre, waist, equity. *Ko.* **naṭv** middle, centre; **naṭa- naṭv** very centre; **naṭv** ke-r the centre one of the three exogamous divisions of the Kota village. *To.* **noṭ** (*obl.* **noṭ-**) middle, centre. *Ka.* **naḍu**, **naḍuvu**, **naḍa**, **naḍavu**, **naḍi** middle, centre, waist; **naṭṭa**, **naṭṭe** belonging to the middle, central; **naḍuve**, **naḍave**, **naḍive** the very middle, the middle, between, an intervening space, difference; **naṭṭa-naḍu** the very middle; **naḍḍi** back of the waist, hollow above the loins. *Koḍ.* **naḍu** middle, centre. *Tu.* **naḍu** id., waist, loins; **naḍutara** middling, moderate; **naḍupulu** waist, loins; **naṭṭa** central, middle. *Te.* **naḍu**, **naḍumu**, **naḍi**, **naḍimi** middle, waist; **naṭṭ-** middle, central; **naṭṭa-naḍumu** the very middle; **naḍḍi** small of the back, back of the waist. *Kol.* (SR.) **naḍum** middle. *Nk.* **naṭum** id.; **naṭmut** in the middle. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **aḍumta** middle (*adj.*); **aḍmun** in the middle. *Pa.* **naṭub** middle; **naṭbul** in the middle. *Ga.* (S.²) **naṭpi** middle, second (child); (S.³) **naḍum** waist (< *Te.*). *Go.* (SR.) **naḍum** middle; (*Tr.* *Ch.* *Ph.*) **naḍḍum** id., among; (W.) **naḍum** among; (Mu.) **naḍḍum** middle; **naḍum narka** midnight; (Ma. S.) **naḍum** middle; (M.) **naḍum** id., between; (Ko.) **naṭmita** internal; **naḍ narka** midnight (*Voc.* 1919); (M.) **naṭmursul** waist (cf. 4955 *Ta.* **mutuku**); **mursul-naṭi** loins; (ASu.) **naṭṭē** middle (*adj.*); **naḍḍi** waist; **naḍḍum** centre, middle. *Koṇḍa* **naṭmu** waist, middle. Cf. *Ta.* **naḷ** middle, centre. DED(S, N) 2959.

3585 *Ta.* **naṭuṇku** (**naṭuṇki-**) to shake, shiver, quiver, tremble through fear, stutter, falter, waver, lose heart, nod one's head as a sign of appreciation; **naṭuṇkal** dread, fear; **naṭuṇkalan** one suffering from shaking palsy; **naṭukku** (**naṭukki-**) to shiver, tremble; shake, cause to quiver, cause dizziness (as betel, tobacco); *n.* (also **naṭukkal**) trembling, shaking, mental agitation; **naṭukkam** =

naṭukku n., great fear, distress, dizziness; **naṭunaṭuṇku** to tremble greatly through fear, quiver (as the voice in vocal music); **naṭalai** trembling, shaking. *Ma.* **naṭuṇhuka** to tremble; *tr.* **naṭukkuka**; **naṭukkam**, **naṭuṇhal** tremor. *Ko.* **naṭg-** (**naṭgy-**) to shake (*intr.*; from old age, cold, fright); **naṭgl**, **naṭkl** act of shaking (*intr.*). *To.* **noḍx-** (**noḍxy-**) to tremble. *Ka.* **naḍugu**, **naḍagu** to tremble, shake, shiver, quake; **naḍugu**, **naḍuguvike**, **naḍaka**, **naḍuka** trembling, shivering, tremor, etc.; **naḍa** tremblingly; **naḍugisu** to cause to tremble, etc.; (Hal.) **neḍugu** to tremble. *Tu.* **naḍuguni** to tremble, shiver, shake, quake, totter. *Te.* **naḍūku** to tremble; (K.) *n.* trembling, fear. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **ḍāk-** to tremble. *Kur.* **naṭi** fever. DED(S, N) 2960.

3586 *Go.* (*Ch.*) **naṭk-** to cut (wood); **neṭk-** (A.) to cut (firewood), (Y.) to cut by splitting (*Voc.* 2025). *Pe.* **naḍ-** (**naṭṭ-**) to be torn, severed; **naṭ-** (-t) to tear, sever. *Maṇḍ.* **naḍ-** to be broken, snapped. DEDS 559.

3587 *Ka.* **naṭṭu** the wide-spreading roots of several kinds of grass, and this grass itself. *Te.* (B.) **naṭṭu** the bent grass that infests cornfields (having widely spreading perennial roots or underground stems). ? *To.* **no-ṭy** **ṭe-ḍt** the sweeping ceremony (performed with **kakarx** grass, *Eragrostis nigra* Nees.; see 1397(a), 3471, and *TGT*, text 56). DED 2961.

3588 *Ta.* **naṇṇu** (**naṇṇi-**) to draw near, approach, reach, be attached to, united with, adhere; **naṇṇunar** friends, adherents; **naṇṇu**, **naṭṭu** love, attachment, affection, amity, friendship, relationship; **naṇṇaṇ** friend, companion, associate; **naṇmai**, **naṇi** nearness, proximity; **naṇiyāṇ** one who is near; **naṇuṇku** (**naṇuṇki-**), **naṇuku** (**naṇuki-**) to approach, draw nigh, arrive at, become attached to or united with; **naḷ** (**naṭṭ-**, **naṭṭ-**), **naḷlu** (**naḷli-**) to approach, join, associate with, contract friendship, befriend, like, accept; **naḷḷunar** friends, adherents, associates; **naṭṭār**, **naṭṭōr** friends, relations. *Ma.* **naṇṇuka**, **neṇṇuka** to remember with love and gratitude. *Ko.* **naṇy** gratitude for help given by another (or perhaps 'friendly help'). *To.* **noṭ** friendship. *Ka.* **naṭṭu**, **neṇṭu** relationship, friendship; **naṇṭa**, **neṇṭa** relative, kinsman, friend; **naṇṭa-tana**, **neṇṭatana**, **naṇṭartana**, **naṇṭastike**, **naṇṭike** relationship; **naṇṇu**, **neṇṇu** friendship, affection, love, favour, confidential relationship, familiarity, intimacy, relationship, delightfulness, charm, pleasantness, agreeability. *Tu.* **naṇṭu**, **naṇṭu**, **naṇṭastigē**, **neṇṭastigē** kin, relationship; **neṇṭe** a relation. *Te.* **naṇṭu** friendship, a friend; **naṇṭukāḍu** friend, companion; *fem.* **naṇṭukatte**; **naṇ(u)-pu** amiability, agreeability; (K.) **naṇucu** to like, love, be fond of; (K.) **naṇuvu** agreeableness. *Ga.* (Oll.) **nan-**, (S.) **nann-** to enter. Cf. 120 *Ta.* **apai**. DED 2962.

3589 *Ta. naṇṇu* (naṇṇi-) to do, make. *Kur. nannā* (nañjas) to do, prepare, harm; *refl.-pass. nanārnā*, *nantārnā*; *caus. nanta'ānā*; *nal²kh* work, action, labour, carrying out, use, efficiency. *Malt. nane* (nanya) to do. DED 2963.

3590 *Ta. natu* (-pp-, -tt-) to extinguish, quench, eclipse (as rays), destroy; *nantu* (nanti-) to be extinguished, put out (as a lamp), set, disappear, perish, die, become spoiled, decay, waste; *nutu* (-pp-, -tt-) to put out, quench, extinguish, destroy, remove; *nutuppu* quenching, suppressing; *nūtal* being extinguished; *notu* (-pp-, -tt-) to put out, quench, extinguish; *nontu* (nonti-) to perish; (*inscr.*) *nuntu* (nunti-) to be extinguished. *Ka. nandu* to lose one's splendour, be extinguished, be quenched, go out, be ruined, destroyed, perish, disappear, vanish, destroy; *caus. nadipu*, *nandisu*; *nundu* to be extinguished, go out (as fire); *nundisu* to extinguish; *nondu* to be extinguished, go out, be quenched; extinguish; *nondisu* to extinguish, quench; (*Hal.*) *nendu* to go out (as light). DED (S, N) 2964.

3591 *Ta. nattam*, *nattu*, *nantu* snail, conch; *nattai*, *nantaṇam* snail; *nantam* conch. *Ma. natta* an eatable snail, a shellfish. *Tu. nartē* a bivalved shellfish, mollusc. *Te. natta* snail. *Go. (Ko.) netka* id. (*Voc.* 2026). DED (S) 2965.

3592 *Ta. nattu* a kind of owl. *Ma. nattu* Malabar owlet. *Tu. nattiṅge* an owlet. / *Cf. Skt. (Vaijayanṭi) naktaka*- owl. DED 2966.

3593 *Ma. nattuka* to stammer. *Ka. nattu*, *nettu* to stutter, stammer. *Tu. nattiṅge* a man partially dumb. *Te. nattu* to stammer, stutter; *natti* stammering or stammer, stuttering, stutter. DED 2967.

3594 *Ta. nama* (-pp-, -tt-), *namar* (-pp-, -tt-), *namu* (-pp-, -tt-) to become damp, moist. *Te. nemmu* moisture, damp; *nemmu-konu* to become damp. *Cf.* 3617 *Ta. navu*. DED (S) 2969.

3595 *Ka. namalu*, *nevaru* to chew, masticate, munch, chew the cud, ruminate; *namalu*, *nemaru* chewing the cud. *Tu. nauntuni*, *naumpuni* to chew; *nauntu* chewing; *mauruni* to masticate, chew; *maurāvuni* to mumble, chew softly. *Te. namalu* to chew, masticate; (*B.*) *navulu*, *naulu* to chew; *nemaru*, (*B.*) *nevuru* rumination, chewing the cud, cud; *nemarucu* to chew the cud. *Go. (Koya Su.) nalm-* to chew (< *Te. namalu*). *Konḍa namli* (-t-) to munch with noise, ruminate. DED (S, N) 2970.

3596 *Ta. namuṭu*, *namiṭu* lower lip. *Ma. ammiṭṭam* id. *Ka. avuḍu*, *avuṇḍu* id., jaw. *Te. avuḍu*, *aḍu* under lip. *Pa. navṭoṇ* chin; (*S.*) *navurka* lip. *Go. (Ma.) laonḍa* chin (*Voc.* 3081). *Kur. lauṭō* lips, chin. / *Cf. Skt. (lex.) narmatha*- chin. DED (S) 2971.

3597 *Ta. namai* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-), *namuṭṭu* (namuṭṭi-) to itch; *namai*, *namaippu*, *namaiccal* itching, itch, irritation; *namaṭṭu* *coṛi* itch, scabies. *Ka. naye* itching, the itch; *nase* itching. *Tu. navuṇṭa* itching, irritation in the throat; *nauluni* to itch, be irritated. *Te. nava*, *nasa*, *nasimiri* itching. *Kol. (Kin.) nasam-*, (*Pat.*, p. 135) *nesam tineng* to itch. DED 2972.

3598 *Ta. namai* (-pp-, -tt-) to vex, trouble; *navai* (-pp-, -tt-) to kill; *n.* blemish, defect, fault, evil, disgrace, meanness, punishment. *Ka. name*, *nave* to become insignificant in bulk or importance, fall away in flesh, become lean or thin, wear away, become less, become poor; *navasiga* man who harasses, troubles, or torments. *Tu. nameyuni* to wear away, become poor; *nappu* injury, degradation. *Te. navayu*, (*B.*) *naviyu* to languish, sink, perish, fall away in flesh; *navāta* languishing, grief, (*B.*) illness, decline. ? *Malt. name* to reproach. *Cf.* 3648 *Ta. nāmpu*. DED (S) 2973.

3599 *Ta. namai*, *vellai-namai* (also *Lush.*), *vellai-nākai* button-tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*; *ñemai* a kind of tree (= *namai* *A. l.*, acc. to *P. L. Samy, Proc. Second International Conference Seminar of Tamil Studies*, 2.46). *Ma. (Lush.) vellai-nāva* *A. latifolia*. *Pa. nammi* (stem *nam(m)-*) id. *Kur. (Mirdha dial., BB 1958) nauka* dhaura tree, *A. l.* *Cf.* 5510 *Ta. vellai-namai*. DED (S) 2974.

3600 *Ta. nampu* (*nampi-*) to long for, desire intensely, trust, confide in, rely on, believe, have faith in, hope, expect, accept; *n.* desire, hope; *nampikkai* hope, trust, faith, vow; *nampal* desire, trusting, believing; *nampakam* confidence, trust; *navvu* (*navvi-*) to trust unreservedly, expect eagerly. *Ma. nampuka* to confide, desire; *verbal n. nampikka*. *Ko. namb-* (*namby-*) to believe, trust; *nambyk* belief, trust. *To. nob-* (*noby-*) to believe, trust; *nobky* belief, promise; *noby* promise (in songs). *Ka. nambu*, (*K.*²) *nemmu* to confide, trust, believe; *nambike*, *nambige*, *nembuge* confidence. *Koḍ. namb-* (*nambi-*) to trust; (*Shanmugam*) *nambike* belief. *Tu. nambuni*, *nammuni* to believe, trust, rely on; *nambigē* fidelity. *Te. nammu* to believe, trust; *nammakamu*, *nammika*, *nammiga* trust, faith, belief, confidence, reliance. *Konḍa* (*BB*) *nami-* (-t-) to believe. *Kui* (*K.*) *nam-* id. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *nāmali* id.; (*S.*) *nāmminal*, (*Su.*) *nam-* (-it-) id., trust. *Cf.* 3576 *Ta. naccu* and 3602 *Ta. naya*. DED (S) 2975.

3601 *Ta. nampūtiri*, *nampūri* a class of brahmins in Malabar. *Ma. nampūtiri*, *nampūri* a high class of brahmins. *Ka. nambūri* a class of *Smārta Brāhmaṇas* in the Malayāla country. *Tu. nambūri* a brahman of Malabar. DED 2976.

3602 *Ta. naya* (-pp-, -nt-) to desire greatly, long for, appreciate, respect, esteem, please, beseech, implore, love, woo, show affection for, be glad, rejoice, be sweet, pleasing,

agreeable, be cheap; **nayappi** (-pp-, -tt-) to induce to love or desire, persuade, win one's compliance; **nayappu** affection, love, desire, delight, pleasure, cheapness; **nayam**, **nayan** grace, favour, desire, happiness, joy, gladness, goodness, civility, courtesy, love, affection, tenderness, piety, devotion, cheapness, fineness; **nayavar** lovers, friends; **nē** love, compassion, mercy, grace; **nēcam** love, affection, piety, desire as for learning, suitability; **nēcaṇ** friend, ally, votary, devotee; **fem. nēci**; **nēci** (-pp-, -tt-) to love; **nēyam** love, affection, piety, devotion, good, benefit; **nimmati** tranquility (< Te.). **Ma. naya** gentleness; cheapness; **nēsan** friend. **Ka. naya** softness, smoothness, fineness, mildness, gentleness, pleasantness, cheapness. **Koḍ.** (Shanmugam) **nayaⁿ** gentle, smooth. **Tu. naya** gentleness, meekness, kindness, fineness, polish, softness, delicacy, cheapness; fine, soft, smooth, glossy, gentle, meek, kind, cheap; **naiya** soft; **nasē** soft, gentle; softness; **neyimē** fine; **neyi-muli** soft grass; **neyi-panti** a smooth kind of grass, soft straw; **neyyoli** a tender palm-leaf. **Te. naya** beauty; **nayamu** softness, smoothness, cheapness, (K.) liking, excellence; **necceli** friend; **nemmadi** tranquility; tranquil; **nemmi** love, affection, attachment, happiness, delight, peace of mind; **nemmika** love, affection; **neyyami**, **neyyamu** friendship, love, affection, tenderness; **neyyamāḍu** to be kind or loving; **neyyapu-rēḍu** epithet of Cupid; **neyyari**, **neyyūḍu** friend; **fem. neyyurālu**; **nēyamu** friendship, justice; **nēstamu** friendship, love. **Go. (Ma.) neyp-** to make smooth (*Voc.* 2032); (M.) **nēm** smooth (*Voc.* 2052). ? *Kur. nē'enā* (**nēcas**) to ask for, beg, pray (Pfeiffer). Cf. 3576 *Ta. naccu* and 3600 *Ta. nampu*. DED (S, N) 2977.

3603 *Ma. naya* a bait for alligators. *Tu. naya* id. DED 2978.

3604 *Ta. narantai*, *nattai*, *nantai* parasitic leafless plant, *Cassytha filiformis*. *Ma. naranta* a creeper used medicinally against asthma and obstruction. DED(S) 2979.

3605 *Ta. aral* (**aralv-**, **araṇṭ-**), **aruḷ** (**aruḷv-**, **aruṇṭ-**) to be terrified; **araṭṭu** (**araṭṭi-**), **aruṭṭu** (**aruṭṭi-**) to terrify, frighten; *n.* fear; **araṭṭi** fear; **aruṭṭi** quaking, trembling, agitation; **araṭci**, **aruṭci** confusion of mind, bewilderment; **aruku** (**aruki-**), **arukku** (**arukki-**) to be afraid. *Ma. araluka* to shrink; **araṭṭuka** to frighten, alarm. *Ko. arkl* fear because discovery of one's misdeeds is expected, feeling of anxiety about getting a living, sorrow because of bereavement. *Ka. aral*, **arala**, **arulu**, **arulu**, **arlu**, **aralu** bewilderment, terror, fear; **are**, **aremare**, **aremarike** hesitation, doubt. *Tu. naraṅguni* to waver, hesitate, be reluctant; **naraguri** a sheepish man, coward; **nareṅguni** to hesitate; **nareṅgele** a dull, tardy, slow, hesitating man. *Te. aragali* hesitation, doubt; **aramara**, **aramarika** id., consciousness of being a stranger; **aravāyi** diffidence, hesitation. *Kol. ari* fear; **ars-** (**arast-**) to fear; **arp-** (**arapt-**),

arsip- (**arsipt-**), (Kin.) **arlip-** to terrify. *Nk. ari* fear; **ars-** to fear; **artip-** to terrify. *Nk. (Ch.) ari* fear; **arus-/ars-** to fear; **arup-/arp-** to frighten. *Pa. nar* fear; **narc-** to fear; **narpip-** (**narpit-**) to frighten. *Ga. (Oll.) nar* fear; **nars-** to fear; **narupp-** (**narupt-**) to terrify; (S.) **nar** fear; **narc-** to fear. *Malt. arkare* to be terrified; **arkatre** to terrify. *Br. narring* to flee, run away. DED(S) 2980.

3606 *Ta. nari* jackal; tiger (cant); (-pp-, -tt-) to be foxy; **narippu** fox-like nature; **nariyaṇ** crafty person; **nakkaṇ** fox (< Te.). *Ma. nari* jackal, *Canis aureus* (generally **kuṇu-nari**); tiger, esp. female tiger. *Ko. nary* jackal. *To. nary* id. *Ka. nari* jackal, fox; **nakke** jackal; wild (when prefixed to names of plants). *Koḍ. nari* tiger. *Tu. nari* jackal, fox. *Te. nakka, **nariyāḍu** jackal. *Kol. (Br.) nakka* fox. *Go. (Ma.) narkal* (*pl. narkasku*), (Ko.) **nakka** jackal (*Voc.* 1930); (L.) **darkā** fox (*Voc.* 1842). *Konḍa naka* jackal, fox. *Kuwi* (Su. P. F. S.) **nakka**, (Isr.) **naka** jackal. DED(S) 2981.*

3607 *Ta. nariccal* a kind of bat. *Ma. nariccil*, **nariccīr** a bat. DED 2982.

3608 *Ta. naruṅku* (**naruṅki-**) to be deficient in growth, decay, grow lean as a child, fail as a business or harvest; **naruṅkal** stunted growth; **naraṅku** (**naraṅki-**) to be stunted in growth. *Ka. naraṭu* to become deficient or stunted in growth; *n.* state of being stunted in growth. *Tu. naggu* stunted, not fully developed; **naraḍu** stuntedness; stunted; **ṇakkaṭṭu**, **ṇagapaṭṭu** lean, thin, stunted, faded; **naṇḍu** shrunken, shrivelled. *Kur. narma'anā* to soften down, render less acute or vehement, render thinner, reduce in point of stoutness; **narmārnā** to decrease, diminish; abate; (Hahn) **narma'anā** to become less, give way, waste. DED(S) 2983.

3609 *Ta. narai* grey hairs, whiteness, a white bull, etc.; (-pp-, -tt-) to become grey-haired, grow grey, fade as crops. *Ma. nara* greyness, hoary age; **narekka** to grow grey, be whitish; **narappikka** to bring on old age; (Tiyya) **nera** greyness; **nerakkuva** to become grey. *Ko. nar* grey hairs. *To. nar* grey. *Ka. nare* greyness of the hair, grey hair, hoary age; *vb.* (**naret-**, **narat-**) to become grey (hair); **narati** woman whose hair has become grey; **nere** greyness of the hair; *vb.* to become grey. *Koḍ. nere* grey. *Tu. narē* greyness, hoariness; grey, hoary; **naraye** grey-haired man, white-spotted ox; grey, white-spotted; **nareti** white-spotted cow; **narevuni** (hair) becomes grey. *Te. nara* greyness of the hair, grey hair; **narayu**, **nariyu** to grow grey (of the hair); **narapu** greyness of the hair; (*VPK*) **neriyu** to become grey. DED(S, N) 2984.

3610 *Ta. nal* (**nar-**) good; **nalla** good, fine, excellent, abundant, copious, intense, severe; **nallatu** that which is good; **nallavar** the good, the holy, friends, the learned, women; **nallavai** good things or deeds; **nallār** the good, the great, the learned, women; **nallāḷ** woman of

noble character; **nallōr** the good, women; **nala** (-pp-, -nt-) to result in good, take a favourable turn; **nalappu** goodness, benefit, success, efficacy; **nalām** goodness, virtue, beauty, fairness, profit, advantage, reputation, fame, prosperity, welfare, delight, pleasure; **nalavar** good, virtuous persons; **nalavu** goodness; **nalku** (nalki-) to rejoice; show favour, bestow, grant, give; **narku** good; *adv.* well; **narpu**, **narraṁ** goodness; **narṟu** that which is good; **nañku** that which is good, abundance, beauty, health, stability, happiness; *adv.* well; **nanpu** goodness, excellence; *adv.* well; **nanmai** goodness, excellence, benefit, help, utility, virtue, abundance, superiority, beauty; **nañri** goodness, help, benefit, virtue; **nañṟu** that which is good, goodness, excellence, greatness, virtue, benefit, prosperity; **nañnar** goodness, that which is good. *Ma.* **nal** good, fine; **nalām**, **nallām** goodness, beauty; **nalkuka** to bestow, grant; **nalpu**, **nalma** goodness; **nalla** good, right, fine, handsome, real, true; **nallatu** that which is good; **nallan**, **nallavan** a good, happy man; **nallār** fine ladies; **nanni** goodness; **nannu** good, advisable; **nanma** goodness, prosperity. *Ko.* **nalva-yn** one whose mouth (va-y) smells good, who enjoys food and prosperity; **na pal** teeth that grow straight and regular. *To.* **naṣ**, **naṣṭu** beauty; **naṣo-n** *n.pr.* man. *Ka.* **nal** goodness, fairness, fineness; **nalme** goodness, welfare, prosperity; **nalla** a good, etc., man; goodness, excellence, beauty; **nala**, **nalavu**, **nalivu**, **naluvu**, **nalvu** pleasure, delight; **nali** to be delighted, rejoice, be pleased with, be fond of; *n.* pleasure; **nanni** truth, love, affection (= *Ta.* **nañri**, Kitt.). *Koḍ.* **nallē** good. *Tu.* **nalṟ**, **nala** good, cheap; **nalme** goodness, friendship. *Te.* **naluvu** beauty, ability; beautiful. *Go.* (M) **nelā** good (*Voc.* 2035). / Cf. *Skt.* **Nala-** *n.pr.* of a man. DED 2986, 2989, and from DED(S) 2988.

3611 *Ta.* **nalañku** (nalañki-) to grow faint, wilt, suffer, pine, lose stiffness, become crumpled, bend as a bow; **nalakku** (nalakki-) to crumple as cloth or paper, soil slightly, sully, tarnish; **nali** (-v-, -nt-) to waste, pine away, suffer, be in distress, yield before a foe, fail, slide, fall down; afflict, distress; (-pp-, -tt-) to afflict, cause distress; *n.* suffering, pain, thinness, leanness; **nalivu** trouble, distress, affliction, ruin, destruction; **naluhku** (naluhki-) to become lean, be distressed; **nalkūr** (-v-, -nt-) to suffer, be wearied. *Ka.* **nalagu**, **nalugu** to become rumpled or ruffled (as cloth or paper), become rumpled or flabby by the heat of the sun, etc., droop as vegetables, etc., grow weakened, faint or feeble from sickness, trouble, grief; **nalagisu**, **nalugisu** to rumple, etc.; **nalavu**, **naluvu** weakness. *Tu.* **nalaguni** to fade, wither, be reduced by sickness. *Te.* **nalāgu**, **nalūgu**, **naliyu** to be crushed, bruised, broken or reduced to powder, be crumpled or rumpled, (K. also) fade, wither, diminish (as brightness); **nalāguḍu**, **nalūguḍu** state of being crushed, bruised or troubled; **nalācu** to crush, bruise, rub; **nalākuva**, **nalukuva** illness, indisposition; **nalata** disease; **nali** illness,

indisposition; dust, powder; **nalikamu** smallness, littleness, thinness; **naliguli** greatly crushed or broken; **nal(u)cu**, **nal(u)pu** to crush, rub; (K.) **nalapu** to crumple (flowers, etc.), harass. *Ga.* (S.³) **nalpap-** to squeeze. *Koṇḍa* **nalṟi-** (-t-) to be squeezed in handling; **nalp-** to squeeze, crush; **nalṟis-** to cause to squeeze. *Kuwi* (Su.) **nalṟu** rubbing, massage. *Kur.* **nal^abnā** to clean by rubbing a little water or a moist cloth on; **nalbrnā** to rub oneself with oil; ? **niḷ^abnā** to crease, crumple, crush by rubbing between both hands, rub roughly. DED(S, N) 2987.

3612 *Ko.* **nayl-** (naḷc-) to play; **naylk** play. *To.* **na-ṣ-** (na-ṣy-) to play (a game); **ne-ṣk** play. *Ka.* (Nanj. Hav.) **nali** to dance; (PBh.) **naliyutt(e)** dancing with delight. *Koḍ.* **nali-** (naliv-, naliñj-) to play (in songs). *Tu.* **nalipuni** to dance, leap; **nalikē** dancing, jumping. *Kur.* **nalnā** to dance, skip or jump about, bound up (as running water amidst boulders); *caus.* **nalta'ānā**, **nalda'ānā**, **nal^adnā**. *Malt.* **lale** (laḍa) to dance; **lalde** to make to dance, lead about. DED(S, N) 2988.

3613 *Ta.* **nallam** charcoal; blackness, darkness. *Te.* **nalupu** black, blackness; **nalla** id., charcoal; **nallana** blackness; **nallani** black. *Ga.* (S.³) **nalām** black, dirty (< *Te.*); (Oll. S.³) **narkam**, (S.) **narkā**, **narkām** night; (S.²) **nisa** **narkam** midnight. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. M.) **narkā**, (A. Y. Ch. D. G. Ko.) **narka**, (Ma.) **nahka** night (*Voc.* 1932). (An old Dr. internal sandhi in *Ga. Go.*: ***nalk-** > ***nark-**.) Cf. 235 *Ta. al.* DED(S) 2985, 2990.

3614 *Ta.* **navarai** a kind of paddy; **nakarai** a kind of rice. *Ma.* **navira**, **naviri**, **nakara** a rice that ripens within two or three months; **navara** id.; *Paspalum frumentaceum* (?). *Tu.* **navara** a kind of grain; **navare** a kind of rice. *Te.* **nivari**, **nivvari** *Oryza*. / ? Cf. *Skt.* **nivāra**-wild rice; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7571. DED(S) 2991.

3615 *Ta.* **navir** man's hair; **naviram** man's tuft of hair, crown of head, head. *Ka.* **navir(u)** hair. DED 2992.

3616 *Ta.* **navil** (navilv-, navirṟ-) to say, tell, learn, utter, sound loudly, sing, perform (as a dance); **navirṟu** (navirṟi-) to say, utter, declare with authority; **nuval** (nuvalv-, nuvaṟ-) to say, declare, utter; *n.* word, saying; **nuvaṟci** saying, utterance. ? *To.* **nōw** voice; song. DED 2993.

3617 *Ta.* **navu** (-v-, -nt-) to become soft, be saddened by boiling, rot, decay (as clothes, books, wood), be weary (as the limbs by labour). *Ko.* **nav-** (navd-) (cloth) becomes damp and chilly; (navt-) to make (cloth) to become damp and chilly. Cf. 3594 *Ta. nama*. DED(S) 2994.

3618 *Ka.* **navuru**, **navaru**, **naviru** that is tender, soft, fine, thin, as grass, hair, cloth, paper and other articles. *Te.* **navuru**, **navuru** soft, delicate. DED(S) 2995.

3619 *Ta.* navvi female deer, young of a deer, youth, beauty; nauvi deer; (*PPTI*) nāvi a kind of deer. *Te.* navalā woman. ? Cf. 3634 *Ta.* nāku. DEDS 560.

3620 *Ta.* narukku (narukki-) to evade, slip away; narunarū (-pp-, -tt-) to speak evasively, shuffle; naruppu (naruppi-) to shrink from, shirk; naruvu (naruvi-) to steal or skulk away, evade, shift, shuffle; narūval evading, skulking; naruvi one who gives indirect answers, slippery person. *Te.* nakku to hide or conceal oneself, crouch, lie in wait. ? *Kol.* naḍi- (naḍit-) to hide (*intr.*), (tiger) crouches; (SR.) naḍas-, nars- (= nars-) to hide. *Go.* (Ko.) ark- to lurk, crouch, bend down (*Voc.* 86). *Kuwi* (Isr.) nand- (-it-) to go underneath, hide. DED(S) 2996.

3621 *Ta.* nal night. *Kol.* a-le id.; a-lini in the morning; a-lintanaṭ from morning. *Nk.* āle night; āreni early in the morning. *Nk.* (Ch.) ālen night; arda ālen midnight (arda < IA). *Pa.* nendu nal midnight; ? āṇḍ- evening to come on; āṇdek evening; in the evening; āṇḍpip- (āṇḍpit-) to make to become evening (i.e. stay until evening). *Konda* (BB and K. Sova dial.) nāra night; (K. Sova dial.) sir narge just early in the morning (for sir, see 2553 and 2779; communicated by K.). *Pe.* nāna night; nānange, nārihiṅ early in the morning. *Maṇḍ.* nālaṅ darkness, night; nālihiṅ early in the morning. *Kui* nādangi night; nādisi morning; dāangi, (K.) dā'āṅa night; dāisi early morning. *Kuwi* (Su.) la'āṅa, (P.) la'a, (F.) la'āṅa, (S.) lāāṅa, (D.) lāl'āṅa, (Isr.) lā'a night; (Su.) lā'isi'e, (P.) la'asi early morning; (F.) lā'i, (S.) lai, (Isr.) lā'i morning. *Br.* nan night. DED(S, N) 2997, and from DED(S) 199.

3621A *Tu.* nallu, nallu a kind of flea which infests poultry, cats, etc. *Te.* nalli bedbug. *Ga.* (P.) nandke, (S. S.³) nanke bug. *Go.* (Tr. D. Mu.) nar, (Ma.) nar(i), (W. Ph.) nar id. (*Voc.* 1941); (LuS.) narē id. *Konda* (K.) nalu (pl. nalku), (N. and W. dial.) narū (pl. narūku), (BB) nar id. *Pe.* naṅka, narṅa id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) nakṭa, (F.) nukta (i.e. nakṭa), (S.) naṭka, (D.) naṭ'a id. (nakṭa metathesized from naṭka, originally a plural form). *Kur.* nargā id. *Malt.* narge id. DED(S) 2998.

3622 *Ta.* nal dense; naḷam width, breadth, extent; naḷi (-v-, -nt-) to be close together, crowded, be vast in extent; n. closeness, density, vastness, width, multitude; nalippu overcrowdedness. *Ka.* (K.²) nālī thickening of the skin, callosity. *Konda* naṇḍo fat, stout, bulky; many; a flock. DEN 48.

3623 *Ta.* nara-nar-eṇal, naru-nar-eṇal onom. expr. of grinding the teeth; neruneru (-pp-, -tt-) to gnash one's teeth, snap (as a stick in breaking), sound (as the biting of a hard, brittle, or crispy substance); neru-ner-eṇal onom. expr. signifying (a) crashing sound, (b) snapping or breaking sound; nerukk-eṇal onom. expr. signifying snapping sound; nefa-ner-eṇal onom. expr. of grinding or gnashing

the teeth; nerumu (nerumi-) to gnash. *Ko.* narkn with noise of crunching up bones; nark nark in- (id-) (gristle) makes noise when chewed. *Ka.* nara, naranarane, narak imit. sound of the noise of the cracking of the fingers and other joints or of the breaking of wood. *Tu.* naruguru, narunuru a crack, crash; sound produced while eating anything crisp. DED 2999.

3624 *Ka.* naravalu, narūval, narval the tree *Premna spinosa* or *longifolia*. *Tu.* naruvolu a kind of aromatic tree, the leaves of which are used for curry or medicine, *Saccharum munja* [sic]. DED 3000.

3625 *Ta.* narukku (narukki-) to cut off, mince, chop, smash; n. a piece cut off. *Ma.* narukkuka to cut off, clip, cut in pieces as paper; narukku a bit of palm-leaf. *Te.* naraku, naruku, (K. also) narku to cut, hew, fell, sever, chop; n. a cut, wound; narakuḍu, narukuḍu cutting, a cut. *Go.* (Tr.) narkānā to cut (but not of meat nor of crops, but generally of wood); (L.) narkanā, (M.) narkānā to cut; (Ch.) nark- to cut (wood); (W. Ph.) narkānā to chop; (Ch. Mu.) narṅ- to cut with axe; (Ma.) narṅ- to cut (firewood); (S.) nark- to cut (fuel) (*Voc.* 1931). *Konda* naRk- to chop, cut. *Kuwi* (Isr.) naḅḅ- (-it-) to lop off branches. *Malt.* narke to claw, scratch. Cf. 315 *Ta.* aru. DED(S) 3001.

3626 *Ta.* narumu (narumi-) to crush between the teeth. *Ka.* naruju, noṛaju, nuṛuju gravel, grit. *Te.* naruju a small quantity; narumādu to powder; narumu id.; n. powder. DED(S) 3002.

3627 *Ta.* naruvili, narulī sebesten plum, *Cordia myxa*. *Ma.* naruvāri id. *Te.* nakkera id. Cf. 5408 *Ta.* viracu. DED(S) 3003.

3628 *Tu.* nana, nanalā yet, still, once more, farther on; (B-K.) nāna, nāna next, further on; nanala, nānalā yet, still. *Kur.* nannā other; nantarā elsewhere, in another direction. *Malt.* nan other; nane another; nandu again. DED 3004.

3629 *Ta.* naṇavu, naṇā wakefulness (opposite to kaṇavu), certainty, truth, reality, daylight. *Ka.* nanasu, nanesu, nenasu truth; truly, certainly. DED 3005.

3630 *Ta.* nanai (-v-, -nt-) to become wet, be moistened, soaked; (-pp-, -tt-) to wet, moisten, soak; nānaivu wet, moisture, humidity; nāncey wet lands, wet cultivation (for -cey, cf. 1958 *Ta.* cey); nāntu (nānti-) to become wet; nāntal cloudiness, cloudy weather, dampness; ? nacai dampness, moisture; nacaivu moisture of the earth; nacunacu (-pp-, -tt-) to be damp as a floor, be continually drizzling; nacu-nac-eṇal expr. signifying dampness, drizzling; naya (-pp-, -tt-) to become damp. *Ma.* nana moisture, irrigation; nanayuka to become wet, be moist, be soaked; nanaccal, nanappu, nanavu wetness; nanekka to wet, soak, irrigate; nāntuka to become wet. *Ko.* nanv- (nand-) to become wet so as to be softened:

nant- (nanty-) to wet thoroughly so as to soften; **na·n-** (na·nd-) to become wet in rain; **na·nc-** (na·nc-) to make to be wetted; **na·t-** (na·ty-) to make to become wet in rain. **To. no·l-** (no·d-) to get wet in rain, (roof) leaks; **no·t-** (no·ty-) to make to get wet in rain. **Ka. nane, nene** to become wet, moist or soaked; **nanasu, nenasu** to make wet, moisten; **naneha** becoming wet, wetness, dampness; **nān** (nānd-) to get wet, moist, damp, soaked; **nādu** to moisten, wet, soak, steep, cool; **nāndu** to make damp, cool, etc., liquefy, dissolve, melt; **nāru** to moisten, wet; (Hav.) **nānu** to lose crispness; **nāṇaṇe** a cake that has lost its crispness. **Koḍ. nele-** (nelev-, neland-) (person) gets wet; **nelat-** (nelati-) to wet (thing or person); **nela-** (nelap-, nelat-) to wash (clothes); (Shanmugam) **nelap** washing (clothes); **nenā** to wet; **nenap** wetting. **Tu. naṇē** wet, moist; **nanepini, nanepuni, nane-yuni, nanevuni** to be moist, wet, damp; **naneri** wet rice; ? **nasē** moist, damp, humid; moistness. **Te. nānu** to soak, be steeped; **nān(u)cu** to soak, steep; **nānuḍu** moist, wet, soaked, steeped; **nān(u)pu** soaking; **vb.** to bleach; **nanja** wet land, land cultivated by artificial irrigation (cf. **Ta. naṇ-ney**). **Ga. (S.³) nān-ēr-** to be soaked. **Go. (Tr. W. Ph. M.) nāndānā**, (S. Ko.) **nānd-**, (Y.) **nān-** to be or get wet; **caus. (Tr. W. Ph.) nāhtānā**, (Tr.) **nāndstānā**, (SR.) **nāhānā** to wet, soak; (Y. G. Mu. MaS. S.) **nāh-**, (Ma.) **nāʔ-**, (Ko.) **nā(h)-** to make wet (*Voc.* 1960). **Kui nenja** (nenji-) to water plants, etc.; **n. watering**. ? **Malt. nānye** cold season. DED(S, N) 3006.

3631 Ta. naṇai (-v-, -nt-) to bud, to appear; **n. flower-bud. Ko. nan** a bud, a wick. **To. nan** leaf-shoot. **Ka. nane** flower-bud, unblown flower, opening bud; **vb.** flower-buds to come forth, to bud. **Te. nana** flower, bud, sprout; **nanayu** to blossom; **nanucu** id., sprout; (K.) **nan(u)pu** to cause to blossom. DED 3007.

3632 Ta. naṇṇi that which is small, short. **Te. nanna** short. DED 3008.

3633 Ta. nā, nākkū, nāvu tongue; **nāvu** (nāvi-) to thrust out the tongue and move it sideways, mock by thrusting out the tongue. **Ma. nā, nākkū, nāvu** tongue. **Ko. na·lg** id.; **na·v** tongue, esp. of a slaughtered cow or buffalo. **To. no·f** tongue, eddy; **no· taṭ** roof of mouth (taṭ pot). **Ka. nālage, nālige** tongue; (Hal.; Kumt., U.P.U.) **nālige** id. **Koḍ. na·vu** id. **Tu. nālāyi** id. **Te. nālīka, nāluka, nālka** id.; (Merolu) **nēlka** id. **Kol. na·lka** id. **Nk. nālka** id. **Pa. nevaḍ** id. **Ga. (Oll.) nāṇ**, (S.) **nāngu** id. **Konḍa nālīka** id. DED(S, N) 3009.

3634 Ta. nāku youthfulness, tenderness, juvenility, femininity, female of erumai, marai, and peṇṇam, female snail, sea-snail, conch, sapling, female calf, heifer, female fish. **Ma. nāku n.pr.** of women; **ā-nāku** heifer. **Ko. na·g** female buffalo calf between two and three years old. **To. no·x** id. **Tu. nāku** female calf. **Te. ela-nāga** damsel (cf. 513 **Ta. ila**); ? **nāti**,

nātuka woman. **Pa. nēva** female pig. ? Cf. 3619 **Ta. navvi**. DED(S, N) 3010.

3635 Ga. (S.²) nāgu earring. **Konḍa nāgu** id. (of women). **Kuwi (F.) nāgu** earring, brass wire (worn by females only). DEDS 561.

3636 Pe. nāguṇi river. **Maṇḍ. nāguṇ** id. **Kuwi (P.) nāguṇ** id. DEDS 562.

3637 Ta. nāṭu (nāṭi-) to seek, inquire after, pursue, examine, investigate, desire earnestly, know, understand, resemble, measure, reach, approach, think, consider, scent as dogs, be measured; **nāṭṭam** eye, sight, examination, investigation, astrology, beauty, desire, intention, pursuit, aim, quest, suspicion, movement. **Ma. nāṭuka** to follow with the eyes, covet, seek; **nāṭṭam** investigation, desire. **Tu. nāḍuni** to search, seek; **nāḍāvuni** to cause to search. **Go. (Ph. W.) nār-** to see, look at; (W.) **nād-** to gaze (*Voc.* 1971). Cf. 3766 **Ta. nēṭu**, 3794 **Ta. nōṭṭam**, and 3642 **Pa. nāḍ-**. DED(S) 3011.

3638 Ta. nāṭu (obl. and adj. **nāṭṭu-**) country, district, province, locality, situation, earth, land, world, kingdom, state, rural tracts (opposite to **nakaram**), open place, side, agricultural tract; **nāṭaṇ** inhabitant, countryman, ruler, lord of a country; **nāṭi** woman of a country, queen of a country; **nāṭavar** countrymen, people of the country; **nāṭṭam** chiefship of a district; **nāṭṭār** people of a country; **nāṭṭān** inhabitant of a country. **Ma. nāṭu** cultivated land (opposite to **kāṭu**), the country (opposite to town), kingdom, province, smaller district; **nāṭṭār** the people. **Ko. na·ṛ** (obl. **na·ṭ-**) country, settled area (opposite to jungle), place where dead go. **To. no·ṛ** (obl. **no·ṭ-**) sacred place, dairy complex which is a god. **Ka. nāḍu** (cultivated, planted) country (in opposition to **kāḍu**), province, district, country (in opposition to the town); **nāḍāḍi** countryman, rustic, an ordinary common person; **nāḍiga** village superintendent in the service of a smārta guru. **Koḍ. na·ḍi** district. **Tu. nāḍu, nāḍy** district, village; **nāḍige** one of the cultivating classes in northern part of Canara. **Te. nāḍu, nāḍika**, (inscr.) **nāḍu** a country. **Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu. A. etc.) nār** (obl. **nāṭ-**, pl. **nāḥk**), (Ma.) **nāṭ** (obl. **nāṭ-**, pl. **nāḥku**) village (*Voc.* 1964); (LuS.) **nagoo** id. **Konḍa nāru** (obl. **nāṭ-**, pl. **nāRku**) id.; **nāṭan** villager. **Pe. nāz/nās** (obl. **nāṭ-**, pl. **nāsku**) village; **nāṭakan** villager. **Maṇḍ. nāy** (obl. **nāṭ-**) village. **Kui nāju** (pl. **nāska**) village, town, hamlet; **nāṭo** village as contrasted with the fields or forest, home; **nāṭoki** towards home, to the village; **nḍo** at, in, at the place of, in the country of. **Kuwi (F.) naiyū** (pl. **nāska**), (S.) **nāyu**, (Su. Isr.) **nāyu** (pl. **nāska**) village. / Cf. **Mar. nāṭ** a place. DED(S) 3012.

3639 Ta. nāṇ, nāṇmai sense of shame, bashfulness, modesty; **nāṇam** shyness, coyness (as a feminine quality), bashfulness in certain relationships (as the mother-in-law towards her son-in-law, as a man in a gather-

ing of women), embarrassment, delicate regard, esteem, respect, shame, sensitive dread of evil, shrinking as a sensitive plant to the touch, shying as a startled animal; **nāṇu** (**nāṇi**-) to be shy, feel bashful, embarrassed, be abashed, shrink back, feel repugnance or dislike; **nāṇal** feeling bashful, modest; **nāṇi** (**-pp**-, **-tt**-) to be shy, bashful; **n**. bashful person. **Ma**. **nāṇam** shame, feeling of honour, modesty, bashfulness, disgrace; **nāṇikka** to be ashamed, bashful; **nāṇippikka** to make ashamed; **nāṇuka** to be ashamed. **Ko**. **na-ṇḍ**- (**na-ṇḍy**-) to feel modesty before elder person; **kaṇa-ṇ(ḍ)**- (**kaṇa-ṇḍy**-) to be modest, abashed, feel self-effacing (**kaṇ** eye + **na-ṇḍ**-); **kaṇa-ṇm** (< **kaṇ** + **na-ṇm**; **obl. kaṇa-ṇt**-) sense of shame; **na-ckm** (**obl. na-ckt**-) shame. **To**. **no-ṇ**- (**no-ṇy**-) to be ashamed, be shy; **no-ṇ**-, **no-ṣky** shame. **Ka**. **nāṇ** bashfulness, sense of shame, embarrassment, shame, modesty; inherent excellence, grace; that is a cause of shame, an organ of generation; **nāṇcu**, **nāṇcu**, **nācu** to become abashed, ashamed or embarrassed; **caus. nāṇcisu**, etc.; **nāṇcike**, **nācike**, **nācige** bashfulness, sense of shame, shame, modesty, decorum, inherent excellence, grace. **Koḍ**. **ṇa-ṇa** shame. **Tu**. **nāṇu**, **nāṇa** nakedness, nudity, the buttocks; **nācuni** to blush, be ashamed; **nācike**, **nācigē** shame, modesty, blushing. **Te**. **nāna** shame, modesty. DED(S) 3014.

3640 **Pe**. **nāṇi** fire. **Kui** **nāṇi**, **nāṇi** id. **Kuwi** (Su.) **na'ni**, (P. Mah.) **nāṇi** id.; (Isr.) **na'ni** hot coal. DEDS 563.

3641 **Ta**. **nāṇuvam** common myna, *Gracula tristis*. **Ma**. **nāṇuvam** id. DED 3015.

3642 **Pa**. **nāḍ**- (eyes) to open (of young animals, which when born are unable to see). **Go**. (G.) **nāhk**-, (Ma.) **nā'k**- to open eyes (*Voc.* 1974). **Kur**. **aṇḍra'ānā** to open one's eyes wide, stare. **Malt**. **aṇḍ** to find, see. Cf. 3637 **Ta**. **nāṭu**. DED(S) 3016.

3643 **Kur**. **nāṇnā** (**naṇdyas**), **lāḍnā** (**laṇdyas**) to rescue, free, redeem; (Hahn) **nāḍnā**, **lāḍnā** to set free, rescue, deliver. **Malt**. **nāḍe**, **lāṇḍe** to help out of danger. DEDS 564.

3644 **Ta**. **nāṭṭanār**, **nāṭṭi**, **nāṭṭūṇ** husband's sister. **Ma**. **nāṭṭūṇ** id., brother's wife. **Ko**. **na-tu-ṇy** sister-in-law, female cross-cousin (woman speaking in all cases). **Ka**. **nāḍani**, **nāḍini**, **nāḍuni** husband's sister, brother's wife; (Spencer) husband's younger sister, wife's sister, younger brother's wife. **Pa**. **andil**, **tandil** elder brother's wife. **Konḍa** **nāṇṇa** wife's younger sister. **Manḍ**. **nāṇjaṇ** id. **Kui** **nāṇja** younger sister-in-law. **Kuwi** (F.) **nanjo** sister-in-law; (Isr.) **nāṇjo** wife's younger sister. **Kur**. **nāṣgo** elder brother's wife. / Cf. Skt. **nanāṇḍr**-, **nandini**-, **nandā**- husband's sister; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6946. DED(S) 3017.

3645 **Kur**. **nāḍ** devil, evil spirit; idol; **nāḍas** devil-worshipper; rascal, rogue, knave;

nāḍ-xall any field where an idol has been set up. **Malt**. **nāḍe** a stone set up in the name of a deity; **nāḍo** relating to **nāḍe**, or a deity; **nāḍo-māku** the intestines of a slaughtered animal, such as the liver, heart, etc., which are supposed to belong to the gods. DED 3018.

3646 **Kui** **nāpa** tuber, edible bulb. **Kuwi** (Isr.) **napa** forest food; edible tuber.

3647 **Ta**. **nām** (**obl. nam(m)**-) we; **nāṇkal** we (exclusive). **Ma**. **nām** (**obl. nam(m)**-) we, I and you. **Ka**. **nāvu** (**obl. nam**-) we (inclusive) (in Old Ka.; G. S. Gai, *Bull. Deccan College Research Institute* I. 411 f.); we (in mod. Ka.). **Tu**. **nama** we (inclusive). **Te**. **manamu** (**obl. mana**-) id. **Kol**. **ne-ṇḍ** id. **Nk**. **nēṇḍ**, **nēm** id. **Go**. **namoṭ** we. **Kur**. **nām** (**obl. nam**-, **naṅg**-) we (inclusive). **Malt**. **nām** (**obl. nam**-) id. **Br**. **nan** we. Cf. 5154 **Ta**. **yām**. DED 3019.

3648 **Ta**. **nāmpu** (**nāmpi**-) to become meagre, thin, emaciated; **n**. anything lean; **nāmpal** emaciation. **Ka**. **nāmbu** to be slack, devoid of energy, slothful or idle; **nāmba** an idle or slothful man. Cf. 3598 **Ta**. **namai**. DED 3020.

3649 **Ta**. **nāmpu** a small climber. **Ma**. **nāmpu** a sprout; **nampu** shoot, sprout; the scion of a family. **Te**. **nāmu** new sprout growing from the stumps of the great millet. DED 3021.

3650 **Ta**. **nāy**, **nāi** dog. **Ma**. **nāy** id. **Ko**. **na-y** id. **To**. **no-y** id. **Ka**. **nāy**, **nāyi** id.; **nāyitana** doggishness. **Koḍ**. **na-y** dog. **Tu**. **nāyi** id. **Kol**. **a-te** id.; **reṣn a-te** wild dog (i.e. ***res na-te**, with original initial **n**- preserved in this combination; see 817). **Nk**. **āte** dog. **Nk**. (**Ch**.) **āte** id. **Pa**. **netta** (**pl. nettel**) id.; **iric netta** wild dog. **Ga**. (Oll.) **nēte**, (S.) **nette** dog; (P.) **kope nete** wild dog. **Go**. (Tr.) **nai**, (W.) **nāi**, (M.) **nāi**, (A. Ma. Ko.) **ney** dog (*Voc.* 2030); (M.) **rac nāi**, (Ko.) **rasi ney** wild dog (*Voc.* 3010). **Konḍa** (BB; K., p. 181) **nukuṇi** dog. **Pe**. **nekuṇ**, **nikuṇ** id. **Kui** **nakuṇi** (**pl. nakuraka**, **nahurka**), **nahori** (**pl. nahoraka**, **nahka**) id. **Kuwi** (F.) **neh'uri** (**pl. neska**), (S.) **nehuḍi** (**pl. neska**), (Su.) **nih'uri** (**pl. neska**), (Isr.) **neh'uri** (**pl. -ka/neska**) id. The element **-kuṇi** in **Konḍa**, etc. is probably to be connected with 2149 **Ta**. **kuṇantai**, etc., i.e. originally 'young of dog'. ? Cf. 2916 **Ta**. **nāṇi**. / Cf. **Nahali nāy** dog. DED(S) 3022.

3651 **Ta**. **nār** fibre, string, cord, rope; **nāri** bow-string, fibrous covering at the bottom of a leaf-stalk, as of a coconut palm; **nāram** cord. **Ma**. **nār** fibres of bark, strings and ropes from fibre. **Ko**. **na-r** thin rope. **To**. **no-r** string made from bark. **Ka**. **nār** fibre, hemp of plants, cloth made of fibres or hemp; **nāri** bow-string, the web which surrounds the stipes of a palm-tree branch. **Koḍ**. **na-ri** fibre of plant. **Tu**. **nāry**, **nāru** fibrous bark or hemp of plants. **Te**. **nāra** fibrous bark of trees; **nāri** bow-string. **Kol**. (SR.) **nārā** rope; (Kin.) **nāra** id., hanging

rope-shelf. *Go.* (S.) *nār ēpa* anjan tree (from which rope is prepared) (*Voc.* 1965). *Konda nari vilu* bow with bowstring. DED(S) 3023.

3652 *Pe.* *nār-* (-t-) to scoop out (e.g. pulp of gourd for making vessel). *Manḍ.* *nār-* (rat, etc.) to excavate, scratch out earth. DEDS 565.

3653 *Ta.* *nārattai*, *nāram* orange; *narantam* flower of bitter orange. *Ma.* (Tiyya) *nāram* lemon plant. *Ka.* (K.²) *nārivāna*, *nāruḷi* the lime fruit (?). *Tu.* *nārahāyi*, *nāreṅgi* a kind of orange. / Cf. *Skt.* *nārahga-* orange; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7073 (Su. 1973, p. 139). DEN 49.

3654 *Nk.* *nāri* the bām fish. *Go.* (Mu.) *nār* sp. fish (H. *bāmī*); (Tr.) *nārī* the eel-like bām fish (*Voc.* 1963); (ASu.) *nārī* a kind of fish. DEDS 566.

3655 *Ta.* *nāl*, *nālu*, *nāṅku*, *nālku* four; *nāṅkām* fourth; *nārri* fourfold; *nārpatu*, *nāppatu* forty; *nānūru* 400; *nāl-āyiram* 4,000; *nālvar* four persons; *nārkalī* chair; *nannāṅku* by fours; four times four. *Ma.* *nāl*, *nālu*, *nāṅku*, *nān* (before nasals) four; *nālar*, *nālvar*, *nāluvar* four persons; *nālām* fourth; *nālkkālī* quadruped; chair; *nālkkālīkka* to creep on all fours; *nālpatu* forty; *nānūru* 400; *nannālu* by fours; *nannāṅku* four times four. *Ko.* *na-ng* (n, not ŋ) four; *na-ng nu-r* 400; *na-lvat*, *na-lat* forty; *na-r pa-ny* four *pa-ny* measures; *na-r pa-d* forty days; *na-n digl* four months; *na-n mayn* four o'clock; *na-n janm* four castes; *na-n mu-l* four directions; *na- calg* four calg measures; *na- na-l* four days; *na- nu-r* 400; *na- na-ng* by fours. *To.* *no-ng* (n, not ŋ; *obl.* *no-ngn-*) four; *pa-ng* fourteen; *no-xwa-w* four *kwa-x* measures; *no- nu-r* 400; *naḷ poṭ* forty. *Ka.* *nāl(u)*, *nāl(u)ku*, *nāku*, *nā* four; *nālvar* four persons; *nālvalu*, *nālvalu* forty; *nālūru*, *nānūru*, *nannūru* 400. *Koḍ.* *na-li* four; *na- paḍi* forty; *na- nu-ri* 400; *na-vē* four persons (in songs); *nanna-li* by fours. *Tu.* *nālu* four; *nālāne* fourth; *nālveru* four persons; *nālpa* forty; *nālūnūdu*, *nālūdu*, *nānūdu* 400; *nālkoḷu*, *nālkoḷu* four times; *nāvoḷa* four seers. *Te.* *nālugu*, *nāluvu* four; *nāluguru*, *nāluvuru* four persons; *nāluvadi*, *nālubadi*, *nālubhai*, *nālabhai* forty; *nāluvaṇḍru* forty persons; *nannūru* 400. *Kol.* *na-liṅ* four things; *nālgur* four men; *nāllav* four women; *na-l udul* four days; (SR.) *nālgur* four persons. *Nk.* *nālīṅ* four things; *nālgur* four men; *nālāl* four women. *Nk.* (Ch.) *nālī* four (*non-masc.*); *nālgur* id. (*masc.*). *Pa.* *nālu(k)* four things; *nelvir* four men; *nelal* four women; *adj.* *nel* (in certain combinations). *Ga.* (S.) *nālgur*, (S.³) *nālvur* four (*masc.*); (S.²) *nandal*, (S.³) *nāṇḍal* id. (*fem.*); (S.²) *nālīg*, (S.³) *nālūg* id. (*neut.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *nālūg* four; *nālḷ* four each; (Y.) *nālvir*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *nālvur*, (S.) *nālgur*, (Mand.) *lālur* (jhan) four (men); (Y. Mu. Ma. S.) *nālūṅ*, (SR.) *nālūṅ*, (W. L.) *nālūṅ*, (Pat.) *nālūṅ*, (Mand.) *lālū* four (*non-masc.*) (*Voc.* 1972). *Konda nāl'er* four

(*masc.*); *nālgi* id. (*non-masc.*). *Kui* (Letchmajee) *nālgi* four; *nāl pattu* four times twelve dozen (= 576); (Friend-Pereira; Gumsar dialect) *nal* four; *nālgi* four things; (K.) *nālgi* four (*non-masc.*); *nālur* four men; *nāl dina* four days. *Kur.* *nāx* four things; *naib* four (Grignard, used with animals and things; Hahn, indefinite *masc.* or *fem.*). / Cf. *Nahali nālku*, *nālo* four. DED(S) 3024.

3656 *Ta.* *nāl* day, early dawn, forenoon; *nālai*, *nālaikku* tomorrow; *nānālu* daily. *Ma.* *nāl* day; *nāla* tomorrow; (the *n* is lost in *marraḷ* after tomorrow and *atraḷ* so many days; so *Gt.*) *Ko.* *na-l* day; tomorrow; *na-la-l* any day after tomorrow; ? *naṅky* day after tomorrow. *To.* *no-l* day; ? *no-ṭo-kosym* daily, every day. *Ka.* *nāl* day, time; *nāle* the very next day, tomorrow; *nāḍadu*, *nāḍidu*, *nāḍiddu*, *nāliddu*, *nālirdu* the day after tomorrow. *Koḍ.* *na-le* tomorrow; *na-le-kī* in the near future. *Te.* *nāḍu* (*pl.* *nālḷu*) day, time, that day, that time; *nānāḍu*, *nānāḍiki* day by day, by degrees, gradually. *Kol.* *nal* (*obl.* *naḷ-*) (in *nal* two days; in *naṭuṅi* for two days only). *Nk.* *marneṭ* the day after tomorrow (see 4766). *Go.* (Tr.) *nārī*, (M.) *nār*, *nārī*, (A. Y. G.) *nārī*, (Mu. Ma.) *nār(i)*, (Ko.) *nār* tomorrow; (W.) *nārī* yesterday (?; but cf. H. *kal* 'yesterday' and 'tomorrow'). *Konda nāṇḍiṅ* on that day; *nāṇḍiRi* of that day; *nāṇḍiRaṇḍ* from that day onwards. *Kur.* *nelā*, (Hahn, Bleses) *nelā* tomorrow. *Malt.* *léle* id. DED(S) 3025.

3657 *Ta.* *nāl* youth, juvenility, freshness. *Ka.* *nālī*, *nālanālake* softness, smoothness, tenderness, beauty, brightness. DEN 50.

3658 *Ma.* *nikakka*, *nikaluka*, *nikaruka* to fill up as a hole; *nikappu* filling up, levelling; *nikattuka*, *nikarttuka* to fill up, level, mend, perfect; *nikarttuka* to fulfil. *Ka.* (Hav.) *nigi* to fill a hole. *Tu.* *neggi*, *neggya*, *niggyu*, *niggya* full, complete; *nigiyuni* to be levelled, be filled up as a pit; *nigipuni* to level; *nigipāvuni* to cause to level; *nugiyuni*, *nuggiyuni* to be filled up; *nugipuni*, *nugupuni* to fill up, as a pit. DED 3026.

3659 *Ta.* *nikar* (-pp-, -tt-; *nikari-*) to shine, be visible; *n.* lustre, brightness, splendour; *nikar* (-pp-, -tt-) to shine; *niku-nikuv-eṇal* expr. signifying the glittering of an object. *Ka.* *niga*, *nigi* glow; *niga niga*, *nigi nigi* very glowingly or brightly; *negar* to become manifest, notorious, well-known, famous, shine, appear; *negarūcu* to make well-known, praise, make oneself renowned, cause oneself to appear, shine; *negarte* fame, notoriety, accomplishment; *nege* to be purified, become clear, shine. *Tu.* *nigāsy* glitter, shining. *Te.* *niganiga* brilliancy, glitter; *nigārinūcu* to shine, glitter; *nigārimpu* shining, brilliancy, glitter; *niggu* brilliancy; *negaḍu* to be published, be well-known or famous; (K.) *negāḍ(i)ta* fame. DED 3027.

3660 *Ta.* **nikar** (-v-, -nt-) to resemble; (-pp-, -tt-; **nikari**-) to be similar, alike, rival; *n.* comparison, likeness, simile, equal, parallel, match, battle, fight; **nikarttal** battle, fight; **nikara** a term of comparison; **nikarār** enemies. *Ma.* **nikar** equality. DED 3028.

3661 *Ta.* **nikar** (-v-, -nt-) to happen, occur, be current, passing (as time; **nikar** **kālam** present time, tense), enter, pass, abide, continue, be performed, transacted, carried out; **nikarcci** occurrence, incident, event, situation, business, present moment; **nikarpu** occurrence, event; **nikarvu** id., present time; **nikarttu** (**nikartti**-) to effect, perform, transact, set on foot, bring to pass; speak, say, mention, narrate, declare. *Ka.* **negar** to undertake, engage in, prepare, perform, do, make, cause to act, come, be used, be finished; **negarcu** to cause to undertake or do, cause oneself to undertake, begin, perform, compose, produce, cause; **negarte** action, work, practice, rites, conduct. *Te.* **negaḍu** to increase, spread, extend, improve, progress; **neggu** to be successful, succeed, thrive, prosper; **neggincu** to cause to succeed, effect, fulfil; **niggu** to manage, be able, cope; **niggincu** to manage, carry through, accomplish. DED 3029.

3662 *Ma.* **nikalam**, **nigalam** haughtiness; **nikalikka**, **nigalikka** to swell, strut. *Ka.* **nikkulisu** to bend oneself from coquetry or in coquettish manner; **nilku** to stretch oneself upwards, rise up to one's full height, stretch oneself; **nil(u)ku** to stretch oneself, stretch one's limbs from fatigue, etc., stand on tiptoe, rise up to; (Gowda) **nilki** to peep. *Tu.* **nilkuni**, (B-K. also) **niṅku** id.; to reach; **nikaliyuni** to peep. *Kor.* (M.) **niki** id. *Te.* **nikku** to become or stand erect, rise; be proud, conceited or presumptuous; *n.* erectness, rising; pride, conceit; **nikkavoḍucu** to become or stand erect; make erect, perk, strut; **nikkūbōtu** conceited person; **nikkuḍu** act of becoming erect, erectness, erection, rise. *Go.* (Ko.) **nikk-** to stretch forward (*Voc.* 1975). Cf. 3692 *Ta.* **niḷ**. DED(S, N) 3030.

3663 *Ka.* **nikkuva** truth, certainty; truly, certainly. *Te.* **nikkamu**, **nikkuvamu**, (B.) **nikkemu** truth, fact, reality, certainty; true, real, certain; (B.) **nik-kala** a true dream. DED 3031.

3664 *Ka.* **niggeḍi** a shameless (or foolish) person. *Tu.* **niggu**, **niggira** inelegance, filthiness, nastiness, disgust; **niggisyu** an unclean man. *Te.* **niggaḍi** cruel. DED 3032.

3665 *Konḍa* **niṅ-** (-it-) to rise up from a sitting position, wake up (from sleep); **nik-** to lift up, raise, rouse from sleep. *Pe.* **niṅ(g)**- (**niṅt**-) to rise, get up; **nik-** (-t-) to raise. *Mand.* **niṅ(g)**- to rise; **nik-** to raise. *Kui* **ninga** (**ningi**-) to rise, arise, stand up; *n.* act of rising, standing up; **nipka** (< **nik-p-**; **nikt**-) to raise, cause to stand up. *Kuwi* (F.) **ningali** to arise; **nikhali** to arouse; (S.) **ninginai** to rise; **nikkh'nai** (?) to rouse; (Su. P.) **niṅg-** (-it-) to

rise; (Su.) **nik-** (-h-) to lift up, raise; (Isr.) **niṅg-** (-it-) to get up, wake up; **nik-** (-h-) to lift up; to awaken. ? Cf. 3730 *Ta.* **niva**. DED(S) 3033.

3666 *Kur.* **niṣignā** (**niṣgyas**) to overlay with a coating of earth carefully smoothed down, stop a hole with earth, besmear with any adhesive substance; *refl.-pass.* **niṣignā**. *Malt.* **niṣge** to smooth; **niṣgro** smooth; **niṣye** to shampoo. DED 3034.

3667 *Tu.* **niṭṭa** pleasure; pleasant. *Konḍa* **niṭ-** to become sweet; **niṭni**, (*non-masc.*) **niṭnat** sweet. DED 3035.

3668 *Ta.* **niṇa** (-pp-, -nt-/tt-) to tie up, fasten, braid; **niṇar** (-v-, -nt-) to tie, fasten; **niṇavai** tying, bondage, that which is plaited. *To.* **niṇ** twisted string; **ar niṇ** silver waist-string (**ar** waist). *Ka.* (Hal.) **nene**, (Gowda) **nEnE** wick. *Tu.* **niṇè**, **neṇè**, **niṇè** a wick. DED(N) 3036.

3669 *Ta.* **niṇaru** affection, love, benefit, good (< *Te.*). *Te.* **nenaru** affection, love, tenderness, pity. DED 3038.

3670 *Te.* **nippaṭi**, **nippaṭtu** a sort of cake or biscuit. *Kol.* **ipaṭe**, (SR.) **nipaṭe**, (Kin.) **nipaṭe** bread. *Nk.* **ipaṭ** (*pl.* **ipaḍl**) id. DED 3039.

3671 *To.* **niṇ** shoulder. *Koḍ.* **nippī** id. *Konḍa* (BB) **mipi** id. (contamination with *m*-forms in 5122). *Pe.* **nipi** id. *Mand.* **nepe** id. *Kui* **nipi** back of the neck; (K.) **nippiṇa** (*pl.*) shoulders. *Kuwi* (P.) **neppu**, (T. Isr.) **nipu** shoulder. DED(S, N) 3040.

3672 *Ta.* **nira** (-pp-, -nt-) to be full, be thick, crowded, spread, expand (as air or water); **nirattu** (**niratti**-) to level up; **nirappu** (**nirappi**-) to fill, replenish, cause to abound, complete, spread; *n.* fullness, completeness, levelness; **nirappam** fullness, repletion, perfection, excellence; **nirampu** (**nirampi**-) to become full, complete, replete, be abundant, end, terminate, attain puberty, mature (as grain); **nirampa** fully, abundantly; **niravu** (**niravi**-) to be filled, become level, full, covered, spread, expand; level, fill up, equalize (as threads for weaving). *Ma.* **nirattuka** to lay prostrate, level; **niravuka** to level ground; **nirattu** road, highway. *Ir.* **rombu** to become full (cf. coll. *Ta.* **romba** fully). *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) **nerap** levelling. *Te.* **nerayu**, **neṇayu** to spread (*intr.*), extend, be filled; **nerayika** becoming full; **nerapu**, **nerapu** to spread (*tr.*), fill; *n.* spreading; *adj.* much; **nera**, **nera** full; **neravu**, **neravu** fullness, spreading, full, much, well-spread, broad; **reppamu** fullness. *Kol.* **neray-** (**nerayt**-) to spread (*intr.*); **nerap** (**nerapt**-) to spread (grain, chillies). Cf. 3682 *Ta.* **niṇai** (in *Te.* there has been convergence so that separation is impossible); cf. 3770 *Ta.* **nēr**. DED(N) 3041.

3673 *Ta.* **nira** (-pp-, -nt-) to arrange in order, divide equally; **nirappam** symmetry, uniformity; **niral** (**niralv-**, **niraṇṇ-**) to be

placed in a row, arranged in order; *n.* order, arrangement, equality, similarity; **niravu** (**niravi-**) to lie in rows; **nirai** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to place in a row; be in a row, form a column, be regular, orderly; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to arrange in order, classify, string together; follow in succession; *n.* row, column, line, series, order, regularity, arrangement, collection, herd; **niraiccal**, **niraical** screen, hedge with stakes covered with palm leaves in regular order. *Ma.* **nira** line, row; **nirakka** to stand in a line, agree; **nirattuka** to put in a straight line, adjust, divide equally; **nirappu** evenness, agreement; **niravu** a straight line. *Ko.* **nerv-** (**nerd-**) to stand or be in a line (e.g. in dancing in a circle, in going along in company); **nert-** (**nerty-**) to make to stand in line. *To.* **ner-** (**nerθ-**) to go in a line (people, ants), be in a line (trees), sit in a line; **ner** row, line; **nerm** (*obl.* **nert-**) companion on journey; **er-** (**erθ-**) to sit in rows, walk in single file. *Ka.* **nerake**, **nerike** fence or wall of bamboos, palm branches, etc. Cf. 3772 *Ta.* **nēr.** DED(S) 3042.

3674 *Te.* **niruḍu** last year; **niruṭi** of the last year (communicated by M. Kandappa Chetty). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **ernd** last year. *Pa.* **nirḍi** id.; next year. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **nirḍin** last year. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **nirē**, (*W. Ph. Mu. Ma. Ch.*) **nīre**, (*Ch.*) **nīre** id. (*Voc.* 2006). *Konḍa* **niruṇḍ** id. DEDS(N) 567.

3675 *Ta.* **nil** (**nirp-**, **niṇr-**) to stand, stop, halt, be steadfast, stay, continue, cease, be stopped, remain, wait, delay; **nilavu** (**nilavi-**) to be permanent, fixed, stay, exist, be in use, be extant; **nilāvu** (**nilāvi-**) to be permanent, fixed; **niluvai** standing, staying, balance, arrears; **nilai** standing, staying, firmness, stability, permanence, condition, state, place, stopping place, residence, depth of water allowing one to stand in, usage, custom; (*prob.* **-v-**, **-nt-**) to remain permanent, stay; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to obtain a footing, be settled, lasting, delay, be just deep enough to allow a man to stand (as a river); **nilaippu** permanence, continuance, durability, perseverance, persistence; **nilaimai** condition, state (as of affairs), standing posture, firmness, truth, probity; **nirpatu** the immovables, as the vegetable kingdom; **niṇṇu** always, permanently; **nirṇal** standing, staying; **niruttu** (**nirutti-**), **niruvu** (**niruvi-**) to set up, raise, erect, fix on a firm basis, determine, stop (as a person), defer, put an end to; **nirai** bringing to a stand, stopping, fixed position, strength of mind, self-control; **nirū** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to put, set, place, create, construct, weigh, balance, decide; **niruppāṇ** a balance. *Ma.* **nilkka** to stand, remain, last, stop, cease; **nilpu** standing, arrears, balance; **nilpikka** to make to stand, appoint; **nila** standing, place, position, a stop, station in life, custom; **nilama** quality, state; **nilekka** to come to a stand, cease, get a footing, remain; **nilavu** balance, arrears; **niruttuka** to make to stand, stop; **niruttu** pause, stop; **niruttikka** to arrest;

nirukka to weigh. *Ko.* **nil-/nin-** (**niṇḍ-**) to stand, stand still, stop; **nilc-** (**nilc-**), **ninc-** (**ninc-**) to make to stand; **nel** truth. *To.* **nil-** (**niḍ-**) to stand, stand still, stop (**kaṇ nil-** [buffalo] stands to be milked, has in negative optionally **kaṇ niṣ-**, e.g. **kaṇ niṣo** 'ir buffalo which does not stand to be milked'); **nilc-** (**niḷc-**) to stop (*tr.*), erect; **niṣ** a place; **niṣ muxuḷm** mist on hills in morning (in song; see 4892); **nelp** site of house. *Ka.* **nil** (**nilt-/nind-**), **nilu**, **nilu** to stand still, stand, stand up, stop, stay, wait, remain, be left, last, remain fixed, cease, rest, endure; **nila**, **nilu** standing, that stands upright, remainder, balance, arrears; **nilavu**, **niluvu** standing, position, condition, height, that stands upright, cessation, leisure, resting place, place of abode; **nilisu**, **nillisu** to cause to stand, stop, cease, stay, etc.; **niluviike**, **niluviike** standing, height; **nillisuviike** placing, etc.; **nele** standing, standing place, abode, place, basis, firmness, certainty, certain knowledge; **nelasu** to become established, stay, stand, obtain; **nirisu** to put down, place, (*PhB.*) establish. *Koḍ.* **nill-** (**nipp-**, **nind-**) to stand; **nele** halting place. *Tu.* **nilpuni**, **nilipuni** to stay, cease, become quiet; **nilagaḍe**, **nilgaḍe** settlement, conclusion, cessation; **nilavu**, **nilāvu**, **nilevu** balance, arrears, standing, residence; **nilē**, **nelē** firm, fast, abiding, quiet, still, calm; **nileppu** state, posture, station; **nilevuni** to be steadfast; **nilpu** pause, stop, interruption, stay, duration; **nilpuḍuni** to put a stop, cause to stop, make stand. *Te.* **nilucu** to stand, rise, get up, last, continue, remain, exist, stop, stay, halt, cease, endure, be preserved or saved, survive; **nilupu** to cause to stand, fix, place, stop, interrupt, restrain, save, preserve, adjourn, keep back, detain; *n.* standing, halting, cessation, stopping, a halt, stop, pause, rest; **nilaka** standing, halting; **nilukaḍa**, **nilkaḍa** id., remaining, staying, steadiness, firmness, permanence; **nilava**, **niluva**, **nilva** remainder, balance, standing, duration, continuance; old, long-standing; **niluvu** standing, stature, height, standing crop; upright, erect, high, tall; **nela** place; **nela konu** to become firm, stay, be, stand; (*K.*) **nelayu** to be established, stay; **nelavu** place, abode, home, native country; **neppu** place, home, abode; **neppu-konu** to become firm. *Kol.* **il-** (**ilt-**) to stand. *Nk.* **il-** id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **il-** id.; **ilup-/ilp-** to make to stand. *Pa.* **nilp-** (**nilt-**) to stand; **nitip-** (**nitit-**) to make to stand. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **nil-**, (*S.*) **nil-** (**nilt-**) to stand; (*S.*³) **niṇup-** to make to stand. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **nittānā**, **nillānā**, (*W.*) **nitānā**, (*Ph.*) **nittānā** (2sg. imper. **nillā**), (*M.*) **nitānā**, **nillānā**, (*Mu.*) **nit-**, (*S. Ko.*) **nil-** (**nitt-**) to stand; *caus.* (*Tr.*) **nilehtānā** to make to stand, set up (a tent); (*W.*) **nilahtānā**, (*Ph.*) **niccahtānā**, (*Mu.*) **nitiḥ-**, (*S.*) **nipecah-**, (*Ko.*) **nilsp-** to make to stand (*Voc.* 1977). *Konḍa* **nil-** (**niR-**) to stand; cease or stop; **nilp-** to let stand; let stay, rest. *Pe.* **nil-** (**-t-**) to stand. *Mand.* **li-** (**-t-**) id. *Kui* **nisa** (**nisi-**) to stand, stand still, be set; *n.* act of standing still;

(P.) *nilpa* (nilt-) to stand, be set up. *Kuwi* (F.) *nicali*, (S.) *ninai*, (Su.) *ni'*- (nit-), (D.) *li-* (-t-) to stand; (F.) *niphali*, (S.) *niph'nai* to cause to stand; (Isr.) *ni'/?-li'/?-* (nit-/lit-) to stand up; *caus. nip-* (-h-). *Kur. ilnā* (ilcas/illas) to get up, rise to one's feet; *ijnā* (ijjas) to be stationary in an upright position, rise to one's feet, stand on end, stop, halt, pause, maintain a fixed or steady attitude, persist, persevere; *ildnā*, *ilda'anā*, *ilta'anā*, *ijta'anā* to erect, set up, rest against. *Malt. ile* (ij-) to stand; *ilde* to make to stand. ? Cf. 3689 *Kui nīmba*. DED(S) 3043.

3676 *Ta. nilam* ground, earth, land, soil, field, the earth, world, place, region. *Ma. nilam* ground, soil, the earth, a ricefield. *Ko. nelm* (*obl. nelt-*), *neta-l* ground. *To. neln* (*obl. nelt-*) ground, earth; *neṣn* ground (in songs); *neṣoṭ-* (*neṣoṭy-*) to put forehead to something (e.g. ground) ceremonially, put to forehead in salutation (for *oṭ-, see 79). *Ka. nela* ground, soil, land, floor. *Koḍ. nela* ground. *Tu. nela* earth, soil, floor, ground. ? *Pa. nendil*, *nēdil* earth, ground, floor. Cf. 2913 *Ta. ñalam*. DED 3044.

3677 *Ta. nivaṛu* (*nivaṛi-*) to swarm, gather thick. *Ma. nivaṛu* a throng. DED 3045.

3678 *Ka. (K.²) nibberagu* forgetting oneself as a result of long or continuous amazement. *Te. nivveṛa*, *nivveṛagu* great surprise, wonder, astonishment; *nivveṛa-paḍu* to be astonished or frightened; *nivveṛa-pāṭu* astonishment, great fear, alarm.

3679 *Ta. nirāl*, *nirāl* shade, shadow, reflection, lustre; *nirāl* (*nirālv-*, *nirāṇṛ-*) to cast shadow, give shelter, shine, be reflected; *nirāli* lustre, light; *nirāṛru* (*nirāṛri-*) to shed radiance, shade, protect; *nirāṛu* (*nirāṛi-*) to shine; *nirāi* light, lustre. *Ma. nirāl* shadow, likeness; *nirālikka* to be reflected, appear faintly (as a tooth through the gums). *Ko. nerl* shade. *To. ne-ṣ* shade, reflection, relics preserved for second funeral; *ne-l poṭy* house in which relics are kept, hut at male funeral place; *ne-l kal* flint; *ne-ṭwī-r-* (*ne-ṭwī-ry-*) to be reflected (lit. to be visible as a reflection; for *twī-r-*, see 3566); *ne-ṭwī-k-* (*ne-ṭwī-ky-*) to toll bell while mourning over relics between funerals (lit. to lift bell for/over the relics; for *twī-k-*, see 3376(a)). *Ka. neral*, *neral*, *nellu* shade, shadow, reflection. *Koḍ. nēla* shade, shadow. *Tu. nirely*, *irely* id. *Te. niḍa* id., reflection. *Kol. ni-ṇḍa* shade. *Nk. ninda* id. *Pa. niṛa* id. *Ga. (Oll.) nikir* id. *Go. (L.) nira* shadow; (S.) *nira*, *nirka*, (Ko.) *nirka* shade (*Voc.* 2009). *Konḍa niṛa* shadow, shade, reflection; (BB) *niṛga* shadow. *Pe. riḡa* id. (< *nriḡ-). *Manḍ. riḡe* id. *Kui rūga* id. shade, reflection, picture; (P.) *rūgedi* shade, shadow. *Kuwi* (P.) *ṛā* id. DED(S) 3046.

3680 *Ta. nira* (-pp-, -tt-) to take on colour as fruits or leaves, deepen in colour, be distinguished, brilliant, be bright and fresh in appearance; *nirām* colour, complexion,

dye, tincture, quality, property, temper, nature, light, lustre, fame, reputation. *Ma. nirām* colour, light, splendour; *nirakka* to shine. *Ko. nerm* (*obl. nert-*) colour. DED 3047.

3681 *Ta. nirām* bosom, breast, middle place, vital spot, body, skin. *To. nerm* (*obl. nert-*) vital spot. *Ka. nera* vital point, member or organ, a secret; *neru* vital organ, etc. *Tu. neravu* the privities of the male sex; *niravu* anus. *Te. neṛanu* a secret. ? *Go. naṛam* penis of animals. DED 3048.

3682 *Ta. nirai* (-v-, -nt-) to become full, be replete, abound, be copious, pervade, be satisfied, contented; (-pp-, -tt-) to fill, make full, diffuse, cause to pervade, stuff, cram; *n.* completion, fullness, copiousness, excellence, splendour; *niraiya* abundantly, plentifully; *niraiyu* fullness, completeness, perfection, abundance, filling, satisfaction, excellence; *niraivēṛu* to be fulfilled, accomplished; *niraivēṛru* to fulfil, complete, perform, effect; *niraivēṛram* fulfilment, accomplishment, performance. *Ma. nira* fullness; ceremonies for bringing wealth and blessing (beginning by taking home a handful of ears of corn as the first fruits); *illan-nira* the annual cleansing of the house-door with offerings of rice and sticking over it new ears of corn (and 6 or 10 or 16 different kinds of leaves) with cowdung; *nirayuka* to become full, be full; *nirekka* to fill; *niravu* fullness; *nirappu* filling. *Ko. nerv-* (*nerd-*) (girl) reaches puberty, (affair) comes to fruition; *nert-* (*nerty-*) to bring to fruition; *nerve-t-* (*nerve-ty-*) to make ready, finish. *To. ner-* (*nerθ-*) to become full, (girl) reaches puberty, (beard) begins to grow, (moon) becomes full; *nerf-* (*nerf-*) to fill (*tr.*); *nerf* full moon; *ner no-ḷ* day of full moon; *nerily* full moon (in song). *Ka. neṛe* (*nered-*, *nerad-*) to become entire, full, complete, accomplished, ready, perfect, mature, arrive at the age of menstruating, be realized, occur, suffice; *n.* completeness, maturity, etc.; *adv.* completely, perfectly; *nerate* fullness, completeness; *nerapu* complete; *nerayisu* to make complete, supply; *neravu*, *neravanige*, *neravanige* fullness, completeness; *nerayuvike* menstruation to take place. *Koḍ. nere-* (*nerev-*, *nerand-*) to attain puberty (in songs); *nera-* (*nerap-*, *nerat-*) to fill (harvest-festival pot), load (muzzle-loading gun); *nere* that which fills up something (bag, pot, etc.); bundle of seven leaves, made at the rice-harvest festival and tied on house. *Tu. neriyuni*, *nerevuni* to be full; *nirevuni* to be ready; *diṇjuni* to be filled, full, replete; fill (*tr.*); *diṇjāvuni* to cause to fill, load, heap; *diṇja* plenty, abundance; full, complete, replete; *diṇjely* fullness, flood-tide, (B-K.) *diṇju*, *jiṇju*, *hiṇju* to fill, load. *Kor. (O.) jiṇji* to fill. *Te. nerayu*, *nerayu* to become full, be fulfilled or accomplished; *nerapu*, *nerapu* to fill, fulfil, perform; *nera*, *nera* full, complete, whole, perfect; *neravu*, *neravu* full, proper, fit;

neri fullness; **nīṇḍu** to be filled, become full, teem; *adj.* full, complete, entire, perfect, copious, ample, abundant; *n.* fullness, satisfaction, strength, absence of anxiety; **nīṇḍa** abundantly, much, amply, very; **nīn(u)cu** to fill (*tr.*); **nīnupu**, **nīmpu** id.; *n.* fullness, abundance; **nīṇu** very, much, utterly (cf. **nippastu**, **nippaccaramu**, s.v. 3825(a) *Ta. paci*); **nīṇṇa-nīlugu** to be very haughty. *Kol.* **nīṇḍ-** (**nīṇḍt-**) to become full, (meeting) is convened; **nīṇḍp-** (**nīṇḍipt-**) to fill, convene (meeting). *Nk.* **nīṇḍ-** to become full; **nipp-** to fill (*tr.*). *Nk. (Ch.) in-* to be filled; **īndup-/īnp-** to fill (*tr.*). *Go. (Tr.) nīndānā* to be filled (of pots, of a bazaar or assembly); (Ph.) **nīndānā**, (A. Ch. G. Mu. Ma.) **nīnd-**, (Ko.) **nīṇḍ-**, **nēṇḍ-** to be filled (*Voc.* 1978); (Tr. W. Ph.) **nīhtānā**, (A. G. Mu. S. Ko.) **nīh-**, (Ma.) **nī[?]-** to fill (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 1999). *Koṇḍa nīṇṇi-* (*-t-*) to be filled, become full; **nīR-** to fill up; thrust in fully; **nīRay ā-** to become full; **nīṇ-** (only in negative) to be filled, become full. *Pe.* **neni-** (**nenc-**) to be filled; **nec-** (**-c-**) to fill; put in, insert. *Mand.* **neh-** to fill, put in. *Kui nenja* (**nenji-**) to be filled; **nehpā** (**neht-**) to fill in, load up; *n.* act of filling in; **nespa** (**nest-**) to fill, load; **nemba** (**nembi-**) to be finished, ended, used up, come to an end; **neppa** (**nept-**) to finish, complete, use up, bring to an end; *n.* act of finishing. *Kuwi* (F.) **nenjali**, (S.) **nenjinai** to become full; (F.) **nessali** (**nest-**; *future neh-*) to load; (S.) **neh'nai**, **nespi kinai** to plenish; (Su.) **nenj-** (**-it-**) to be filled; **neh-** (**nest-**) to fill. *Kur.* **nīndnā**, **nīndrnā** to be filled, (river) is full, (bees) spread over (body); **nīndnā** to fill, pour in up to the brim. *Malt.* **ninde** to fill; **nīndgre** to be filled. Cf. 3672 *Ta. nira* (in *Te.* there has been convergence so that separation is impossible). DED(S, N) 3049.

3683 *Ta. nīnai* (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to think, consider, reflect, ponder, remember, meditate, know, understand, intend, design, have in view, imagine, fancy, suppose; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) id., resolve, determine; **nīṇaital** reflection; **nīṇai-ppu** thought; **nīṇaivu** thought, idea, reflection, consideration, recollection, remembrance, imagination, conception, notion, object, design, purpose, meditation, care. *Ma.* **nīnayuka** to think; **nīnekka** to think, remember, consider, wish; **nīnavu** thought, a memorandum, notice, imagination; **nīneppavar** the thoughtful. *Ko.* **neny-/nenc-** (**nenc-**) to think. *To.* **nenf-** (**nent-**) to think of; **nen-** (**nenθ-**) (Kurumba) thinks of in order to kill by witchcraft; **nenp** a thought; **nep** a sign to recognize something by. *Ka.* **nenasu** to think, imagine, think of, remember; **nenapu**, **nenavu**, **nenavi**, **nenaha**, **nenahu** thought, reflection, recollection, remembrance; **nene** to think, think on, bear in mind, be mindful of, wish, remember, recollect; **neneyisu** to think, etc.; **neppu** recollection, acquaintance; (Hav.) **nempu** memory. *Koḍ.* **nēna-** (**nenap-**, **nenat-**) to think, reflect upon; (Shanmugam) **nenap** thought. *Tu.* **nenepuni** to think, imagine, mind, reflect, recollect, remember; **nīnepu**,

nenepu, **nepa** thought, intention, remembrance, recollection, memory; (B-K.) **nempu** memory; **nēnevarigē** remembrance, recollection, recognition. *Te.* **neppu** skill, cleverness; **nelavu** acquaintance, friendship, familiarity; **nelavari** an acquaintance, a person well known, one who knows a secret, a well-informed, experienced or clever person. DED 3050.

3684 *Ta. nī* (*obl.* Old *Ta. nīn(n)-*, mod. *Ta. un(n)-*) thou, you (2 sg.); *hon. nīṇ*; **nīṇava** yours (*nt. pl.*). *Ma. nī* (*obl. nīn(n)-*) you (*sg.*). *Ko. nī* (*obl. nīn-/nī-/di-*). *To. nī* (*obl. nīn-*). *Ka. nīṇ*, **nīn(u)** (*obl. nīn(n)-*). *Koḍ. nī* (*obl. nīn-/nī-*). *Tu. i* (*obl. nīn-*). *Te. nīvu*, **īvu** (*obl. nī-*, *nīn-*). *Kol. nī-v* (*obl. in-*). *Nk. nīv. Nk. (Ch.) iv*, **nīv** (*obl. in-*). *Pa. in* (*obl. in-*). *Ga. (Oll.) in* (*obl. in-*), (S.) **īn** (*obl. inn-*). *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) immā*, (Ch.) **īma**, (SR.) **nīme**, (G. Mu.) **nīm(m)a**, (Ma. M.) **nīma** (*obl. nī-*) (*Voc.* 177). *Koṇḍa. nīn* (*obl. nī-*). *Pe. ēn*, **ēneṇ** (*acc.-dat. nīṇeṇ*, *gen. nī*). *Mand. in*. *Kui īnu*, (K.) **nīnu** (*obl. nī-*). *Kuwi* (F.) **nīnū**, (S. Su. P. Isr.) **nīnu** (*obl. nī-*). *Kur. nīn* (*obl. nīng-*). *Malt. nīn* (*obl. nīng-*). *Br. nī* (*obl. nē*, *n-*; *enclitic gen., dat., acc. -ne*). Cf. 3688 *Ta. nīm*. DED(S) 3051.

3685 *Ta. nī* (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to separate from, renounce as the world, put away, reject, put to disgrace, despise, loathe, abandon, leave, be removed; **nīṇku** (**nīṇki-**) to leave, go, depart, separate from, give up, abandon, pass over, turn away, be warded off, be liberated, released, be dismissed, discharged, be excepted, excluded, go, proceed, be spread out (as fingers); **nīṇkal** removing, separating; **nīṇku** (**nīkki-**) to remove, exclude, put aside, dismiss, extricate, liberate, exempt, deduct, turn, draw aside as a curtain, kill, dispatch, destroy, open, force apart, spread out (as the fingers), give up, abandon, change; *n.* separation, removal, opening, cleft, crack, deduction, remainder, balance; **nīkkam**, **nīṇku** separation, removal, disengagement, liberation, gap, chink, crack; **nīkkal** destroying, opposition, disagreement, opening, hole; **nīkki** leakage; **nīppu** relinquishment, renunciation, separation, parting; **nīmpal** interstice; **nīntu** (**nīnti-**) to relinquish, give up; **nīvu** (**nīvi-**) to cease, discontinue, pass beyond, transgress, break asunder as a chain, destroy; spread. *Ma. nīṇṇhuka* to go aside, go off, go farther, retire, vanish; **nīṇṇikka** to make to retire; **nīkkam** removal, departure, retirement, variation, exception; **nīkkuka** to put away, aside, remove, abolish; **nīkki** except; **nīkkikka** to cause to remove, withdraw a complaint. *Ko. nī-g-* (**ni-gy-**) to cover a large expanse, be broad; **ni-gc-** (**ni-gc-**) to make to cover a large expanse, (feline) walks making its body long. *To. nī-k-* (**ni-ky-**) to brush away (dirt); **ni-x-** (**ni-xy-**) to crawl (snake-wise), (river) runs in flood. *Ka. nīgu* to quit, leave, abandon, give up, get rid of, lose, remove, take away, do away, squander, be got rid of, go off or away, vanish; **nīgisu** to cause to quit. *Koḍ.*

ni-ng- (**ni-ngi-**) to go aside; **ni-k-** (**ni-ki-**) to put aside, remove. *Te. Ūgu* to remove; **nīgu** id., get rid of. DED 3052.

3686 *Tu. nicuni* to go through, pierce. ? *Te. Ūgu* to enter, penetrate. ? *Kol. (Pat., pp. 155, 175) ikeng* to pierce, thrust in (knife). DED 3053.

3687 *Ta. nintu* (**ninti-**) to swim in water, overflow, swim across, cross over, escape from, get over, overcome; *n.* ocean; **nittam** flood, depth, sea, abundance; **nittu** swimming, water of swimming depth, flood; **niccu** swimming, flood, swimming depth as of water; **niccan**, **niccāl** swimmer; **nīncu** = **nintu vb.**; to be actively engaged as in a stupendous work, drink to excess, esp. toddy. *Ma. nintuka* to swim, sprawl on the ground or in the water; **nintam**, **nintal** swimming; **nintikka** to make to swim. *Ko. ni-nj-* (**ni-nj-**), **ni-cid-** (**ni-ciṭ-**) to swim. *To. ni-z-* (**ni-j-**), **ni-d-** (**ni-dy-**), **ni-s-** (**ni-sy-**) id. *Ka. isu*, *iju*, *hiju* id.; *n.* (also *īsa*) swimming; *ijisu* to make swim (as a horse). *Koḍ. mi-nd-* (**mi-ndi-**) to swim. *Tu. icuni*, *ijuni* id.; **nīnduni** id., float; **nīndāvuni** to set afloat, cause to swim; **nīndāṭa** swimming, floating. *Kor. (O.) mīndi* to swim. *Te. Ūdu* id.; **Ūdulādu** id., hang; **Ūta** swimming; **Ūtakādu** swimmer. *Kol. (SR.) ind-* to swim. *Go. (S.) itar-* id.; (*Ko.*) **inta** swimming (*Voc.* 209); (*Koya Su.*) **ind-** to swim. *Konḍa iyba-* (**-t-**) to bathe (*intens.*). *Pe. ība-* id.; *caus. itpa-*. DED(S, N) 3054.

3688 *Ta. nim*, **nir**, **nīyir**, **nivir**, **nīhkal** (*obl.* Old *Ta. num-*, mod. *Ta. um-*, **uñkal-**) you (*pl.*); **nir** you (*sg. hon.*); **numan** your relation, party or associate. *Ma. nīhhal* (*obl. nīhhal-*) you (*pl.*). *Ko. ni-m* (*obl. nim-*). *To. nim* (*obl. nim-*). *Ka. nim*, **nīvu**, **nīngal** (*obl. nim(m)-*). *Koḍ. ninga* (*obl. ninga-*). *Tu. iru*, **nikulu** (also *obl.*). *Te. iru*, **mīru** (*obl. mī-*, *mim-*). *Kol. ni-r* (*obl. im-*). *Nk. nir*. *Nk. (Ch.) im* (*obl. im-*). *Pa. im* (*obl. im-*). *Ga. (Oll.) im* (*obl. im-*), (*S.*) **im** (*obl. imm-*). *Go. (Tr.) immaṭ*, (*W. Ph.*) **immāṭ**, (*Y.*) **imeṭ**, (*SR. S.*) **nimeṭ**, (*Mu.*) **nimaṭ**, (*L.*) **nīmat**, (*Ma.*) **mīṭ** (*obl. mī-*) (*Voc.* 178). *Konḍa mīr(u)*, (*BB*) **nīm** (*obl. mī-*). *Pe. ēp*, **ēpeṅ** (*acc.-dat. mingeṅ*, *gen. mī*). *Mand. im*. *Kui iru*, (*K.*) **mīru** (*obl. mī-*). *Kuwi* (*F.*) **mimbū**, (*S. P. Isr.*) **mimbu**, (*Su.*) **mīru** (*obl. mī-*). *Kur. nim* (*obl. nim-*). *Malt. nim* (*obl. nim-*). *Br. num* (*obl. num-*). Cf. 3684 *Ta. nī*. DED(S) 3055.

3689 *Kui nīmba* (**nīmbi-**) to live, survive, revive; *n.* life, survival; **nippa** (**nipt-**) to cause to live, give life to; **nīpe** living, alive. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **nīdali**, (*S.*) **nīdinai**, (*Su. Isr.*) **nīd-** (**-it-**) to live, be alive; (*Isr.*) **nīṭ-** (**-h-**) to make alive; (*Mah.*) **nīreyyu** alive. ? Cf. 3675 *Ta. nīl*. DED(S) 3056.

3690(a) *Ta. nīr* water, sea, juice, liquor, urine, dampness, moisture; nature, disposition, state, condition; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become thin or watery (as liquid food in cooking), be wet, moist; **nīrmai** property of water, as

coolness; **ir** moisture, wetness, freshness, greenness; **iram** wet, moisture, humidity, freshness, greenness, coolness; **irali** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become moist, damp; **iri** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become wet, moist, damp, cool, be benumbed by cold or disease; **irippu** dampness, moisture; **iriya** damp, wet, cold. *Ma. nīr* water, juice, moisture; **iram** moisture, dirt; **irikka** to grow damp; **irppam** dampness; **irmam**, **irman** damp cloth; **iram** moisture, dirt, wet cloth; **iran** wet cloth. *Ko. ni-r* water, semen. *To. ni-r* water; **ni-xoy-** (**ni-xos-**) to be thirsty (see 4458); **ni-pikwily** water blister (see 4455); **ni-pa-w** watering-place in stream; **i-rm** (*obl. i-rt-*) dampness. *Ka. nīr*, **nīru** water; **ira** moisture, dampness, wetness; (*Gul.*) **nirki** thirst. *Koḍ. nī-rī* water. *Tu. nīry* id. *Te. nīru* water, urine; **nīllu** (*pl.*) water; **imiri** moisture. *Kol. i-r* water. *Nk. ir* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ir* water; **ir kak-** to bathe. *Pa. nīr* water, general appearance, character. *Ga. (Oll. S.) nīr* water. *Konḍa nīr masu* mist, dew (cf. 4641). *Kui nīru* juice, sap, essence. *Br. dīr* water, flood-water, juice, sap. / Cf. *Skt. nīra-* water, juice, liquor; **nīvara-** water, mud; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7552.

(b) *Ta. nīr nāy* otter. *Ma. nīr nāy*. *Ka. nīru nāyi*. *Tu. nīry nāyi*. *Pa. nīr netta*. *Ga. (P.) nīr nete*. *Go. (Ko.) ir ney* (*Voc.* 214). DED(S, N) 3057.

3691 *Ta. nīvu* (**nīvi-**) to stroke, rub gently, handle softly, smooth by passing the fingers over, wipe off, daub, smear; **nīvi** wiping. *Ko. niv-* (**nivd-**) to stroke, massage, comb (hair). *To. ni-f-* (**ni-fy-**) to stroke. *Ka. nīvu* to rub softly, use gentle friction, stroke down any member of the body, make straight or smooth by stroking, as the hair, beard, cloth, etc.; **nīvisu** to cause to use gentle friction; **nīvaru** to pass the hand gently over, stroke or rub gently; *caus. nīvarisu*; **nēvarisu** to make straight, smooth, or proper by gently rubbing with the hand or fingering, rub gently with the hand or stroke. *Tu. nēvaripuni* to fondle, caress. *Te. nīvuru*, **nimuru** to stroke, pass the hand over gently and caressingly. *Kol. (Pat., p. 139) nīgeng* to massage. *Kui nēra* (**nēri-**) to rub, stroke, polish, massage; *n.* act of rubbing. ? *Kur. nīpnā* to rub down, powder, scrape into bits (as medicinal rock, kitchen nuts, etc.); **nīṇgnā** to besmear, soil with dirt, rub; (*Hahn*) **nīṇḍnā** to mark with chalk. DED(S) 3058.

3692 *Ta. nīl* (**nīlv-**, **nīpṭ-**) to be long, be great; *n.* length, extension, elongation, long time, duration, height, tallness, loftiness, depth, order, series, row; **nīla** to a great length or distance, all along, at a great distance; **nīlam** extension, length, distance, remoteness, delay, procrastination; **nīli** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be lengthened, extended, be long as time or life, last long, endure, be protracted, delayed; *n.* that which is long, lofty, tall person; **nīlippu** prolongation; **nīliyatu** that which is long, that which is omnipresent;

nīru (**nīpi-**) to go a long distance; **nītu** (**nīpi-**) to grow long, be lengthened, be extended through space or time, spread, extend, abound, be copious, thrive, grow well, rise high, last long, endure, be permanent, delay; *n.* long time, permanence; **nīti** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to lengthen (time, distance, etc.), endure, last, be permanent; **nīttu** (**nītti-**) to lengthen, extend, stretch out, straighten, offer as oblations, give, insert, drive into, speak at length or too much, prolong as a note, delay, procrastinate, retard, defer; **nīttu** length as of time or space, distance; **nīttam** length, elongation of sound, strengthening, lengthening, procrastination; **nīttal** lengthening, extending, stretching; **nītti** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to lengthen, delay; be prolonged, endure long; **nikālam** length. *Ma.* **nīluka** to extend oneself, grow long, be delayed, protracted; **nīla**, **nīlē**, **nīlavē** far; **nīlam** length, distance; **nīlal** growing longer; **nīl**, **nīr** length (*in cpds.*); **nītu** length, long; **nītuka** to be long; **nīttuka** to lengthen, stretch out, allow to grow, delay, hold out, give; **nīttam** length, stretching out, delay; **nīttal** lengthening; **nīttu** a royal handwriting, stroke, a grant of the Travancore raja, a ladder; **nīttikka** to get lengthened, stretched. *Ko.* **ni-r-** (**ni-c-**), **ni-p-** (**ni-d-**) (iron) becomes longer by expansion; **ni-t-** (**ni-ty-**) to lengthen (iron); **ni-t-** (**ni-c-**) id., stretch out (limb). *To.* **ni-r-** (**ni-ty-**) to be stretched out (hand); **ni-t-** (**ni-ty-**) to stretch out (hand); **ni-l-** (**ni-d-**) to be stretched out straight (rope), stretch oneself over or into, peep over (wall). *Ka.* **nīl** to grow long or high, extend, extend oneself, be stretched out, spread; **nīla** extension, length, height, tallness; **nīlitu** that is long; **nīlpu** length; **nīdu** to extend, stretch out (as the fingers, arms, tongue, etc.), hold out, offer, present, give, serve out; *n.* extension, length, delay; further, abundantly, much, presenting; **nīta** length. *Koḍ.* **nī-la** length; **nī-d-** (**nī-pd-**) to stretch out straight (*intr.*); **nī-t-** (**nī-ti-**) id. (*tr.*), offer; (Shanmugam) **nīta** length. *Tu.* **nīṭuni**, **nīḍuni** to stretch out or forth, hold out, lengthen; **nīṭavuni** to cause to stretch, lengthen; **nīta**, **nītu** long, extended, high; **nīṭānīti** lengthwise; **nicuni** to extend; **nēlya** great, large, extensive. *Te.* **nīlugu** to stretch, stretch one's limbs, strut, be conceited, presumptuous or impudent; *n.* stretching one's limbs, strutting, impudence. *Konḍa* **nīlba** straight, erect. *Kui* **nīlba** (**nī-t-**) to be standing (corn), stand, be set up; **ḍrīnja** (**ḍrīnji-**) to be elongated, lengthened; *adj.* elongated, lengthened; *pl. action* **ḍriska** (**ḍriski-**); **ḍrū inba**, **ḍrūsu inba** to be lengthened, stretched, drawn out, opened out; **ḍrūnja** long, lengthened, stretched out, drawn out; **ḍrūna** in a long-drawn-out manner. *Kuwi* (S.) **nīluwu** long (in measuring). Cf. 3662 *Ma.* **nikālam** and 3738 *Ta.* **neṭu**. DED(S) 3059.

3693 *Ta.* **nīru** (**nīpi-**) to become slaked (as lime), be turned to ashes or calcined (as metals or stones); perish, be ruined; *n.* ashes,

dross of any substance after it has been burned, sacred ashes, dust, slaked lime; **nīrru** (**nīrri-**) to slake (as lime), reduce to ashes or powder, calcine (as metals), calcinate; **nīvaru** (**nīvari-**) to be powdered. *Ma.* **nīruka** to be slaked and powdered as lime, burn to ashes; **nīral** burning grief; **nīrruka** to burn to ashes, slake shells for lime; **nīru** ashes. *Ka.* **nīru** powder, ashes. *Te.* **niguru**, **nivuru**, **nīru** ashes upon live coal. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) id ashes. *Pa.* id id. *Ga.* (P.) **nīr** id. *Go.* (Tr.) **nīr** (*gen.* **nītā**, *pl.* **nīhk**), (W. Ph. Mu. etc.) **nīr**, (Ma.) **nī(i)** (*obl.* **nī-t-**) id. (*Voc.* 2004). *Konḍa* **nīru** id. *Pe.* **nīz/nīs** id. *Manḍ.* **nīy-darambu** id. (for **darambu**, see 3092). DED(S) 3060.

3694 *Ta.* **nukam** yoke, burden, power, strength, protecting bar of a door. *Ma.* **nukam** yoke, harness which joins the necks of two oxen. *Ko.* **nu-n** a yoke (? < ***nukan**). *Ka.* **noga**, **naga** yoke. *Koḍ.* **noga** id. *Tu.* **nuga**, **noga** id. *Te.* **noga** pole or poles which connect the carriage with the yoke. / ? < Skt. **yuga-**. DED(S) 3061.

3695 *Ta.* **nukar** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to enjoy, experience as the fruit of actions, eat, drink, do, perform; **nukarcci**, **nukarvu** enjoyment, experience of pleasure or pain, as from former deeds; eating, feeding; sensation. *Ma.* **nukaruka** to swallow; **nukarcca** sipping, imbibing. *Te.* **nōru** mouth. Cf. 3697 *Ta.* **nuṅku**. DED 3062.

3696 *Kur.* **nuknā** to shake, cause to oscillate, esp. up and down; *refl.-pass.* **nukurnā**; **nukrū** shaky, tottering; **nukta'ānā** to cause another to shake something. *Malt.* **nuke** to shake; **nukre** to swing, rock, be shaken. DED 3063.

3697 *Ta.* **nuṅku** (**nuṅki-**) to swallow, devour, drink in large draughts, take possession of, capture; **noṅku** (**noṅki-**) to swallow. *Ko.* **nugg-** (**nungy-**) to gulp down without chewing. *To.* **nug-** (**nugy-**) to gulp down. *Ka.* **nuṅgu** to swallow, devour; **nuṅguvike**, **nuṅguha** swallowing. *Tu.* **niṅguni**, **niṅguḍuni**, **diṅguni**, **diṅguḍuni**, (B-K.) also **nuṅgu** to swallow. *Kor.* (M.) **nuṇudu**, (O.) **nunu** id. *Kur.* **nunurnā** to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour; *pass.* **nunurnā**. *Malt.* **nunge** to swallow. *Br.* **nughushing** to swallow, devour, gulp down. Cf. 3695 *Ta.* **nukar**; 3791 *Ta.* **noḷ** (Pfeiffer). DED 3064.

3698 *Ta.* **nuṅku**, (Tinn.) **noṅku** pulpy kernel of a tender palmyra fruit, tender palmyra fruit; **nukumpu** unexpanded tender leaf of palmyra, plantain, etc., palmyra leaf. *Ma.* **noṅṅu** unripe pulp of a palmyra fruit; a coconut the kernel of which swells out into a sweet spongy substance through lying for a long time. *Te.* (B.) **nuṅgu** palm-fruit kernel while unripe. DED 3065.

3699 *Ka.* **nusi** a minute insect that destroys wool, any cloth, and paper; one that destroys grain; eye-fly, gnat. *Te.* **nusuma** eye-fly, gnat, midge. *Go.* (D. Ma.) **nusme** mosquito (*Voc.*

2016); *nūsi* (Tr.) flour-weevil, (W. Ph.) weevil; (SR.) *nusi* crop rust (*Voc.* 2021). ? *Ta. ucu* woodworm. Cf. 3715 *Ta. nuḷampu* and 3779 *Ta. no*. From DED(S) 3077.

3700 *Ta. nup* minute, fine, etc.; *nuppu*, *nupmai*, *nupuku*, *nupṇimai* minuteness, smallness, slenderness, sharpness, refinement, nicety, exquisiteness (as in workmanship), acuteness, subtlety, discrimination, precision, accuracy, delicacies, dainties, mystery; *nup-ṇiyāṇ* person of acute intellect, quick parts or subtle discrimination, minister; *nupakkam* sharpness, minuteness, subtlety, fineness; *nupāṇkiyōr* persons of subtle or sharp intellect; *nupāṇku* (*nupāṇki*-) to be thin, minute, attenuated, be subtle, fine, refined; *n.* minuteness, subtlety, fineness; *nupī* (-v-, -nt-) to waste away, be thinned down; (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen to a point, powder, examine carefully; *n.* a point; *nupukkam* fineness, minuteness, sharpness, acuteness, acumen, subtlety, exquisiteness (as of work), niggardliness; *nupukku* (*nupukki*-) to make very small (as beads), powder, pulverize, pound, grind, shatter to pieces, write a small hand, be niggardly, stint, sharpen to a point, sharpen the wits, execute minutely or finely (as a work); *n.* smallness, fineness, subtlety, any small or minute thing, small handwriting; (Ramnad dial., Annamalai, p. 875) *upukku* to powder (= *nupukku*); *nupuku* (*nupuki*-) to be slender, delicate (as a woman's waist), be minute, become thin, be sharp, keen, acute (as one's intellect); *nupuṇku* (*nupuṇki*-) id., be powdered, pulverized, sing softly, as a tune; *n.* powder; *nupavai* flour of rice and other grains, a ball of sesame confection; *nuvaṇai* minuteness, fineness, flour; *nutpam* minuteness, fineness, subtlety, insight, acuteness, precision, accuracy, an invisible planet, minute point of time, a figure of speech which expresses an idea by implication, a critical commentary; *nuṭaṇku* (*nuṭaṇki*-) to be fine, thin, attenuated; *n.* thinness, smallness; *nugai* (-v-, -nt-) to be minute, fine, be keen, acute, make innuendoes; *n.* minuteness, fineness, intellectual sharpness; *nugaiivu* minuteness, fineness, keen understanding or perception; *nūgai* acuteness, fineness, minuteness. *Ma. nupma* minuteness; *nuppam* fine texture of cloth. *Ko.* *nunk-* (*nunky-*) (? *nupk-*) to cut a small piece from dried meat to make broth (implies poverty). *Ka. nup* smoothness, softness, fineness, niceness, neatness, subtility, gentleness, etc.; *nupupu*, *nuppu*, *numpu* smoothness, delicateness, fineness; *nuppage*, *nuppane* smooth, smoothness, state of being powdered, state of being smooth by shaving, baldness, bald; *nupṇitu*, *nupṇittu* that is smooth, etc. *Tu. nonṇa*, *nonṇagē* soft, nice. *Te. nunu-* smooth, gentle; *nunupu* smoothness, smooth; *nunupari* smooth, polished; *nunna*, *nunnani* smooth; *nunnana* smoothness. *Koṇḍa nunaṇa* softly. DED(S, N) 3066.

3701 *Ta. nupaṇku* yellow spreading spots on skin; *unṇi* wart. *Ma. nupil* scurf, itch; *unṇal* eruption (on skin); *unṇil* id., vesicle as of itch; *unṇi* pimple on the face of infants. DEDS 568.

3702 *Ta. nupāvu* (*nupāvi*-), *nupācu* (*nupāci*-), *nupai* (-pp-, -tt-) to rub and feel with the fingers, feel with the tip of the tongue as the gums or palate. *Ka. none* to clean with the tongue the teeth of substances lodged between them. DED 3067.

3703 *Ta. nupai* backbiting. *Ma. nupa* calumny, flattery, lie; *nupayan* talebearer, spy, calumniator; *nupukka* to backbite; *nupattam* backbiting. DED 3068.

3704 *Ta. nutampu* boiled rice. *Tu. nuppu* id. (or with 600 *Ta. un*). DEDS 569.

3705 *Ta. nutal* forehead, eyebrow, head, skull, top, upper part. *Ma. nutal* forehead. *Ka. nosal(u)* id. *Tu. nesaly*, *nasuḍi* id. *Te. nuduru*, *nosalu* id. *Ga. (S.³) nuduḍ* id. *Koṇḍa nudru* id. /Cf. Skt. *niṭāla*-, etc.; Turner, CDIAL, no. 10970(2). DED(S) 3069.

3706 *Te. nuyi*, *nuyyi*, *nūyi* a well. *Kol. nuvi* id. *Nk. nuvi* id. *Nk. (Ch.) uy*, *uvvi* id. *Go. (Ko.) nuy* id. (*Voc.* 2012). *Koṇḍa (BB) nuy* id. *Kuwi (S.) nūyi* id. DED(S) 3070.

3707 *Ta. nurampu* mud, mire. *Tu. nurumbu* alluvium. DED 3071.

3708 *Ma. nuri* a bunch of rice plants and the space required to plant them, what three fingers can hold; *nurikka* to put some grains, take and put with three fingers; *nurippikka* to transplant. *Koḍ. nuli* cluster of paddy plants growing in one hole; ? *nī·ri* bundle of several paddy seedlings. ? *Ta. nuru* tender shoots in paddy stubble; *noru* after-shoot from the roots of rice, millet, etc. DED(S) 3072.

3709 *Ma. nurumpu* rot, wood-dust, iron rust, etc.; *nurumpuka* to rot, decay. *Tu. nurumbu* wood-dust, iron rust. DED 3073.

3710 *Ta. nurai* froth, foam, scum, spume, lather, bubble; (-pp-, -tt-) to froth, foam, effervesce. *Ma. nura* foam, froth; *nurayuka* to froth; *nurekka* to foam, emit scum, ferment as toddy; *nuri* small bubbles of water; *nurikka* to rise in small bubbles. *Ko. nor* foam. *Ka. nore* foam, froth, scum. *Koḍ. nere* froth. *Tu. nurē* foam, froth, scum. *Te. nurūgu*, *nuruvu* foam, froth; *nuccillu (pl.)* foam. DED 3074.

3711 *Kur. nurugnā* to push back into the fire unburnt ends of logs protruding; (Hahn) *nurnā* to shove in, insert, put fuel or half-burnt sticks into the fire. *Malt. nurge* to drag or draw (as a net); *nurge* to move onward or slide. ? *Ka. (K.²) nūru* to force one's way through. DEDS 570.

3712 *Ta. nuvaṇai* black Italian millet. *Ka. navane*, *navani* a small grain, the Italian

millet or panic seed, *Panicum italicum*. DED 3075.

3713 *Ma.* nulayuka to rot, moulder. *Tu.* nubbu mouldy, musty. *Go.* (Tr.) nīlk mould on leather (*Voc.* 1998). DEDS 571.

3714 *Ta.* nurai (-v-, -nt-) to creep through a narrow passage, penetrate, be impressed into one's mind, get into, take up as an office, be interpolated; (-pp-, -tt-) to put, insert, interpolate; *n.* narrow way, window, opening, aperture, cave; *nuṛuntu* (*nuṛunti*-), *nuṛutu* (*nuṛuti*-) to insert, stick in, tuck in, tie (as a coil of hair), keep in a place not easily found, carry away by stealth; skulk, slink or sneak away, slip out of sight as one among many, crawl, creep as reptiles; *nuṛunti* one who shirks responsibility; *nuṛuvu* (*nuṛuvi*-) to creep along (as reptiles); *nuṛavu* anything slippery; *nūrai* postern, chink, hole, bore, a kind of lattice window, cave; *noṛuntu* (*noṛunti*-) to insert, thrust. *Ma.* *nuṛayuka* to creep in, squeeze through; *nuṛa-vātil* a small door; *nūrukā*, *nūlukā* to creep in, squeeze through, enter sily or with difficulty; ? *nūṭṭa* gap in a fence; ? *nokkuka* to pass through, pierce, bore through. *Ka.* *noge* to creep in, etc.; *nurgu*, *nuggu* to pass by pressing, squeeze through, force oneself into, enter without permission (as a door, a house), creep into (as a hole); *nuggisu* to cause to creep or squeeze through; *nugicu* to get out of (the hand, etc.) by wriggling (as a bird), slip (from the hand, as a rope); *nuguḷ* to enter a door or a small narrow passage or opening, go in with difficulty, squeeze through, creep in, enter; *nup(u)cu*, *nupacu* to slip, slide as out of the hand, slip away, glide or move off, escape; *nusi* to enter a door, etc.; *nusuḷ* to enter a door or narrow opening, retreat, hide oneself, slink, go; *n.* entering a door or small, narrow opening; an artful play in not directly naming an object; evasion, subterfuge, falsehood; *nusuḷisu* to cause to enter a door; *nūḷ* falsehood, lie. *Koḍ.* *nugg-* (*nuggi*-) to enter by force or without permission, go through (into cave). *Tu.* *nuṛumpè* hole; *nuṛipāvuni* to press into a hole; *nurguni* to pass over; *nūṛuni* to creep in, enter with difficulty. *Te.* (K.) *nusulu* to shrink, withdraw, hide oneself, tell a lie; *n.* shrinking one's limbs, hiding; (K.) *nusalu* to evade, lie; (K.) *nusūgu* to slink, slide away, escape. *Kol.* *no-lang-* (*no-laṅkt-*) (snake) crawls. *Konḍa* *ṛug-* (-it-) to enter, steal in, get into, enter through a passage. *Pe.* *ṛug-* (*ṛukt-*) to hide (*intr.*); *ṛuk-* (-t-) id. (*tr.*). *Manḍ.* *ṛug-* id. (*intr.*); *ṛuk-* id. (*tr.*) *Kui* *ṛupka* (< *ṛuk-p-*; *ṛukt-*) to thrust in between, fit in something between two surfaces, twist something into a cloth, insert; *rūḍa* (*rūḍi*-) to crawl under, creep under or through; *ṛonda* (*ṛondi*-) to slip through; *pl.* action *ṛotka* (*ṛotki*-). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *ṛug-* (-it-) to hide (*intr.*); *ṛuk-* (-h-) id. (*tr.*); (F.) *rūgali*, (S.) *lugnai* to hide oneself; (F.) *rūga* secretly; *rūkhali* to hide (*tr.*). *Kur.* *nuṛnā* (*nuḍḍas*) to

hide, conceal, screen from sight, veil, mask off; *nūxmā* to hide oneself, be kept secret; *nulugnā* to insert a thing into another by a sliding push, thrust or slip into or under lengthwise; *nulgurnā* to enter into or under, head foremost, creep into. *Malt.* *nuḍe* to hide, conceal; *nuḍgre* to hide (*intr.*), disappear; *lulqe* to thrust in; *lulgre* to disappear (as in a crowd or jungle); *lulgre* to hide oneself. Cf. 4994 *Ta.* *muṛai*. DED(S, N) 3076.

3715 *Ta.* *nulampu*, *nullal*, *nollal* gnat, eye-fly, mosquito; *nilampi* gnat; *nullān* small biting ant. *Ma.* *nuṛampu* a gnat, chiefly an eye-fly. *Ka.* *noḷa*, *noḷavu*, *noṇa*, *noṇavu* a fly; *noraju*, *noraṅju* a (mosquito or) gnat, an eye-fly; (Hal.) *nela* a fly; (Gowda) *nela* house-fly; (Hav.) *nelavu* id. *Koḍ.* *mu-li* gnat, midge. *Kor.* (T.) *nurṅgi* mosquito. *Kol.* (Br.) *nulle* fly. *Pa.* *nuṛṇi*, (S.) *uṛṇi* mosquito. *Go.* (Tr.) *nullē* a flea, esp. one which damages kodon and kutki flowers; *nulle* (Mu. Ma.) a small insect which bites in the rainy season, (W.) gnat; (L.) *nulē*, (M.) *nūle* mosquito (*Voc.* 2015). *Malt.* *nuto* a kind of very small gnat. Cf. 700 *Ta.* *uḷu* and 3699 *Ka.* *nusi*. DED(S, N) 3077.

3716 *Ka.* *nulgu* to reduce to small fragments; be powdered. *Tu.* *nuliyuni* to be broken, shattered; *nuli* a bit, fragment. *Te.* (K.) *nuliyu* to be broken, shattered. DED 3078.

3717 *Ta.* *nullu* (*nulli*-) to pinch, nip; *n.* a pinch, nip. *Mā.* *nulluka* to pinch, pluck; *nulla* a pinch, bit; *nullal* a pinch, harvest of grains that are picked. *Ko.* *nuly-* (*nulc-*) to pinch. *Ka.* (Gowda; *Dr. Ling.*, p. 104) *nullu* to pinch. *Te.* (K.) *nul(u)cu* to pinch, nip off, squeeze; *nulumu* to pinch. DED(N) 3079.

3718 *Ka.* *nuṛuku* to wane away, become devoid of growth or increase. *Tu.* *nurguni* to decay. DEDS 572.

3719 *Ta.* *nuṇi* point, tip, minuteness, fineness, smallness; (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen to a point, whet, examine carefully, look intently; *nuṇai* point, tip, end. *Ma.* *nuni* very thin and meagre. DED 3080.

3720 *Ta.* *nū*, *nūvu* sesamum; *nōlai* a sesame ball, a preparation of sesame seed. *Te.* *nūvu*, *nuvvu* gingily seed; *nūne*, *nūniya* oil; *nū-biṇḍi* flour of gingili seeds; (*VPK*) *nūgulu* = *nuvvulu*. *Kol.* (SR.) *nuvvū* sesamum, til; (W.) *nu-ne* oil. *Nk.* *nuvv* (*pl.* *nuvvul*) sesamum; *nūne* oil. *Nk.* (Ch.) *ū* sesamum. *Pa.* *nuvul* (*pl.*) sesamum; *nū ney* sesamum oil. *Ga.* (S.³) *nuvul* (*pl.*) *Sesamum indicum*. *Go.* (most dialects) *nūṅ(g)*, (Tr. A.) *nūṅṅ* sesamum (*Voc.* 2018); (ASu.) *nuḥ*, (Koya Su.) *nūḥku* (*pl.*) id. *Konḍa* (BB 1972) *nū* id. DED(S) 3081.

3721 *Ta.* *nūkkam*, *nūkku* sissoo wood, *Dalbergia sissoo*. *Ka.* (*DCV*) *nūke* blackwood. *Te.* *nūka* a kind of tree; (*DCV*) *nūka-mānu* blackwood. DED(S) 3082.

3722 *Ta.* nūkku (nūkki-) to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, incite, discharge (weapon). *Ka.* nūku, nūgu, nūhku to shove, push, thrust aside, impel, urge on. *Koḍ.* nu-k- (nu-ki-) to push. *Tu.* nūkuni to thrust, push, reject; *nurkuni* to press on, elbow, push, make way. *Te.* nūku to shove, push violently, thrust out; *n.* a thrust; *nūkuḍu* shoving, a shove. *Kol.* nu-k- (nu-ki-) to push so as to move. DED (N) 3083.

3723 *Kur.* nūxnā, nūkhnā to bow (the head), keep down (the eyes); silence, defeat, put down. *Malt.* nūge to droop, walk or behave without energy. DED 3084.

3724 *Kur.* nūtnā to plunge the hand into, touch, defile. *Malt.* nūte to touch, meddle. DED 3085.

3725 *Kur.* nūturnā to stretch out one's legs in sitting or lying down; *nūtur oknā* to stretch out one's legs while sitting. *Malt.* nūtre to stretch out the legs when lying down. DED 3086.

3726 *Ta.* nūl yarn, cotton thread, string, systematic treatise, science; (nūrp-, nūr-) to spin, compose (as a poem), make a plot; *nūlār, nūlōr* learned persons; (Tinn.) *nūpu* spinning. *Ma.* nūl thread, yarn, measuring line; *nūlkka* to spin. *Ko.* nu-l thread; ? *nurb-* (nurby-) to twist, wring (neck). *To.* nu-š thread; *nu-šf-* (nu-št-) to join ends of thread by rolling. *Ka.* nūl yarn, thread (of cotton); (nūlt-) to make thread, spin; *nūlige* spinning; *nūlisu* to cause to spin; *nuli* to twist (as a rope, etc.), wring, curl (whiskers), roll (as cotton) between the hands, turn round (as the back), twist off (as a twig); (the intestines) to gripe; *n.* (also *nulike, nulige*) state of being twisted, a twist, cord, thread, twine; gripping pain in the intestines; (Hal.) *nugulu* thread. *Koḍ.* nu-li thread. *Tu.* nūlu thread, yarn; *nūloḍu* spindle; *nūpuni* to spin, twist, string; *nuppuni* to twist. *Kor.* (M.) *nuglu* thread. *Te.* nūlu cotton thread; *nulaka* a rough kind of rope or string; *nuli* entanglement in a thread; *nuliyu* to be twisted; *nulincu, nul(u)cu, nul(u)pu, nulumu* to twist; *nulivu* a twist. *Kol.* nūv, (Kin.) nūl thread. *Pa.* nūl id. *Ga.* (Oll.) nūl id. *Go.* (many dialects) nūl thread, string (*Voc.* 2020). *Konḍa* nūlu thread; (BB) *nuls-* to twist. *Pe.* nūl thread; *nōṇ-* (nōṭ-) to spin, twine. *Manḍ.* nūl thread. *Kui* nūḍu (*pl.* nūṭka) cotton yarn, thread; *nōlba* (nōṭ-) to twist strands together, spin thread; *n.* spinning. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) lūlu, (F.) lūlu, (S.) lōlu thread. ? *Kur.* nōēnā to wind or twist anything flexible, twist grass or creeper into rope. DED (S, N) 3087.

3727 *Kol.* u-r- (u-ṭ-) to wind on (waist-cloth, belt), put on (clothes). *Nk.* ūr- to wear. *Nk. (Ch.)* ū-/ūy- (ūṭṭ-) to put on cloth. *Pa.* nūṭ- to wear (loincloth, dhoti); *nūṭpip-* (nūṭpit-) to put (loincloth, dhoti) on someone else. *Ga.* (Oll.) nūṭ- to wear cloth; (S.) *nūḍ-* to wear (dhoti, sari). DED (S) 3088.

3728 *Ta.* nūru (nūri-) to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder, demolish, destroy; *n.* powder, dust, flour; *nuvaṛu* (nuvaṛi-) to file; *nurukku* (nurukki-) to crush, pulverize, reduce to powder; *nuruṅku* (nuruṅki-) to be powdered, crushed, squeezed; *n.* grit; *noṛukku* (noṛukki-) to break, crush, smash to pieces; *n.* crushing; *noṛuṅku* (noṛuṅki-) to be broken, crushed, smashed; *n.* broken grains, grits, powder; *noṛunoru* (-pp-, -tt-) to be brittle, fragile; *nukku* (nukki-) to break in pieces, grind, powder, crush. *Ma.* nūru powder, esp. powdered lime, starch; *nūruka* to be pulverized; *nuruṅṅuka* to be broken into small pieces, shattered, pulverized; *nuruṅṅu* bit, chip, atom; *nurukkuka* to crush, break in pieces, pound; *nurukku* bit, fragment, broken rice; *nuccu* broken rice. *Ko.* *nuc* grains broken in pestling; *nug-* (nugy-) to be hard-pressed (to support large family); *nugc-* (nugc-) to pound (chillies) with pestle. *To.* nūc broken rice, chips; *nu-r* lime. *Ka.* nūru state of being crushed; *nūku, nūgu* fragments, grit; *nūri* to be reduced to small bits or powder, be crushed; *n.* state of being crushed; *nuruku, nurugu, nurgu, nuggu* to crush; be crushed; *nurgu, nuggu, nurcu* state of being crushed; *nurcu, nuccu* fragments, bits, grits; *nurcu, nūrisu* to crush to fragments. *Koḍ.* *nuri* very small bits of broken rice; *nucci* broken grains of rice. *Tu.* *nuriyuni* to break, go to pieces, decay; *nuripuni, nurpuni* to break, powder, granulate, pulverize; *nuritely* bruising, chips; *nurkally* kind of pebbles found in rice; *nukkuni* to bruise; *nūjji, nūjuu* contusion, bruise. *Te.* nūru to grind, sharpen, whet; *nūrucu, nūrcu* to thresh (as corn); *nūrupu, nūrpu, nūrupu, nūrucu* threshing; *nūrupu, nūrucu* to thrash, kill; *n.* thrashing, threshing; *nūrumu* to powder, destroy; *n.* powder, what is ground; *nuggu* to pound, reduce to powder; be powdered; *n.* bits, fragments, powder; *nūka* coarse flour, grits; *nūca* powder. *Kol.* (Kin.) *noṛp-* to thresh (or with 3797). *Pa.* nūkol, (S.) *nūggur* broken rice. *Ga.* (P.) *nonggre manjik* broken rice after pounding (see 4639). *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *nōrānā* to grind grain; (W.) *noṛrānā*, (A. Y. Ch. G. S. Ko.) *nōr-*, (Ma.) *nōṛ-*, (MaS.) *nōhk-*, (Pat.) *nor-, nohk-* to grind (*Voc.* 2065); (Tr.) *nūkāṅ* (*pl.*) broken chironji kernels; (W.) *nūkā* rice broken in grinding; (G. Mu. Ma.) *nūka* (*pl.* *nūkaṅ*) broken rice (*Voc.* 2017). *Konḍa* nūṛ- (*-it-*) to crush, grind, pulverize; (BB) *nōka* (*pl.* *nōkeṅ*) particles of broken rice after pounding. *Pe.* nūz- (nūst-) to grind. *Manḍ.* nūy- id. *Kuwi* (F.) *nūiyali*, (Isr.) *nūy-* (*-it-*) to grind; (S.) *nūinai* to mill; (S.) *nurpinai* to thresh with oxen; (F.) *nūpali* to thresh out with cattle; *nōṛp-* (*-it-*) (Isr.) to thresh driving cattle over grain, (Su.) to thresh (or with 3797); (F.) *nūkaga* broken rice. *Br.* *nusing* to crush, grind; *nusxal* handmill (xal stone); *nut* flour. DED (S) 3089.

3729 *Ta.* nūru (*obl. and in cpds.* nūṛu-) 100; *nūṛuvar* 100 persons. *Ma.* nūru (nūṛu-) 100; *nūṛ-āṇṭu* 100 years; *nūṛuvar, nūṛavar*

100 persons. *Ko.* nu·r 100. *To.* nu·r id. *Ka.* nūru id.; nūrar, nūvar, (Shanmugam) nūvar 100 persons. *Koḍ.* nu·ri (*obl.* nu·iṭ-) 100. *Tu.* nūdu (*obl.* nūta-) id. *Te.* nūru (*obl.* nūta-) id.; nūruguru, nūruvuru 100 persons. *Go.* (Tr.) nūr (*pl.* nuhk), (L. SR.) nūr, (Pat. Hislop) nur 100 (*Voc.* 2019); (ASu.) nūr (*pl.* nuhk) id. DED(S) 3090.

3730 *Ta.* niva (-pp-, -nt-) to rise, be elevated, grow, spread, overflow; *nivar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise high; *nivappu* elevation, height; *ivar* (-v-, -nt-) to rise on high, ascend, spring, leap, rush out, climb over, mount; *ika* (-pp-, -nt-) to leap over, cross over, transgress, overflow; *iya* (-pp-, -nt-) to pass beyond, excel, transcend; *iyakkam* greatness, excellence. *Ma.* nikakka to rise; *ivaram* height; *ivaruka* to rise up; *ivarttuka* to lift, raise; *ekaruka* to ascend, rise; *ekarttuka*, *ekattuka* to lift, raise; *ekaram* height, uphill; *ikaykkuka* to transgress. *Ka.* nege, nese to rise, ascend, go upward, jump; *negapu*, *negavu* to lift up, hold uplifted; *negasu* to cause to jump or jump over; *egaru* to rise, fly, jump; *egarisu* to cause to rise, cause to fly, cause to jump, shoplift; *egarike* jumping; *egu* rising, embarkation; *egā digā* up and down; (Hav.) *neggu* to lift. *Koḍ.* nekkura cliff. *Tu.* negiyuni to rise, come up; *negipuni* to leap, jump, spring up; *negapuni* to overflow; *negattu* overflowing. *Kor.* (M.) *negi* to lift. *Te.* negayu, egayu, nevayu to fly, go up, rise up, jump; *negavu*, *egavu* flying, flight; *eguru*, (K. also) *evuru* to fly, jump up; *n.* flying, flight, jump; *eguva* the top; *eguvu* flying, flight of bird; *egupu* flight, increase; *egu*, *egudu* high, raised; *egayincu* to toss up; *egacu* to cause to fly; *egirincu* to toss up, cause to fly; *ega* upwards; *ega diga* up and down; (K.) *eydu* to fly; *egumati* embarkation, putting goods on board of a ship, exportation; *egudala* the upper or higher part or region (as of a river); increase, rise. *Kol.* negay- (negayt-) to fly; *negap-* (negapt-) to make to fly. *Nk.* negay- to fly, rise; *negap-* to make to fly or rise. *Nk.* (Ch.) *egur-* to jump. *Go.* (S.) *egr-* to dance; *egermuṭ* a dance (*Voc.* 333). *Koṇḍa* *egri-* (-t-) to fly (as a bird). Cf. 411 *Ta.* *ika* and 870 *Ta.* *ē*; ? cf. 3665 *Koṇḍa* *niṇ-*. DED(S, N) 3091, and from DED 352.

3731 *Ka.* negaḍi, nigaḍi, nagaḍi a cold, catarrh. *Tu.* negaḍi, negaḍē id. DED 3092.

3732 *Ka.* negar, negare alligator. *Tu.* negaly id.; *negary* a sea-animal, the vehicle of Varuṇa. *Te.* (B.) negaḍu a polypus or marine animal supposed to entangle swimmers. / Cf. Skt. *nakra-* crocodile; *nakra-* a kind of aquatic animal; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7038. DED 3093.

3733 *Ta.* neku (nekuv-, nekk-) to suffer, be distressed; *evvu* (evvi-) to cause pain; *evvai* care, anxiety; *evvam* affliction, distress, pestilence, dislike; *ēval* poverty, want. *Ko.* neg- (negy-) to suffer from reverse of fortune; *caus.* negc- (negc-). *Ka.* (Hav.) *negaru* to suffer in sickbed. *Tu.* neggi, negi shyness, shame;

(B-K.) *nigary*, *negary* to linger as a sick person. *Te.* *nevva* poverty, calamity, misfortune, distress, peril; (K.) *nevulu* to grieve, be distressed; *n.* (also *negulu*) regret, disquiet. DED(S) 3094.

3734 *Ka.* nekkare, doḍḍa nekkare Indian rhododendron, *Melastoma malabathricum*. *Tu.* nekkarē, nekkārū id. DEDS 573.

3735 *Tu.* nēga beauty, nicety; beautiful, nice, fair. *Ga.* (Oll.) *niya*, (S.) *niyāṭ* good. *Go.* (M.) *nehnā* good, handsome; (L.) *nihnā*, (Mu.) *nehna*, (Ma.) *ne'na* good; (W.) *nahnā* well (of health); (Ph.) *nahnal* excellent, good (*Voc.* 2041). *Koṇḍa* *negi* good; *negikan* a good man; *negēṇḍ* *adv.* good, well; *negreṇḍa* *adv.* well, fine (of living, flourishing). *Pe.* *nekri* good; *nekrakan* a good man. *Manḍ.* *nekran* (*masc.*), *nekdel* (*fem.*), *nekde* (*neut.*) good. *Kui* *negi* good, well, fine, noble, splendid; (K.) *nehi* good. *Kuwi* (Su. S.) *nehi*, (Isr.) *nehi*, *nehī*, (F.) *nihi* id. *Malt.* *neke* to get well. / There has been convergence with *IA* (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7150, e.g. Mar. *nikā* good, pure), whence by borrowing forms like *Pa.* *niko*, *Go.* (W.) *nikkā* good. *Pa.* *neṇget* < Halbi *nāngat*. DED(S, N) 3096.

3736 *Ta.* neṇcu, neṇcam mind, conscience, heart, breast, bosom, chest, centre or heart of a thing, bravery, courage; *neṇcuḷ* mind; *neṇcuḷu* (-pp-, -tt-) to be broken-hearted, dispirited. *Ma.* *neṇcu*, *neṇṇu* heart, breast; *neṇcar* bold men. *Ko.* *nanj* heart. *To.* *niz* id., dewlap. *Koḍ.* *neṇṇi*, (Mercara dialect) *ñeṇṇi* chest of body. *Te.* *nenjili* uneasiness, distress, trouble of mind. *Pa.* *diṇṇi* pith. *Go.* (LuS.) *nēnjomee* mango stone. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *ninjam* chest. *Pe.* *nenjom*, *nenja daki* id.; *nenja* pith (of a coconut). *Manḍ.* *nenja-daki* chest. *Kui* *ninja* heart of a tree, pith; solid, sound, uncracked, strong. *Kuwi* *linja* (F.) kernel, yolk of egg, (Su.) pulp of fruit, (Isr.) yolk of egg. ? *Kur.* *nisand* core or hard wood of a tree. DED(S, N) 3097.

3737 *Ta.* neṭi pungent odour causing a choking sensation, as of fried chillies; strong pungent smell, stench. *Ka.* *niḍi* a strong, pungent, stifling smell, as that of tobacco or tobacco smoke, of cayenne pepper or its vapour when being roasted. DED 3098.

3738 *Ta.* neṭu long; (-pp-, -tt-) to be long (as time), continue (as rain), become tall; *neṭumai* length, extension, tallness, height as of a person or tree, continuation, protraction, greatness, boundlessness, excessiveness, depth; *neṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to make delay; *neṭitu* after a long delay; *neṭippu* long time; *neṭiyōṇ* tall person, great person, Viṣṇu; *neṭil* length, long vowel, that which is great or excessive; *neṭukku* length, as of a wall; *neṭuka* lengthwise, longitudinally, straight on, continuously; *neṭuku* (neṭuki-) to extend, be lengthened, grow tall, high or long, be protracted, delayed; *neṭuppam* length, height; *neṭuman* anything long; *neṭumi* tall woman, tall tree

(as palm-tree); **neṭṭa-neṭumai** great length, excessive tallness or height; **neṭṭam** tallness, length; **neṭṭāṅku** lengthiness; **neṭṭāyam** stretchers, piling up bricks perpendicularly or upright; **neṭṭu** length, tallness, long distance, extent, as of the breadth of a pial; **neṭṭai** tallness. *Ma.* **neṭu** long; **neṭukkam** tallness; **neṭuṅkan** tall; **neṭuppu**, **neṭuppam** length, height; **neṭumpu** pride; **neṭumpan** arrogant; **neṭuman** tall man; **neṭuma**, **neṭumānam** tallness; **neṭṭan** tall man; **neṭṭāyam** a straight part in a river; a stretcher (brick or stone); **niṭu** long, tall, straight; **niṭiyōn** tall person; **niṭuppam** tallness; **niṭṭal**, **niṭṭāṅ-kāl** shin. *Ko.* **neṭṭeṭṭ** flat on back (of lying or falling). *To.* **nōṭ-** (**nōry-**), **nōṭx-** (**nōrxy-**) to be or become tall; **nōṭk-** (**nōrky-**) to lengthen (*tr.*), let (hair) grow. *Ka.* **niḍu**, **niṭṭu** state of being drawn out in length, stretched or extended, that of being long, length, that of being tall, extensiveness, greatness, bigness; **niṭṭ-eluvu** backbone; **niḍidu** that which is extended, long, etc., length, etc. *Tu.* **niḍi** straight, high, lofty; **niḍu** long, tall, high; **niḍuppa** tallness, length; **niṭṭ-usuru** a deep sigh; **neḍi** long. *Te.* **niḍu**, **niḍuda** long; **niḍivi**, **niḍupu** length; long; **niḍucanu** to extend; **niṭṭ-ūrucu** to make a deep, long-drawn respiration or sigh; **niṭṭ-ūrupu** a deep, long-drawn respiration, a sigh. *Koṇḍa* **niṭi** straight, long; **niṭikan** a tall man. Cf. 3692 *Ta.* **nīl**. DED(S) 3099.

3739 *Ta.* **neṭṭam** perpendicularity; **naṭṭam** erectness. *Ma.* **niṭṭ-ena** in a standing position, perpendicularly. *Ko.* **neṭe-n**, **neṭe-l** directly (of motion or of communication). *Ka.* **neṭṭage**, **neṭṭāna**, **neṭṭāne**, **neṭṭanna** straightly, straight, erect, regular, proper, orderly, rightly, properly, nicely, neatly, plainly, clearly, distinctly; **neṭṭi**, **naṭṭi** niceness, beauty, charm; **niṭa**, **niṭu** straightness, state of standing upright; properness, neatness, elegance, beauty, tidiness; **niṭugāra** a tidy man; *fem.* **niṭugāti**; **neṭu** straightness, directness, truth. *Tu.* **neṭṭage** straight, upright; straightly, properly; **niḍpa**, **niḍpa**, **niṭṭa** straight, upright, erect; straightly, erectly; **niṭa** upright, straight, direct; **niṭāniṭi** straightly. *Te.* **niṭṭa** erect; **niṭra**, **niṭramu**, **neṭramu** erectness, steepness; erect, vertical, steep, precipitous; **niṭrincu** to keep or place erect; **niṭu** elegance, beauty, neatness, prettiness, foppishness; **niṭukādu** a beau; **niṭukattiya**, **niṭukatte** a belle; (*K.*) **neṭṭana** *adv.* straight, in an orderly way, clearly. *Pa.* **ṭiṭṭa** straight. *Go.* (SR.) **niṭ** right, proper; (*L.*) **niṭum**, **niṭum** indeed, truly (*Voc.* 2002). *Koṇḍa* **niṭa koṆi** a straight pole on which the roof of a house rests. / Cf. *Mar.* **niṭ** straight; fit, right, proper. DED(S) 3100.

3740 *Ta.* **neṭṭil**, **neṭil** a bamboo. ? *Tu.* **neḍilu** a kind of bush. DED 3101.

3741 *Ka.* (Hav.) **nedi** gums (of teeth); (Gowda, *Dr. Ling.*, p. 94) **niji** id. *Tu.* **niji** id. *Kor.* (O.) **necci** id. DEDS(N) 575.

3742 *Ka.* **netta**, **letta** dice, gambling. *Te.* **nettamu** gambling; **nettam-ādu** to play at dice, gamble; **netta-palaka** dice-board. / < Skt. **netra-** according to Kitt., but this meaning is not found in Skt., Pkt., or NIA (acc. to Turner). DEDS 576.

3743 *Ta.* **nempu** joining dowel or nail, pins for jewels, rung or round of a ladder, ribs joining together the two beams of a well-sweep, serving also as steps for the man who treads it, ribs; **neppu** rung of a ladder, wooden pin. ? *Ma.* **numpu** a nail with two points to join planks. *Te.* **nemmu** an iron nail pointed at both ends, used in joining boards. DED 3102.

3744 *Ka.* **nemmi** *Dalbergia oujeinensis*. *Te.* **nemmi** id. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) **nemi-** id. DEDS 577.

3745 *Ta.* **ney** (-v-, -t-) to weave as clothes, string, link together; **neyvār** the caste of weavers; **neyvu** weaving; **necavu** weaving, act of weaving, texture, intertexture, web; ? **nēyavai** curtain. *Ma.* **neyka** to weave, plait mats; **neyttu** weaving; **neypu** a large mat for treading out corn in sandy districts; **neyyal** weaving. *Ko.* **nec-** (**nec-**) to weave. ? **neg-** (**negy-**) to be close-woven; **negc-** (**negc-**) to make close-woven. *To.* **nic-** (**nič-**) to darn; **nes-** (**nesθ-**), **ni-θ-** (**ni-θ-**) to weave. *Ka.* **nēy**, **nēyi**, **neyyu**, **nē**, **nēyu** to weave, entwine; **neyi**, **nē**, **nēyu** weaving, a web; **nēyige**, **nēyge**, **nēge** id., entwining or being entwined; **neysu**, **nēyisu** to cause to weave; **nēyikāra**, **neygekāra**, **nēkāra** weaver. *Koḍ.* **ne-y-** (**ne-yuv-**, **neji-**) to spin (thread); (Shanmugam) **neyv** braiding, weaving. *Tu.* **neyuni** to weave (as a spider); **neyipini**, **nēpini**, **nēyuni** to weave, plait, braid; **neyigē**, **nēgē** texture; **neyigāre** weaver. *Te.* **nēyu** to weave; **nēyincu** to cause to be woven, get woven; **nēta** weaving, texture; **nētakādu**, **nētari** weaver; **nēta-purugu** spider (see 4312). *Go.* (Koya Su.) **nēcc-** to weave. *Koṇḍa* **ney-** (-t-) to weave or thatch the roof with leaves; *caus.* **neyis-/neypis-**. *Kui* **nehpa** (**neht-**) to build a fence. *Kuwi* (S.) **neh'nai** to interweave. *Kur.* **essnā** (*issyas*) to weave, entwine into a fabric, furnish or adorn any article with net-work or plait-work. *Malt.* **ese** to plait, do mat-work. DED(S, N) 3103.

3746 *Ta.* **ney** butter, ghee, oil, grease, fat, honey; (-pp-, -tt-) to be glossy, polished, be fat, plump, become greasy, unctuous, or sticky; **neyppu** unctuousness, oiliness, gloss, polish; **nēyam** ghee, oil. *Ma.* **ney** any unctuous substance, grease, fat, oil, lard, ghee. *Ko.* **nay** ghee. *To.* **niy** id. *Ka.* **ney**, **nēy** id. *Koḍ.* **ney** id. *Tu.* **nēyi** ghee, grease, fat. *Te.* **neyyi**, **nēyi** ghee, oil; **nūne**, **nūniya** oil, gingily oil (< ***nū** + **ney**; see 3720). *Koḷ.* **ney** butter, ghee; **nu-ne** oil; (SR.) **pāl nūne** ghee. *Nk.* **ney** ghee; **nūne** sesamum oil. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **ey** oil. *Pa.* **ney** oil, fat; **nū** **ney** sesamum oil. *Ga.* (Oll.) **ney**, (S.) **neyyū** (*pl. neygil*), (S.³) **ney(yu)** oil. *Go.* (A. Tr. W. Ph.) **nī**, (SR.) **neyi**, (M.) **nei**, (Mu.) **niy**, **ney**, (Ma.) **niy(i)**, (S.) **niy(yu)** id.;

(Ko.) *niy ghee* (Voc. 2001); (Tr.) *pāl nī ghee*; *phukī nī honey* (phukī bee). *Konḍa niyu oil*. *Maṇḍ. ney id.* *Kui niju id.*; *pūki niju honey*. *Kuwi* (F.) *niyū*, (Su. P.) *niyu*, (Isr.) *niyū oil*. *Kur. nētā grease, fat, lard*. *Malt. nenya fat of an animal*. Cf. 5496(b) *Ta. ven-ney*. DED(S) 3104.

3747 *Ta. neytal* white Indian water-lily, *Nymphaea lotus alba*; blue nelumbo, tuber of red Indian water-lily, maritime tract, sorrow of lovers due to separation (assigned by convention to the maritime tract). *Ma. neytal* a nymphaea; *Menyanthes indica*. *Ka. neydal(u)*, *neydīl(u)*, *neydale*, *neydile* a water-lily. *Tu. naidilē id.* ? *Te. (VPK, p. 13) nēduru-nēla* low ground near the Godavari. DED(S, N) 3105.

3748 *Ta. neyttōr* blood. *Ko. netr id.* *To. nōtš/nets id.* (in song). *Ka. nettar(u)*, *nettara*, *nettra id.* *Koḍ. netta ca-ñci* sp. sandalwood which is red. *Tu. netteru* blood. *Te. netturu*, *netru id.* *Kol. netur*, (Pat., p. 15) *nettur id.* *Nk. nettur id.* *Nk. (Ch.) ettur id.* *Pa. netir id.*; *netro red.* *Ga. (S.) nettūr*, (P.) *netir* blood; (P.) *netraṭ red.* *Go. (A. Y. S. Ko.) nettur*, (M.) *netur*, (Tr. Ch. W. Ph. Mu.) *nattur* blood; (Ch.) *nattur raṇ red.* (Mu.) *natral* blackish red; (Hislop) *netral red* (Voc. 2027). *Konḍa neter* blood. *Pe. neter id.*; red. *Maṇḍ. neter* blood. *Kui nederi* balance word with *raka* blood (which is Or.). *Kuwi* (F.) *netori*, (Su.) *neteri* blood; (Isr.) *neteri/netori id.*; red. *Br. ditar* blood. For -tōr in *Ta.*, see 2883 *Ta. cōr*. DED(S) 3106.

3749 *Ma. nirañhuka* to drag the tail or feet along the ground, creep, crawl; *nirakkuka* to push, shove; *nirakkam*, *nirañhal* crawling on the ground. *Te. (K.) nerumu* to move on posteriors. DED 3107.

3750 *Ta. neraṭu* (neraṭi-) to be rough, hard; be halting; *neraṭu*, *neruṭu* that which is rough (as a road), rugged (as style), knotty or abstruse (as a passage); *niraṭu* coarseness, roughness; *neri* roughness. *Kā. naraḍu* roughness. *Tu. naraḍu id.*, wart, protuberance; rough, craggy. *Te. neraḍu* uneven. DED(S) 3108.

3751 *Pa. nereñal* spleen. *Go. (Tr.) nirañjal* an internal organ, possibly the sweetbreads; *niṇjaṭ* the spleen of animals; (Ma.) *nañjari* an internal organ (? pancreas) (Voc. 1983, 1995). ? Cf. *Kol. (Kin.) mirjeṭ* intestines (Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 3110.

3752 *Kur. nerr* snake. *Malt. neru id.* DED 3111.

3753 *Ta. nel* rice, paddy, grain of paddy. *Ma. nel* rice (as growing), rice in the husk, paddy. *Ko. nel* paddy, unhusked rice; *nel aky* husked rice. *To. neṣ* rice (in songs); *neṣiṣky* rice (see *aṣky*, s.v. 215 *Ta. ari*). *Ka. nel*, *nellu* paddy, rice in its husk, rice as growing, a grain of paddy. *Koḍ. nellī* rice, paddy. *Te. nellūru n. pr.* a town. DED(S) 3112.

3754 *Ta. nilavu*, *nilā* moonlight, moon. *Ma. nilā*, *nilāvu id.*; (Tiyya) *lāvu* moonlight. *To. neṣof (obl. neṣot-) id.* *Koḍ. nelaci* moon; *nelaci boḷi* moonlight. *Te. nela* moon, month, day of full moon; *ven nela* moonlight. *Kol. nela* moon. *Nk. nela id.* *Pa. neliñ (pl. nelñil)* moon, month. *Ga. (Oll.) neliṇ id.*; (S.) *neling* moon; *nelā (pl. nelñil, nelingil)* month. *Go. (Tr.) nalēnj* moon, new moon; (W. Ph.) *nalenj*, (SR. G. M.) *nelenj*, (A.) *lelenj*, (Ma. Ko.) *lēnj* moon; (Mu.) *nalenj (pl. nalesk)*, *lalenj*, *lelenj id.*, month; (M.) *lenj* month (Voc. 2036). *Konḍa nela* moon; *neleṇ (pl.)* months; (BB) *lēnz(u)* moon, month. *Pe. lēnj (obl. lēc-, pl. lēcku) id.* *Maṇḍ. lēnj id.* *Kui ḍānju (pl. ḍāska) id.*, season, period of time. *Kuwi* (F.) *lenjū (pl. leska)*, (S.) *lēnju*, (Su. P. Isr.) *lēnju (pl. lēska)* moon, month. DED(S, N) 3113.

3755 *Ta. nelli* emblic myrobalan, *Phyllanthus emblica*. *Ma. nelli id.* *Ko. nel baṇ* *Fragaria nilgerrensis*. *To. niṣ ko-y* sp. berry (very sour, but when water is drunk immediately, tastes sweet); emblic myrobalan. *Ka. nelli P. emblica*. *Koḍ. nellike id.* *Tu. nelli id.* *Te. nelli id.*; *Premna esculenta*. *Pa. nella* *Phyllanthus emblica*. *Go. (A. Y. G. M.) nelli*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *nalli id.* (Voc. 2037). *Konḍa neli* tamarind. *Kui neḍi id.* *Kuwi* (F. S.) *lelli*, (Isr.) *leli id.* All the fruits have the same taste effect (see *To.*; communicated by several Indian scholars). DED(S) 3114, 3115.

3756 *Kol. evur* spittle. *Nk. evur id.* *Pa. nevuṭ, nevuḍ id.* *Ga. (Oll.) nevuṭ id.* *Go. (Ma.) evuṭ*, (Mu.) *eṇvo*, (Ko.) *eṇvu*, (S.) *eṇvonj*, *eṇvonj id.* (Voc. 364). *Pe. evṛi id.* *Maṇḍ. evṛiṇ (pl.) id.* DED(S) 3116.

3757 *Ta. neṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to press firmly with hand. *Tu. nesipuni* to press down, make tight. DED 3117.

3758 *Ta. nerunal*, *nerunaṛru*, *nerunai*, *neñnal* yesterday; *neṛru id.*; lately, recently. *Ma. innalē* yesterday. *Ir. nagatṭu*, *nā-ṭṭu id.* *Ko. ne-r (obl. ne-ṭ-) id.*; *amne-r* two days before yesterday. *To. ine-r* yesterday. *Ka. ninne id.*, time lately passed. *Koḍ. ninna-ndi* yesterday (see 2920 *Ta. ñāṇru*). *Kor. (O. M. T.) eru id.* *Te. ninna id.* *Go. (Tr.) ninnē (obl. ninnēṭ-)*, (W. Ph.) *ninnē*, (A. Y. Ma. Ko.) *ninne id.* (Voc. 1980). *Konḍa i'en (obl. i'eR-)*, (Gūri dial.) *inen id.* *Maṇḍ. ineliṇ id.* *Kui riisi*, *risi id.* *Kuwi* (P.) *re'e*, (T.) *re'la*, (F.) *rē'ini*, (S.) *re'eni*, (Isr.) *re'eni*, (Su.) *re'ni id.* *Br. darō id.*; dare nan night before last (cf. 3621) (Zvelebil, *IJJ* 7.328). Cf. 5020(b) for *Ko.* and *To.* DED(S, N) 3109, DEDS 827 (Su. 1973, p. 141: *Kui-Kuwi* *neṛ- > *neṛe- > re-).

3759 *Ta. nerri* forehead, front, top, summit; *neṛi* temples. *Ma. nerri* forehead; *neruka* crown of the head. *Ko. nec* forehead. *To. nity id.* *Ka. netti id.*, head, crown of head. *Koḍ. netti* forehead. *Tu. netti id.*, crown of head, front, (B-K.) the peak of a mountain

or hill. *Te.* *netti* the head; *nettamu* high land or elevated ground, such as the crest or terrace of a hill. *Kol.* *netti* forehead. *Nk.* *netti* id. *Ga.* (S.³) *nedide* scalp. *Go.* (Tr.) *nēc* (*talā*) the crown of the head (*Voc.* 2045); ? (Tr.) *niril*, (Ph.) *niril* pulse in child's head (*Voc.* 1984). *Konḍa* *neti* top of the head; *neda* vertex. *Kur.* *mitil*, *mitil*, (Hahn) *nitil* fontanelle. *Malt.* *nitlu* crown of the head; ? *nepe* forehead, brow. DED(S) 3118, and from DED(S) 3069.

3760 *Ta.* *netṛu* (*netṛi*-) to thrust, dash, strike a mark (as with balls); *netṭu* (*netṭi*-) to thrust, push, strike as a stone or ball; *n.* pushing, thrusting, striking, skipping as a stone or ball. *Koḍ.* *netṭ-* (*netṭi*-) to give a sharp shake (*intr.*), (sleep) is suddenly broken. *Te.* *netṭu* to push, shove; *n.* push, shove; (K.) *neppu* to push out, thrust. *Go.* *nattānā* (Tr.) to dash or throw down, discard, throw away, abandon (esp. a habit), (W. Ph.) to give birth to, calve; (Ch.) *natt-* to throw down; (W.) *naccānā*, (Ph.) *naccānā*, *nacchānā* to cast, fling (*Voc.* 1921). DED(S) 3119.

3761 *Pa.* *nendub* (*pl.* *nendbul*) middle; *nendu nal* midnight; *nend vāv* middle of the way (*pāv*). *Ga.* (P.) *nendin* in the middle; *nend gap* midnight; (S.) *nindin* in the middle; *ninḍiṭ vande* middle finger. DEDS 578.

3762 *Nk.* (Ch.) *nēk-* (musical instrument) to sound, be played on; *nēkup-/nēkp-* to play an instrument. *Go.* *nēkānā* (Tr. SR.) to sound (of a pot, gong, bell), (M.) to ring; *nēk-* (G. Mu.) (musical instrument) to sound, (Ma.) (bell) to sound; *caus.* (Tr.) *nēkstānā*, (SR.) *nēksānā*, (Mu.) *nēki-* (*Voc.* 2042); (Pat.) *eksānā* to beat (drum) (*Voc.* 331); (Pat.) *eganta* (spelled *yeganta*) o'clock (= 3sg. neut. pres.) (*Voc.* 332). DEDS 579.

3763 *Go.* (W. Ph.) *nēng* custom (*Voc.* 2044). *Kui* *nēkeri* customary, usual; usually. *Kur.* *nēg* ceremony, sacrificial rite, received custom. DEDS 580.

3764 *Go.* (A.) *nēṅ-* to enter; (SR.) *nēngānā* id.; *nēngusānā* to thrust, pierce; (W.) *nengānā* to intrude; (Ph.) *nengānā* to enter; *necahtānā* to make to enter; *nehtānā* to shut in (cattle); (Mu.) *nēṅ-* to enter; *nēh-* to push in, thrust in; (Ma.) *nēng-* to enter; (S.) *nēṅ-* to enter, pierce (*Voc.* 2043). *Mand.* *neng-* to enter. *Kuwi* (F. Ṭ.) *neh-* to put in. DEDS 581.

3765 *Tu.* *nēsa* asthma. *Pa.* *nēñ(j)-* to breathe; *nēñal*, (S.) *nēñkal* breath; *nēñ(j)kuḍ* panting. *Ga.* (P.) *nēñj-* to breathe. *Go.* (Ma.) *nēñkar(i)* breath, pulse which throbs in a child's head; (Ko.) *nēj-* to breathe; *nēs* breath; (A. G. Mu.) *nēsk-* to breathe; *nēskānā* (SR.) to pant, (Tr. Ph.) to breathe heavily, pant; (M.) *nēskanā* to breathe (*Voc.* 2046). *Konḍa* *nēnz-* (-it-) to sigh, respire when exhausted or tired, have hiccups while weeping; (BB) to breathe; *nēnzū* breath. *Pe.* *nēñj-* (*nēnc-*) to breathe; *intens.* *nēcka-*. *Mand.* *nēñj-* id.; *intens.* *nēcka-*. *Kui* *nēnja* (*nēñji-*) to breathe; *n.* breathing.

Kuwi (F.) *nenjali*, (S.) *nēñjinai* to breathe, gasp; (Isr.) *nēñj-* (-it-) to breathe, moan with pain; (F. P.) *nesteri*, (Isr.) *nēsteri* breath. *Kur.* *nāxnā* to breathe, rest, recover oneself; *nīxcārnā* to experience a convulsive and somewhat prolonged heaving of the breast, sigh, sob, draw in a long breath. *Malt.* *nēgye* to breathe; *nēge* breath. DED(S) 3120.

3766 *Ta.* *nēṭu* (*nēṭi-*) to seek, look out for, desire, consider, aim at, earn; *nēṭṭam* acquired property. *Ma.* *nēṭuka* to obtain, get; *nēṭṭam* acquisition, gain. ? *Ka.* *niṭṭisu* to look at, look at much, inquisitively or sternly, stare. *Koḍ.* *nē-ḍ-* (*nē-ḍi-*) to earn; (Shanmugam) *nē-ṭa* earning. ? *Br.* *dēṛu* borrowing of milch-animals for their milk, animal borrowed for its milk (Zvelebil, *IJJ* 7.328). Cf. 3637 *Ta.* *nāṭu* and 3794 *Ta.* *nōṭṭam*. DED(N) 3121.

3767 *Ta.* *nēntiram* a kind of Malabar plantain. *Ma.* *nēntra-vāra*, *naintra-vāra* a large kind of plantain. *Tū.* *nēndra-bārē* the Malabar plantain. DED 3122.

3768 *Pe.* *nēbes* ground. *Mand.* *nēbeh* id. DEDS 582.

3769 *Ta.* *nēmpu* (*nēmpi-*) to winnow; *nōmpu* (*nōmpi-*) to separate by winnowing (as stones from rice); *nāvu* (*nāvi-*) to winnow and clear grain from stones. *Ma.* *nēmpuka* to winnow rice grain; *nāvuka* to cleanse rice from stones. *Te.* *nēmu* to winnow, sift. *Go.* (Tr.) *ēmānā* to sift out husks of rice, pulse, etc.; (G. Mu. Ma. S.) *ēm-* to sift, winnow sideways. *Kui* *ēmba* (*ēmbi-*) to separate rice grains from straw by shaking. *Kur.* *nābnā* (Hahn) to thresh rice, winnow; (Grignard) tread as paddy, trample, throw down, beat. DED(S) 3123.

3770 *Ta.* *nēr* (-v-, -nt-) to meet, approach, come near to, obtain, agree, consent, resemble, equal, be fit, appropriate, seize, take hold of, grant, bestow, happen, occur, transpire, appear, come to view, oppose, resist, encounter, attack, consecrate, dedicate, resolve, take a vow, entreat, pray; (-pp-, -tt-) to resemble, equal, oppose, resist, encounter, attack; *n.* resemblance, similarity, comparison, agreement, consent, settlement, opposition; *nērcci* adaptation, fitness, appropriateness, consent, agreement, harmony, vow, friendliness, amity, love; *nērtti* vow; *nēr-paṭu* to meet, be in conjunction with (as planets), occur, be appropriate, worthy, fall in one's way, appear, come in front, meet, be in harmony or on good terms, learn well; *nēr-pāṭu* chance occurrence, means, method, consent, compliance; *nēṛpu* meeting, occurrence, happening; *nērmai* harmony, agreement; *nērvu* happening, consent, giving, soliciting, opposing, fighting; *nēra* a particle of comparison; *neri* (-v-, -nt-) to be crowded together; (-pp-, -tt-) to approach; *neruṅku* (*neruṅki-*) to be near, approximate, be close together, crowd, be close as a relationship or connexion, approach, go near; *nerukkam* nearness, closeness; *nerukku* (*nerukki-*) to

set thick; *nirai* (-v-, -nt-) to crowd, swam; make full, crowd; (-pp-, -tt-) to crowd, cluster, swarm, crowd together, form an assembly; *n.* collection, pack, herd. *Ma.* *nēr* what is even or like, agreement; *nēralar* enemies; *nēr-iṭuka* to face, meet, oppose; *nēruka* to agree, vow; *nēcca*, *nērvu* vow; *nērkka* to meet in fight. *Ko.* *ne-r* (*obl.* *ne-r-r*, *ne-ṭ*-) opposite. *Ka.* *nēr* to accord, agree, yield assent, agree to; *nere* to join, be united, come together, assemble, associate with, have sexual intercourse with; *n.* adjoining, proximity, neighbourhood, union, company; *nera*, *neravu*, *nerevu* being next to, nearness, joining, assistance; *neravi*, *neravu* union, mass, meeting, crowd, multitude, flock; *nerapu*, *nerahu*, *nerayisu*, *nerasu*, *nerapu*, *nerevu* to bring or put together, join, collect; *nerpu*, *neppu* a place of coming together. *Koḍ.* *nera mane* neighbouring house. *Tu.* *neriyuni*, *nerevuni* to assemble, be attached, be in coitu; *nirē*, *nerē* neighbourhood; neighbouring, adjoining. *Te.* *nēr(u)cu* to learn, acquire; (*K.* also) be able, capable, be willing, prepared; (*K.*) *nēr(u)pu* to teach; *n.* (also *Šāṅk.*) cleverness, skill; (*Šāṅk.*) *nērimi* knowledge, skill; (*K.*) *neravu* to assemble together; *n.* assemblage, battalion; *neravādi* a skilful, dexterous, or clever person. *Go.* (*Ko.*) *nars-* to learn; *narsp-* to teach (*Voc.* 1939); (*Koya T.*) *nērs-* to learn. Cf. 3672 *Ta.* *nira*. DED(S, N) 3124.

3771 *Ta.* *nēr* (-v-, -nt-) to grow thin, lean, be emaciated, be soft, yield to the touch; *n.* minuteness, smallness, fineness, slenderness; *nēрмаi* fineness, thinness, minuteness. *Ma.* *nēr* thin, delicate; *nēruka* to be fine; *nērkka* to become thin, fine; *nēcca* fineness; *nērppu* fineness, thinness, liquefaction; *nērppikka* to make thin, fine, attenuate; *nēmma* fineness, softness, delicacy; *nēriya* fine, thin (as cloth, flour). *Tu.* *nērē* thin, delicate; *nērmē*, *nervē* fine, thin, delicate. *Go.* (*Ma.*) *nirpal* thin (man or woman) (*Voc.* 1989). DED(S) 3125.

3772 *Ta.* *nēr* straightness, directness, rightness, justice, impartiality, morality, virtue, honesty, length, extension, row, series, regularity, verticality; *nērtti*, *nēṛri* excellence, elegance, that which is correct, equitable or just; *nēрмаi* straightness, directness, fidelity, honesty, impartiality, justice, propriety, morality, virtue. *Ma.* *nēr* straightness, direction, truth, justice; *nērē adv.* straight; *nēṛri* straightness, what is right, common way, custom. *To.* *nō-ṣf-* (*nō-ṣt-*) to measure the length of; ? *nō-b* direction. *Ka.* *nēr* straightness, rightness, propriety, fitness, order; *nēra* straightness, propriety, etc.; *nēritu*, *nērittu* that which is straight, fit, proper or right; *nēridu* propriety, rectitude, religious loyalty; *nērida* a brahman; *fem.* *nēridal*; *nērpu* straightness, propriety, rectitude. *Koḍ.* *nē-ri* truth, fact; *ne-re* direct, straight. *Tu.* *nērē* straightness; justice, truth; straight, just, true; *nerta* straight, true; *nertama* straight ploughing. ? *Pe.* *nēn*, *nēpo*, *nēponḍ* direction. Cf. 3673 *Ta.* *nira* to arrange in order. DED(S) 3126.

3773 *Ta.* *nēr* (-v-, -nt-) to cut off, sever. *Ka.* *nēr* to cut, cut off; ? *nire* to kill. *Br.* *danning* (*neg.* *da-*, *present* *dē-*, *imper.* *da*, *dar*, *past* *darē-*) to cut (of a knife), blight (as frost the crop), usurp (property), carry off (a prize), win, take away, remove (MBE 1962, pp. 60-61). DED(S) 3127.

3774 *Ta.* *nēram* time, season, opportunity. *Ma.* *nēram* sun, day, light, time, season, hour, turn; *nērattu* early, seasonably. *Koḍ.* *ne-ra* sun, time; *ne-rate* early in the morning. *Tu.* *nērdē* id. *Br.* *dē* sun, sunshine, day, time; (communicated by Bh. Krishnamurti). DED(S) 3128.

3775 *Ta.* *nēram* guilt, fault; fine. *Te.* *nēramu* fault, offence, crime, delinquency, misdemeanour, misdeed. *Kuwi* *nēromi* (*S.*) fault, (*Isr.*) id., guilt (< *Te.*). DED(S) 3129.

3776 *Ta.* *nērvālam*, *nēpālam* croton-oil plant, *Croton tiglium*. *Ma.* *nērvālam*, *nīrvālam* id. *Ka.* *nēpāla*, *nēpāla* purgative nut plant. *Te.* *nēpālamu* *C. tiglium*. DED 3130.

3777 *Kur.* *nērnā* (*nīryas*) to get dry, lose moisture; (*Hahn*) *nīrnā* to dry up. *Malt.* *nére* to get somewhat dry. DED(S) 3131.

3778 *Ka.* *nēvaṇa*, *nēvaḷa*, *lāvāḷa* a necklace of silver or gold, a silver or gold girdle or zone; (*Hal.*) *nāvala* a girdle. *Tu.* *nēvaḷa*, *nevala* a silver or gold girdle worn round the loins. *Te.* *nēvaḍamu*, *nēvaḷamu* a kind of necklace. DED(N) 3132.

3779 *Ta.* *no* small, tiny, minute, thin, slender; *novvu* (*novvi-*) to become thin, slender; *n.* thinness; *noci* (-v-, -nt-) to be thin, slender, minute; *nocivu* slenderness, fineness; *noy* grits, groats, smallness, minuteness, softness, lightness; *noyṭal* minuteness; *noyṭu* that which is thin, poor, light; *noyppam* delicateness, tenderness, skill, ability; *noymmai*, *noyvu* lightness, softness, minuteness; *noyya* small, minute, soft, weak, poor; *noyy-eṇal* expr. signifying lightness, thinness, insignificance; *nucuppu* waist of a woman. *Ma.* *noccu* minute, light; *nuṣu* small, minute, young; *noy(i)* grits, groats, anything minute. *Ko.* *noca-k*, *onca-k* a little. *Ka.* *nusi* state of being crushed, strengthless, etc., powder, dust. *Tu.* *noccu*, *noccē* minute, light, paltry; *nuggu* small, little; *nuggely* smallness. *Te.* *nusi* small, little, slight; the dust into which wood is reduced by insects; *nusūgu* to slight, scorn; *nūgu* down, downiness, hairiness. *Kol.* (*Pat.*, p. 115) *nuyung* smooth. *Kui* *nūsu* soft, smooth, fleecy; *nūsu* *nūsu inba* to be soft, smooth, fleecy. Cf. 3699 *Ka.* *nusi*. DED(S, N) 3133.

3780 *Ma.* *okkuka* to indent. *Tu.* (*B-K.*) *okku* to scratch, make furrows. *Te.* *nokku* to press, squeeze, pinch, indent; *n.* dent, impression, pressure, squeeze; (*K.*) *nogulu* to be pressed, squeezed, suffer under physical pressure; (*K.*) *nogul(u)cu* to crush. DED 3134.

3781 *Ta. nocci* five-leaved chaste tree, *Vitex negundo* (ven-nocci); three-leaved chaste tree, *V. trifolia* (karu-nocci). *Ma. nocci* *V. trifolia* or *negundo*. *Ka. nekki, lakki, lakkili, lekki, lokki* id. *Tu. nekki* *V. trifolia*. *Te.* (Lush.) *noccili* *V. trifolia*; *lokki* *V. leucoxydon*. ? *Go.* (A.) *nīrguli* *Vitex negundo* (*Voc.* 2007). / Cf. *Skt. nirgundi*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7308. DED(S) 3135.

3782 *Tu. nocci* rice cooked with ghee, coconut, etc. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) *nicci* cooked rice. *Te. neccu* rice flour or small rice grits (or with 2927). DEN 51.

3783 *Ta. nuṭakku* (nuṭakki-) to wash, wipe off moisture, destroy, dissolve. *Tu. nidiyuni, niḍipini*, (B-K.) *neḍi* to wash. *Bel.* (LSB 2.1) *noḍi* id. *Kol. oḍ-* (oṭṭ-) to wash (body or part of body); *o-ḍp-* (o-ḍopt-) to bath (*tr.*). *Nk. or-* (oṭṭ-) to wash, bathe. *Nk. (Ch.) or-* (oṭṭ-) to wash (hands, feet, etc.). *Pa. noḍ-* (noṭṭ-) to wash; *noḍip-* (noḍit-) to wash (another). *Ga.* (Oll.) *nor-* to wash; (S.) *norr-* (noṭṭ-) to wash (clothes, etc.). *Go.* (Tr.) *norrānā* to wash (hands or feet); (W. Ph.) *nurrānā* to wash; (G. S.) *nor-*, (Mu. Ko.) *norr-* to wash (hands, etc.); (Ma.) *noṛ-* (noḥt-) to wash (hands) (*Voc.* 2061). *Konḍa nor-* (noRt-) to wash, clean utensils, etc.; *reṣṭ. noṛba-* to wash (one's own hands, face, etc.). *Pe. noz-* (nost-), *nuz-* (nust-) to wash. *Maṇḍ. nuy-* id. *Kui nobga* (< nog-b; nogd-) id.; *n.* act of washing. *Kuwi* (S) *nōrh'nai*, (Su.) *nor-* (-h-) to wash. *Kur. nōrnā* (nūryas) id., *nōrhornā* to wash oneself, one's own hands, feet, etc. *Malt. nōre* to wash anything; *nōdre* to wash one's hands and feet. DED(S, N) 3136.

3784 *Ta. noṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, tell, speak, declare; (-pp-, -tt-) id., insinuate so as to stir up ill-will, make unfavourable allusions, use sarcasm; *n.* word, phrase, language, speech, wise saying, riddle, enigma, stanza, noise. *Ma. noṭikka* to speak hastily or superciliously; *noṭiyuka* to murmur, lisp as fools. *Ka. nuḍi* to sound, utter, speak, say; *n.* sounding, speaking, uttering a voice, speech, word, term, promise, language; *nuḍisu, nuḍiyisu* to cause or induce to utter, speak, etc.; perform music upon, play; *nuḍiha* uttering, telling; *nuḍisuha* making speak, addressing. *Tu. nuḍi* word, speech, saying, *nuḍiyuni* to pronounce, utter; *nuḍipuni* to speak, talk; *nuḍipāvuni* to cause to speak, speak through another, play on a musical instrument. *Te. noḍi, nuḍi, noḍuvu* word, expression; *noḍikāḍu* talkative man; *noḍikāramu, nuḍikāramu* mode, style of speech; *noḍugu, nuḍugu* to say, speak; *n.* word or expression, line in verse; *noḍucu* to find fault with; *noḍupu* finding fault; *nuḍuvāri* speaker, talker; *nuḍuvu* word, expression; *vb.* (K. also *noḍuvu*) to say, speak; *nānuḍi* rumour, report; saying, proverb. *Nk. (Ch.) uḍuk-/uṭk-* to speak, suggest. DED(S) 3137.

3785 *Ka.* (Sholiga, LSB 6.18) *noṭṭi* buttocks. *Tu. niṭṭely* hip, loin, waist. DEN 52.

3786 *Ta. nonṭu* (nonṭi-) to walk lamely, limp, hobble from lameness or weariness; *nonṭal* limping; *nonṭi* lame person or creature; crippled condition as of leg or arm; persons who dance on stilts; *nenṭu* (nenṭi-) to limp. *Ma. nonṭuka* to limp, halt; *nonṭi* cripple; *nonṭikka* to maim. *Ko. nonḍ-* (nonḍy-) to limp dragging one leg uselessly; *nonḍy* lame person, person who has arm or leg amputated. Cf. 5114 *Ta. moṭṭai*. DED(S) 3138.

3787 *Go. nondānā* (Tr.) to spoil, pet, (W. Ph.) to kiss; *lonḍ-* (Mu.) to caress, (Ma.) to pet, fondle (*Voc.* 2059). *Konḍa nonḍ-* (-it-) to caress. *Pe. nonḍ-* (-t-) to kiss; *noṭkaha ā-* to kiss one another. *Maṇḍ. nuṭka-* to caress (*intens.*). *Kui* (Mah.) *nonḍ-* to kiss, caress; ? (W.) *nonja* (nonji-) to kiss; *n.* a kiss. *Kuwi* (F.) *notkali*, (S.) *lonḍinai* to kiss; (T.) *nonḍ-* id.; *intens. noṭk-*; (Isr.) *nonḍ-* (-it-) to kiss, embrace; *noṭk-* (-it-) to kiss (= sexual intercourse). *Malt. naḍre* to caress. / ? Cf. *Skt. laḍ-* to dally, fondle. DED(S) 583.

3788 *Te. nollu* to level, scrape, gather, collect; *nolla* a harrow. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *lol-* (-it-) to level soil in new paddy field. From DED (S) 3140.

3789 *Kol. nolgg-* (nolḡkt-) to thrash about on ground. *Nk. noṛaṇ-* to roll on the ground. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *nokkānā* to writhe in death, or in a fit; (SR.) *nohkānā* to writhe (*Voc.* 2058); (ASu.) *noṛk-* to crawl on stomach; *noṛkūs-* to make (child) crawl on stomach. DED(S) 3139.

3790 *Ta. nol* (nolṽ-, nonṭ-), *nolku* (nolḱi-) to bale out as water, measure out as grain; *nōṇṭu* (nōṇṭi-) to bale, scoop out; *nuḷai* a caste of fishermen; *nuḷaiyan* fisherman, inhabitant of the maritime tract; *fem. nuḷaicci*. *Pa. olc-* to bale out. *Go.* (Ph. W. A. Y.) *roskānā*, (Tr.) *rōskānā*, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *losk-*, (S.) *locc-* to bail out, (Tr.) bail out a pool in order to catch fish (*Voc.* 3074). *Konḍa lo-* (-t-) to fetch (water), dip and take out (water); *lonz-* to sprinkle or scatter (water, rice, etc.). *Pe. ṛonj-* (ṛonc-) to scatter, sow broadcast, bail out (by sprinkling). *Kui nolpa* (nolt-/noṭ-) to ladle out. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *non-* (-h-) to draw water. *Kur. nollnā* to draw out (with a semicircular motion), scoop out as paddy with a winnowing basket, soup with a ladle; *nollō* fishing net, much like the English butterfly net. *Malt. lole* to take out with a spoon. Cf. 305 *Te. aluku*, from which *Go., Konḍa* (lonz-), *Pe.* have been transferred here, with which cf. esp. *Pa.* and *Konḍa* (lo-) (Su. 1969, p. 745); there has been convergence in meaning between the two entries in some languages. Cf. 5124 *Ta. mol*. DED(S) 3140, and from DED(S) 258.

3791 *Ta. nol* (nolṽ-, nonṭ-) to swallow, devour. *Ma. nupa* smack, slaver, greediness; *nupayuka* to eat greedily; *nupaccal* smacking the lips, greediness; *nupayan* voracious; *fem. nupacci*; *nupekka* to smack the lips, have a ravenous appetite. *Ka. nope* to swallow. *Te.*

(K.) *nollu* (children) to suck fingers. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 143) *nolayeng* to swallow. *Go.* (Tr. W.) *rōpānā*, (Mu. Ma. Ko.) *lōp-* to swallow, gulp down (*Voc.* 3078). *Kur.* *nulxnā* to swallow without chewing, gulp hastily, devour. Cf. 3697 Ta. *nuñku* (Pfeiffer). DED (S) 3141.

3792 *Ko.* *nody* disease (pair-word with *no•v*). *To.* *nwidy* id. (pair-word with *nu•* in songs). DED 3142.

3793 *Ta.* *nō* (-v-, *nont-*) to feel pain, ache, suffer, be grieved, distressed in mind, be injured, spoiled; *n.* pain, illness, weakness, infirmity; *nōy* (-pp-, -tt-, -v-, -nt-) to be ill, diseased, be debilitated, wither (as crops); *n.* malady, disease, grief, affliction, pain; *nōvu* pain, disease, grief; *novvu* (*novvi-*) to ache, pain; *n.* pain, illness; *novval* mental anguish, pain; *noci* (-v-, -nt-) to be in pain, suffer; *nocivu* pain, suffering; *nompalam* distress; *no* to suffer; *n.* pain, suffering; *noyvu* distress of mind; *nōcal* sickness, pain; *nōñcal* emaciation; *nōñcān*, *nōñci* feeble, invalid person; *uyañku* (*uyañki-*) to suffer, be in distress, pain (of body or mind), grow thin, become emaciated, be flexible, slender; *uyakkam* suffering, distress; *uyavu* (*uyavi-*) to suffer; *n.* distress, suffering; *uyaval* pain, suffering; *uyā* distress, suffering. *Ma.* *nōka* to pain, smart, be in labour; *noyi*, *nōyi* weakness, pain; *nōvu* pain, ache, grief, sorrow; *nōvuka* to suffer pain, ache; *nōvikka* to pain, torment, afflict, offend; *nompalam*, *nompalam* pain, sickness. *Ko.* *no•v* disease, pain. *To.* *nu•* sickness. *Ka.* *nō* (*nond-*), *noyyu*, *nōyu*, *noy* to suffer, pain, ache, (pain) is felt, grieve; *nōyisu* to cause to suffer pain; *nōta* ache, pain; *nōvu* id., affliction. *Koḍ.* *no-* (*novv-*, *nond-*) to pain (*intr.*); *nombala* pain. *Tu.* *nōpuni*, *nōpini*, *nōyipini* to ache, pain; *nōvu* pain, ache, distress. *Te.* *noccu* (*novv-*/*nōv-*/*nō-*) to ache, pain, smart, be grieved; *noncu* to pain, wound, hurt (*tr.*); *nogulu*, (K. also) *novulu* to grieve, sorrow, feel pain, be spoiled, ruined; *n.* pain, ruin, destruction; *nogulucu*, *nogilincu* to pain, hurt, wound, distress; *noppi* pain, ache; *noppincu* to pain, hurt, afflict; *novvi*, *novvu*, *nōvi*, *nōvu* pain, disease; *nōyu* to ache. *Kol.* *oy-* (*oyt-*) (wound) hurts, pains. *Nk.* *oy-* to be painful; *oyip-* to cause pain. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *oy-* to hurt (*intr.*). *Pa.* *noy-* (*noñ-*) to be painful, hurt, ache; *noykuḍ* pain; *nōmbir*, *nōmir* fever, illness. *Ga.* (Oll.) *noy-* to be painful; (S.³) *noppi* pain (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) *noiyānā* to hurt, pain, ache; (Mu.) *nō-* to pain (*intr.*); *nōyh-*, *nōph-*, *nōh-* id. (*tr.*); *nōykaḥ* pain; (Ma. Ko.) *nōy-*, (S.) *nō-* to hurt, pain (*intr.*); (L.) *nosanā* to ache, pain; *nosī* pain; (Ko.) *noppu* id. (*Voc.* 2057); (ASu.) *nō-* to pain. *Konḍa* *nō-* (-t-) to pain, ache (as the limbs after hard work, etc.); *nōbu*, (BB) *nōgu* fever. *Pe.* *nō-* (-t-) to hurt, be painful; *nōc-* (*nōcc-*) to be ill, have fever; *nōca* vaca illness and emaciation; *nōmer* fever. *Manḍ.* *nū-* to hurt, pain; *nūmer* disease, fever. *Kui* *nōva* (*nōt-*) to be painful, ache;

n. pain, aching, suffering; *nospa* (*nost-*) to give pain to; *nōmeri* fever, sickness, illness; (K.) *noppo* ache, pain. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) *nō-* (-t-) to pain, ache; (F. S. Su. Isr.) *nōmeri* fever, sickness, illness; (F. Isr.) *nōhi* pain; (Isr.) *lunj-* (-it-) to ache, throb with pain; *luh-* (*lust-*) to cause pain. *Kur.* *nuñjnā* (*nuñcas*, *nuñcas*) to smart, pain. *Malt.* *nunje* to pain; *n.* pain; *nunjuwre* to be hurt. DED(S) 3143.

3794 *Ta.* *nōṭṭam* examination of coins, assaying, scrutiny of gems, precious metals, etc., value, criticism as by a rival artist or workman, attempt at wit, endeavour to excel, hinder or baffle another in speech; *nōkku* (*nōkki-*) to see, look at, behold, view, consider, reflect, regard, pay attention to, arrange, put in order, keep, protect, save, do, perform, resemble, compare, read, desire; *n.* eye, sight, look, beauty, meaning, intention, knowledge, greatness, mode, style; *nōkkam* eye, eyesight, look, gaze, glance, view, aspects of a planet, appearance, expression, cast of countenance, beauty, attractiveness, watch, design, object, intention, aim, sense, intelligence, attention, observation, desire, indication, sign. *Ma.* *nōṭṭam* viewing, examination, experienced eye, sharp sight, shroffage, fortune-telling; *nōkkuka* to look at, view, observe, look after, examine, be in a certain direction, seek, consider, regard, intend; *nōkkam* view, beauty, eye; *nōkkal* a look; *nōkku* look, watchfulness, sight, beauty. *Ko.* *no•t-* (*no•c-*) to look at, look for, examine, be looked at; *no•t*, *no•tm* (*obl.* *no•tt-*) a sight. *To.* *nwi•t-* (*nwi•ty-*) to look at; *nwi•t* a sight. *Ka.* *nōḍu* to look, look on, look at, view, behold, look after, examine, consider, take care, see; *nōḍuvike* looking, etc.; *nōḍisu* to cause to look; *nōṭa* looking at or on, viewing, beholding, seeing, examination, a sight, spectacle, sight, the power of seeing, a look, appearance; *nōṭaka* a looker-on, spectator, eyewitness. *Koḍ.* *no•t-* (*no•ti-*) to look at. *Tu.* *nōṭa* sight, view, vision, aim; *nōḍadruni*, *nōḍāvuni* to point at, show; *nūṭāvuni* to show. Cf. 3637 Ta. *nāṭu* and 3766 Ta. *nēṭu*. DED 3144.

3795 *Ta.* *nōṇṭu* (*nōṇṭi-*) to stir, dig up, grub up, root out, pick off as the scab of an ulcer, pick out as wax from the ear, pilfer, pluck as an ear of grain. *Ma.* *nōṇṭuka* to stir, dig, tease. *Tu.* *nōḍadruni*, *nōḍāvuni* to rake up, stir. DED 3145.

3796 *Konḍa* (BB) *nōmbu* (*pl.* *nōpku*), *nōm* (*pl.* -ku) flea, tick. *Pe.* *nōm* (*pl.* *nōmku*/*nōpku*) id. DEDS 584.

3797 *Ka.* (K.²) *nōrpu* striking (?). *Tu.* *nōpuni* to beat, strike, flog. *Kol.* (Kin.) *nōrp-* to thresh (or with 3728). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *nōrp-* (-it-) id. (or with 3728).

3798 *Kur.* *nōl* pumpkin. *Malt.* *lōlu* id., gourd. DEDS 585.

3799 *Ka.* *nōl* to precede, take the lead. *Pe.* *nōk-* (-t-) to go first, precede. *Kui* *nōka* (*nōki-*) to precede, go ahead of; *nōki* ahead,

in front of, in the van, in advance; **nōkiṭi** ahead, in front of. *Kuwi* (F.) **nōkali** to advance; (T.) **nōk-**, (S.) **nōkhee hannai** to precede; (F.) **nōki** ahead; **nōkiti** in front; **nōkigattasi** the first one; (S.) **nōkita** in front of, before; (Isr.) **nōk-** (-it-) to go ahead, precede; **nōkita**, **nōke'e** in front of; (S.) **ōkhee hannai** to precede. DED(S, N) 3146.

3800 *Ta.* **nōl** (**nōrp-**, **nōrr-**) to endure, suffer patiently as hunger, practise, do penance, practise austerities; *n.* a means of attaining salvation; **nōrpār** ascetics, those who practise religious austerities; **nōrpu** bearing, endurance, performing penance; **nōṇ** (**nōnp-**, **nōnr-**) to endure, bear, renounce as secular things, practise austerities; **nōṇpi** ascetic; **nōṇpu**, **nōmpu** ceremonial fasting, abstinence, penance; **nōṇmai** bearing, endurance, tolerance, power, greatness; **nōṇṇal** patience, endurance. *Ma.* **nōlkka** (**nōrr-**) to

fast, lead an austere life; **nōṇpu**, **nōmpu** penance, fasting; **nōlpikka** to cause to fast. *Ko.* **no-m(b)** period when cloak is covered over head of relative of dead person (three days at green funeral, eight days at dry funeral). *Ka.* **nōn** (**nōnt-**) to observe a vow or religious obligation, perform anything as a meritorious act of devotion or austerity; *caus.* **nōnisu**; **nōmpi**, **nōmpu** any religious act or obligation enjoined by the gods, any meritorious act of devotion or austerity. ? *Koḍ.* **namme** festival. *Tu.* **nōmpu** any meritorious act of devotion; a festival, esp. the one observed on the 14th day of the 6th lunar month in honour of Ananta; **nōmbu** fasting among the Mohammedans, fast, penance; **nōmbuni** to fast; **nōhi** a meritorious act or vow. *Te.* **nōcu** to perform an act of religious merit; **nōta** performing a meritorious act; **nōmu** to perform an act of religious merit; *n.* vow, meritorious act. DED(S) 3147.

P, B

3801 *Go.* (Tr.) **pahur** camel's foot creeper, *Bauhinia vahlii*; (Ch.) **pāhur** a creeper having large leaves used for plates; (W. M.) **pāūr**, (Mu.) **paur**, **paurjap** *B. v.*, *siyāri* (*Voc.* 2171). *Konḍa* **pe'eri mrānu** sp. of wild tree, *B. racemosa*. *Pe.* **peyar mar siyār** tree. *Kui* **paeri** a climbing plant of which the leaves are used for making cups and the runners and tendrils for ropes. *Kuwi* (F.) **pa'eri dōri** rope (creeper fibre); (Isr.) **pa'eri dōri** rope made from bush vine; (T.) **pa'eri**, (Mah.) **pāēr māṛā siyāri** tree. DEDS 586.

3802 *Ta.* **paka-pakav-eṇal** onom. expr. of crackling of fire; expr. signifying burning or smarting sensation of hunger. *Ko.* **bagn**, **bagbagn** blazing with sudden flame. *Ka.* **baga**, **baga бага** sound used to express suddenly blazing up, the crackling of flames, shining brightly, and also burning of the body; **bagabagane**, **baggane** with the sound of bagabaga. *Tu.* **bagabaga** the crackling noise of conflagration. *Te.* **bagguna** suddenly (of burning or flaming); **baggumanu** to burn, flame, catch fire suddenly. DED 3149.

3803 *Ta.* **pakar** (-v-, -nt-) to shift, move (*intr.*); **pakarttu** (**pakartti-**) to transcribe, copy; **pakarppu** a copy; **pakaram** instead, in exchange. *Ma.* **pakaruka** to change in place, colour, etc., be exchanged; exchange (*tr.*), barter; **pakarcca** change as of place, kind, weather; exchange; **pakarkka** to transcribe, copy; **pakarppu**, **pēppu** a copy; **pakaram** exchange, equivalent; in exchange. *Tu.* **pagaruni** to shift, change place; **pagapuni** to change, exchange, substitute; **pagarcē**, **pagatē** exchange, revenge; **pagara** exchange. DED 3150.

3804 *Ta.* **pakar** (-v-, -nt-) to tell, utter, declare, say, announce, pronounce, publish;

pakarcci speech, utterance, word. *Te.* **pagaṭu** to announce. DEDS 587.

3805 *Ta.* **pakal** day, daytime, the morning sun, sun; **pakalavan**, **pakalōṇ** sun; **pakal-māru** in the daytime; ? **pakar** (-v-, -nt-) to emit lustre; *n.* radiance; ? **pakaram** brightness, splendour. *Ma.* **pakal** morning, daytime; **pakalvan**, **pakalōṇ** sun. *Ko.* **po-l** daytime; time (oḍ **po-lk** at one and the same time); **palma-m** daytime; ? **vo-l** day, daytime. *To.* **poxol** daytime, day (as opposed to night). *Ka.* **pagal** daytime, a day. *Koḍ.* **po-li** daytime. *Tu.* **pagely** id.; ? **pagary** time, turn. *Te.* **pagalu**, **pavalu** day, daytime. *Pa.* **pakṭa** day; (S.) **panga** dawn, morning; **pokka**, **pokkai** morning; **pokkal** day. *Go.* (Tr.) **pīal** by day; (M.) **piyāl**, (A.) **piyal**, (L.) **peyal**, (Ko.) **payal** a day; (Pat.) **piyal** noon; (Mu.) **payyal** daytime (*Voc.* 2122); (Mu.) **paṇ**, in: **paṇ vīnahk** the whole night (*Voc.* 2072). *Kur.* **pahpahmā** to dawn; **pairi** morning. *Malt.* **pālgre** to dawn; **pohpohre** dawn. Cf. 3867 *Ta.* **paṭṭa-ppakal**. DED(S) 3151.

3806 *Ta.* **pakari** arrow. *Ma.* **pakari** id. *Tu.* **pagari**, (B-K. also) **pagali** arrow, dart. DED (N) 3152.

3807 *Ta.* **pakanrai** Indian jalap (a purgative root). *Ma.* **pakunna** a purgative root. DED 3153.

3808 *Ta.* **paku** (**pakuv-**, **pakk-**) to be split, divided, be at variance, separate; divide (*tr.*); (-pp- -tt-) to distribute, apportion, classify, give, divide, cut into pieces, tear off, root out; **pakal** dividing, separating; **pakavu** slice, share; **pakir** (-v-, -nt-) to divide into shares, distribute, break, split; separate (*intr.*); *n.* share, section, piece; **pakuti**, **paṭti** portion, allotment, tribute, rent; **pakuppu**

division, classification; **pakai** disagreement, hatred, enemy; (-pp-, -tt-) to hate, oppose; **pakaiṇaṇ**, **pakaivaṇ** enemy; **pakaimai** enmity; **pakku** fracture, duplicity; **pā** (-pp-, -tt-), **pāttu** (**pātti**-) to divide, distribute; **pāttu** dividing, sharing, share, half; **pātti** division, section, part, share; **pātu** portion, share; **paṅku** share, portion, part, half; **paṅkam** portion, division; **paṅkaṇ** sharer. **Ma.** **pakuka** to be separate; **pakuti** division, share; **pakukka** to divide (*tr.*); **pakuppu** distribution, portion or section; **paka** separation, enmity, incompatibility; **pakayan** enemy; **pakayuka** to divide; **pakekka** to oppose, hate; **pakappu** distance, variance, hostility; **pakaṭu** a small bit; **paṅku** part, share; **paṅkan** partner, husband. ? **Ko.** **pati-r** (**patre**-) to divide (< **pat-ayr**-, **pat-arc**-, or **pat-tayr**-, **pat-tarc**-). **To.** **pax**- (**paxθ**-) to be divided, be estranged; (**paxt**-) to distribute, divide; **paxy** division; **ax** hostility; **axo-m**, (in songs) **axexo-m** enemy. **Ka.** **pagadi** tribute, tax; **page**, **hage** hatred, enmity, enemy; **pagekāra** enemy; **hagaṭ(u)**, **hanjaṭa** a split of bamboo. **Koḍ.** (Shanmugam) **page** enmity; **pageyē** enemy. **Tu.** **pagiyni** to split (*intr.*), **rend**, fall in pieces, give way; **pagipuni** to rend, split (*tr.*); **pagi**, **pagtelu** rent, split; **pagadi** tribute, tax; **pagē** hatred, enmity; **paṅgu** share, proportion; **paṅgaḷa** portion, share. **Te.** **pagulu** to break, crack, go to pieces, burst; **n.** break, crack, crevice; **pagulucu** to break (*tr.*); **paga** enmity, hatred, enemy; **pagatūdu**, **pagavādu**, **pavatūdu** enemy; **pagaru**, **pagadāri** enemies; (**SAN**) **pagidi** tribute. **Nk.** (**Ch.**) **pay**- to break. **Pa.** (**S.**) **papp** split bamboo sticks. **Go.** (**Mu.**) **paṅ**- to split (*intr.*); (**Mu.**) **pah**-, (**Ma.**) **pa²**-id. (*tr.*) (**Voc.** 2071); **paiyānā** (**Tr.**) to be split, of wood with axe, etc., (**W. Ph.**) to split (*intr.*); (**W.**) **paiyatānā**, **paihatānā**, (**Ph.**) **paiyahtānā**, **paisahtānā** to split (*tr.*); (**S. Ko.**) **pay**- to be split; (**Mu.**) **payih**-/ **pah**-, (**Ko.**) **pah**- to split (*tr.*) (**Voc.** 2121); (**Tr.**) **pakkī**, (**W. Ph.**) **pahkī**, (**Mu.**) **paki**, (**Ko.**) **pak** split bamboo (**Voc.** 2069); (**LuS.**) **pukee** a portion split from a bamboo. **Konḍa** (**BB**) **pag**- (**it**-) to split (*intr.*); **pak**- (**t**-) id. (*tr.*). **Pe.** **pag**- (**pakt**-) id. (*intr.*); **pak**- (**t**-) id. (*tr.*); **paka** piece, slice. **Maṇḍa** **pak**- to split (firewood). **Kui** **panga** (**pangi**-) to be cracked, split, divided; **papka** (< **pak-p**-, **pakt**-) to split (*tr.*), crack, divide, break up the earth at a first ploughing; **n.** act of splitting, cleavage; **paka** a piece of stick or twig or bamboo used as a pin (Kamaleswaran). **Kuwi** (**F.**) **pakhali** to gash; (**Isr.**) **pak**- (**h**-) to cut open; (**Mah.**) **pāki** lath. **Kur.** **pāxnā** to expand by main strength, force open. **Malt.** **pakme** a division of the house. Cf. 3917 **Kur.** **batā**, 3936 **Ta.** **payal**, 4074 **Ta.** **pāti**, 4089 **Tu.** **pāpaṭē**, **Te.** **pāyu**, and 4097 **Ta.** **pāl**. DED(S, N) 3154.

3809 **Ka.** (**Hav.**) **pagelā** a harmless snake. **Tu.** **pagelē** a kind of harmless snake.

3810 **Pa.** **pakk**- to hide oneself; **pakkip**- (**pakkit**-) to hide something. **Ga.** (**Oll.**) **pak**-

to hide (*intr.*); **pakup**- (**pakut**-) id. (*tr.*) Cf. 3912 **Ta.** **patuṅku**. DEDS 589.

3811 **Ta.** **pakku** scab of a sore, dried mucus of the nose. **Ka.** **hakku** crusted or dry mucus or rheum, scab; **hakkale** an incrustation. **Te.** **pakku** scab. **Ga.** (**S.**³) **pakku** dried portion of any bodily secretion, scab. DED(S) 3155.

3812 **Ka.** **pakke** the tamarisk tree, *Tamarix indica*. **Te.** **pakkepakkī ceṭṭu** tamarisk, *T. gallica*; (**B**) **pakke**, **pakkiya** tamarisk tree. [*T. gallica* Linn. = *T. gallica* var. *indica* Willd. = *T. indica* Wight.] DED 3156.

3813 **Ta.** **pakk-enal** onom. expr. of (a) being sudden, (b) bursting as with sudden laughter. **Ka.** **paka** imitation of the sound of laughter; **paka paka(ne)** **nagu** to laugh very loudly, giggle; **pakkane** suddenly; **pakkane nagu** to burst out laughing. **Tu.** **pakapaka** quickly; **pakka**, **pakkanē** suddenly, unexpectedly. **Te.** **pakapaka**, **pakāpaka** a loud burst of laughter, the noise of laughter; **pakkuna** suddenly (applied to laughter). **Ga.** (**S.**³) **pakāl** the sound of sudden laughter. DED 3157.

3814 **Kur.** **bakkā** claws of a crab, (**Hahn**) forceps, shears. **Malt.** **bake** forceps. DEDS 590.

3815 **Ka.** **baggari** thorax. **Koḍ.** **baggare** rib. DED 3158.

3816 **Kur.** (**Hahn**) **bagrā** shank of the leg. **Malt.** **bagde** id.; **bagd-poṭi** calf of the leg. DEDS 588.

3817 **Ka.** **baṅke**, **boṅka**, **baṅke** gum, glue, resin. **Tu.** **pakara** sap, juice. **Te.** **baṅka** gum, glue, matter or mucus discharged from the bowels; stinginess; viscous, glutinous, sticky, stingy; **baṅketa** a stingy woman. **Koḷ.** (**Kin.**) **baṅka** gum; (**BB** 1957) **bakka** resin; (**Pat.**, p. 43) **bakka** sap. **Nk.** **bakka** gum. **Pa.** **bāk**, **bākar** gum of tree. **Ga.** (**S.**³) **baṅka** gum, stickiness. **Go.** (**Mu.**) **boker** gum (**Voc.** 2613). ? Cf. 3827 **Ta.** **pacai**. DED(S) 3159.

3818 **Ka.** **paṅga** state of being astride or forked, forked branch of a tree; **paṅgaḍa** astride, apart, distinct; **bagatu** to disjoin the legs, open the legs, straddle. **Tu.** **paṅgaḍa** distinct, apart; **paṅgaḍipuni** to straddle, place apart; **bagatuni** to straddle, stand astride. **Te.** **paṅga** forked branch of a tree; parting the legs wide; **paṅgaṭi** forked, pronged, placed wide apart; **paṅgaṭi-kāḷḷu** bandy legs; **paṅgaṭincu** to part wide, straddle. **Go.** (**Ko.**) **paṅga** branch of tree (**Voc.** 2073). **Konḍa** **paṅla** fork; **paṅla saṇi** a road that separates in two directions. DED(S) 3160.

3819 **Kui** **pangal dīna** the plains country. **Kuwi** (**Ḍ.**) **pangenga** (**pl.**) plains people; (**F.**) **panga** outside; **pangati** external; (**S.**) **pangata** outside, away; **panga rāji** the plains. DEDS 592.

3820 **Ka.** **paṅgu**, **haṅgu**, **aṅgu** the state of being obliged or indebted; **paṅgiga** one who

is indebted or obliged. *Tu. haṅgy, aṅgy* obligation; the state of being in the power of another; duty.

3821 *Ta. paca* (-pp-, -nt-) to be green, turn sallow or pale, become golden (as the sky in the evening); *pacaṅtai* verdure, moisture; *pacappu* green colour, sallow complexion (due to lovesickness), moisture; *pacalai* gold colour, sallowness; *pacitu* that which is green; *pacu* green, greenish yellow, yellow; (-pp-, -tt-) to be green, *pacuppu* greenness, greenish yellow; *pacumai* greenness, verdure, coolness, moistness, youth, newness, freshness, greenish yellow; *pacai* moisture, sap, juice; *paccai* greenness, paleness (as of a maid separated from her lover), unripeness, freshness, coolness; *paya* (-pp-, -nt-) to change in complexion (as the skin through lovesickness), turn sallow through affliction; *payappu* change of hue, turning sallow, gold colour; *payir* growing grain, herbage, tender sprout; *pai* greenness, freshness, youth, beauty; (-pp-, -tt-) to become green; *paital* cold, chilliness; *paitu, paittu* greenness, freshness, moisture; *paimmai, paimai* greenness; *pācavar* dealers in betel leaves; *pācaval* green field; *pāci* that which is green; moss, lichen, seaweed, mouldiness; *pācu* greenness, verdure; *pācai, pācam* moss; *pīṇam* duckweed, a kind of moss. *Ma. pacu, pai, paim* tender, fresh, moist, green; *paca, paśa, paya* moisture; *paśima* freshness, softness, moisture; *pacca* greenness, freshness; *payir* green corn; *payiṇṇa* unripe fruit, young areca nut; *pāsi, pāśār, pāyal, pāyil, pāyi* green stuff on stagnant pools, mouldiness. *Ko. pac* green, raw (of meat), unboiled (of water), unbaked (of pots); *pa·ty* moss; *paca·l* open grassy ground in front of Kolme·l temples. *To. poč* green; *pašt* lichen-covered flat rock or shelf on cliff; *po·θy* moss. *Ka. pasi, pasu, pasir, pasur, pacce, pace, pacca, paccu, paccane* greenness, yellowish colour, golden colour; young sprouts or new leaves, growing corn, freshness, unripeness, rawness, youngness; (PBh.) *pam·*, in: *pandalir* fresh young leaves (for *taḷir*, see 3131); *pasale* young grass, pasturage, a place overgrown with grass; *pasuba, pasumba* a kind of bird with green plumage; *payir* green corn, growing crop; *pāci, pāsi, pāvase* green slime on stagnant water, duckweed, mouldiness, lichen. *Koḍ. pacce* green, blue, cold (of water); *pa·maṅji* green scum on stagnant water, lichen on rocks. *Tu. pacca* green, fresh; *paccē* id.; greenness, freshness; *paji* green, fresh, wet, damp; *pajirū* grass; *paśē, paśē* moisture, wetness; *pāḷē, pāḷeyi, pāsi* algae, lichen; *pāmaji, pāmaju* moss, green substance floating on stagnant water; *pairu* standing or growing corn; ? *bacc-irē* betel leaf (or with 5515). *Te. pacca, paccana* green, yellow; *pacci* raw, unripe, green, unboiled, undried, unburnt, tender; *paccika* grass; *pasaru* green colour, bilious vomiting; green; *pasi* young, tender; *pasimi* yellow colour; *pasimiḍi* yellow; *pasirika* grass, greenness; green; *pasupu* yellowish colour,

turmeric; yellow; *pairu* corn, grain, growing corn; *pāci, pāci, prāci* moss; *prā-konu* to become mossy; *pasiḍi, payiḍi, paḍi* gold; *pasa, pasika* sap, essence; *payyara* cool wind, south wind (for meaning 'cold', cf. *Ta. paital*; for -ara, cf. 810). *Kol. pasuḍi* yellow, orange; (Kin.) *paccorī*, (SR.) *paspotāḍ* yellow; (Kin.) *pasap* turmeric; (SR.) *pasāp* ginger; (Kin.) *paccik pan* unripe fruit; (Kin.) *payt bile*; (Pat., p. 107) *passi* wet. *Nk. pasap* turmeric; *payt bile. Nk. (Ch.) pasam* turmeric. *Pa. pay* green; ? *paryop* yellow; ? *paryop*, (S.) *paryep* turmeric. *Ga. (P. S. S.²) pay* green, fresh; (S.) *pasūr* raw; (S.³) *paccan* yellow; *ākupacan* green (*āku* leaf, see 335); *pacca-piru* green grass; *pasur* green of leaf (< *Te.*); ? (Oll.) *parep* turmeric. *Go. (G. Mu.) pahna* unripe, green; *pāhnāl* (W.) raw, wet, (Ph.) wet; (M.) *pāntā*, (Ko.) *pahna* green (*Voc.* 2172); (ASu.) *pahānā* wet; raw, green, tender; ? (Tr.) *baccī* green slime on stones. *Koṇḍa pasi* green, fresh, tender; *pasin* turmeric. *Pe. pazi* fresh, green (leaf); unripe (fruit); cold (water); 3 sg. *neut. pazet*, 3 pl. *pazeṇ*. ? *Maṇḍ. jiani* green, fresh (of leaves, etc.) (with aphaeresis). *Kuwi* (Mah.) *pāci* (= Or. *śasya* crop). Cf. 3939 *Ta. payal* and 3941 *Ta. payaru*. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pasanḍi*- gold. DED(S, N) 3161.

3822 *Ka. paca, paca* sound proceeding from treading or walking in mud; *pacakkane* with the sound of *pacak* in treading. *Tu. pacakke* splash, splash; *pacapaca* licking, a clacking noise (in eating). ? *Ta. paca-pac-eṇal* onom. expr. signifying (a) itching sensation, (b) chattering, (c) drizzling, (d) staring blankly. DED 3162.

3823 *Kol. (Kin.) pasar* side. *Pa. pacar* id. *Go. (Y.) pasar* bank of river (*Voc.* 2167). DED(S) 3163.

3824 *Ta. pacalai* spinach, *Spinacia oleracea*; purslane, *Portulaca quadrifida*; Malabar nightshade, *Basella*; and some other plants; *paciri, payiri* creeping purslane, *P. quadrifida*; *vacalai, vacalai, vayalai, vayalai* purslane, *P. quadrifida*. *Ma. pacala, paśala Basella*; *vasala, vayara P. oleracea*. *Ka. basale* Malabar nightshade, *B. alba*; *basale B. cordifolia, B. lucida* or *rubra*; *baccali, baccale* spinach; *baccale-balli P. quadrifolia*. *Tu. basalē* Malabar nightshade, *B. alba*. *Te. tīga-baccali B. cordifolia*; *dumpa-baccali, maṭṭu-baccali S. tetrandra*. [*B. rubra* Linn. = *B. alba* Linn. = *B. cordifolia* Lamk. = *B. lucida* L. *S. oleracea* Linn. = *S. tetrandra* Roxb.] DED 3164.

3825 (a) *Ta. paci* (-pp-, -tt-) to be hungry; *n.* hunger; *paciyaṇ* a hungry man. *Ma. payi, pai, payikkam, paikkam, payippu* hunger; *payikka, paikka* to be hungry; *payyavan* the hungry, Agni. *To. osf- (ost-)* hunger is (to a person); *osf* hunger. *Ka. pasi* to hunger; *n.* hunger; *pasivu* hunger. *Te. pastu* fast, fasting; *nippastu* starvation (*nip- < niṇu*; s.v. 3682 *Ta. nirai*).

(b) *Ta. pañcam* scarcity, famine, dearth; *pañcai* famine, poverty; poor person, weak.

emaciated person. *Ma.* pañcam, paññam famine, scarcity, poverty. *Ko.* pajm (*obl.* pajt-) famine. *To.* pozm, ozm (< Badaga hañja) id. *Ka.* pañje poor, helpless, weak person; pañjetana poverty. *Tu.* pañja scarcity, famine. *Te.* nippaccaramu poverty, scarcity (see nippastu). DED 3165.

3826 *Ka.* hasuku sharp, disagreeable smell. *Te.* pasi smell, scent. DEDS 593.

3827 *Ta.* pacai stickiness, paste, glue, glutinous substance in fruits, roots, etc.; (-v-, -nt-) to become glutinous or viscous; stick together (*tr.*); payirppu resin; payaṇ juice; payiṇ gum, glue. *Ma.* paca, paśa, paya gum, glue; payala, pakala the pulp inside the shell forming the coconut. *Ko.* pac flour-paste. *Ka.* pagil to be sticky, viscid, glutinous, adhesive, adhere, join; paginu, pagina gum, resin, exudation of trees. *Tu.* paya gum, resin; paśe, paśe greasiness, oiliness. ? *Te.* pēsemu juice or sap as of mango or palm fruit. *Go.* (W.) pacihtānā to stick (*Voc.* 2074). *Kur.* pai starch made of rice diluted in water; padxnā to thicken, acquire half consistence (as glue, paste), become soft, half-melt; render half-fluid. *Malt.* pathge to be congealed. ? Cf. 3817 *Ka.* bañke. DED(S) 3166.

3828 *Ta.* pacai devotion, love, affection, desire; (-v-, -nt-) to be kind, affectionate; pacaintār friends; pacaivu compassion, kindness, affection. *Ka.* pasa wish, great desire, eagerness; (PBh.) pasavu desire, eagerness; ? pade to desire, wish. DED 3167.

3829 *Ko.* pace•k puffed millet. *To.* počišky id. Cf. *Ko.* aky, *To.* ašky husked grain, s.v. 215 *Ta.* ari. DED 3168.

3830 *Pe.* bajek much; bajon (*pl.*) many. *Manḍ.* bejek much. Cf. 4411 *Ta.* peru. DEDS 594.

3831 *Ta.* paccati a kind of relish made of minced vegetables (Annamalai, p. 875). *Ka.* pac(c)adi a kind of pickle. *Te.* paccadi chutney. DEDS(N) 595.

3832 *Ta.* paccilai Mysore gamboge, *Garcinia xanthochymus*. *Ma.* paccila *Xanthochymus pictorius*. *Ka.* paccāri name of a tree [= *Ta.* paccilai, according to *Ta. Lex.*]. [*G. xanthochymus* Hook. = *X. pictorius* Roxb.] DED 3170.

3833 *Ta.* paccai skin, hide; covering as of the body of a yāṭ. *Tu.* (B-K.) pāca skin of the leg. *Br.* pacx natural outer sheath or covering, bark; paciṛok, pacironk outer layer or crust. DED 3171.

3834 *Ma.* pañca ricefield. *Tu.* pañca id. DEDS 596.

3835 *Ta.* pañcari (-pp-, -tt-) to press, importune, talk at length; pañcali (-pp-, -tt-) to upset mentally. *Ma.* pañcarikka to importune. DED 3172.

3836 *Ta.* pañci, pañcu cotton, cloth, cotton cushion. *Ma.* paññi cotton. *To.* poj

cotton blossom. *Ka.* pañji, pañjike ball of cotton from which thread is spun. / Cf. *Skt.* pañjī-, pañjikā- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7688. DED 3173.

3837 *Pa.* pañ- to be replete, satisfied; pañip- (pañit-) to satisfy. *Go.* (A. D. Mu. Ma.) pañj-, (Tr. Ph.) pañjānā to be satisfied, replete, filled; *caus.* (Mu.) pañjih- (*Voc.* 2080). *Konḍa* panz- (-it-) (belly) to be filled after eating and drinking. *Pe.* pañj- (panc-) to be replete, satisfied after eating. *Manḍ.* pañj- (belly) to be satisfied. *Kui* panja (pañji-) to be replete, satisfied; *n.* repletion, satisfaction. *Kuwi* (F.) pañjali to gorge; (S.) bandi pañjinai to fill the stomach; pañje tinnai to sate; pañje hinai to saturate; (Su.) paj- (-it-), (P. Isr.) pañj- (-it-) to be satisfied. DED(S) 3174.

3838 *Ta.* paṭaku small boat; dhoney, large boat; paṭavu small boat; paṭavaṇ boatman; paṭuvai raft, float. *Ma.* paṭavu, paṭaku ship, large boat. *Ka.* paḍagu, paḍaṅgu, paḍahu, haḍaga, haḍagu id. *Tu.* paḍa, paḍavu boat; haḍaga, aḍagu ship. *Te.* paḍava boat. / Cf. *Mar.* paḍāv a kind of boat carrying from five to twenty. DED 3175.

3839 *Ta.* paṭaṅku tent, awning, curtain; paṭaṅkam tent. *Ma.* paṭaṅṇu tent, awning. DED 3176.

3840 *Ta.* (*lex.*) paṭṭi son; (SATD) paṭuci a young one. *Ka.* paḍati woman; (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) paḍḍe young boy. *Te.* paḍāti, paḍātuka woman; paḍucu girl; young, youthful; paḍucūḍu boy; paṭṭi a child. *Kol.* (SR.) paḍas boy, son. *Pa.* paḍic boy. Cf. 3881 *Ka.* paḍḍe. DED 3177, DEDS 604.

3841 *Ta.* paṭapaṭa (-pp-, -tt-) to rattle (as things falling, rolling or breaking); paṭa-paṭeṇal onom. expr. signifying bursting, breaking, falling with a rattling noise; paṭār-eṇal, paṭār-paṭār-eṇal onom. expr. signifying crackling, bursting with a sudden noise, report or explosion; paṭir-eṇal onom. expr. signifying a sudden crash or explosion. *Ma.* paṭapaṭa rattling noise, the report of a gun, etc.; paṭakkam a cracker. *Ko.* paṭ in- (id-) to make noise of bursting of skin when burnt, of sharp blow, crack, etc.; paṭa-m with noise of a blow, or of breaking (stick, knife, rope). *Ka.* paḍa, paḍa paḍa sound imitating that of a cracker or squib; paṭa, paṭa paṭa, paṭārane, paṭtane sound imitating the flapping of wings or suspended clothes, of a dog shaking his body, of applying blows or kicks, of bursting; paṭir, paṭhil bang! *Tu.* paḍapaḍa, paṭapaṭane a flapping or rattling sound. *Te.* paṭapaṭa noise made in breaking or bursting, gnashing the teeth, crackling; paṭilumanu to break (*intr.*) with a crack. *Kur.* paṭpaṭ any rapid succession of sounds (made e.g. by objects falling in number); paṭpaṭrṇā, paṭpoṭrṇā to crackle several times in succession, make a series of rapidly repeated noises. Cf. 3854 *Go.* paṭa han-, *Konḍa* paḍ-. / MBE 1969, p. 294, no. 31, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7691, paṭ-

sudden noise, **paṭapaṭā**- a cracking noise, etc. DED(S) 3178.

3842 *Ta.* **paṭapaṭa** (-pp-, -tt-) to be overhasty (as in speech); **paṭapaṭappu** precipitancy, agitation, overhastiness; **paṭa-paṭ-enal** onom. expr. signifying speaking in haste, hurry (as in preparation for a journey). *Ko.* **paṭakn** suddenly, with a jerk; completely, all at once. *Ka.* **paṭakkane** with the sound of **paṭak**, i.e. suddenly and with a noise. *Tu.* **paṭakka**, **paṭāla**, **paṭṭāla** smartly, sharply (as to strike thus); **paṭṭa** suddenly. DED(S) 3179.

3843 *Ta.* **paṭam** instep. *Ma.* **paṭam** flat part of the hand or foot. *Pe.* **paṭa** key palm of hand. *Maṇḍ.* **paṭa** kiy id.; **paṭa kāl** sole of foot. *Kuwi* (Su.) **paṭa naki** palm of hand. Cf. 3878 *Ta.* **paṭṭai**. DED(S) 3181.

3844 *Ta.* **paṭar** (-v-, -nt-) to run, spread (as a creeper), overspread (as eruptions on the skin), spread (as light, fire, rumour, epidemic), be diffused, pervade, expand; *n.* spreading spots on skin, thick bush (esp. of creepers); **paṭarcci**, **paṭartti** creeping (as a vine), spreading (as darkness, light, fire, spots, eruptions); **paṭār** low bush, low thicket of creepers; **paṭalai** spreading, expanding, expanse. *Ma.* **paṭaruka** to spread (as fire, plants, odour), creep, climb; **paṭarcca** climbing of vine, diffusion; **paṭarttuka** to train, support plants; **paṭarppu**, **paṭappu** bush, thicket; **paṭal** clump of bushes; **paṭalam** a spreading over, cover, mass. *Tu.* **paṭaruni**, **paṭapuni** to creep. DED 3182.

3845 *Ta.* **paṭal**, **paṭalai** small shutter of braided palm leaves or thorns, hurdle or wattled frame for sheltering cattle, sunshade. *Ma.* **paṭal**, **paṭāla** a rough harrow. *To.* **oḍḍ** door, in song-unit; **kabin oḍḍ** iron door. *Ka.* **paḍi** leaf or panel of a door, a door. *Koḍ.* **paḍi** door. *Tu.* **paḍi** a thrashing frame, a door or shutter made of slips of bamboos tied together. *Te.* **paḍi-kāpu**, **paḍi-gāpu** a waiting at the gate of one, one who waits at the gate. *Konḍa* **paṭa** an instrument to level the field after ploughing. DED(S) 3183.

3846 *Ta.* **paṭalai** a bunch of fruits; **paṭu** cluster, bunch of flowers or fruits. *Ma.* **paṭāla** a cluster or comb of plantains. DED (S) 3184.

3847 *Ta.* **paṭarri** a kind of plantain. *Ma.* **paṭarri** plantain tree. DED 3185.

3848 *Ta.* **paṭi** (-v-, -nt-) to settle (as dust or sediment), rest (as clouds upon a mountain), roost, be subjugated, trained, tamed, become orderly, obey, sink in water, be immersed, subside (as water); (-pp-, -tt-) to practise, habituate oneself to. *Ma.* **paṭiyuka** to settle, sink; become habitual by learning or exercise; **paṭikka** to plunge; **paṭivu** subjection; habitual. *Tu.* **paḍipuni** to plunge. *Pa.* **pārva badi** doveote. *Kuwi* (T.) **pārva paḍi** id. DED 3186.

3849 *Ta.* **paṭi** a weight (= 100 palam), the ordinary measure of capacity (= 8 ollocks); fixed daily allowance for food; **paṭiy-āl** hired servant, one whose wages are paid in grain. *Ma.* **paṭi** measure (esp. of rice), regular allowance; at the rate of. *Ko.* **paṭy** a measure (olk) of grain given to a Toda when he comes to a village; **paṭy** bazaar measure of grain (= olk); quantity of food that one person eats at a meal. *To.* **poṭy** rice given at funeral; contribution given to Badagas at a two-day funeral. *Ka.* **paḍi** measure of capacity (= one-half seer); an allowance in food to servants, a gift to friends or poor people. *Tu.* **paḍi** daily allowance of food, extra pay to servants when travelling; alms in kind; a small weight. *Te.* **paḍi** a measure of capacity (= 1½ seer). DED 3187.

3850 *Ta.* **paṭi** step, stair, rung of a ladder, stirrup, grade, rank, sill; **paṭikkattu** flight of steps (**kaṭṭu** building, structure). *Ma.* **paṭi** step, stair, threshold, bench, sill. *Ko.* **paṭykat** steps leading up to veranda, steps of ladder. *Ka.* **paḍi** stirrup. *Te.* **paḍi-kaṭṭu** a stair or step. DED 3188.

3851 *Ta.* **paṭi** manner, mode. *Ka.* **paḍi** manner, method, way. *Te.* (K.) **baḍi**, **vaḍi** manner. DEDS 597.

3852 *Ta.* **paṭu** (**paṭuv-**, **paṭṭ-**) to perish, die, set (as a heavenly body), rain; (-pp-, -tt-) to lay horizontally, pave, spread out (as bedding), kill, cast down, fell; lie down to sleep or otherwise, roost (as birds); *adj.* base, low; **paṭu-nāyiru** setting sun; **paṭukkai** lying down, bed; **paṭai** bed; layer, stratum; **paṭu** lying prostrate, fall, sleep, death, ruin, loss, disaster; **pāṭai** bier; **pāṭṭam** shower of rain. *Ma.* **paṭuka** (**paṭṭ-**) to fall, sink; **paṭukka** to lay stones, build (chiefly a well, tank); piss; lie down; *n.* bed; **paṭa** layer in mud walls, course of bricks; **paṭavu** laying stones, pavement; **paṭuppu**, **paṭappu** bed, mat; **paṭiññāru** west; **pāṭu** falling, falling into one's power; **peṭuka** (**peṭṭ-**) to fall, get into or under; **peṭukka** to piss. *Ko.* **paṭ-** (**paṭ-**) to lie down, sleep; **paṭc-** (**paṭc-**) to make to lie, lay. *To.* **poṭ-** (**poṭ-**) to lie down; lose (teeth; of children); **poṭy** sleeping-place (in song). *Ka.* **paḍu** (**paṭṭ-**) to lie down, set (as the sun), be spent (as the day), have sexual intercourse, die; *n.* setting, the west, dying; **paḍu-nēsar** the setting sun; **paḍuva**, **paḍaval**, **paḍuval**, **paḍuvu** the west; **paḍal** lying or falling down; **pāṭu** falling, a fall, a declining state, ebb of the tide; **pāṭi** downfall, ruin. *Koḍ.* **paḍ-** (**paḍuv-**, **paṭṭ-**) to lie fallow; **paḍiṭ-** (**paḍiṭi-**) to let lie fallow, (Kar. also) send (child) to sleep; **paḍi-bu-mi** fallow land; **paḍi-ñā-rī** west. *Tu.* **paḍa** placing or laying; **paddāyi** the west. *Te.* **paḍu** to fall, lie, recline, sleep; **paḍamara** the west; **paḍuka** bed, bedding; **paṭucu**, **paṭacu**, (K. also) **paṭcu** to cause to fall; **paṭupu** id., throw down; *n.* mattress, bed, bedding; **pāḍe** bier; **pāṭu** a fall, ebb of the tide. *Kol.* (SR) **bolā paḍ-** to be [i.e. lie] on one's back; (SR) **pār-** (? **pār-**) to fall; (Pat., p. 143) **parteng** to catch (in a

trap). *Nk.* **paṭ-** (**paṭṭ-**) to fall; **parp-** to make to fall; **part-** to fell (a tree). *Nk. (Ch.)* **paḍ-/paṭ-** (**paṭṭ-**) to fall; **payip-/payp-** to make to fall, demolish. *Pa.* **paḍ-** (**paṭṭ-**) to fall, sink down, (sun) sets. *Ga. (Öll.)* **par-**, (*S.*) **par-** (**paṭ-**) to fall. *Go. (A.)* **paṭṭ-** to lie down; **paṭṭānā** (SR.) to rest, of cattle, (Tr.) sit, crouch (of men or animals), (buffaloes) to wallow; (Ph.) **paṭṭānā**, **poṭṭānā**, (W.) **paṭṭinā** to lie down (of animals) (*Voc.* 2087); (ASu.) **pharāyīn** west. *Pe.* **paz-** (**past-**) to be caught (bird or animal, in snare). Cf. 4007 *Ko.* **pak.** DED(S, N) 3190.

3853 *Ta.* **paṭu** (**paṭuv-**, **paṭṭ-**) to occur, happen, come into existence, rise (as a heavenly body), occur to mind, hit or strike against, touch, be caught (as fishes, birds, or other game), suffer, endure, dash against (*tr.*), agree to, be connected with, resemble; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to do, make, effect, catch, establish, entrust, cause to grow; **paṭuttu** (**paṭutti-**) to cause to suffer, put to trouble, cause to get, effect, bring into existence; **paṭṭānku** natural state, truth; **paṭai** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to create, form, produce; acquire, get; **paṭaippu** creation, acquiring, possessing; **pāṭu** coming into being, happening, experience, condition, nature, industry, business, concern or affair, affliction, suffering, place, situation; **pāṭṭam** a turn in the game of tipcat; **pāṭṭāl**, **pāṭṭāli** an industrious person. *Ma.* **paṭu** what happens, is common; **paṭuka** (**paṭṭ-**) to be obtained, caught, happen, be in a state; **paṭṭānṇu** truth; **paṭukka** to catch, obtain; **pāṭu** suffering pain or damage, possibility, place, situation, nature; **paṭekka** to make, create; **paṭappu** creation; people; **peṭuka** (**peṭṭ-**) to happen, be in, belong to; *auxiliary verb*; **peṭukka** to enclose, ensnare; **peṭṭu** getting into a direction, towards. *Ko.* **paṭ-** (**paṭ-**) to experience (emotion), be caught, seem good; **pa•ṭ** (*obl.* **pa•ṭ-**) work, concern. *To.* **poṭ-** (**poṭ-**) to suffer, experience; **po•ḍ** suffering, affair, concern; ? **paṛy-** (**paṛs-**) to be possible; to endure. *Ka.* **paḍu** (**paṭṭ-**) to get, obtain, catch, incur, undergo, experience, feel, suffer; *n.* getting, etc.; **paḍuvike** getting, experiencing, etc.; **paḍal** incurring or suffering; **paḍe** to get, undergo, experience, acquire, obtain; procreate, bear; *n.* getting, etc.; **paḍapu**, **paḍeyuvike** obtaining, etc.; **pāḍu**, **pāṭu** id., suffering, trouble, state, manner, fitness, likeness; (PBh.) **pāḍu** proper state or form; **pāṭi** manner, fitness, likeness. *Koḍ.* **paḍ-** (**paḍuv-**, **paṭṭ-**) to suffer, (something) hits, (thorn) runs in; **paḍit-** (**paḍiti-**) to make to suffer. *Tu.* **paḍeyuni**, **paḍevuni** to suffer, feel, experience, enjoy; **paḍepini**, **paḍapuni** to get, acquire, possess; bear, beget; **paḍepā-vuni** to cause, occasion, inflict; **pāḍu** likeness, mode, form. *Te.* **paḍu** to feel, enjoy, suffer; (K. also) to be possible; **paḍayu**, **paḍacu** to obtain, earn, feel, enjoy, suffer; bear, beget; **paḍapu** earning, gaining; **paṛucu**, **paṛacu**, (K. also) **parcu** to cause to feel or suffer; **pāṭu** labour, exertion, work, distress, suffering, manner; **pāṭi** equality, fitness; **pāṭillu** to

occur, happen. *Koḍ.* **paḍ-** (**paṭṭ-**) (wound) is got, (eye) is filled with dust, (turn in game) is won, become (loose, dusk, bald); **part-** (**paratt-**) to win (turn in game). *Pa.* **paḍ-** to acquire; **paṭip-** (**paṭit-**) to cause to get. *Ga. (Öll.)* **par-** to receive. *Go. (SR.)* **parānā**, (Ph.) **purrānā**, **porrānā**, (G. M. Ko.) **par-**, (Mu.) **par(r)-**, **paṭ-**, (Ma.) **paṭ-** to be able, be well; (Mu. M.) **parvor** ill man (*Voc.* 2126); (W.) **paṭkinā** to be able (*Voc.* 2153). *Kur.* **paṛsnā**, **pāṛsnā** to take (a load) upon oneself. DED (S, N) 3191.

3854 *Go. (Mu.)* **paṭa han-** to break (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2149). *Koṇḍa* **paḍ-** (**-it-**) to burst out, be broken with a crackling sound; (BB) **paṭ-** (**-t-**) to break. *Pe.* **paḍ-** (**paṭṭ-**) to break (*intr.*); **paṭ-** (**-t-**) id. (*tr.*). *Maṇḍ.* **paḍ-** to break (*intr.*). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **paḍ-** (**-it-**) to break, split, crack (*intr.*); **paṭ-** (**-h-**) to smash. Cf. 3841 *Ta.* **paṭapaṭa.** DEDS(N) 598.

3855 *Kur.* **baṛi** arm. *Malt.* **baṛi** id. DEDS 599.

3856 *Ta.* **paṭu** tank, pond, deep pool; **paṭukar** pit, hole, hollow, tank, ricefield, agricultural tract; **paṭuvam** slushy field; **paṭṭam** tank, pond. *Ma.* **paṭu** a rough tank. *Koḍ.* **paḍi** swamp. *Te.* **paḍiya**, **paḍe** small pit containing water; **paḍuva** a low ground. DED(S) 3192.

3857 *Ka.* **paḍu**, **paḍe** place of refuge (for wild animals) between stones or in rocks. *Te.* **paḍāku** cave, hole, crevice. *Nk.* **phaṛka** den, lair (e.g. of tiger). Cf. 3892 *Ta.* **paṇai.** DED(S) 3193.

3858 *Ta.* **paṭu** toddy; **paṭuvan** toddy-seller; *fem.* **paṭuvi.** *Malt.* **paṭka** liquor distilled from the flowers of the mahua tree. DEDS 600.

3859 *Ta.* **paṭuvan** boil, abscess. *Ma.* **paṭu-van** small ulcer. DED 3194.

3860 *Ta.* **paṭai** army, crowd, weapons, battle. *Ma.* **paṭa** battle, army. *To.* **paṭ** crowd; fight (in songs). *Ka.* **paḍe** multitude, host, force, army; **paḍeyila** soldier; **paḍevaḷa**, **paḍevaḷḷa** a general. *Tu.* **paḍe** multitude, mob, army. *Te.* **paḍava** fight, battle; **paḍa-valamu** van of an army; **paḍavālu** commander of an army. DED 3195.

3861 *Malt.* **parge** to stir up, incite. *Br.* **paṛēṅg** to instigate, provoke. DEDS 601.

3862 *Pe.* **paṭ-** (**-t-**) to unstring (bow), close (umbrella). *Kuwi* (T.) **paṭ-** to close (umbrella); (F.) **pathali** to loosen; **mī gūrgū pathdu** shut your umbrella!; (Isr.) **paṭ-** (**-h-**) to fold clothes, umbrella, etc. DEDS 602.

3863 *Go. (Tr.)* **phat waṛēṅgānā** to sleep on one's back (*Voc.* 3294). *Pe.* **paṭa mṛag-** to fall on the face. *Kui* **paṭa malga** to be prone, fall flat on the face, be stretched full-length on the ground. *Kuwi* (F.) **patarangali** to lie on the back; **patarangī riali** to fall backwards;

(S.) pāṭalāngitesī he fell on his back; (Isr.) pāṭaṅgī on the back. DEDS 606.

3864 *Ka.* paṭakāru tongs, pincers. *Te.* paṭakāru, paṭukāru pair of tongs, large pincers. DEDS 603.

3865 *Ta.* paṭṭatai, paṭṭarai anvil, smithy, forge. *Ka.* paṭṭade, paṭṭadi anvil, workshop. *Te.* paṭṭika, paṭṭeda anvil; paṭṭada workshop. Cf. 86 *Ta.* aṭai. DED 3196.

3866 *Ta.* paṭṭatai neck-ornament (< *Te.*). *Tu.* paṭṭadi a kind of necklace. *Te.* paṭṭeda a sort of ornament worn by women round the neck. DED 3197.

3867 *Ta.* paṭṭa-ppakal open day, broad daylight. *Ma.* paṭṭa-pakal broad daylight, noon. *Ko.* paṭa-r in- (id-) (country, na-r) becomes fully light at dawn. *To.* oṭ oxol broad daylight (in song). *Te.* paṭṭa-pagalu broad day, midday. Cf. 3805 *Ta.* pakal. DED(S) 3198.

3868 *Ta.* paṭṭi cow-stall, sheepfold, hamlet, village; paṭṭam sleeping place for animals; paṭṭu hamlet, small town or village; paṭṭinam maritime town, small town; paṭappu enclosed garden; paṭappai id., backyard, cowstall. *Ma.* paṭṭi fold for cattle or sheep. *Ko.* paṭy Badaga village. *To.* oṭy id. (< Badaga haṭṭi). *Ka.* paṭṭi pen or fold, abode, hamlet; paṭṭa city, town, village. *Tu.* paṭṭu nest. *Te.* paṭṭu abode, dwelling place. /Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7705, paṭṭana-. DED 3199.

3869 *Ta.* paṭṭi lawless, unbridled person; theft; harlot, prostitute; paṭṭikan thief, defrauder; paṭṭimai deceit; paṭu base, low; cruel; paṭiru lying, deceit, unruliness, lawlessness, mischief, cruelty; paṭiran liar, cheat, rake, cruel person, mischievous; *fem.* paṭiri. *Ma.* paṭṭi miserable, vicious. *Ka.* paḍapu adultery (PBh., p. 417); baḍdi, boḍdi strumpet, fornicatress; haḍaka, haḍuka one who has or has had sexual intercourse; haḍiki a woman who has been embraced sexually; haḍabe, aḍabe perverseness, wickedness (used of stray cattle). *Tu.* paḍikē wickedness, depravity; bad, corrupt; paḍikenti bad, corrupt; paḍape whore, whoremonger; haḍabē, aḍabē bastard, illegitimately born, (B-K. also paḍpe) adultress; (B-K.) paṭike, paṭke wickedness; paṭiṅgē a rogue. *Te.* paḍucu to prostitute oneself; paḍupu prostitution; paḍupudi, paḍapūgoma prostitute. DED(S, N) 3200, and from DED 58.

3870 *Ta.* paṭṭi dog; paṭṭi female of hog, dog or fox. *Ma.* paṭṭi dog, bitch; paṭṭicci bitch. DED(S) 3201.

3871 *Ko.* paṭ side (left or right). *Go.* (W. Ph.) paṭṭi direction, side (*Voc.* 2089). DEDS 607.

3872 *Ta.* paṭṭini fasting, abstinence, starvation. *Ma.* paṭṭini, paṭṭini privation of food, starvation. *Ko.* paṭu-py hunger. *Koḍ.* paṭṭani starvation. /Cf. Skt. (*Paramānandīyanāmamālā* 1816) peṭṭika- = ādyūna-. DED 3202.

3873 *Ko.* paṭ scar, esp. made by burning. *Ka.* paṭṭu a callous spot. DED 3203.

3874 *Go.* (Ko.) paṭe small field for cultivation (*Voc.* 2085). *Pe.* baṭa a field on the hills. *Mand.* baṭa field. *Kuwi* (T. Isr.) baṭa pasture. DEDS 605.

3875 *Ta.* paṭṭai palmyra timber, rafter; paṭṭiyal lath, reeper. *Ma.* paṭṭa areca bough. *Ka.* paṭṭe palmyra timber, rafter, areca bough; paṭṭi piece of timber of door-frame, rafter, joist; paṭṭika board. *Tu.* paṭi rafter. *Te.* paṭṭe bar or spar of wood, piece of timber of door-frame; paṭṭi plank; paṭṭika plank, board, bar of wood. *Kol.* paṭṭe plank. *Nk.* paṭi id. *Pa.* peṭṭi (*pl.* peṭkul) beam, post. *Ga.* (P.) paṭiya beam. *Kui* paṭi beam; paṭa board. *Kur.* paṭṭā beam in oilmill. DED(S) 3204.

3876 *Ta.* paṭṭai bark of tree. *Ma.* paṭṭa id. *Ka.* paṭṭe rind or bark of trees. *Te.* paṭṭa, paṭṭamu bark. Cf. 3897 *Ga.* paṇḍaṅ. DED(S) 3205.

3877 *Ta.* paṭṭai painted stripe (as on a temple wall), piebald colour, dapple. *Ma.* paṭṭa stripe. *Ka.* paṭṭe, paṭṭi id. *Koḍ.* paṭṭe striped or spotted (as tiger or leopard); paṭṭati *n.pr.* of dappled cow. *Tu.* paṭṭe stripe. *Te.* paṭṭe stripe or streak of paint; paḍita stripe, streak, wale. DED 3206.

3878 *Ta.* paṭṭai flatness; paṭṭam flat or level surface of anything, flat piece (as of bamboo). *Ko.* paṭ flatness (of piece of iron, of head); paṭm (*obl.* paṭṭ-) ground for house. *To.* poṭ site of dairy or house. ? *Koḍ.* paṭṭi space before house, spreading space; maṇa-paṭṭi sandbank. *Nk.* paṭ place. *Pa.* paḍ place, site. *Pe.* paṭ kapra top of the head. *Mand.* paṭ kapra id. *Malt.* paṭa numeral classifier of flat objects. Cf. 3843 *Ta.* paṭam. DED(N) 3207.

3879 *Kur.* (Hahn) paṭō worms in the stomach. *Malt.* paṭo id. DEDS 608.

3880 *Kur.* baṭṭi loose rings worn on the toes by women. *Malt.* baṭṭi id. DEDS 609.

3881 *Ka.* paḍḍe maturity, fitness for breeding. *Te.* paḍḍa female buffalo or cow fit for breeding, (*VPK*, communicated by K.) female buffalo calf; baṭṭe female buffalo. *Kol.* (Br.) paḍḍa-le-ṇa female calf; (SR. Kin.) baṭṭe buffalo. *Nk.* paḍḍa heifer. *Pa.* (S.) peḍḍa female calf. *Ga.* (Öll.) bere, (P.) beḍe/beḍe female calf; (S.³) beḍḍe peyye calf. *Go.* (Tr. M.) paḍḍa cow-calf; (A.) paḍḍa piya. (W. Ph.) paḍḍā, (Y. Ch.) paḍḍa, (D.) paḍa peyya, (Mu.) paḍḍa, peḍḍa, (Ma.) paḍa piya female calf, heifer; (Ko.) paḍa pila calf of buffalo (*Voc.* 2091); (LuS.) puda heifer. *Konda* paḍa young cow, heifer. Cf. 3840 *Ta.* paṭṭi. /Cf. Skt. (*Brhatkathākośa*) paḍḍika-calf; Pkt. paḍḍiyā- young female buffalo, female calf, cow that has calved for the first time; (*DNM*) paḍḍi- cow that has calved for the first time; (*DNM*) peḍḍa- buffalo; *fem.* peḍḍā-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8042. DED (S, N) 3208, DED 3321.

3882 *Te.* baḍḍu a thick or strong creeper or rope, cable. *Ga.* (S.²) baḍḍu creeper. DEDS 610.

3883 *Ka.* baḍḍu bluntness, dullness. *Tu.* baḍḍu blunt, edgeless; dull, stupid, obtuse.

3884 *Ta.* paṇ service, work, business, employment, decoration; paṇi act, action, performance, work, service, decoration; paṇati workmanship, action, creation, ornament; paṇiti work, structure, ornament; paṇikkan master-builder, carpenter; paṇikam, paṇikku accuracy of design, elaboration in a work; paṇinar servants; paṇpu action, deed; paṇṇu (paṇṇi-) to make, effect, produce, adorn; paṇṇu (paṇṇi-) to do anything with consideration and skill. *Ma.* paṇi work, labour, service, building, exertion; paṇikkan workman, artificer; paṇiyuka to build; paṇiyan a caste of cultivators in hilly districts; game-trackers, living chiefly in Wynad; paṇṇuka, paṇṇikka *vb.* denoting coitus (obscene). *Ko.* paṇyn man of a caste at Gudalur in Wynad; *fem.* paṇc; ? paṇ anvil. *To.* paṇy work. *Ka.* paṇṇu to make ready, prepare, equip, decorate; paṇṇika, paṇṇige, paṇṇuge arranging, making ready, equipping. *Koḍ.* paṇi work. *Tu.* paṇipuni to give a shape (e.g. to a vessel). *Te.* paṇi work, labour, act, deed, workmanship, art; (inscr.) paṇi work; paṇnu to contrive, plan, design, invent; (K. also) be ready, make ready; (K. also) *n.* suitability. *Kol.* (SR.) paṇni work, labour. *Nk.* paṇi work. *Pa.* paṇḍp- (paṇḍt-) to make, do. *Ga.* (Oll.) paṇḍ- to be able. *Go.* (LSI, Kōi) paṇi, (Grigson) paṇi, (Ko.) paṇi work (*Voc.* 2092); paṇḍ- (G.) to build (house), (Mu.) to make, build, repair, (Ma.) to make, construct; (L.) paṇḍānā to make, repair (*Voc.* 2093). *Koṇḍa* paṇḍ- (-it-) to prepare, construct, devise, plan; paṇi work. Cf. 3891 *Ta.* paṇai. DED(S) 3209.

3885 *Ka.* baṇapu a large timber-tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, var. *coriacea*. *Tu.* baṇympu, baṇampu *T. coriacea*. / Cf. Konkani baṇapu (Kt.) [*T. tomentosa* Bedd. var. *coriacea* = *T. coriacea* W. & A.] DED 3210.

3886 *Ka.* baṇambe, baṇabe, baṇave, baṇive, baḷabe stack, rick. *Tu.* baṇabè stack. ? *Ta.* paṭappu hayrick. DED 3211.

3887 *Ta.* paṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to speak, say, declare (used of a superior), order, command; *n.* saying, word, command; paṇippu command, order; palukku (palukki-) to be pronounced clearly, boast, speak (< *Te.*); paṇṇu (paṇṇi-) to speak, say, talk, sing; paṇuval word, discourse. *Ma.* paṇikka to speak. *To.* poṇṭ- (poṇṭy-) to talk in assembly; poṇt speech, words (in songs). *Ka.* paṇavu place appointed for meeting; (Hal.) haḷupu to speak like a madman while asleep; haḷəbu to talk foolishly; haḷəvəru to speak while asleep. *Tu.* paṇṇini to say, tell, inform, narrate, teach. *Bel.* (LSB 2.3) haṇi to say. *Te.* paṇ(u)cu to send, command, commission; (inscr.) paṇcu to send, commission;

paṇi commission, mission, errand; paṇupu order, command, errand; paṇpu to send, dispatch, dismiss; *n.* sending, order, mission, errand; paluku to sound, answer, utter, say; *n.* speaking, word, sound, voice; palikincu to cause to speak, utter, sound, or ring; palukarincu to accost, speak to; ? palavu, palavincu, palavarincu, paluvarincu to talk in sleep; palavaramu, palavarinta, palavarimpu talking in sleep; ? palumu to prattle; *n.* prattle (or with 4304 *Ta.* pulampu). *Kol.* pank- (panakt-) to send; pa-na language. *Nk.* pank- to send. *Koṇḍa* palkis- to cause to sound, play on (a musical instrument). *Kui* paṇḍa (paṇḍi-) to send, commission; *n.* act of sending; plāpa (plāt-) to inquire, question, ask, address, say; *n.* inquiry, remark. *Kuwi* (F.) paṇḍali, (S.) paṇtinai, (Isr.) paṇḍ- (-it-) to send. *Br.* pāning (pā-, pār-) to say, speak, tell, speak of, call a thing something, say to oneself. / Cf. Pkt. peṇḍavaṇi sends. DED(S, N) 3212.

3888 *Ta.* paṇi (-v-, -nt-) to be low in height, be short, be lowered, be humble, become inferior, fall (as prices, wages), bow, make obeisance to; (-pp-, -tt-) to lower or lead down, degrade, reduce (as price); *n.* bowing, reverencing; paṇippu lowness (as of tone); paṇiyal worship, obeisance; paṇivu submission, humility, veneration, defect, low place, depression. *Ma.* paṇiyuka to worship, salute, acknowledge superiority. *Ka.* (Hal.) haṇuku to bend, bow. Cf. 3900 *Tu.* pāṇḍu. DED(N) 3213.

3889 *Ta.* paṇiyāram cakes, pastry, fritters; paṇṇiyam cakes, pastry, confectionery; paṇṭam cake. *Ka.* paṇiyāṇa, paṇivāra sweet cake, fritter. *Te.* paṇyāramu, (SAN) paṇṇeramu cake. DEDS(N) 611.

3890 *Te.* paḍuku a stone. *Koṇḍa* paṇku id. DEDS 612.

3891 *Ta.* paṇai, paṇṇai agricultural tract, paddy field, garden; (inscr.) paṇ field. *Ma.* paṇa ground which is worked (including stone-quarry). *Ko.* paṇ level grassy ground. *Ka.* paṇe ground that is worked, tillage, quarry; paṇṇeya, paṇya farm, landed estate. *Tu.* (B-K.) paṇe quarry. *Te.* (K.) paṇ(n)asa agricultural land given to brahmins (inscr. 6th cent. onwards; *Epigraphia Indica* 27. 225-8). Cf. 3884 *Ta.* paṇ. DED(S, N) 3214.

3892 *Ta.* paṇai lair of an animal; paṇṇai lair, sleeping place of beast. *Ka.* paṇe haunt or lair of wild beast. Cf. 3857 *Ka.* paḍu. DED(S) 3215.

3893 *Ta.* paṇai drum, large drum. *Ka.* paṇe, paṇa small drum or tabor. / Cf. Skt. paṇava- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7716. DED 3216.

3894 *Ta.* paṇai thickness, bigness; paṇai branch of a tree; (-pp-, -tt-) to extend, ramify, grow thick or close as branches; paṇar, paṇaru branches, thick branches. *Ka.* paṇe upper part of the stem of a tree; ? paṇi stout stick or bat; haṇi the upper part of the

stem of a tree; **haṇi-gombu** the forked branch which issues from that part of the stem. *Tu.* **paṇē** the forked stem of a water lift. *Pe.* **pan-** (-t-) to grow, grow up, grow big or tall. DED (S) 3217.

3895 *Ta.* **paṇai** pipal. *Ka.* **paṇi** id. DED 3218.

3896 *Ka.* **pāne**, **hane**, **ane**, **haṇi** forehead. *Tu.* **haṇē**, **aṇē** id. DEDS 613.

3897 *Ga.* (Oll. **pandaṇ** bark of a tree. *Kui* **panda** a skin. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **panda** id. Cf. 3876 *Ta.* **paṭṭai**. DEDS 614.

3898 *Ta.* **paṇti**, **paṇtam** belly, paunch, body; **vaṇṭi** belly, stomach. *Ma.* **paṇṭi** stomach; **paṇtam** crop of birds, craw. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) **baṇḍi** belly; (Isr.) **baṇḍi** stomach; **baṇḍi ā-** to have diarrhoea; **baṇḍita ā-** to be pregnant. Cf. 5232 *Ma.* **vaṭṭi**. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) **phāṇḍa-** belly; Sgh. **baḍa** id. DED(S) 3220.

3899 *Ta.* **paṇṭikai** festival. *Ma.* **paṇṭika** id. *Te.* **paṇḍuga** id. *Go.* (L.) **paṇḍom** holiday; **bandum** (Elwin) festival, (Grigson) a first-fruit or new-eating ceremony (*Voc.* 2097). *Konda* **paṇḍoy** festival. DED(S) 3221.

3900 *Tu.* **pāṇṭu**, **pāṇṭu** fatigue, weariness. *Te.* **paṇḍu** to lie down; **paṇḍukonu** id., sleep, be confined to one's bed as with illness; **paṇḍu** to lie down, recline, repose, sleep. *Pa.* **paṇḍ-** to be tired, be defeated, lose. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) **paṇḍ-** to become tired; (S.³) **paṇḍi** tiredness. Cf. 3888 *Ta.* **paṇi**. DED(S, N) 3222.

3901 *Pe.* **paṇḍrā-** (i.e. **paṇḍra ā-**) to fear. *Maṇḍ.* **paṇḍrā-** id. ? *Te.* **beṇḍu-paḍu** to be alarmed, dejected; **beṇḍu-paṇḍu** to frighten, intimidate. DEDS(N) 615.

3902 *Ta.* **vaṇṭu** low, mean conduct; **vaṇṭan** wicked person; **vaṇṭattanam** wickedness, lewdness; **vaṇṭai** that which is corrupt or vulgar. *Ko.* **vaḍ** woman's lewd conduct which results in a bastard child; **vaḍ mog** bastard child; **baṇḍv** lewdness (of a woman who has intercourse with many men); (senseless) cattle, domestic animals. *To.* **poḍ** mox child which is illegitimate because bow was not given to mother. *Ka.* **baṇḍu** shamelessness, lewdness, disgrace; **baṇḍa** a shameless, dishonourable, lewd, profligate man; **baṇḍaga**, **baṇḍatana**, **baṇḍutana** shamelessness, profligacy. *Koḍ.* **baṇḍē** shameless man; *fem.* **baṇḍati**; **baṇḍatana** shamelessness. *Tu.* **baṇḍu**, **bhaṇḍu**, (B-K. only **baṇḍu**) obscenity, rudeness; **bhaṇḍa** obscene, impudent; **baṇḍē**, **bhaṇḍē** a lewd man, an indecent man. *Te.* **baṇḍa** a rude, unfeeling man; obscene, shameless; **baṇḍāḍu**, **baṇḍagāḍu** a rude, unfeeling man; **baṇḍāṭa** wickedness; **baṇḍu** indecent, obscene, gross. /Cf. Mar. **bhaṇḍ** exposure, public disgrace, subjection to general ridicule; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9371, **bhaṇḍa-** jester, mime. DED 3223.

3903 *Ka.* **baṇḍē** rock, block or slab of stone. *Te.* **baṇḍa** id., pestle without a ferrule,

a much-used or worn-out block of stone. *Ga.* (S.³) **baṇḍa** boulder. *Go.* **banda** (A. Ma. M. S.) stone, rock, (A. S.) hail (*Voc.* 2484). /Cf. Mar. **bāḍyā** the top rock on a hill. DED (S) 3224.

3904 *Ta.* **paṇpu**, **paṭpu** quality, nature, good quality, beauty. ? *Ko.* **paṇ paṇ in-** (id-) (woman) looks very beautiful. DED(S) 3225.

3905 *Ta.* **pata** (-pp-, -tt-) to become soft; **patamai** softness, tenderness, mellowness, gentleness, mildness, pliancy, smoothness; **patavu** mildness, gentleness; **pataviyatu** that which is soft or smooth, mild or gentle; **patavicu** mildness, humbleness; **patam** gentleness, sweetness; **pati** (-v-, -nt-) to be mild, gentle, submissive, quail, flinch; **pativu** submission. *Ma.* **patam** softness, moderation, elasticity, yielding temper; **patama**, **patuma** pliancy; **patamma** rottenness of rice through damp, softness of mind; **patukka** to be soft, tender, moderate, pliable; **patuppu** softness; **patuppikka** to soften. *Koḍ.* **pada** soft. *Tu.* **padanuni**, **padanuni** to become soft; **pasiṅkara** yielding, softness. *Malt.* **pothqe** to be soft; **pothqlare** to become soft; **pothqlatre** to soften; **pothqlo**, **pothqro** soft, gentle, mild, meek. DED(S) 3226.

3906 *Ta.* **pata** (-pp-, -tt-) to become moist, marshy; **patam** water, dampness, moisture. *Ko.* **padm** (*obl.* **padt-**) wetness of land just after rain, suitable for sowing. *Tu.* **padampuni** to become wet; **padanuni**, **padanuni** to get wet, be chilly; **padāmpu** moisture; moist, wet; **padāmpuni** to moisten, wet; **pasiṅkara** dampness, wetness; **paspu** wet. *Te.* **padanu**, **padunu** moisture, dampness, wetness, a quantity of rain sufficient to render the earth fit for ploughing. *Kui* **pete** soft and damp; **pete** **pete inba** to be soft and damp; **bede**, **bedi** damp, moist, soft, wet; **bede** **bede inba** to be damp, moist, soft, wet. *Br.* **paddām** inflation, distension. Cf. 4505 *Ma.* **potirikka**, esp. for the meaning development of *Br.* DED(S, N) 3227.

3907 *Ta.* **patam** proper consistency, required degree of hardness or softness, quality of fitness, cooked rice, sharpness (as of the edge of a knife), tender grass. *Ma.* **patam** the right degree of ripeness, temperature, etc. *Ko.* **padm** (*obl.* **padt-**) temper of iron. *To.* **poḥ**, **poḥil** green (not dead; of tree, grass); ? **poḥ fo-s** pure milk. *Ka.* **pada** proper or good state or condition, proper degree or temperature, the seasoning of any food, the right degree of ripeness, keenness of edge or sharpness; **padanu** (K.²), **hadanu** properness, etc.; **paduḷa** well-being, prosperity, happiness, tranquillity, security, safety; **paduḷiga** a happy man; **paduḷir** to cheer up, become tranquil; **paduḷisu** to become well or happy, be calmed or soothed, feel refreshed, recover one's strength; **hasa** niceness, comeliness, charm, beauty, good manner, state, or order, purity; **hasana**, **hasanu** beauty, etc. *Tu.* **pataṅgely** harmony, fitness; **pada** abatement,

subsidence, tranquillity; **padana**, **padanappa** well, nicely; **hada** the proper condition of things, sharpness (as of a knife), forming (as metals) to proper degree of hardness, boiling or cooking to the proper point. *Te.* **padanu**, **padunu** sharpness, ripeness, maturity, temper. *Go.* (ASu.) **padnā** sharpness. *Konda* **padnu** being ready for use (as oilseed being prepared for pressing), sharpening (of knife by heating and hammering). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **padnu** middle-aged (neither too much or too little); **padnu ā-** to have drunk (wine), not too much or too little, **padnu met-** to flavour (food) with just enough salt and seasoning. *Malt.* **pato** sharp (as a blade); **patre** to sharpen; ? **pathi** order, manners. DED(S, N) 3228.

3908 Ta. **patar** chaff, husk, empty ears of grain; emptiness, worthlessness, worthless person; (-pp-, -tt-) to become useless; **pataṭi** chaff, blighted grain, husk, futility. *Ma.* **patir** empty corn-husk, chaff; **patirikka** rice to be without grain. *Ka.* **hadir** a very young, quite unripe fruit. DED 3229.

3909 Ta. **patalai** large-mouthed pot. *To.* **paṭṭ** large, broad-mouthed clay pot. *Go.* (Mu.) **patli** cooking pot (*Voc.* 2104). *Malt.* **patli** cooking-pot. DED(S) 3230.

3910 Ta. **pataṛu** (**pataṛi-**) to be flurried, confused, be impatient, overhasty, hurry; **pataṛram** rashness, hurry; **pataṭṭam** trembling, agitation; **patai** (-pp-, -tt-) to throb (as in sympathy), flutter, quiver, be in agony, shake, be anxious; **pata-pat-eṇal** expr. signifying the trembling of the heart. *Ma.* **pataruka** to be precipitate, over-hasty, be confused; **patarikka** to cause confusion; **pata** boiling, throbbing, foam, froth; **patekka** to palpitate, boil up; agitate; **patappu** throbbing; **patapata** boiling hot, effervescing; **patupata** bubbling up. *Ka.* **padaṛu** to be overhasty, speak unadvisedly, talk nonsense; **pade** to desire, wish, be eager; **padap(p)u** eagerness, zeal, pleasurable excitement. *Te.* **padaru**, **paduru**, (*K.* also) **padaṛu**, **padur(u)cu**, **padrucu** to be overhasty or precipitate, be angry, move, be shaken; *n.* a hasty word; **padaṭamu**, **padaṭu** precipitation, hurry. *Malt.* **padrare**, **padkare** to prattle. DED(S) 3231.

3911 Ta. **pati** (-v-, -nt-) to be imprinted, indented, be depressed, sunk, be low-lying (as land), sink in, penetrate, be absorbed (as the mind), perch, occupy, settle, alight (as a bird), be low (as price); insert, inlay, pave; (-pp-, -tt-) to imprint, stamp, infix, insert, inlay, excavate, plant; *n.* penetration, sapling for transplantation, abode; town, city, village; **patiappu** imprinting, indentation; **patiyam** sapling planted, graft; **pativu** impression, depression, permanence, custom, sapling. *Ma.* **pati** being fixed in, pressed down; **patikka** to impress, fasten on; **patiyuka** to be impressed, be pressed down; **pativu** settlement, custom. *Malt.* **pature** to take root. DED(S) 3232.

3912 Ta. **patuṅku** (**patuṅki-**) to hide, lie in ambush, crouch, disappear; **patukku** (**patukki-**) to hide (*tr.*), secrete; **patukkam** skulking, crouching; **pativu** stooping, crouching. *Ma.* **patuṅṅuka**, **patiyuka** to sneak, crouch; **patukkuka** to conceal; **patukkam** concealment, skulking; **pati** an ambush. *Ko.* **padng-** (**padngy-**) to lie crouching for a spring. *Ka.* **padugu** to bend (*intr.*), bow. *Tu.* **padeyuni** to sink down, become invisible; **padaṅkara** in a stooping posture; **padduni** to sneak, crouch, hide, lurk. *Malt.* **patgre** to take refuge or shelter. Cf. 3810 Pa. **pakk-**. DED(S) 3233.

3913 Ko. **padn** *Celtis tetrandra*. *To.* **poṭn** id. DED 3234.

3914 Kur. **badnā** to obey, defer to, refer the case to. *Malt.* **badye** to submit, be obedient. DED 3235.

3915 Ka. **hadi** a layer of stone or brick in the ground; (*Gul.*) **pādṛa** a layer. *Tu.* **paduṛu** id., stratum. DEN 53.

3916 Kur. **patta'ānā** to believe, admit. *Malt.* **patyare** to believe in. DEDS 616.

3917 Kur. **batā** bamboo laths, bamboo slips. *Malt.* **bate** thin slips of bamboo. Cf. 3808 Ta. **paku**. DEDS(N) 617.

3918 Ta. **pattu**, **paṭu** ten; **paṭ-pattu** 100 (10 × 10); **patt onpatu** nineteen; **patiṇ-** ten (in 11, 13, 15-18; **patiṇālu**, **patiṇāṅku** fourteen; **patiṇ āyiram** 10,000); **paṇṇ iraṇṭu**, **paṇṇaṇṭu** twelve; **-patu** ten (**irupatu**, **iruvatu** twenty, **muppatu** thirty, **nāṛpatu**, **nāppatu** forty; **aimpatu**, **ampatu** fifty, **arupatu** sixty, **ērupatu** seventy, **ēṇpatu** eighty); **patiṇmar** ten persons; **pappattu** by tens, group of tens. *Ma.* **pattu** (*obl.* **patiṇ-**) ten; **-patu** id. (in 20, etc.); **patuppattu** by tens; (*Shanmugam*) **patiṇmar** ten persons. *Ko.* **pat** ten; **pad-** id. (in 13, 14); **padn-** id. (in 15-18); **pan-** id. (in 11-18); **patmba·d**, **potmba·d** nineteen; **paṇḍ** eleven; **pon-** ten (conservative speech; in 11, 12, 14-18); **pod-** id. (conservative speech; in 13); **po calg** ten calg measures; **-vat** ten (**ivat** twenty, **na-lvat** forty, **ayvat** fifty, **arvat** sixty, **ēlvat** seventy); **-bat** id. (**embat** eighty, **tombat** ninety); **-at** id. (**muat** thirty, **na-lat** forty); **patat** by tens; **irva·d** twenty; **orba·d** nine; **mu pa·d** thirty days; **na·r pa·d** forty days. *To.* **pot** ten; **pon-** id. (in 11-13); **pa·ng** fourteen; **pu·j** fifteen; **pa·ṛ** sixteen; **pa·w** seventeen; **pu·ṭ** eighteen; **pu·ṇboṭ** nineteen; **-foṭ** ten (**ifoṭ** twenty, **ōwfoṭ** seventy, **ōṭfoṭ** eighty); **-poṭ** id. (**mupoṭ** thirty, **naḷpoṭ** forty); **-boṭ** id. (**eboṭ** fifty, **e·ṇboṭ** ninety); **-oṭ** id. (**aroṭ** sixty). *Ka.* **pattu** ten; **patt ombattu** nineteen; **padin-** ten (in 15-18); **padi-** id. (in 13, 14); **pann-** id. (in 11, 12); **padimbar** ten persons; (*PBh.*) **payin-**, in: **payin-chāsirvar** 10,000 persons; **-vattu** ten (**mūvattu** thirty, **nālvattu** forty, **ayvattu** fifty, **aruvattu** sixty); **-pattu** id. (**irpattu** twenty, **ēlpattu** seventy, **eppattu** eighty); **-battu** id. (**tombattu** ninety). *Koḍ.*

patti ten; **patt** oymbadi nineteen; **padin-** ten (in 14-18); **padi-** id. (in 13); **pann-** id. (**pannandi** eleven, **pannerandi** twelve); **-vadi** id. (**iruvadi** twenty, **aruvadi** sixty, **ēluvadi** seventy); **-padi** id. (**nuppadi** thirty, **na-padi** forty); **-badi** id. (**aymbadi** fifty, **ēmbadi** eighty, **tombadi** ninety); **pav-patti** by tens; **payt a-ṇḍi** ten years; **paytak(i)** etti ten pairs of bullocks; **paym baṭṭi** ten measures. *Tu.* **pattu** ten; **patt-** id. (in 11); **padu-** id. (in 12-14); **padun-** id. (in 15-19); **-va** (*obl. vatu*) id. (**irva** twenty, **aiva** fifty); **-pa** id. (**muppa** thirty, **nāḷpa** forty, **ajipa** sixty, **eḷpa** seventy, **eṇṇpa** eighty, **sonṇpa** ninety). *Te.* **padi** ten; **padun-** id. (in 11, 15-18); **padu-** id. (in 13, 14); **pan-** id. (in 19); **paṇḍreṇḍu** twelve; **-vadi** ten (**iruvadi** twenty, **naluvadi** forty, **aruvadi** sixty); **-padi** id. (**muppadi** thirty); **-badi** id. (**ēbadi** fifty, **debbadi** seventy, **enubadi** eighty, **tombadi** ninety) (*mod. vai*, etc.); **paduru**, **paduṇḍru**, (*inscr.*) **paduṇṇu** ten persons. *Kol.* (ŠR.) **padi**, (*Kin.*) **padi** ten. *Go.* (Tr. W. ChD.) **pad**, (*Pat.*) **padi** id.; *pl.* (ChD.) **patk** (*Voc.* 2105). DED(S) 3236.

3919 *Te.* **paddu** item, entry in an account. *Pa.* **poddu** thing, item. DED 3237.

3920 *Ta.* **pantam** torch, lamp. *Ma.* **pantam** torch. *Tu.* **pantyē** small lamp. DED 3238.

3921 *Ta.* **pantayam** contest for prize, stake, wager, prize. *Ma.* **pantayam** a stake. *Ko.* **pāṇdi-gm** (*obl. paṇdi-gt-*) race, contest. *To.* **padym** (*obl. padyt-*, **padym-**, **pady-**) race. *Ka.* **panta**, **pandya** bet, wager. *Tu.* **panta** id. *Te.* **pantamu** id.; **pandemu** id., race; **pantagincu** to bet. *Kuwi* (F.) **pandem** **koiyū** game-cock; **pandemi dōssali** to cock-fight. /B. Ramachandra Rao (PBh., p. 423) derives these words from Skt. **paṇita-** a wager. DED (S) 3239.

3922 *Ta.* **pantar**, **pantal** pandal, storehouse, arbour. *Ma.* **pantal** temporary shed of leaves or wickerwork erected esp. for marriages or feasts; **pantalikka** to spread like an arbour, be shady. *Ka.* **pandar**, **pandara**, **pandal** temporary shed of leaves, cloth, etc., erected for marriages, etc.; trellis for vines or creepers. *Koḍ.* **panda** temporary structure built for wedding or festival, pandal. *Te.* **pandiri**, **pandili** shed made of leaves or wickerwork, trellis for vines or creepers to run or spread over, a frame; **pādali** a shed. *Kol.* **pandri** pandal, bath-house. *Koṇḍa* **pandri** pandal. *Kuwi* (S.) **pandiri** id.; (*Isr.*) **pandri** roof structure with thatch, small hut. DED(S) 3240.

3923 *Go.* (Mu.) **panti**, (*Ko.*) **pant** bow-string (*Voc.* 2115). *Koṇḍa* (BB) **ponti** id. *Pe.* **paṇṭi** id. *Maṇḍ.* **paṇṭe** id. DEN 54.

3924 *Tu.* **pandi** reserved, cautious. *Te.* **padilamu** care, caution. DEDS 618.

3925 *Ta.* **pantu** ball used in play, roll as of string or thread; **paintu** ball. *Ma.* **pantu** ball of wood or pith, clew of thread. *Te.*

banti a ball to play with, a ball in general. DED(S) 3241.

3926 *Ka.* **handu**, **hendu** to move, shake, draw back (*intr.*). *Tu.* **panduni** to shake, be loose, oscillate, vibrate. DEDS 619.

3927 *Ka.* **pande** a coward. *Te.* **panda** id.; cowardly, base. DEDS 620.

3928 *Ta.* **pappaṭam**, **appaḷam** wafer of flour of black gram with bicarbonate of soda. *Ma.* **pappaṭam** id. *Ka.* **pappaḍi**, **pappaḷa**, **appaḍa**, **appaḷa** id. *Tu.* **pappaḍa**, **pappaḷa**, **appaḍa**, **appaḷa** a very thin cake made of pulse, salt, etc. *Te.* **appaḍamu**, **appaḷamu** a sort of thin cake. /Cf. Skt. **parpaṭa-** thin cake made of rice or pease-meal and baked in grease; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7934. DED 3243.

3929 *Ka.* **happu** a piece of flesh. *Koḍ.* **pappi** id- to share out game (or with 3936). *Tu.* **pappu** carcass, carrion. DEDS 621.

3930 *Ta.* **pamparam** top. *Ma.* **pamparam** top for play. /? < Skt. **bhramaraka-** humming-top. DED 3244.

3931 *Ka.* **pambal** ardent desire, solicitous or grievous thought; **pambalisu** to desire ardently, be full of solicitous or painful thought. *Tu.* **hambalu** solicitous thought. DEDS 622.

3932 *Ta.* **pampu** (**pampi-**), **pammu** (**pammi-**) to sound; **pampal** sound; **pampai** a kind of drum or tabor. *Te.* **pamba** a kind of drum. DED 3245.

3933 *Ka.* **hambe** the core or interior stalk of the plantain tree, of which curries and other things are made, (*Hav.*) skin of banana stem. *Tu.* **bambu** layers of the fibrous coverings of a plantain tree; **bambē** the core or inside stalk of a plantain tree; (*B-K.*) **pambe**, **bambu**, **bambe** layer of fibrous covering of a plantain tree.

3934 *Ta.* **pammu** (**pammi-**) to baste, pin a seam to be sewed; **pammal** basting. *Ka.* **hammu** to make ropes. DEDS 623.

3935 *Kol.* **pamme** breast. *Nk.* **pamme** id. *Nk. (Ch.)* **pomme** breast, teat. *Go.* (*Ma.*) **bomi** (*pl. bo'ku*), (*M.*) **bomā**, (*Ko.*) **boma**, (*L.*) **bomo**, (*S.*) **bommu** (*pl. bomku*) breast; (*A.*) **bom** (*pl. bomk*) udder (*Voc.* 2631); (*LuS.*) **bommoo** breast. DED(S) 3246.

3936 *Ta.* **payal** half, share. *Ka.* **paṇcu**, **pasu** (**pacc-**) to divide, separate, part, distribute, share; be divided, etc.; **pacci**, **paccu** part, portion; **pasuge** dividing, separation, division; **pampa** equal share or division. *Koḍ.* **pappi** id- to share out game (or with 3929). *Tu.* **pasaly** the share of the fisherman; **haṇcuni** to distribute, divide. *Te.* **pancu** to distribute, divide; **pampu** share; **pampakamu** distribution, division. *Kol.* (*Kin.*) **pay-**, (*SR.*) **paiy-** to divide. *Nk.* **payk-** to distribute. *Pa.* **payp-** (**payt-**) to share. *Ga.* (*S.*) **pay-** to divide into shares; (*S.*³) **payp-** (**payup-**) to distribute. *Pe.* **paspa** (**-t-**) to divide, distribute. *Kui* **pahpa**

(**paht-**) to share, apportion; *n.* apportionment; **pahaŋi** part, share, portion. Cf. 3808 *Ta. paku* and 4089 *Tu. pāpaŋè*, *Te. pāyu*. DED(S, N) 3247.

3937 *Ta. paya* (-pp-, -nt-) to yield, produce, put forth fruit, be productive; **payappu** profit, advantage; **payam** id., fruit; **payantōr** parents. *Tu. paya*, **payi** an ear of rice, etc.; **payakely**, **payac(c)ely** the time of shooting of the ears of corn; **payatāye** a thriving man; **payāvuni** to shoot, as an ear of corn; **pāya** gain, profit; coming into existence, being delivered of a child (as among pariahs); = **paya**. DEDS 624.

3938 *Ta. payam* tank; **payampu** depression, hollow, pit, pit to ensnare elephants, kheda, tank, pond. *Tu. bayambu* a hole, hollow; *adj.* hollow. DEDS 625.

3939 *Ta. payal*, **paiyal**, **paital**, **pacal** boy; **paiyan** boy, son; **paical** small boy, urchin; **pacalai** infancy, tenderness; (*PN*) **payalai** young one. *Ma. paital*, **paśakan** child; **paśuñ-ñal** children. *Ko. payl* young grain plant (not paddy), child. *Ka. pasula*, **pasule** child; **pasulešana** childhood; **haykalu** male or female children; **hayda** a boy; (*K.*²) **peyya** calf. *Koḍ. pajja* Holey girl. *Tu. pasi* boy, child; **paiyya** child; **paiyyè**, **paiyeru**, **paiyyeru** child, boy; Pariah's child. *Kor.* (*T.*, *LSB* 9.4) **payali** child. *Te. paida* boy, child; **paidali** woman; **peyya**, **pēya** calf, female calf, heifer. *Nk. (Ch.) paya*, **piya** calf. *Pa. peyya* id. *Ga. (Oll.) pē-pāp* young calf; (*S.*) **bedda-peyyā** young cow (**bedda** female); (*S.*³) **peyye** calf. *Go. (L.) pedi* girl; **pedā** id., child; **pedāl** child, children; (*Y.*) **pēdal** son, boy; (*Ma.*) **pēdi** girl; (*S.*) **pēdal** boy, son, etc. (*Voc.* 2360); (many dialect forms, e.g.) **pēkur**, **pēkor**, **pēkal** boy; **pēkī**, **pikir** girl (*Voc.* 2357); (*Tr.*) **paiyā**, (*A.*) **piya**, (*Pat.*) **peyya** calf of either sex, etc. (*Voc.* 2338). *Konda peya* calf (of cow). Cf. 3821 *Ta. paca*. DED (S, N) 3248.

3940 *Ko. бага-л* conspicuous (of a view from a high place), wide-open (of a door). *Ka. bayal*, **bayil**, **baylu** conspicuousness, celebrity. *Tu. bayily*, **bailu** *adj.* public. *Te. bayalu* outside, exterior, sky, publicity; clear, evident, public, known. *Go. (Ko.) bayul* open space of ground; (*M.*) **bail** plain (*Voc.* 2502). *Konda baylu* open space. *Kuwi (Su.) baylu* maidan; (*Isr.*) **bayalu** field. Cf. 5258 *Ta. vayal*. DED(S) 3249.

3941 *Ta. payaru* green gram, *Phaseolus mungo*. *Ma. payar(u)* leguminous plants. *Ka. pesar* green gram. *Tu. padeŋgi*, **padeŋji** id. *Te. pesalu* id.; **pesara** the green gram plant; belonging to or made of green gram. *Kol. (SR.) pesāl*, (*Kin.*) **pesal** green gram. *Nk. pesal* id. *Pa. payari* (*pl. payarul*), (*S.*) **payal** id. *Go. (A.) pešel*, (*Y. G. Ma. S.*) **pesel**, (*Mu.*) **pasel**, (*Ko.*) **pesli** id. (*Voc.* 2354). *Kuwi (Su.) pesra* (*pl. -qa*) id. Cf. 3821 *Ta. paca*. DED(S) 3250.

3942 *Ta. payil* (**payilv-**, **payiŋr-**) to become trained, accustomed, practise, learn by practice (as an art); *n.* practice, habit; **payiŋci** practice, training, learning, familiarity; **payiŋru** (**payiŋri-**) to train, habituate, teach. *Ma. payiluka* to learn; **payarrika** to exercise in arms, practise; **payarrikka** to teach the use of arms, outwit; **payarru** fencing exercise, a trick. DED 3251.

3943 *Ta. payil* (**payilv-**, **payiŋr-**) to speak, utter, tell, talk, utter indistinct sound (as bird), call; *n.* word, secret language, cant; **payiŋru** (**payiŋri-**) to speak, utter, tell; **payir** (-v-, -nt-) to cry as beasts or birds, summon, call, sound as instruments; *n.* cry of animals, etc., sound, musical instrument, cant. *Ma. payiluka* to speak. DEDS 626, and from DED(S) 3251.

3944 *Ta. payini* a kind of tree peculiar to hilly tracts. *Ka. payne*, **bayne**, **bagini** the bastard sago palm, *Caryota urens*. *Tu. baina*, **baini** id. DEDS 627.

3945 *Ta. paiya* by degrees, slowly, gently; **paya-ppaya** slowly; (*PN*) **pai** gently; **paipaya** be gentle. *Ma. payya* gently, secretly. *Ko. pa-ym*, **paym** slowly, silently, doing nothing; **pa-ym ba-ym**, **pa-yma-ym** very slowly, very gradually. *Tu. payyana* gently, softly, quietly. *Te. pai pai*, **paipaiga**, **paipaina**, **paipaini** easily, lightly, superficially. DED(S) 3252.

3946 *Ma. payyatti* a fish. *Tu. paiyyè* a kind of fish. DED 3253.

3947 *Ma. payyāna*, **payyāni** *Bignonia longifolia*. *Tu. paiyyānè* id. DED 3254.

3948 *Ko. pay* house. *To. poy o-ŋ* male affinal relatives (e.g. wife's father and brother, daughter's husband, sister's husband). ? Cf. 4112 *Ta. pāŋi*. DEDS 628.

3949 *Ta. para* (-pp-, -nt-) to spread, be diffused, be flattened (as by hammering), be broad (as a plane surface); **parakku** (**parakki-**) to roam about; **paraŋtai** spreading (as of shrubs); **parattu** (**paratti-**) to spread (*tr.*); **parappu** (**parappi-**) to spread (*tr.*; as grain), diffuse (as odour), disseminate (news), expand, establish, give lavishly; *n.* expanse, extension, space, diffused or extended state, diffusion, mass, sea, bed; **parampu** (**parampi-**) to spread (*intr.*), expand, pervade, be spread out or become flattened; *n.* roller for smoothing land newly ploughed; bamboo mat; **pampu** (**pampi-**) to be close, thick, crowded, be full, spread (as vegetation, water, darkness); **pampal** expanse, spaciousness, luxuriance, abundance, harvest; **pammu** (**pammi-**) to be close, thick, crowded; **paravu** (**paravi-**) to spread (*intr.*); lay open to view (as goods in a bazaar); **paravai** expanse, breadth, sea, that which is spread (as grain on floor); **pār** expanse, earth, rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock; **pāram**, **pāri** earth; **pārār** people of the earth. *Ma. parakka* to spread, be diffused, extended, become large, become public; **paranna** broad, extended; **parattuka** to

spread (*tr.*), flatten, level, divulge, proclaim; **parappu** spreading (of sound, disease, branches), extent, breadth, publicity, sea; **parampu** bamboo mat; **parava** sea; **paravuka** to spread; **pār** the earth, world. *Ko.* **pard-** (**pardy-**) (small objects) spread over large space, (news) spreads; **part-** (**party-**) to spread (grain, chillies) in sun to dry. *To.* **par-** (**parθ-**) to open wide (an entrance; in songs). *Ka.* **paraḍu** to spread (*intr.*, *tr.*), extend, be diffused; **paraḍu** trade, traffic; **parada** trader; **parepu** to spread (*tr.*); *n.* spreading, diffusion; **parapu** to spread about (*intr.*, *tr.*), be divulged; (*K.*²) *n.* spreading, expanse; (*PBh.*) **parakalisu** to scatter; **pare** to spread (*intr.*), extend, be diffused, spread out (as creepers or roots), disperse, be dishevelled (as hair); *n.* extension; **parayisu** to spread (*tr.*), disperse; (*Gowda*) **parṇḍi** to spread; **parvu**, **parbu**, **habbu** to spread (*intr.*), be extended, be diffused, spread out or run (as creepers, etc.). *Koḍ.* **para-** (**parap-**, **parand-**) to crawl; **parat-** (**parati-**) to spread (grain); **pabb-** (**pabbi-**) (creeping plant) twines; ? **palambī** mat. *Tu.* **parapuni** to creep, crawl on hands and legs, spread (as a creeper); **paraḍuni** to spread (*intr.*, *tr.*); **parataruni**, **paraturuni** to spread, extend, diffuse; creep (as an ant); **parētē** crawling on hands and feet; **parambuni**, **parbuni** to spread, multiply, diffuse, flow; **borambu** a small kind of mat. *Te.* **parapu**, **paraḍu** broad, extended, expanded; a bed or bedding, spreading, extent; **paravu** to spread (*intr.*); *n.* spreading; **parvu**, (*K.* also) **paruvu** to extend, spread (*intr.*); **paraḡu**, (*K.* also) **paraḡu**, **paragu** to spread (*intr.*); **paraḥu**, (*K.* also) **paracu**, **parapu** to spread (*tr.*), spread out, extend, scatter; **parucu**, (*K.* also) **parcu** to spread (*tr.*); **paraḡu** bed, bedding; **paraḡu**, **pākul-āḍu** to creep, crawl; **pāru** to spread (*intr.*), extend; (*K.*) **pāru** to creep, crawl. *Kol.* (*Pat.*, p. 159) **pārakeng** to crawl (of babies). *Pa.* (*S.*) **parp-** (**part-**) to spread. *Ga.* (*S.*³) **pamp-** (**pamup-**) to crawl like a child. *Go.* (*M.*) **parhānā** to spread (*Voc.* 2146); ? (*Mu.*) **paring-** (flowers) to open petals; (*Ma.*) **pāṅṅ-** to open (*intr.*), (mouth) to be opened; **pār?** to loosen (shoes), open (mouth) (*Voc.* 2131). *Koṇḍa* **paR-** (**-t-**) to spread (as a mat); **pāṅṅ** leaf plate for eating; ? **rēs-** (**-t-**) to make plating (of metals). *Kui* **prahpa** (**prahp-**) to spread out (*tr.*), scatter over a level surface; **brāḍa** (**brāḍi-**) to be sounded abroad, be spread (news); **brāṭpa** (**brāṭt-**) to sound abroad, proclaim, spread (news); *n.* proclamation (the last two communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam). *Kuwi* (*S.*) **parpu** cushion, mattress; (*F.*) **pressali** to spread out paddy to dry. DED(S, N) 3255.

3950 *Ko.* **park** poverty; **parkn** poor man; *fem.* **parky**, **parkc.** *Tu.* **paraki**, **parki**, **parkisu**, **parkely** destitute, wretched. DED 3256.

3951 *Ta.* **paracu** (**paraci-**) to praise, extol; **paravu** (**paravi-**) *id.*, worship, reverence, adore, sing; **paraval** praising, worshipping. *Ma.* **parikka** a vow. *Ko.* **parc-** (**parc-**) to pray; **parkym** (*obl.* **parkyt-**) vow to a god, prayer.

To. **part-** (**party-**) to pray; *arkym* (*obl.* **arkyt-**) vow. *Ka.* **parasu** to utter a benediction, bless; **parake**, **harake**, **harike** benediction, vow. *Koḍ.* **parake** vow. *Tu.* **parasy** benediction; **parakē** vow made in trouble, beseeching; **harasuni** to bless, wish well. DED(S) 3257.

3952 *Ta.* **paraṭu**, **paraṇtai**, (*Ramnad dial.*, Annamalai, p. 875) **paraṇṭe** ankle. *Ka.* **paraḍu** *id.*; **haraḍi** *id.*, wrist. DED(S, N) 3258.

3953 *Ta.* **paraṇ**, **paraṇi** watch-tower, upper story, (also **paraṇai**) rack over a fireplace, loft under the roof of a house. *Ma.* **paraṇ**, **paraṇa** loft under the roof, rude ceiling, frame for drying something over the fireplace. *Tu.* **paraṇji**, **pareji** scaffold, temporary platform. DED 3259.

3954 *Ta.* **paraṇi** jewel casket, small box, kind of jar. *Ma.* **paraṇi** vase, jar. *Ka.* **baraṇi** small box, casket, China jar or vase. *Koḍ.* **baraṇi** large clay pot with fairly narrow mouth, for storing ghee, pickle, etc. *Tu.* **baraṇi**, **baraṇē** china jar. *Te.* **bariṇe** small box, case or casket. /Cf. *Sgh.* **baraniya** pot (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9395). DED 3260.

3955 *Tu.* **paraṇṭu**, **paraṇṭu** bull-frog. *Kol.* **pande**, (*SR.* also) **pande** frog, toad; biceps. *Nk.* **pande** frog; muscle, biceps. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **pande** frog. *Pa.* **benda** *id.* *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **paṇḍake** *id.* *Go.* (*Tr.* *SR.* *W.* *Ph.*) **pannē**, (*Mu.*) **panne**, (*Ph.*) **pangāl** (*n.*, not *h*), (*Ma.* *Ko.*) **pande** *id.* (*Voc.* 2118); (*Ch.* *Ma.*) **panne**, (*A.* *Y.*) **pennē** muscle (*Voc.* 2119); (*ASu.*) **pennē** frog. *Pe.* **paṇa** *id.* *Kui* **pana** frog, toad. *Kuwi* (*S.* *Su.*) **panna**, (*Isr.*) **pana**, (*D.*) **beṭka** frog. *Kur.* **bharṇḍā** bull-frog. Cf. 1224 for 'frog; biceps'. DED(S) 3242, 3261.

3956 *Ma.* **paratuka** to seek groping, chiefly at night. *Ka.* **paraḍu** to scrape together with the hand or a hoe, (*PBh.*) to grope about, (*Hav.*) *id.* *Koḍ.* **baraj-** (**baraji-**) to feel for (something), grope. *Tu.* **paraḍuni** to grope; **paraṇṭuni** to grasp, seize, lay hold of; **araṇṭuni** to grope for, grasp, seek, look for; **araṇṭe** a greedy person, miser; **araṭuni** to scramble, fumble; **arantuni** to feel, grope, grasp at; (? forms with initial *a-* from *Ka.* *dial.*). *Kor.* (*O.*) **baraṭi** to grope; (*M.*) **haji** to search. *Te.* (*K.*) **pākul-āḍu** to grope with hands, as in darkness. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **parkānā**, **parkānā**, **pirkānā**, (*ChD.*) **parkānā**, (*Mu.* *Ma.*) **park-**, (*SR.*) **parrānā**, (*L.*) **parkanā**, **parahkanā**, (*Pat.*) **pāhakānā** to search (*Voc.* 2142). *Koṇḍa* **paraḡbi-** (**-t-**) to feel with hands, grope, search in darkness by groping. *Pe.* **prek-** (**-t-**) to seek. *Kui* **parmba** (**parmbi-**) to grope, search blindly; *n.* groping. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **parali**, (*S.*) **parinai**, (*Isr.*) **par-** (**-it-**) to search; (*F.*) **paraḡali** to grope; (*Isr.*) **paraḡ-** (**-it-**) to feel one's way in the dark; **prek-** (**-h-**) to search for lice in the hair. ? *Kur.* **paṇjā** to trace, track. ? *Br.* **paṭṭing** to search for. DED(S, N) 3262.

3957 *Ta.* **paratar**, **paratavar**, **paravar** inhabitants of a maritime tract, fishing tribes. *Ma.* **paravan** dwellers on the seacoast, a caste

of fishermen; *fem.* **paratti**. *Tu.* **parave** a man belonging to a low class of devil-dancers. / ? Cf. Skt. **bharata**- barbarian, mountaineer (= **śabara**-). DED(S) 3263.

3958 *Ta.* **param** armour for the body; a kind of shield; **paricai** shield, buckler. *Ma.* **param** shield; **parica** a round shield. *Ka.* **parige**, **harige** shield. / ? < Skt. **phara**-, **pharaka**-, **phalaka**- shield; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9054. DED 3264.

3959 *Ta.* **paral** pebble, seed, stone of fruit; **parukkai**, **parukkai-kkal** small pebbles; **paramaṇal** grit, sandstone. *Ma.* **paral** grit, coarse grain, gravel, cowry shell. *Ko.* **parl** pebble, one grain (of any grain). *Ka.* **paral**, **paral** pebble, stone; **haralu** castor oil plant; **haral-eṇne**, (Hal.) **hallenne** castor oil. *Koḍ.* **para** pebble. *Tu.* **parely** grain of sand, grit, gravel; grain of corn, etc.; castor seed; **pareldeṇṇē**, (B-K.) **parelennē** castor oil; **par(a)pu** a sand-bed. *Kol.* (Kin.) **parca** gravel. For *Ka.* *Tu.* **eṇne**, etc., see 854. Cf. 209 *Ta.* **aralai**. / Cf. *Sgh.* **boralu** gravel, pebbles. DED(S) 3265, DEN 55:

3960 *Ta.* (Ag.) **paravey** a kind of fish. *Ma.* **parava** id.

3961 *Ko.* **payrv** big storage pot for grain; **kopayrv**, **kopi-rv** id. (but bigger than **payrv**; does **ko**- belong with 2146 *Ta.* **koṇu**?). *To.* **parfy** large earthen pot for carrying or boiling water, *Ka.* **paravi** earthen water-vessel of the form of the **koḍa** but larger. DED 3266.

3962 (a) *Ta.* **pari** (-v-, -nt-) to separate, be sundered, break off, be destroyed, cut asunder, destroy; (-pp-, -tt-) to cut asunder; **paruṅku** (**paruṅki**-) to pluck (as fruit), tear off. *Ma.* **parikku**, **parukku** scratch, wound, scar; **pariṇṇuka** to pluck grass; **pariṇṇal** scratched surface, hurt skin. *Ko.* **pary bay** (bi-) house with roof and walls broken from disuse; **pary gik** broken basket used for carrying rubbish. *Tu.* **paripuni** to tear, rend; **pariyuni** to rend; **partē**, **partely** rent, tear (as in clothes); torn, tattered, old; **partele** man in rags; **parluni** to cut sharply, as a knife. *Te.* (K. B.) **pariyu** to wear away, be spoiled, (plastering) falls away in shreds. *Kol.* **part**- (**paratt**-) to cut up. *Pa.* **pargg**- to be split; **parkip**- (**parkit**-) to split, plough for the first time; **parka** piece, portion, split piece of wood. *Ga.* (P.) **parigg**- (**parigt**-) to split (firewood with axe). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) **para** crumb, fragment. *Kui* **paja** (**paji**-) to hew, cut down; **parpa** (**part**-) to cut through the bank of a wet field, irrigate; *n.* irrigation; **pṛāpka** (< **pṛāk-p**-; **pṛākt**-) to split open, cut open, tear open. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **par**- (-h-) to dig a ditch, (also **parl**- [-it-]) make channel for water, place for well; **par(a)ṛa** split (in wood, wall, etc.), gap, hole. *Kur.* **paṛaxnā** to separate or force asunder the two parts of some object previously split, two limbs, etc.; (Hahn) **parxnā** to split, cleave, rend; **paramnā** to bite, separate the two natural halves (of pulse seed) with the handmill (Pfeiffer). *Malt.* **pargē** to

split, cleave, rend; **pargre** to be split, rent; **pargro** cracked, rent, a crack, fissure. Cf. 4027 *Ta.* **pari**; there has been so much convergence of meaning and modern confusion of **r** and **ṛ** that it is difficult to make a separation.

(b) *Ta.* **pattai** thin piece, as of bamboo (< *Te.*). *Te.* **badda**, **bradda** a flat thin portion or part of anything, slice, chip, piece, strip; **braddara** a piece, a slit. *Koṇḍa* **bada** slit, chip. *Kuwi* (F.) **badda** slice. (Communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam.) DED(S) 3267, DEDS (N) 617.

3963 *Ta.* **pari** (-v-, -nt-) to run, go out, escape; (-pp-, -tt-) to run, proceed; *n.* motion, speed, rapidity, pace of a horse, a horse; **parippu** motion; **pariyal** going fast. *Ma.* **pari** horse. *To.* **pary**- (**parc**-) (horse) gallops; ride at a gallop. *Ka.* **pari**, **hari** to run, flow, proceed (as work), go away, disappear, be discharged (as a debt); *n.* moving, running, flowing; stream; **parike**, **pariya** running; **parivu** id., flowing, current. *Tu.* **pariyuni**, **hariyuni** to run, flow; **aryuni** to flow, run (as water); **parapuni** to flow (as water); **parapu** flowing, running; ? **pari** path, way; ? **payyeru** horse; **payyoly**, **payyoli** id., riding, galloping; **bayyely** running, riding; **bayyoli** a walk. *Te.* **parugu**, **paruvu**, **parvu** running, a run; **paruviḍu** to run; (K.) **parapu** to cause to flow; **pāru** to run, run away, have a motion of the bowels, purge, (K. also) fly (or with 4020 *Ta.* **paṛa**, etc., in view of modern confusion of **r** and **ṛ**?). *Ga.* (S.³) **pārap**- to flow (< *Te.*). *Malt.* **parce**, **parctre** to run away. DED(N) 3218.

3964 *Ta.* **pari** (-v-, -nt-) to be affectionate; *n.* love, affection; **parivu** affection, love, devotion, piety, delight, pleasure. *Ma.* **parivu** love. *Ka.* **paraliga** paramour. *Te.* **perima** love, affection, DED(S) 3269.

3965 *Ta.* **pari** (-v-, -nt-) to be troubled, distressed, suffer; *n.* trouble, distress; **parippu** distress, sorrow; (PN) **paravaral** distress. *Ma.* **pariṇṇal** grief, distraction. DED 3270.

3966 *Ta.* **pari** delusion, deception. *Ma.* **pariṇṇuka** to be perplexed; **pariṇṇikka** to confound. DED 3271.

3967 *Kol.* **pari**- (**parit**-), (SR.) **parāy**- to grind (flour); (Kin.) **paray**- to pound. *Nk.* **paray**- to grind. *Nk.* (Ch.) **paray**- id.; **padgare** a stone mill for grinding. DED(S) 3272.

3968 *Ta.* **paricu** quality, nature; manner, way, method. *Ma.* **paricu** nature, manner; proper manner; **pari** way, manner. *Ka.* **pariju**, (K.²) **parije** manner; form, shape; **pari** way, manner, kind; (K.²) **parice** quality, nature. *Te.* **parusu** way, manner; **paṛi** manner. / Cf. *Mar.* **pari** kind, type, manner, style, etc. DED 3273.

3969 *Ta.* **pariñcu** hilt of a sword. *Ma.* **pariṇṇu** id. *Te.* **parūju** id. DED 3274.

3970 *Ta.* **pariyam**, **paricam** brideprice, hire of a prostitute; **paricil** gift, donation, present; **paricilar** solicitors of gifts; **paricu** gift, donation, present, boon. *Ma.* **pariyam** token given by bridegroom to bride. / *J.* Filliozat, *Journal asiatique* 251.269, would derive these items from Skt. **sparsā-**, Pkt. **pharisa-** touch. DED 3275.

3971 *Ta.* **aruvānam** copper tray. *Ka.* **pariyāṇa**, **pariyaḷa**, **parivāṇa**, **pariyāṇa**, **hariyaṇa**, **harivāṇa**, **arivāṇa** a plate-like vessel of metal or wood. *Tu.* **hariyāṇa**, **harivāṇa**, **arivāṇa** metal dish. *Te.* **arivāṇamu** a kind of dish, bowl, or plate. / *Cf.* *Mar.* **pariel** plate. DED 3276.

3972 *Ta.* **paru** (-pp-, -tt-) to become large, bulky, plump, swell; *adj.* large, bulky (in: **paruṇ-kuṭal** large intestine, etc.; cf. 1652); **parukk-eṇ-** to be thick, bulky; **parukkai** becoming bulky; **paruppu** thickness, largeness; **parumam** thickness, bulkiness, largeness; **parumai** thickness, bulkiness, corpulence, greatness; seriousness, importance, gravity; **paruval** anything large or thick; **parārai** large trunk of a tree; **pari** greatness, height; **pariya** thick, large, big; **pariyaṇ** a great person, a being of great importance; **pār** bulk, size; **pāri** that which is heavy or big, that which is important; man of consequence, weight or importance; (-pp-, -tt-) to be bulky, huge; increase, expand. *Ma.* **paru** gross, big; **parukka** to grow bulky, stout; **paruma** grossness. *To.* **par me-ṇ** tree with huge trunk. *Ka.* **hari**, **hariba** a mass, multitude; **bardu** increase, greatness; **barda** a great person, a virtuous person. *Tu.* **pariya** plenty, exceeding, much. *Te.* **pambu** to increase, grow; **pammu** to increase; **prabbu** to increase, extend, flourish, thrive. *Koṇḍa* **pabli** (-t-) to hatch (chickens as a fowl); grow in numbers (as chickens hatched). *Kuwi* **paḍa ā-** (Su.) to grow up, become big, (Isr.) grow, increase; (Su. Isr.) **paḍi ki-** to make to grow; (F.) **pada-aiyali**, (S.) **padda ānai** to grow. *Kur.* **pardnā** to grow in number, increase in quantity, grow in size or age, prosper, succeed, thrive. *Malt.* **pathre** to grow. DED (S, N) 3277.

3973 *Ta.* **paru** coarse, rough; **parukkan**, **parumai** roughness, coarseness, grossness. *Ma.* **parukku** rough surface; (Tiyya) **parukkuva** to make rough; **parupara** roughly, harshly; **paruparukka** to be rough, harsh; **paruparuppu** roughness, harshness. *Ka.* **parige**, **parparike**, **papparike** roughness (of surface), harshness, rough manners. *Te.* **baraka** rough; **barusu** rough, coarse, rude, brutal; roughness, rudeness; **parusamu**, **parusana** harshness, cruelty; **parusapu** hard, harsh; **berasu** cruel, rough, not fine. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 115) **bargate** rough. *Koṇḍa* **baRka** roughness; rough. / ? *Cf.* Skt. **paraṣa-** rough, hard, harsh. DED (S, N) 3278.

3974 *Ta.* **paru** pimple, pustule, boil; **parukk-eṇ-** to blister. *Ma.* **paru** boil, ulcer. *To.* **pop**

boil. *Kui* **parngoli** sore on lip or tongue. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **bāresi** pimple. DEDS 629, from DED 3277.

3975 *Ta.* **paruku** (**paruki-**) to drink, eat, devour, enjoy; **parukal** drinking, liquid food; **parukku** (**parukki-**) to cause to drink. *Ma.* **parukuka** to drink, sip, nibble; kiss, enjoy. *Tu.* **parpini** to drink, sip; take food (as a Pariah); **parpāvuni** to cause to drink; **parpāṭa** drinking; **parpele** drunkard; **paruvely** food, meal (as of a Pariah). / ? *Cf.* *Mar.* **parguṇē** a meal, feast. DED(S) 3279.

3976 *Ta.* **parutti** Indian cotton plant, *Gossypium herbaceum*; cotton; **pāram** cotton plant. *Ma.* **parutti** cotton. *To.* **paṣty** wick. *Ka.* **parti**, **paṭti**, **patti** cotton in the pod, cotton in general. *Koḍ.* **parati** cotton cloth. *Tu.* **parti** cotton. *Te.* **p(r)atti** id. *Go.* (Ko.) **part** id. (*Voc.* 2138). *Kui* **parti** id. *Kuwi* (Su.) **pratti**, (Isr.) **parti**, (F.) **paṭti** id. DED (S, N) 3280.

3977 *Ta.* **paruntu** common kite; (Tinn.) **perāntu**, (CTD) **perāndu** vulture. *Ma.* **paruntu**, **parantu** kite, *Accipiter nisus*. *Ko.* **pad** kite. *To.* **paṭ** bird of prey (including kite, eagle, vulture). *Ka.* **pardu**, **paddu** kite, hawk, falcon, vulture. *Koḍ.* **paddi** eagle, vulture, kite. *Te.* **panta-gadda** vulture, eagle; (B.) **bandu** vulture; **rā-bandu** eagle, (K.) vulture (? **rā** < **rājā** king, i.e. big). *Go.* (SR.) **rāyal** vulture (*Voc.* 3025; ? borrowing from *Te.* **rā-bandu**). DED(S, N) 3281.

3978 *Ta.* **paruppu** soft or inner kernel of beans, almonds, etc., kernel of *Cajanus indicus* (dal). *Ma.* **parippu** peas, pulse skinned in water, halved and dried; kernel of corn. *Ka.* **pappu** split pulse of any kind, split almonds, etc. *Te.* **pappu** split pulse, dal, kernels of any kind freed from the shell. ? *Go.* **purpur**, **pulpul** pulse called urad. *Kuwi* (Su.) **pappu**, (Isr.) **papu** dal. DED(S) 3282.

3979 *Ta.* **parumal** yardarm. *Ma.* **parimaram** yard of a ship. DED 3283.

3980 *Ko.* **par par in-** (**iḍ-**) (country, **na-ṛ**) becomes a little light before dawn. *Ka.* **pare** to dawn. *Te.* **parāgu** to shine. *Kui* **pari inba** to dawn, break (dawn); *n.* early dawn. *Malt.* **parce** to shine brightly, be seen clearly. DED 3284.

3981 *Ka.* **pare** coat of an onion, film on the eye, slough of a snake, web of a spider, lamina, dry scab, dandruff; **pari** spider's web. *Tu.* **parē** cataract or web on the eye. *Go.* (Ko.) **barka** membrane (*Voc.* 2505). *Cf.* 4295 *Ta.* **purai**. DED(S) 3285.

3982 *Ta.* **parukkai**, **porukku** single grain of boiled rice; **perukkal** rice; **poruku** boiled rice. *Te.* **prālu** rice. *Nk.* (Ch.) **perku** (**pl**) husked rice. *Pa.* **peruk** (**pl** **perkul**) id. *Go.* (Tr.) **paṛēk** husked rice, **kuṭki**, etc.; (Ch.) **paṛēk** husked (of rice); (Ph.) **paraik**, (W.) **paraik**, (A. Y.) **perek** husked rice; (SR.) **pere**. (S.) **pariku** rice; (Mu.) **paṛem** (**pl** **paṛēk**) grain

(of rice, etc.) (*Voc.* 2135). *Konḍa* per(u) (*pl.* perku) husked rice. *Pe.* preyi id. *Maṇḍ.* preyi id. *Kui* prāu rice, husked paddy; prāma a grain of boiled rice; kōruvrau, kōruvau flaked rice (-p- > -v- in cpd.). DED(S) 3286.

3983 *Kur.* baraxnā to snore. *Malt.* barge id. DED 3287.

3984 *To.* par par side by side; par pair (in songs; e.g. par a·ṣ fo·ṣ a pair of house entrances). *Koḍ.* para side (e.g. appara that side, kē·kiē para eastern side). ? Cf. 4541 *Ta.* poru. DEDS 630.

3985 *Kui* parṛi hornet. *Kuwi* (F.) prāri (i.e. prāri) wasp; (Isr.) parṛi a wild bee. DEDS 631.

3986 (a) *Ta.* pal tooth; pallaṇ man with long or large teeth; palli woman with long or large teeth; a kind of harrow; palaki a kind of harrow; paluku harrowing. *Ma.* pal, pallu tooth; pallaṇ one who has large or peculiar teeth. *Ko.* pal tooth. *To.* paṣ id. *Ka.* pal id.; palla elephant; halive, halaku, halike, halube, haluve a toothed harrow. *Koḍ.* palli tooth. *Tu.* paru animal's tooth. *Te.* palu, pallu (*pl.* paṇḍlu), pannu (back-formation from *pl.*) tooth; (*VPK*) palugu blade of pickaxe, crowbar, etc.; (Śaṅk.) palu-gorru a kind of harrow (gorru harrow, drill-plough). *Kol.* pal tooth, esp. front tooth. *Nk.* pal tooth. *Nk.* (Ch.) pal (*pl.* -ku/-gu) id. *Pa.* pel id. *Ga.* (Oll.) pal id., sharp edge (usually *pl.*); (S.) pallū (*pl.* palkil) tooth. *Go.* (Tr. W. Mu. etc.) pal id.; (Ph.) pal, val id. (*Voc.* 2159). *Konḍa* pal id. *Maṇḍ.* pal (*pl.* -ke) id. *Kui* paḍu (*pl.* paṭka), palu (*pl.* palka) id. *Kuwi* (F.) pallū (*pl.* palka), (S.) pallu, (Su. P.) pallu (*pl.* palka), (Isr.) palu (*pl.* palka) id. *Kur.* pall id. *Malt.* palu the teeth. DED(S) 3288.

(b) *Tu.* parkaḍ(d)i toothpick. *Te.* (K.) palugarra toothstick. *Pa.* perkal, perkela twig used as a toothbrush. *Ga.* (S.³) palkara toothbrush. *Go.* (G. Mu. Ko.) parkal, (Ph.) palkār, (Ma.) pelkiar toothtwig (*Voc.* 2137). *Konḍa* palaṇaru (*pl.* palaṇaRku) toothstick. *Kuwi* (F.) pallakara tooth-cleaner. For -kar/-kar-, see 1389 *Ta.* kaṛal. DED(S, N) 3288.

3987 *Ta.* pala many, several, diverse; palar many or several persons, assembly, society; pallār many persons; paṇmai plurality, multitude; pal many (OTa., only in cpds., e.g. pal-kālum many times, often, paṇ-malai many hills; Zvelebil 1977, p. 63). *Ma.* pala many, several, various. *To.* peṣ a large number, many. *Ka.* pala, palavu much, many, several, various; palar, palambar, palavar several persons; palarme several times. *Te.* palu many, several, various, different; paluvuru, paluvuṇḍru many persons. *Malt.* palware to be multiplied, be bred; palwatre to breed, rear. DED 3289.

3988 *Ta.* palavu, palā, pilā jack-tree, *Artocarpus integrifolia*. *Ma.* pilāvu, plāvu id.; plā-kkāyi jack-fruit. *Ko.* pala·v jack-fruit. *To.* paṣof id. *Ka.* panasa, palasa, palasu id. *Koḍ.* palaci id. *Tu.* pila, pela *A. integrifolia*;

folia; ? peja *A. pubescens*, wild jack. *Kor.* (T.) halta mara jackfruit tree. *Te.* panasa jack-fruit. *Pa.* penac id. *Ga.* (Oll.) panis id. *Kuwi* (F.) parha, (S) panha, (Isr.) paṇhā id. /Cf. Skt. panasa-, palasa-, phanasa-, phalasa- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7781. DED 3290.

3989 *Ka.* (Hal.) həlu thinned. *Te.* paluca thin, not thick (applied to a solid or a liquid), rare, not dense, not close, sparse; light, slight, contemptible; palucana thinness, etc. *Konḍa* palsa thin (of liquid); palsaṇ thinly, sparsely. *Kur.* pelpele very thin, transparent. DEDS (N) 634.

3990 *Te.* palupu halter for cattle. *Konḍa* (BB) palpu rope attaching bullock to plough. *Kuwi* (F.) palpū straw rope. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) palāpa- halter, rope. DEDS 635.

3991 *Kur.* palknā to cut lengthwise, split, crack (the earth, a wall), chap (the hands, etc.). *Malt.* palke to cut up (as fruit or vegetable). ? *Pa.* palva split piece of wood. DED 3291.

3992 *Kur.* palxañjā, (Hahn also) parxañjā cucumber. *Malt.* palangje id. DED 3292.

3993 *Ko.* palc *Hypericum mysoreense*. *To.* paṛc id. DED 3293.

3994 *Ta.* palli wall-lizard, *Lacerta gecko*. *Ma.* palli house-lizard, *L. gecko*. *Ko.* e·paj small wall-lizard. *To.* paṣy lizard. *Ka.* palli small house-lizard, *L. gecko*. *Koḍ.* palli lizard. *Tu.* palli house-lizard. *Te.* palli, balli lizard. *Go.* (Y.) pal lizard; (Ko.) bal ḍok(k)e house lizard (*Voc.* 2160). *Konḍa* bali ṭonḍo house-lizard (ṭonḍo chameleon). /Cf. Skt. palli-, pallikā- lizard, Mar. palli, pāl id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7973. DED(S) 3294.

3995 *Tu.* pallè spleen. *Te.* balla enlargement of the spleen. *Pa.* bella spleen. *Kuwi* (P.) balla, (F.) bella, (Ṭ.) bela id. DEDS 636.

3996 *Pa.* palla, pāla seedlings. *Ga.* (S.²) palle rice seedling. *Konḍa* pala (*pl.* paleṇ) seedlings for transplantation. *Pe.* pāra seedling. *Kui* plaha id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) pāla, (Ṭ.) pala rice seedling. /Cf. Halbi pāla seedling, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7969, pallava-. DEDS (N) 640.

3997 *Ka.* bavara battle, war. *Te.* bavaramu id.

3998 *Ta.* pavaṇam, pavaḷam, palakam red coral. *Ma.* pavaṇam, paviraṇam coral. *Ka.* pavaḷa id. *Koḍ.* paḷuva, pavva id. *Tu.* pakaḷa, pakala, pavaḷa, pavala id. *Te.* pagaḍamu, pavaḍamu id. *Kuwi* (S.) pagnelu id. /Cf. Skt. pravāla-, pravāḍa- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8794. DED 3295.

3999 *Ta.* para old; paraṇu that which is old or damaged by time; paraṇam very aged person; paraṇmai, paraṇimai oldness, antiquity, that which is ancient, that which is old-fashioned, what is obsolete, old saying, long-established intimacy, decay from age, ancient

history, long-established custom; **paraitu**, **paraiyatu** that which is old; **paraiya** old; **paraiyar** the ancients; **paraku** (**paraki**-) to be old; **parutu** anything rotten, state of being a corpse; **pan̄tu**, **pan̄tai** antiquity, former time. *Ma.* **para** old; **parama** oldness, old age, old times, acquaintance with customs, history; **paraya** ancient, stale; **paravan** old man, ancestor; **parakuka** to grow old, be worn out, delay; **parakkam** oldness, delay; **pan̄tu** antiquity. *Ko.* **pay-** (before vowel), **pa-** (before consonant) old; **payd** that which is old, which is of old, that was here always up to now. *To.* **pa·w**, **pa·-** (before consonants) old; **pa·fn** old (of things); **poṟy** stink of a corpse (or with 4312 *Ta.* **puṟu**). *Ka.* **para**, **pare** old, worn-out, ancient; **paratu** that is old, worn out, faded or decayed; **parasu** to become old or worn out, decay, go to ruin, be spoiled; **pareyam** old man. *Koḍ.* **pale** old, old-fashioned (of a person); **pale·di** an old thing; **palañ-jolli** old saying; **pan̄di** antiquity, years past, former time; (*Shanmugam*) **palayē** an old man. *Tu.* **para**, **paratu** old, worn out; **parku**, **parkaṭṭu**, **parkatē**, **parkaṭṭē** id., ragged; **paraṅuni** to become stale, musty, decay; **paraṅgelu**, **paraṅgu** staleness, decay; stale, decayed, decrepit; **paraṅṭē** an old buffalo; **paṇṅgi** old; (*B-K.*) **parab(b)é** old man; **parab(b)u** old woman; ? **paré**, **parayé**, **palayé**, **palayé** elder brother; **pali**, **pardi** elder sister; **alasū** old, worn out. *Kor.* (*T.*) **harn̄gi** stale; **hariye** elder brother; **hared̄di** elder sister; (*O.*) **parēdi** elder sister. *Te.* **prā-** (in cpds.) old; **p(r)āta**, **pāta** old, decayed, worn out; an old cloth, a cloth; **prātagil(l)u**, **prātavaḍu**, **prābaḍu** to grow old, decay, become customary. *Go.* (*FH. G. Mu.*) **paraṇa**, (*SR.*) **paḍana**, (*Ma.*) **paṇa** old (*Voc.* 2148); (*LuS.*) **padna** id. *Koṇḍa* **paraṟy** id.; **pāta** cloth (< *Te.*). *Pe.* **prān** old (of things, not persons). *Mand.* **prān(ca)** old. *Kui* **prā̄di** id.; (*K.*) **prāk-** (food) to become stale. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **prā'i** old; **prā'asi** an old-timer; (*Mah.*) **pṇā'i**, (*Isr.*) **pṇa'ayi** old. *Kur.* **paccā** old; former, past (of things just gone); **pachā** old, stricken in years; the dead; **pac̄gi** old, advanced in years, ancient of olden times; **paccnā** to grow old. *Malt.* **pace** old (of things); *vb.* to become old; **pac̄ge** aged; **paco** old (with reference to animals). Cf. 4057 *Ka.* **hasuku** and 4110 *Ta.* **pāṟ**. DED(S, N) 3296.

4000 *Ta.* **paraku** (**paraki**-) to practise, become initiated; become acquainted, be familiar; become fitted, tempered, wholesome (as a utensil or tool), become broken or trained (as an animal); **paraḱku** (**paraḱki**-) to train, domesticate; **paraḱkam** training, exercise, use, habit, practice, custom; tame-ness, domesticity; **paraḱku** (**paraḱki**-) to practise, exercise, put to use; be conversant or acquainted, associate with; **paraḱkam** familiarity, practice, use. *Ma.* **paraḱkuka** to be accustomed, acquainted; **paraḱkam** long habit, acquaintance, experience; **paraḱkuka** to practise anything, inure oneself to. *Ko.* **palg-** (**palgy**-) to become tame, become

used to a person's ways, become amenable to suggestion for sexual intercourse; **pal̄k-** (**pal̄ky**-) to tame; **pal̄km** (*obl.* **pal̄kt-**) being on intimate terms; **pol̄ng-** (**pol̄ngy**-) to be on intimate terms with, have interdining intercourse with. *To.* **pa·g-** (**pa·gy**-) to use (things, path); **pa·k** path, track. *Ka.* **paraḱa** use, practice, habit, custom; **paraḱgu** to become used to, be trained; be in use; **paraḱisu**, **paraḱisu** to accustom, make familiar by use, train; practise; use. From DED(N) 3296.

4001 *Ko.* **paṭpaṭn** (tears are shed) in abundance. ? *Ka.* **para**, **paraḱara** sound in imitation of the rattling or pattering of the fall of loose or single things, as of hail-stones; **paraḱaraṇe** with the repeated sound **para**; **paḱa**, **paḱapaḱa** sound of rain or tears falling in big drops, of fruits falling in numbers when shaking a tree, of leaves agitated by wind; **paḱapaḱane** with the repeated sound **paḱa**. DEN 56.

4002 *Ta.* **paṟi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to blame, censure, ridicule, revile, slander; *n.* blame, ridicule, slander, fault, sin, revenge; **paṟicai** scorn; **paṟippu** scorn, blame, guilt, defect; **paṟutu** defect, fault. *Ma.* **paṟi** fault, false accusation, deadly vengeance; **paṟikka** to scold, blame, abuse. *Ko.* **pal̄c-** (**pal̄c-**) to abuse; **paly** retribution; **ap̄i/lyk ip̄i/lyk** onom. of scolding (as in; **ap̄yke· ip̄yke·** (*id*)*r* **maṇcuko·** he scolded vigorously); ? **paya·c** woman who has casual sexual intercourse. *To.* **pa·k-** (**pa·ky**-) to abuse. *Ka.* **paṟi** to revile, scold, rebuke, scorn, upbraid, deride; *n.* (also **paṟivu**) blame, rebuke, fault, guilt. *Koḍ.* **pali** (**paliv-**, **palinj-**), **pale-** (**palev-**, **paland-**) to speak ill of; ? **palame** talk, gossip. *Te.* **prayi** blame; (*K.*) **prab̄bu** to abuse, blame, censure; *n.* blame. *Kur.* **paraṅnā** (**paraṅyas**) to talk against one, detract, slander, run one down. ? Cf. 4060 *Go.* **pāsk-**. DED(S, N) 3297.

4003 *Ta.* **paṟiccu** (**paṟicci-**) to praise, worship, bless, announce, tell; *n.* praise, adoration. ? *Ko.* **paṟd-** (**payd-/paṟdy-**), **ar̄d-** (**ayd-/ar̄dy-**) to tell; **paykm** (*obl.* **paykt-**) a story; **pa·c-** (**pa·c-**) (pair word with **pare-** to pray; see 3951). ? *To.* **ōšt-** (**ōšty-**) to say, tell (story, lament) (or with 4430 *Ta.* **pēcu**); **pa·ym** (*obl.* **pa·yt-**) story of actual event. DED(S) 3298.

4004 *Ta.* **paru** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to ripen (as fruits, grain), grow mature, arrive at perfection (as in knowledge, piety), become old, come to a head (as a boil), change colour by age, become pale or yellowish (as the body by disease), become flexible, pliant; *n.* (also **paraḱpu**) ripeness, yellowness (of fruits), leaf turned yellow with age; **parunu** (**paruni-**), **paraḱnu** (**paraḱni-**) to grow ripe, become mellow, mature, be full or perfect; **paraḱm** ripe fruit; **paraḱam** fruit. *Ma.* **paraḱkuka** to grow ripe, become well-tempered, suppurate, decay; *n.* fruit put to ripen; **paraḱpu** ripening of fruit; **paraḱpikka** to ripen artificially; **paraḱm** ripe fruit, ripe plantains. *Jr.* **pam̄mu**, **pa·mu**

ripe fruit. *Ko.* **parv-** (**pard-**) (fruits) become ripe, (boil, sore) opens; **paṇ** fruit. *To.* **poṣf-** (**pošt-**) to ripen; **pum**, (in song) **pan** fruit; **po-ṣf-** (**po-št-**) to yield fruit, (fruit) ripens. *Ka.* **paṇ** to be produced (ripe fruit); *n.* (also **paṇṇu**) ripe fruit, ripeness. *Koḍ.* **paṇṇi** fruit. *Tu.* **palkuni**, **palkuni** to be very soft (as an overripe fruit), be pliant, flexible; **parnduni** to be ripe, mature, (hair) turns grey; **parndā-vuni** to ripen (*tr.*); **parndu** ripeness, ripe fruit, ripe plantains; ripe, grey; **palu** ripening (as of fruit), half-ripe; **pandaḍe** fructification, productiveness of a tree. *Te.* **paṇḍu** to ripen, mature, yield, produce, win (in a game); *n.* fruit, berry; *adj.* ripe, mature; **paṇḍincu** to ripen (*tr.*); **paṇṭa** produce, crop, fruit, ripening; ? **palāku** to yield fruit, ripen. *Kol.* **paṇḍ-** (**paṇḍt-**) to become ripe; **paṇḍip-** (**paṇḍipt-**) to put to become ripe; **paṇḍud** ripe fruit; (*Kin.*) **pan** (*pl.* **paṇḍl**) fruit. *Nk.* **paṇḍ-** to become ripe; **paṇḍe** ripe fruit. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **paṇḍ-** (**paṇṭ-**) to be ripe; **paṇṭa** ripe. *Pa.* **paṇḍ-** (plant) matures; **paṇṇ-** to ripen; **pal** ripe fruit, pus. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **paṇṇ(g)-**, (*S.*) **paṇḍi-** (**paṇṭi-**) to become ripe; (*P.*) **paṇṇ-** (hair) to become grey. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **paṇḍānā**, (*W.*) **paṇḍinā** to become ripe; (*Y. Ch. Mu. S. Ko.*) **paṇḍ-** id., (hair) to become grey, (*Mu.* also) (leaf) to become yellow; (*W.*) **paṇṭtal**, (*M.*) **paṇḍta** ripe (*Voc.* 2094); (*A. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) **paṇḍ(i)** ripe fruit; (*Tr.*) **paṇḍiṅ** sweet, ripe achar berries (*Voc.* 2095); (*Ma.*) **baṇḍ-** (leaves) to turn yellow; (*Tr.*) **bhaṇḍānā**, (*SR.*) **bhāṇḍānā** to wither (leaf) (*Voc.* 2483). *Koṇḍa* **paṇḍ-** to ripen; (hair) to become grey; **paṇḍis-** to cause a crop to grow; **paṇṭa** a crop; year; **paṇḍu** (*pl.* **paṇṭku**), (*BB*) **paru** fruit. *Pe.* **paṇ** (*pl.* **-ku**) id. *Mand.* **paṇ** (*pl.* **-ke**) id. *Kuwi* (*S.*) **paṇḍu** ripe fruit; (*Su.*) **pārey** (*pl.* **-ka**), (*Isr.*) **pāreyi**, (*Kasipur*) **pāresi** fruit. *Kur.* **pānnā** (**paṇjā**) to ripen, (boil) festers, have a yellowish appearance (as after a prolonged illness); **paṇjā** fruits. *Malt.* **pāne** to ripen; **pāntre** to ripen (*tr.*), teach manners; **panjek**, **panjeke** ripe. /Cf. *Skt.* **phala-** fruit; **phalati** to bear or produce fruit, ripen; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 9051, 9057. DED(S, N) 3299.

4005 *Ta.* **paru** rib, side of the body. *Ka.* (*DCV*) **paṇke** rib. *Te.* **prakka** side, part, quarter, direction. *Koṇḍa* **paṇka** side; **paṇka** **ḍumu** rib (**ḍumu** bone). *Pe.* **paṇka** side (as of river). *Kuwi* (*Su. F.*) **paṇka**, (*Isr.*) **paṇka/praka** armpit. /There has been convergence with loans from *MIA* **pakkha-** (*DBIA* 233a); cf. esp. *Te.* DEDS 637.

4006 *Ta.* **paṇuvam** forest. *Ma.* **paṇuvam** id. *Ka.* **paṇu**, **paṇuva** forest, jungle. *Te.* (*DCV*) **paḍuva** forest. DED(S) 3300.

4007 *Ko.* **pak** act of lying down, act of lying down and chewing cud; **pak vaṇ-** to lie down and chew cud (**paṇ-** to lie); **pak me-ki-** to rise up from chewing cud. *To.* **oky** sleeping-place, bedding (< *Badaga*). *Ka.* **paṇke**, **pakke** lying down, reposing; place for reposing, dormitory; cow-pen or herd of kine; **hakke** place for reposing, bed. *Tu.* **parkè** bedding;

sleep, rest. *Te.* **pakka** bed, bedding. Cf. 3852 *Ta.* **paṭu**. DED(S) 3301.

4008 *Pe.* **prak-** (**-t-**) to cover. *Mand.* **prak-** id., close (eyes). *Kui* **planga** (**plangi-**) to be covered; **plapka** (< **plak-p-**; **plakt-**) to cover with something. DEDS 638.

4009 *Pa.* **baṇḍa** bamboo door. *Kuwi* (*S.*) **burda balla** doorpost. DEDS 639.

4010 *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) **paṇa ki-** to peel; **paṇi** bark of tree. *Pe.* **pala** id., rind. *Mand.* **pele** id., skin. *Kui* **pala** id., peel; (*K.*) **paḍa** skin of fruit. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) **paṇi** peel; (*F.*) **palla**, (*Ṭ. Isr.*) **pala** bark. DEDS 633.

4011 *Ka.* **paḷaṅku**, **paḷuṅku**, **paḷaṅcu** to touch with force, strike or dash against, push. *Tu.* **paḷeṅkuni** to upset, overturn. DED 3302.

4012 *Ta.* **paḷapaḷa** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to glitter, shine (as hair well-oiled, a surface well-polished); **paḷapaḷappu** glittering, lustre; **paḷa-paḷav-eṇal** expr. signifying glittering; **paḷicce-eṇal** expr. signifying flashing, shining; **paḷir-eṇal** expr. signifying gleaming, flashing. *Ma.* **paḷapaḷa** gleaming (with **minnuka** to shine); **paḷuṅṅuka** to glitter. *Ka.* **paḷakane**, **paḷacane**, **paḷaccane**, **paḷaṅce** with a glitter, with pure brightness, with a flash; brightness, pureness, etc.; **haḷacige** flash, glitter, shine; (*Gowda*) **paḷaṅge** completely dawning. *Tu.* **paḷlena** light, shine; (*B-K.*) **paḷapaḷa** term to indicate glittering. *Te.* **paḷapaḷa** glitteringly; ? **paluka**, **palukana** paleness, whiteness. DED(S) 3303.

4013 *Ta.* **paḷa-paḷav-eṇal** expr. signifying bursting sound; **paḷir-eṇal** expr. signifying cracking, crashing, clanging. *Ma.* **paḷapaḷa** cracking, popping. *Ka.* **paḷak** sound produced when an earthen vessel with water breaks. *Te.* **paḷapaḷa** cracklingly. DED 3304.

4014 *Ta.* **palappam**, **valappam** a kind of soft stone used to write on wooden boards. *Ma.* **valappam** a sort of chalk. *Ka.* **baḷāpa**, **baḷaha** a whitish pot-stone, *Lapis allaris*, frequently used (as a substitute for slate pencil, etc.) in writing. *Tu.* **baḷapu**, **balavu** potstone, glimmer, slate. *Te.* **balapamu** slate; **balapapu pulla** slate pencil. DED 3305.

4015 *Ta.* **paḷku** (**paḷki-**), **paṇku** (**paṇki-**) to cower, crouch. *Ma.* **paḷuṅṅuka** to cower, stoop. *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) **paṇḍ-** (**-it-**) (tiger) to crouch. *Kui* **palga** (**palgi-**) to bend forwards, stoop down. DED(S) 3306.

4016 *Ta.* **pallam** lowness, low land, valley, ditch, dimple. *Ma.* **pallam** pit, hole, low ground, low shore; **palla** cavity, pit, hole. *Ir.* **palla** river. *Ko.* **paḷ im** buffalo from the plains. *To.* **paḷ** valley. *Ka.* **palla** depth, pit, low ground, stream. *Tu.* **palla**, **palla**, **pallā** shallow stream, pond, ditch, hollow, low spot, hole, pit; **paḷikè** valley, declivity, pond, ditch; (*B-K.*) **palli**, **balli**, **pali** a long ricefield. *Te.* **pallamu** pit, low ground, dale, (*B.* also) wet land, wet crop. *Kol.* (*Haig*) **pallam** east (cf. *Kol.* in 4567; *Kamaleswaran*). *Ga.* (*S.*³) **palam** downslope. *Go.* (*Ma.*) **palla** plain,

maidan, (L.) meadow, plain (*Voc.* 2164). /Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *pallavāya*-field. DED(N) 3307, and from DEN 58.

4017 *Ta.* *pallayam*, *pallaiyam* dish. *Ma.* *pallayam* basin, dish. *Tu.* *pallayi* earthen dish. *Te.* *pallēmu*, *palyamu*, *pallēramu* plate. /Cf. Mar. *pālē* wooden bowl. DED 3308.

4018 *Ta.* *palli* hamlet, herdsman's village, hermitage, temple (esp. of Buddhists and Jains), palace, workshop, sleeping place, school, room. *Ma.* *palli* hut, small settlement of jungle tribes, public building, place of worship for Buddhists or foreigners, mosque, royal couch. *To.* *poḷy* sacred dairy, matrilineal sib, Badaga house; *-oḷy* in: *wiṣoḷy* dairy of a particular grade, whose dairyman is *wiṣ o-ḷ*. *Ka.* *palli*, *halli* settlement, abode, hamlet, village; (K.²) *palliru* to rest, inhabit. *Koḍ.* *palli* hut of a Poleyē or Me-dē (both low castes). *Tu.* *palli* mosque; *halli* hamlet, small village. *Te.* *palli* village, hut; *palliya*, *palle* small village; (inscr.) *palli* = *palli*. *Pa.* *palli* village (only in place names). *Kur.* *palli*, in: *erppā-palli* household, family establishment (*erppā* house). /Cf. Skt. *pallī*-, *pallikā*-small village, esp. a settlement of wild tribes, hut, house; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7972. DED(S, N) 3309.

4019 *Ta.* *pallai* that which is short and stocky (person, animal). ? *Ko.* *paḍ* very short (child, man). DED 3310.

4020 *Ta.* *para* (*parapp*-, *parant*-) to fly, hover, flutter, move with celerity, hasten, be in a hurry, be greatly agitated, be scattered, dispersed, disappear; *paraṇa* (*-pp*-, *-tt*-) to hasten, hurry; *paraṭi* over-hastiness, over-anxiety; *paraṇṇa* hasty person; *paraṇṇu* flying, haste, anxiety; *paraṇṇai*, *paraḷ* bird; *paraṇai* bird, wing, feather, bee; *paṇi* (*-v*-, *-nt*-) to run away (as a horse), flow out quickly, be displaced suddenly, give way, fly off (as steam), be discharged (as an arrow); *paraṇi* flying, wing, feather, bird; *pāru* (*pāri*-) to run, flee, be scattered, give way, be in disorder, cross over; *n.* hawk, kite, falcon, eagle; ruin; *pāḷ* heavy shower; bull (cf. meaning of *Ka.* vb. *pāru*). *Ma.* *paraḷ* to fly, flee; *para*, *paraṇa* bird; *paraṇṇu*, *pāru* flight; *pāruka* to fly, flutter, drizzle, spread, unfold (as wings); *pāḷ* flight, drizzling rain; *pāṇruka* to let fly, scatter about. *Ko.* *parṇ* (*parṇd*-) to fly, run fast without stopping; become helpless because of sudden fright; *paraṇ* birds (pair-word in: *paky paraṇ*). *To.* *po-ṛ* (*po-ṛy*-) to fly; *po-ḷ* (*po-ḷy*-) to teach (young) to fly; *o-ṛc* (*o-ṛc*-) to throw in air and catch (jackstraws, coins). *Ka.* *paṇi*, *paṇu* flying, running swiftly; *paraṇu* to cause oneself to run; *paraṇe* the large black bee; *pār* (*pārd*-), *pāru* (*pāri*-) to leap up, run, jump, fly, palpitate, cross by jumping (as a stream), copulate (as a bull); *pāṇisu*, *hāṇisu*, *āṇisu* to cause to jump, etc.; *pāru* running, flying; *pāṇum-bāni* flying drop, drizzling rain. *Koḍ.* *pa-r* (*pa-ri*-) to fly, leap, (flag) waves;

pa-ram-bekki flying squirrel; *pa-t* (*pa-ti*-) to winnow (to remove light grains, dust, straw, etc.). *Tu.* *pāruṇi* to run, fly, escape; *pārele* runner, fugitive; *pārāṭa* running, a race; *pārāvuni* to cause to run, drive; *pārūpaṇi* drizzling rain; ? *rāpuṇi*, *rāvuni* to fly (with aphaeresis). *Te.* *paraḷu* to run away, flee, (K. also) flow; cause to flee; *paraḷu* to send away, cause to flee; shoot, discharge; *paraṭa*, *paraṭi*, *paraḷa*, *paraṇa* a flood; *paraṇka* a kind of bird; *pāru* to run, flow; (K. also) fly (cf. s.v. 3963 *Ta.* *paṇi*); *pārādōlu* to drive away, chase away. *Go.* (Tr.) *paritānā*, (W.) *poritānā*, (M.) *pharhānā*, (A. Y. G. S. Ko.) *paṇi*-, (Ma.) *paṇi*-to fly (of birds); (Mu.) *parri*-id.; *caus. parrih*- (*Voc.* 2130); (Tr.) *parēṇḍli*, *parēṇḍli*, *pharāṇḍul* flying squirrel (*Voc.* 2134); ? (Tr.) *park jīānā* to overflow banks (of a river) (*Voc.* 2136). *Kui* (Mah. p. 250) *pāsk*-to fly. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *prāḍ*- (*-it*-) to run away. DED(S, N) 3311.

4021 *Go.* (Tr. W.) *parās* gourd; (Ch. Mu.) *paras*, (Ph.) *parrās*, *porrās*, (Ma.) *paṇas* gourd vessel (*Voc.* 2128); (LuS.) *pugashee* a bitter gourd. *Koṇḍa* *prāsu*, (BB) *paraṇu* water-vessel made out of a gourd shell. *Pe.* *jācka* gourd spoon. *Kuwi* (Su.) *jācu* id.; sp. gourd; (F.) *jācu* (*pl.* *jāska*) gourd spoon; (Isr.) *jācu* (*pl.* *jāska*) spoon; gourd, gourd spoon. (Pe. and Kuwi with aphaeresis.) DEDS 642.

4022 *Ta.* *paraṭṭai* tangled locks, shaggy bushy hair; *paraṭṭai-ttalai* head with shaggy, untidy hair; *paraṭṭaiyaṇ* person with shaggy hair; *fem.* *paraṭṭaicci*; *paraṭṭai-kkirai* wild colewort. *Ma.* *paraṇu* rough, harsh; *paraṇu-tala*, *paraṇ-tala* curly hair; *paraṭṭa-ccira* wild cole, *Justicia madurensis*. *Ka.* *paraṭe* state of being rough, harsh, bristled, bushy, or curly. [*Calophanes littoralis* T. Anders. = *J. m.* Burm. (nail dye).] DED(S) 3312.

4023 *Ta.* *paraṇṭu* (*paraṇṭi*-), *paraṇṭu* (*paraṇṭi*-), *paraṇṭu* (*paraṇṭi*-), *paraṇṭu* (*paraṇṭi*-) to scratch as with nails. *Ma.* *paraṇṭuka* to scratch, scrape. *Ka.* *paraḷu*, *paraḷu* to scratch with the finger or nails, claw; (Hav.) *hāṇku* to scratch with nails. *Tu.* *paraṇṭkuni*, *paraṇṭkuni*, *paraṇṭkuni* id. *Kol.* *paraṇ*- (*paraṇ*-) to scratch (part of body). *Nk.* (Ch.) *paraṇ*-to scratch. *Pa.* *paraṇ*-to scratch; *partid* the itch; *payṭil* urticaria. *Ga.* (S.) *paraṇ*-, (P.) *paraṇ*-to scratch (body, etc.); (S.³) *paraṇ*- (*paraṇ*-) to scratch with fingernails or claws; *paraṇu* prickly heat. *Koṇḍa* *paraṇ*- (*-t*-) to scratch with the nails; *paraṇ* *ā*-to get scratched. *Pe.* *paraṇ*- (*paraṇ*-) to scratch. *Maṇḍ.* *paraṇ*- id., comb hair; *paraṇ* a comb. *Kuwi* (F.) *paraṇ*, (S.) *paraṇ*, (Su. Isr.) *paraṇ*- (*-it*-) to scratch; (S.) *paraṇ* to scrawl. Cf. 5322 *Ta.* *paraṇṭu*. DED(S) 3313.

4024 *Ta.* *para-par-ēṇal* onom. expr. of sound made in tearing cloth, scratching. *Ma.* *paraṇparaṇ* rough sound as of cloth tearing, bad cough. *Ka.* *para*, *paraṇa* sound imitating that of rending or tearing cloth; *paraṇe* with the sound of *para*. *Tu.* *paraṇa* noise of rending cloth. *Te.* *paraṇa* noise made in

tearing anything; **paṛru** noise produced in tearing a cloth or the like. DED 3314.

4025 Ta. **paṛampi** deceitful, cunning woman. **Tu.** **parame** clever man, cunning, tricky fellow; **pamma** fraud, trick. DED(S) 3315.

4026 Ta. **paṛampu** hill, mountain; **paṛan-talai** desert, village in a desert tract. **Ma.** **paṛampu** higher or dry ground laid out in terraces, all fields too high for rice cultivation, orchard, garden. **To.** **pem** small hill (or with 4411 **Ta.** **peru**). **Ka.** (Hav.) **padavu** a hilltop. **Koḍ.** **parambī** large flat pasture land without trees. **Tu.** **padavu** plateau, tableland. DED(S) 3316.

4027 Ta. **paṛi** (-pp-, -tt-) to pluck, crop, pick off with twist, weed, eradicate, pull out (as an arrow), take by force, rob, destroy; (-v-, -nt-) to be loosened (as bonds), be cut off, torn apart (as roots); *n.* plucking, picking off, seizure, plunder; **pāru** (**pāri**) to be torn in pieces; (inscr.) **paṛippu** hollow dug out (in bank of tank). **Ma.** **paṛi** pulling, tearing off; **paṛiyuka** to get loose, come off, tear, be scratched; **paṛikka** to pluck off, gather plants or fruits, pull out, rob; **paṛippu** plucking, gathering fruits, robbery. **Ko.** **payr-** (**parc-**) to break by pulling both ends (*intr.*, *tr.*; as rope, flower-stem), pull out (as hair); **artm**, **artym** sharpness; **payr** rag. **To.** **paṛy-** (**parc-**) to pluck forcibly, (string) breaks; **paṛy** rag. **Ka.** **paṛi** to break off (as fruits, etc. from a tree), tear asunder, tear, rend, cut asunder, cut off, sever, cut; be torn asunder, be torn, etc.; *n.* tearing, etc.; **paṛivu** tearing, rending, etc.; **haṛita**, **haṛata**, **harta** cutting, sharpness; **paṛaku**, **paṛuku** rag; (Hav.) **harmbu** to pluck leaves; **hari** to be sharp; **haritta** sharpness. **Koḍ.** **pari-** (**parip-** **paric-**) to pluck. **Tu.** **paraṅkuni**, **paraṅkuni**, **parkuni** to pluck out; **parpuni** to pluck, pull out (as roots, grass, etc.); **parpāvuni** to have pulled out, cause to pluck or pull out; **pari** opening, gap, (B-K.) sharpness; **partē** sharpness, edge; sharp; (also **partely**) a rent, tear, as in clothes; torn, tattered. **Kor.** (T.) **hajji** to be torn. **Te.** **paṛiya** piece, bit, fragment, slice; **paṛiga** gleanings of corn. **Ga.** (Oll.) **pay-** to weed; **payk-** to pull out, pluck; (S.) **pay-** to pick up. Cf. 3962(a) **Ta.** **paṛi**; there has been so much convergence of meaning and modern confusion of *r* and *ṛ* that it is difficult to make a separation. DED(S) 3317.

4028 To. **paṛy-** (**parc-**) to beautify (bamboo pot with black dots, teeth by polishing). **Ka.** **paṛi** to adorn, decorate; *n.* ornament, decoration, embellishment. DEDS 640A.

4029 Ta. **paṛivai** *n.* of various plants. **Ka.** **haṛive**, **haṛve** a common potherb, *Amarantus oleraceus*. **Tu.** (B-K.) **padipe**, **padpe** the common herb used as a vegetable dish.

4030 Pa. **par** (*pl.* -kul) garden. **Koṇḍa paṛu** a cultivated plot. DEDS 632.

4031 Ta. **paṛai** (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to speak, say; *n.* word, saying, statement; **paraic-cal** talk, speech; **paraivu** speaking, talking, chattering, proclaiming. **Ma.** **paṛayuka** to say, speak, tell; **paraḥcal** speech. **To.** **parg aṛy-** to know how to talk (or with 5204). **Ka.** **paṛe** abuse, censure; **parcu**, **paccu** to whisper; **parisu** to speak, chat; **haraṭu** to talk idly, prate; **haraṭe** idle talk, prate, jabber; (Hav.) **paraṅcu** to mutter. **Koḍ.** **pare-** (**parev-**, **parand-**) to utter. **Tu.** **pareṅcuni** to prate, prattle, find fault with; **paraṅcena**, **paraṅcelu** prattling, grumbling, murmuring; **paraṅcele** prattler, babbler, grumbler; **paraṅtele** prattler, grumbler; **paraṅda** murmuring, grumbling; **haraṭuni** to prate, blabber; (h) **araṭe** blabbing, prate, jabber. **Ga.** (S.) **park-** to say, speak; (S.³) **park-** (**parik-**) to speak, talk. **Kui bargi** order, command. DED(S) 3318.

4032 Ta. **paṛai** drum, a measure of capacity, **Paṛaiya** caste; **paṛaiyan** member of the **Paṛaiya** caste; *fem.* **paraicci**. **Ma.** **paṛa** drum, a rice measure, disk, circle; **paṛayan** a **Pariah**; *fem.* **paṛayi**, (**Shanmugam**) **paraicci**. **Ko.** **par** drum; **parṇ** **Pariah**; *fem.* **parc**. **To.** **paṛ** drum. **Ka.** **paṛe** id. **Koḍ.** **pare** drum (large, double-headed barrel drum beaten by **Me-dē**). **Te.** **paṛra** a certain measure of capacity. **Go.** (A.) **para**, (G.) **parra**, (Mu.) **par(r)ay** drum; (SR.) **pharā** small drum (*Voc.* 2125). DED 3319.

4033 Ta. **paṛai** (-v-, -nt-) to be wasted, worn out, impaired; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, destroy. **Ka.** **parakalu**, **paṛe** leanness, thinness, weakness. DEDS 641.

4034 Ta. **paṛru** (**paṛri**) to grasp, seize, catch, hold, receive, adhere to, touch, comprehend; hold (as colour), be kindled, have effect (as drugs), stick, become joined to or welded together (as metals soldered), be fitting, be sufficient; *n.* grasp, seizure, acceptance, adherence, affection, friendship, affinity, solder, paste; **paṛram** grasping; **paṛri** concerning, referring to; **paṛrutal** love, attachment, devotion. **Ma.** **paṛru** adhesion, close relation, friendship; **paṛruka** to stick to, adhere, catch, suit, fit, take effect (as fire), get, seize; **paṛri** concerning; **paṛrikka** to fix, join, paste, cause to take effect, fix in the heart or memory. **Ko.** **paṭ-** (**pac-**) to catch, seize, hold, hold out, be obstinate, resolve, (fire) catches; suit, please; **paṭ**, **paṭl** act of seizing; etc.; **aṭ-** (**ac-**) to seize firmly, persist (in doing); **paṭ-** (**paty-**) to become stuck fast; **at-** (**aty-**) to climb; fight; **paty** concerning. **To.** **paṭ-** (**paty-**) to seize, catch, touch, marry (woman), (bull) covers cow; **ōt-** (**ōty-**) to stick to; climb. **Ka.** **paṭtu** to seize, catch, hold, take hold of; be held or contained; stick to; *n.* hold, seizure, firm grasp, persistence, resolution, obstinacy, habit, coherence; **paṭṭage** obtaining, catching; **paṭtu**, **partu** to stick to, adhere, be united, join, take effect (as fire, dye); ascend, climb; *n.* adhesion, hold, a fight, friendship, trust; **paṭṭisu** to cause to adhere or join, affix, etc.;

pattige joining, a hold; **pattuge** state of being joined, etc., connexion; **haccu** to apply, put to, affix, kindle. **Koḍ. patt- (patti-)** to be stuck, (bull) covers cow, (heat of fire) is felt; climb. **Tu. pattuni** to hold, catch; adhere, stick, be joined; **haccuni** to fix, attach, paste or glue on, smear, plaster. **Te. paṭṭu** to hold, catch, seize, take hold of, restrain, receive; be required (days, money), be contained; (K. also) suit, fit; *n.* hold, grasp, seizure, a wrestler's hold, perseverance, obstinacy, diligence; **paṭṭuḍu** holding; **paṭṭudala** perseverance, persistence, strictness; **paṭṭincu** to cause to adhere, apply, smear; **paṭṭimpu** attention, not overlooking or neglecting; **paṭṭi** for the sake of; **hattu, attu** to be attached or joined. **Pa. patt-** to take hold of, buy; **patip- (patit-)** to make catch, set fire. **Ga. (Oll.) pat-** to take hold of, catch, buy; (S.) **patt-** to take hold of, catch; (P.) **parj-** (lamp) to be lighted; **parip- (parit-)** to light (lamp); ? (S.²) **pand-** (fire) to burn. **Go. (Hislop, pt. III, p. 82) patus-** to kindle; ? (W. Ph.) **pannānā** to acquire (*Voc.* 2117). ? **Kur. paṇā** to suit. **Malt. patye** to catch up liquid in a vessel. Cf. 4072 **Kui pāṇba**. DED(S, N) 3320.

4035 **Ta. paṇi** (-pp-, -tt-) to be bedewed, flow out, be shed, rain incessantly, become cool, shiver with cold, tremble, fear, spring forth (as tears); cause to tremble; *n.* dew, chill, cold, tears, rain, mist, fog, haze, trembling, fever; **paṇittal** incessant rain; **paṇippu** agitation, trembling; **paṇirru** (paṇirri-) to shed; **paṇukku** (paṇukki-) to sprinkle, moisten by sprinkling; **paṇnir** rosewater or other fragrant extract. **Ma. pani** dew, fever; **panikka** to be feverish, shiver; **panekka** to ooze; **pani-nir** rosewater. **Kurub. (LSB 1.11) penpi** fever. **Ko. payṇ** dew, frost; ? **pany-** (panc-) only in phrase: **unya-d panya-d** (to act) without thought (cf. **Ta. paṇi** to fear). **To. pony** dew; **pony-** (pons-) (place) is full of fever; **onk-** (onky-) (rain) drizzles. **Ka. pani, hani** to drop; *n.* drop (of water, dew, etc.); **haniku** to fall in drops; **hanisu, haṇisu** to pour (as water); **paṇnir** perfumed water, rosewater, etc. **Koḍ. pann-** (panni-) to drizzle; **panni-male** drizzle; **pani** fever; **panni-ri** perfume. **Tu. pani** drizzling rain; **paṇi** dew, fog, mist, snow; **panipuni, paṇipuni** to drizzle, shower; **paṇniru** rosewater. **Te. paṇniru, paṇniramu** rosewater, perfumed water. **Koḷ. (SR.) paṇi** cold. **Nk. paṇi** coldness. **Nk. (Ch.) paṇni** winter, cold. **Pa. paṇil** cold. **Ga. (Oll.) paṇṅil** id.; (S.) **payṇil** chill. **Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) pini**, (SR. Y. Mu. S.) **pini**, (G.) **pīn** cold (*Voc.* 2270). **Koṇḍa pini** id. **Pe. pini** id. **Maṇḍ. peni** id. **Kui pēni** cold weather, low temperature; cold, chilly. **Kuwi (F.) penni**, (S. Su. Isr.) **peni** cold. **Kur. paṇṇā** *n.* cold. **Malt. panye** id.; **pany-panyre** to feel cold; **pey-peyre** to feel chilly. DED(S, N) 3322.

4036 **Ta. paṇiccai, paṇicci-kkāy, paṇiccaṅkāy** gaub [i.e. sp. *Diospyros*]. **Ma. paṇicci** *Diospyros embryopteris*, etc. DED 3323.

4037 **Ta. paṇai**, (in cpds.) **paṇam-** palmyra palm, *Borassus flabellifer*. **Ma. paṇa** a palm-tree, esp. palmyra, *B. flabelliformis*. **Ka. pane** the bastard sago tree, *Caryota urens* Lin., from which toddy is made. **Koḍ. pane-mara** toddy palm. **Tu. paṇe-kāyi** the fruit of palmyra; **paṇoli** a kind of palmyra. [*B. flabellifer* Linn. = *B. flabelliformis* Murr.] DED (S, N) 3324.

4038 **Ta. paṇaiyaṇ, paṇai-viriyaṇ** krait, *Bungarus caeruleus*. **Ma. paṇayan** a large snake. / Cf. Skt. (Suśr.) **panasa-** a species of serpent. DED 3325.

4039 **Ta. paṇṇi** hog, swine, pig; **vaṇṇi** id. **Ma. paṇni** hog, pig. **Ko. paj** id. **To. poḍy**, (once in a story) poḍy id. **Ka. paṇdi** id. **Koḍ. paṇdi** id. **Tu. paṇji** id. **Te. paṇdi** id. **Pa. pend**, (NE.) **pend** id. **Ga. (Oll.) paṇḍ**, (S.) **paṇḍu** (pl. **paṇḍkil**) id. **Go. (A. Y. Mu. S.) paddi**, (Tr. W. Ph.) **paddi** id.; (Ma.) **paddal** swineherd (*Voc.* 2111). **Koṇḍa paṇṇi** pig. **Pe. paṇji** id. **Maṇḍ. paṇji** id. **Kui paḍi** id. **Kuwi (F. S. Su.) paḍji**, (Isr.) **paji** id. DED (S, N) 3326.

4040 **Ta. paṇṇakam, paṇṇāṅku** top of a palanquin or carriage. **Ma. paṇṇakam** leaf-cover of a palanquin, awning, boat cover. **Ka. paṇṇaṅga** canopy over an open palanquin. **Tu. paṇṇāgamu** id. DED 3327.

4041 **Ta. paṇṇāṭai** fibrous cloth-like web about the bottom of the leaf-stalk of a palmyra or coconut tree. **Ma. paṇṇāṭa** id. **Ka. paṇṇāḍe** id. DED 3328.

4042 **Ka. paṇni** bragging, self-conceit; **panne** pride, haughtiness. **Tu. paṇni, paṇna** bragging, self-conceit. DED 3329.

4043 **Ta. paṇṇai** camphor. **Ka. panne** id. DEDS 643.

4044 **Ka. pāy** to butt, gore, knock against. **Tu. hākuni** to beat, strike. **Nk. (Ch.) pāk-/pāg-** to beat, shoot. **Go. (A. Ma.) pāy-**, (SR.) **pāyānā**, (L.) **pānā, painā** to beat, strike; (Y. G.) **pā-/pāy-** id., shoot (*Voc.* 2190); (Mu.) **pēhc-** to strike, play on a drum, clap (hands) (*Voc.* 2371). **Pe. pāg-** (pākt-) to strike, kill. **Maṇḍ. pāg-** to kill. **Kui pāga** (pāgi-) to attack, fight, etc. (or with 4087 **Ta. pāy**). **Kuwi (P.) pāy-** (-it-), (S.) **paṇnai** to strike, kill; (F.) **paṇyali** to hit, kill; (Isr.) **pay-** (-it-) to beat, kill. DEDS 644.

4045 **Ta. pākal, pāval** balsam pear, *Momordica charantia*. **Ma. pāval** id. **Ka. hāgal, hāgala** id. DED 3330.

4046 **Ta. pākaṇ** elephant driver, charioteer, horseman, rider; **pāku** id., art, ability. **Ma. pākan, pāvan** an elephant instructor; **pāvu** all that an elephant has to learn in training him. DED 3331.

4047 **Ta. pākkam** seaside village, town, village. **Ma. pākkanaṇ** *n.* of a famous low-caste sage. **Ka. pāka-nāḍu jōgi** a kind of Śūdra beggars. **Te. pāka** hut, hovel; (K.) **-pāka**

(village name suffix); **pāka-nāḍu** one of the Telugu districts under the Reddi kings. *Konḍa pāka* hut. / Cf. Skt. **pakkana-** hut of a Cāṇḍāla, village inhabited by barbarians; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7620. DED(S, N) 3332.

4048 *Ta. pāku* areca nut, areca palm; **pāku** areca nut; **pāku-veṭṭi** crackers for slicing areca nuts. *Ma. pāku* a raw areca nut; **pāku-veṭṭi** betel-knife. *Tu. pākuṭṭi* knife for cutting betel nuts. *Te. pōka* *Areca catechu*, the areca tree; an areca nut. *Kol. (Pat., p. 47) pōke* betel. *Kuwi (S.) pōka mrānu* areca tree. / Cf. Skt. **pūga-** *A. catechu*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8313. DED 3333.

4049 *Ta. pakku* bag. *Ma. pāku* id. *Koḍ. pa-kki* id. (in songs). Cf. 4450 *Ta. pai*. DED(S) 3334.

4050 *Kur. pākṇā* (pakkyas) to take up into one's arms, on one's lap; *refl.-pass. pakarnā* (pakkras). *Malt. pāke* to take in the lap. DED 3335.

4051 *Kur. bākṇā* to throw in, put in (a basket, sack, vessel, any dry goods, corn, money, etc. with the hands). *Malt. bāke* to take up (as earth). ? *Ka. bākalu* gleaning. Cf. 5362 *Ta. vāru*. DED(S) 3336.

4052 *Te. pākuḍu* moss, mossiness, scum or greenness on putrid water. *Konḍa pēkola* fungus, moss on water; (BB) **pēkoṟ** duckweed. ? *To. pa-ṇ* moss. DEDS 646.

4053 *Ta. pāṅkar* side, neighbourhood, place, location; **pāṅku** side, neighbourhood, place, companionship, partisanship; equality, likeness, beauty, agreeableness, fashion, manners, politeness, means; **pāṅkaṇ** friend, companion, husband; **pāṅki** female companion of a heroine, lady's maid; **pāṅkōr** friends. *Ma. pāṅku*, **pāṅhu** side, party, propriety, means; **pāṅṇan** companion, friend. ? *To. wa-x o-x* to side with, connive with. *Ka. pāṅgu* manner, form, shape, likeness. *Konḍa* (BB) **pāṇi**, in: *gitoṇi pāṇi* temple of head. DED(S) 3337.

4054 [see App. 46].

4055 *Ta. pācam* eye of a needle, sewing, thread. *Ko. pa-c* eye of a needle; vulva (as a riddling word). DED 3339.

4056 *Ta. pācaṇam* diarrhoea. *Ka. bāsu* to void excrement. *Te. pācanamu*, **pāsanamu** evacuation of the bowels. DED 3340.

4057 *Ka. hasuku* a disagreeable smell of certain leaves or unripe fruits, the smell of raw meat, etc. *Te. pāyu*, (K. also) **pācu**, **pāsu** to be rotten; **p(r)āci** foulness, staleness, nastiness. *Kol. (SR.) pās-* to get addled, get sour (of food). *Nk. pās-* to become stale. *Ga. (S.³) pāse* left-over food from the previous day, spoiled food. *Konḍa pās-* (-t-) to rot and smell offensively (of any food, rice, fruit, or a dead animal). ? *Ta. pāṇṭal* rancidity, mustiness, fetidness, mouldiness, staleness; **pāṇṭai** bad smell, as of rotten fish. Cf. 3999 *Ta. pāga* and 4110 *Ta. pāṅ*. DED(S, N) 3341.

4058 *Ta. pācci* milk, mother's milk (nursery word). *Ma. pācci* id. *Ka. pāci* id. DED 3342.

4059 *Ko. pa-c-* (pa-c-) to be suitable (dative of person). *To. po-c-* (po-č-) (dress, hairdressing) suits. DED 3343.

4060 *Go. (A.) pāsk-* to dislike; (Tr. LH.) **pāskānā** id., hate (*Voc.* 2214). *Kui pāska* (pāski-) to disparage, despise; *n.* disparagement. ? *Ta. payir* (-pp-, -tt-) to show aversion or disgust at, be sulky or ill-humoured about; **payirppu** disgust, abhorrence; disagreement, estrangement. ? Cf. 4002 *Ta. paṛi*. DED(S) 3344.

4061 *Ma. pāṭam* oil-dish. *Tu. pāḍa* an oil vessel. DED 3345.

4062 *Ta. pāṭṭam* garden. *Ma. pāṭam* range (esp. of ricefields), rice-land. *Ko. pa-ṛm* (obl. **pa-ṛt-**) level ground. *To. o-ḍ* level ground (< *Badaga ha-ḍa* open, grassy ground in village). *Tu. paḍpu* a plain. *Te. paḍuva* a low ground. DED(S, N) 3346.

4063 *Ka. (Bark.) hāḍi* a small grove. *Tu. pāḍi* an underwood, a small forest.

4064 *Ta. pāṭi* town, city, hamlet, pastoral village; **pāṭam** street, street of herdsmen. *Ma. pāṭi* (in *n.pr.* of villages). *Ka. pāḍi* settlement, hamlet, village. *Koḍ. pa-ḍi* hut of a Kurumba. *Te. pāḍu* village (at the end of names of places). / Cf. Skt. **pāṭaka-** a kind of village, half a village (from which are borrowed *Ta. pāṭakam* street, section of a village, *Ma. pāṭakam* part of a village); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8031, to which add *Mar. pāḍā* hamlet or cluster of houses of agriculturalists (also *Guj., Beng., etc.*); MBE 1974a, p. 132, n. 17. DED 3347.

4065 *Ta. pātu* (pāṭi-) to sing, chant, warble, hum; **pāṭal** versifying, song; **pāṭi** singer; tune; **pāṭṭu** singing, song, music; **pā** verse, stanza, poem; **pāvalar** poets. *Ma. pāṭuka* to sing; **pāṭi** tune; **pāṭṭu** singing, song, poem. *Ko. pa-ṛv-* (pa-ṛd-) to make noise (crow, bees, gun); **pa-ṭ** song. *To. po-ṛ-* (po-ṛy-) to sing (the song called **po-ṭ**); **po-ṭ** a particular type of song; **po-ṭ-** (po-ṭy-) to shout. *Ka. pāḍu* to sing; **pāḍu**, **pāṭa** singing, song. *Koḍ. pa-ḍ-* (pa-ḍi-) to sing; **pa-ṭi** song. *Te. pāḍu* to sing, chant, warble; **pāṭa** singing, song. *Kol. pa-ḍ-* (pa-ḍt-) to sing; **pa-ṭa** song. *Nk. pāṛ-* to sing; **pāṭa** song. *Nk. (Ch.) pāṛ-* (pāṭ-) to sing; **pāṭa** song. *Pa. pāḍ-* to sing; **pāṭa** song, story, word, language. *Ga. (Oll.) pāṛ-* to sing; **pāṭe** song; (S.) **pāṛ- to sing; **pāṭe** word; (S.³) **pāṭe** word, speech, pronunciation. *Go. (M.) pāṛānā*, (G. S. Ko.) **pāṛ-**, (Ma.) **pāṭ-**, (SR.) **pāṭānā** to sing (*Voc.* 2194); (many dialects) **vār-**, (Ma.) **vāṛ-**, (Tr.) **wāṛānā** id. (*Voc.* 3226); (many dialects) **pāṭā** song (*Voc.* 2179). *Konḍa pāṛ-* to sing; **pāṭa** song. *Kuwi (F.) pācali*, (Ṭ. Mah.) **pāc-** to sing; (F.) **pācū**, (Ṭ. Mah.) **pācu** song; (Isr.) **pāṭa** stanza, verse. *Kur. pāṛnā* to sing. *Malt. pāṛe* id., bewail. DED(S) 3348.**

4066 *Ta.* pāṭṭān grandfather, ancestor; pāṭṭi grandmother, aged woman. *Ma.* pāṭṭān grandfather (among Pulayars); pāṭṭi wife of a tailor, midwife. DED 3349.

4067 *Ko.* pa·ṭy size, strength equal to what must be done. *Ka.* pāṭi extent, size. *Te.* pāṭi extent, size, magnitude. DED 3350.

4068 *Ta.* pāṇ song, melody; Pāṇar caste; praise, flattery; pāṇan an ancient class of Tamil bards and minstrels; pāṇi song, melody, music; pāṇu song; paṇ music; paṇṇu (paṇni-) to sing in an instrument (as a tune), tune musical instruments; paṇṇal tuning the lute strings according to the required melody; paṇṇumai quality of a melody; paṇṇiyam musical instrument; paṇṇavaṇ bard; paṇṭar bards. *Ma.* pāṇan a caste of musicians, actors and players. ? *To.* pa·ṇ festival (any except funeral). *Ka.* pāṇbe (DCV, no. 1218) dancing girl, (Kitt.) whore, adultress; (K.²) pāṇa an expert in singing and dancing. *Tu.* (pada) paṇṇini to recite a verse, sing a song. *Go.* (Ch. W. Ph. Mand.) pāṇā a Pardhan man; fem. pāṇe (Voc. 2184). *Mand.* peṇmi song. *Kuwi* (Mah.) paṇbu, (Isr.) pāṇbu id. / Cf. BHS pāṇa- a cāṇḍāla, untouchable; Pkt. pāṇa- id.; Or. pāṇo name of the Ḍomb caste in Ganjam. DED(S) 3351.

4069 *Ta.* pāṇali, vāṇali, vāṇāy frying pan (< *Te.*). *Ka.* bāṇali, bāṇale, bāṇḍli, bāḷali, bāḷle frying pan of stone or metal. *Tu.* baṇalē, baṇalē a kind of frying pan. *Te.* bāṇali frying pan. DED(S) 3352.

4070 *Ka.* bāṇal state of becoming or being dim or discoloured. *Tu.* bāṇāḷy darkness, blindness, dimness; bāṇale a dim-sighted man. DED 3353.

4071 *Ta.* pāṇal agricultural tract, rice-field. *Ka.* (Coorg) bāṇi a meadow. *Koḍ.* ba·ṇe open treeless meadow where cattle graze. *Tu.* bāṇe, bāṇē a hill or jungle near a rice-field. DED(N) 3354.

4072 *Kui* pāṇba (pāṭ-; future pā-), (P.) pāṇpa (pānt-) to obtain, get, receive, find; *n.* obtaining, getting, finding, wealth. *Kuwi* (Su.) pa'- (paṭ-; ppl. paṇbi) to find, get; (P.²) pa'- (pāṭ-; infinitive pāḍeli, neg. prā-, imper. 2sg. prāmu) to obtain; (F.) patali (future par-, imper. pamū) to find; (S.) parinai id.; pā'nai to get, have; pāṇpu the receipt; (Isr.) pāṇ-/pṇa'- (-h-/-t-) to receive, get. Cf. 4034 *Ta.* paṇṇu. DEDS 648.

4073 *Ta.* pāṇtil sirissa; Batavian orange; bamboo. *Tu.* pāṇḍilū, pāṇḍelū a kind of tree. DEDS 649.

4074 *Ta.* pāṭi half. *Ma.* pāṭi half, a share. *Ko.* pa·dy half. *To.* po·ṭy id. Cf. 3808 *Ta.* paku. DED 3355.

4075 *Ta.* pāṭiri trumpet-flower tree, *Stereospermum chelonoides*, *suaveolens*, and *xylocarpum*. *Ma.* pāṭiri trumpet-flower, *Bignonia suaveolens*. *Ka.* pādari *S. chelonoides* DC. *Tu.* pādari *B. chelonoides*. *Te.* pādiri id. / Cf. Skt.

pāṭalā-, pāṭalī- *B. suaveolens*. [*S. chelonoides* DC. = *B. chelonoides* Lin. *S. suaveolens* DC. = *B. suaveolens* Roxb.] DED 3356.

4076 *Ka.* pādara, hādara adultery; pādari, hādaragitti, hādarigiti adulteress; pādariga, hādariga adulterer. *Tu.* hādara adultery. *Te.* (SAN) pādari base, inferior man; pādali low man. DEDS 650.

4077 *Kur.* pādā root. *Malt.* pāthe root of a tree. DEDS 651.

4078 *Ta.* pāṭti small field. *Ma.* pāṭti garden bed. *Ka.* pāṭi id. *Tu.* pāṭi nursery for plants. *Te.* pādu, pādi garden bed or plot. DED 3357.

4079 *Ta.* pāṭti bathing tub, watering trough or basin, spout, drain; pāṭtal wooden bucket; pāṭtar id., wooden trough for feeding animals. *Ka.* pāṭi basin for water round the foot of a tree. *Tu.* pāṭi trough or bathing tub, spout, drain. *Te.* pādi, pādu basin for water round the foot of a tree. DED(S) 3358.

4080 *Ta.* pāntu cavity, hollow, deep hole; pāṭtar, pāṭtal ditch, depression. *Te.* pātu to bury, inhumate, fix in the ground, plant; *n.* burial, that which is buried or concealed underground; pāt-ara grain-pit or cellar; pātampi a pitfall. *Kol.* pa·tar grain storage pit (< *Te.*). *Pa.* pend- to bury. *Ga.* (P.) pendup- (pendut-) id. *Koṇḍa* pānter grain-pit, cellar. DED(S, N) 3359.

4081 *Ma.* pāntam fibres of a coconut branch. *Tu.* pāṇḍava, pāṇḍavu a thin strip of coconut branch or of other fibrous trees, generally used as a band or tie. DEDS 652.

4082 *Ta.* pāntal snake, mountain snake. *Ma.* (DCV) pāntal snake. DEDS 653.

4083 (a) *Ta.* pāppāṭti butterfly. *Ma.* pāppāṭti id. *Koḍ.* pa·pili id., moth. *Go.* pāpe (A. Y. Ch. Ph. S.) butterfly, (Ma.) grasshopper; (Tr.) pāpē butterfly; (W.) phāpe id., grasshopper; (Ph.) phāphe locust (Voc. 2189). *Kur.* paplā butterfly. Cf. 4084 *Pe.* pāmi.

(b) *Ma.* pāṇṇa moth. *Ka.* (Bark.) hānte id. *Tu.* pāntē butterfly; (B-K.) pāte, pānte id., moth.

(c) *Nk.* (Ch.) pipuli butterfly. *Pa.* pilpili id. *Go.* (SR.) pipri, (Mu.) pipli id. (Voc. 2231). *Kui* pipili moth. / Cf. Halbi pilpili butterfly.

(d) *Kuwi* (Su. S. Isr.) pubuli, (F.) pūbūli butterfly. DED(S, N) 3360.

4084 *Pe.* pāmi grasshopper. *Mand.* pāme id. Cf. 4083(a), esp. the meanings 'grasshopper' in *Go.* DEDS 654.

4085 *Ta.* pāmpu snake; pāppu, in: pāppu-ppakai Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents (cf. 3808); (lex.) pā snake. *Ma.* pāmpu id. *Ko.* pa·b id. *To.* po·b id.; o·f id. (in songs; < Badaga ha·vu). *Ka.* pāvu id. *Koḍ.* pa·mbi id. *Tu.* hāvu id. (< *Ka.*); pāmboly a kind of flat, long fish; pāmboly-kērē rat-snake (cf. 2011). *Te.* pāmu snake. *Kol.* pa·m id. *Nk.* pām id. *Nk.* (Ch.) pām id. *Pa.* bām id. *Ga.*

(Oll.) bām, (S.) bāmu, (P.) bāmb id. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) pāva- snake. DED(S) 3361.

4086 *Ta.* pāmpu bank of a river or tank; pāmpuri moat; a girdle-like structure edged round a fort wall; a flight of steps leading from a fort wall into the moat surrounding it. *Ma.* pāmpuvari, pāmpūri steps or ledges inside a well; the projecting lower part of a wall; a low mud border round a house. DEDS 655.

4087 *Ta.* pāy (-v-, -nt-) to spring, leap, gallop, flow or gush out (blood or stream), plunge, dive, attack, pounce on, run, fly, flit, hurry, flee; plunge into, penetrate, rush against; pāyccal, pāccal bounding, jump, torrent, butting, piercing; pāyccu (pāycci-), pāyttu (pāytti-) to lead or conduct water, irrigate, push over, upset, plunge into, cause to enter; *n.* throw (as of dice), plunging, spring, leap; (Tinn.) pācanam irrigation; pāyttu spring, leap; pāvu (pāvi-) to leap or jump over. *Ma.* pāyuka to run against (as bulls), leap, rush out, flee; pāykkuka to cause to run, drive off; pāccuka to cause to flow, thrust in; pāccal running, leap, assault, flight. *Ko.* a-da-ry road, path (cf. 3170 *Ta.* tāri). *To.* po-x- (po-xy-) to swoop, (god) travels, walks; pa-f threshold. *Ka.* pāy to jump over, step over, cross, jump, leap, leap against, assault, step, advance, go; *n.* going, course, manner; pādi, hādi road. *Koḍ.* pa-y- (pa-yuv-, pa-ñj-) to dash into; (Shanmugam) pa-yp, pa-yv dashing. *Tu.* hāyuni to cross, ford. *Kui* pānja (pānji-) to fly, leap; *n.* act of flying, flight; *pl.* action pāska (pāski-); pāga (pāgi-) to attack, pounce upon, swoop down on, spring at, wrestle with, fight; *n.* attack, fight (or with 4044 *Ka.* pāy). DED(S) 3362.

4088 *Ta.* pāy (-v-, -nt-) to spread (as water, darkness, light), extend; *n.* spreading, extension, mat, sail; pāyal bedding; pāvu (pāvi-) to extend, be diffused, spread (as creepers); lay in order, pave, spread, seed closely for transplanting, transplant; *n.* warp; pā expanse, warp; pāmam extension, expanse; pācaṛai encampment. *Ma.* pāy mat, sail; pākuka, pākkuka to lay things regularly on the ground, fix in the ground regularly, sow thickly for transplantation; be fixed; pākku sowing thickly; pākku, pāvu ceiling; pāvu, pā weaver's warp. *Ko.* pa-t- (pa-ty-) to spread (cloth, mat; *intr.*, *tr.*); pa-y mat used as seat; pa-tvey sleeping mat; pa-c id.; level ground. *To.* po-t- (po-ty-) to spread (bedding, mat). *Ka.* pāsu to spread (as blanket, carpet, mat, leaves, etc.), lay; *n.* bed; pāsage, pāsike, pāsuge bed; (*K.*²) pās-are a flat and spacious stone; hāsu bed, warp; āsu warp; hāy a sail; pase layer, bed, beautiful seat. *Tu.* pāyi mat, sail; pāsy, āsy warp; pajè mat; paseruni to extend, diffuse, spread; pāyuni to be diffused as molten metal, etc. in a mould. *Te.* āsū-grōvi piece of hollow bamboo used by a weaver in preparing the warp; āsu, āsu-mrānu a frame having a number of sticks in several rows, used by a weaver in preparing the warp (āsu

< *Ka.*). *Konḍa* pāsuri stones arranged on one another in the form of a wall. *Pe.* pāh- (pāst-) to spread out (mat, etc.). *Mand.* pāh- to spread (mat). *Kui* pāspa (pāst-) to spread out, lay a cloth; *n.* act of spreading out something. *Kuwi* (F.) passali to spread out (clothes); (*Su.* P. Isr.) pāh- (pāst-) to spread. DED(S, N) 3363.

4089 *Tu.* pāpaṭe parting of the hair on a female's forehead. *Te.* pāyu to separate (*intr.*), leave, quit, be disentangled; pācu to remove; (*K.* also) be disentangled (as hair); pāpu to separate (*tr.*), divide, part, remove, efface; pāya branch, division, clove or division of garlic, etc.; pāpaṭa the parting of the hair. *Kol.* pa-p- (pa-pt-) to comb. *Nk.* pāp- id. *Go.* (Grigson) pāyā parting of the hair (*Voc.* 2191). *Konḍa* pāy- (-t-) to leave, be gone. ? *Kui* (*K.*) pārp- to comb. *Kuwi* (F.) papetti parting of the hair. ? *To.* pa-p hoof. Cf. 3808 *Ta.* paku and 3936 *Ta.* payal. DED(S) 3364.

4090 *Kur.* bāynā (bāycas) to respect, keep on a footing of reserve with (elder brothers with younger brothers' wives, elder sisters with younger sisters' husbands, man with wife's elder sisters, woman with husband's elder brothers); (*Hahn*) bāenā xoenā to shun. *Malt.* bāc-naqe to employ the plural form when relatives by law address one another; bāc-naqpo a relative by law. DED 3365.

4091 (a) *Ta.* pār (-pp-, -tt-) to see, look at, examine, inspect, know, look for, desire, search, look after; pārval looking; pārvai id., eye, appearance, etc. *Ma.* pārkka to regard, behold, wait for; pārrpu considering, expectation. *Ka.* pār to look for, wait for, look after, consider, regard, desire; pāru looking to or after; pāraysu to desire; hārayisu, hāraysu to look for, get a longing after, desire; hārayke desire. *Tu.* pāra guard, custody, keeping. *Te.* pāruva sight, glance.

(b) *Ta.* pār, pārrpān, pārrpāṇaṇ brahman; *fem.* pārrpāṇi, pārrpīni, pārrpāṭti, pārrpāṇatti, pārrpi; pārrpu the brahman caste. *Ma.* pārrpavar the seers, brahmans; pāppān brahman; *fem.* pāppāṭti; pāppīni a caste of lower brahmans. *Ko.* pa-rvn brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste; *fem.* pa-rvty. *To.* o-rfn brahman, Badaga of Harva subcaste (< Badaga ha-ruva). *Ka.* pārva, pārba, pāruva, hāruva, hārva brahman; *fem.* pārviti; pārvike, pārbike brahmanism. *Kor.* (O.) pārne, (T.) hārne brahman. *Te.* pāruḍu, pāruvāḍu id.; *fem.* pāruṭa, pāruṭakka; (some contamination with Skt. brāhmaṇa- and its derivatives in the following) bāpūḍu brahman; *fem.* bāpata; bāpāna the brahman caste. *Nk.* (Ch.) pār brahman; *fem.* pāriya. DED(S) 3366.

4092 *Ta.* pāraṭṭu (pāraṭṭi-) to applaud, commend, eulogize. *Ma.* pāraṭṭuka to extol. DEDS 656.

4093 *Ta.* pārai crowbar, small hoe for cutting grass. *Ma.* pāra iron crowbar, lever,

bar used for digging. *Ko.* **pa·r** crowbar. *To.* **pa·r** id. *Ka.* **pāre** id., short hoe. *Tu.* **pāreŋgi** iron crowbar, lever. *Te.* **pāra**, **pāra** spade. *Kol.* (Kin.) **gadda pāra** spade (**gadda** clod). *Nk.* (Ch.) **pahar** crowbar. *Ga.* (S.³) **pāra** spade. *Go.* (A.) **pāra** id. (*Voc.* 2195). *Kuwi* (S.) **pāra** id. DED(S) 3367.

4094 *Ta.* **pārai**, **pārai** horse mackerel, *Caranx*. *Ma.* **pāra** a fish, sp. *Scomber*. *Tu.* **pārè** scomber. *Te.* (B.) **pāra-minu** a fish called 'old wife' (it looks like a pomfret). DED 3368.

4095 *Ta.* **pārppu** fledgling, young of birds, young of tortoise, frog, toad, lizard, etc., young of quadrupeds; **pārval** fledgling, young of deer and other animals. *Ma.* **pārppu** shoal of young fish, small fry. *Ka.* **pāpa** small child; (Gul.) **pāra** boy. *Te.* **pāpa** infant, babe, child; **pāpādu** boy. *Pa.* **pāp** (pl. **pāpkul**; *voc.* **pāpā**) child, baby, young of animals. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pāp** child, young one, small one (of articles); **pāponḍi** young, small, green (of fruit); **pē-pāp** young calf. DED(S, N) 3369.

4096 *Ta.* **pāl** milk, milky juice of plants, fruits, etc. *Ma.* **pāl** milk, vegetable milk. *Ko.* **pa·l** milk. *To.* **po·s** id.; **po·l fi·r** stomach full of milk (**pi·r** stomach); **po·l fe·l** middle finger (**pe·l** finger). *Ka.* **pāl** milk, white juice of some plants, juice of sugar-cane or of coconut. *Koḍ.* **pa·li** milk; **pa·kutti** milking pot. *Tu.* **pēru** milk, coconut juice, milky juice of plants. *Te.* **pālu**, **pāḍi** milk. *Kol.* **pa·l** id. *Nk.* **pāl** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **pāl** id. *Pa.* **pēl** id., breast. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) **pāl** milk. *Go.* (many dialects) **pāl**, (Tr.) **pāl** (*obl.* **pād-**) id.; (Mu.) **pāl** id., breast (*Voc.* 2206). *Koṇḍa* **pāl** id. *Pe.* **pāl** milk. *Kui* **pādu**, **pālu** id., sap. *Kuwi* (F.) **pālu**, (S. Su. P. Isr.) **pālu** milk. *Br.* **pāl**h id., milky juice or sap of plants. / ? Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) **pālana-** milk of cow newly calved (cf. Burrow, *BSOAS* 40.176). DED(S) 3370.

4097 *Ta.* **pāl** part, portion, share, section, dividing; **pānmai** portion, share; nature. *Ma.* **pāl** part. *Ko.* **pa·lm** (*obl.* **pa·lt-**) portion, division. *To.* **po·lm** (*obl.* **po·lt-**) share; subdivision of patrilineal sib. *Ka.* **pāl** division, part, portion, share. *Koḍ.* **pa·li ma·ḍ-** to divide, distribute. *Tu.* **pāly** share, portion, part, division. *Te.* **pālu** id., lot, fraction. *Pa.* **pēla** portion. Cf. 3808 *Ta.* **paku**. DED(S) 3371.

4098 *Pa.* (S.) **bāla** spider. *Go.* (Ko.) **bālo** id. (*Voc.* 2537). DEDS 657.

4099 *Ta.* **pālam** bridge, jetty, dam; (Tinn. also) **pālam** bridge. *Ma.* **pālam** bridge over rivers or to connect the walls of compounds. *Ko.* **pa·lm** (*obl.* **pa·lt-**) bridge. *To.* **po·lm** (*obl.* **po·lt-**) id. *Ka.* **pāla** id. *Koḍ.* **pa·la** bridge made of tree, etc. DED 3372.

4100 *Ta.* **pālai** silvery-leaved ape-flower, *Mimusops kauki*; seven-leaved milk-plant, *Alstonia scholaris*. *Ma.* **pāla** *Echites scholaris*, and various trees, including *M. kauki*. *Ko.* **pa·lmarm** an unidentified tree, prob. identical

with *To.* **pa·s**. *To.* **pa·s** a timber tree (Rivers: ? *Sideroxylon*). *Ka.* **pāle** *M. kauki* Lin.; *A. scholaris* R. Br. *Tu.* **pālè**, **pālembu** *A. scholaris*. *Te.* **pālagaruḍa** id.; **pāla** *M. hexandra*. [*A. scholaris* Brown = *E. scholaris* Lin. Lush. gives *Ta.* **pālai**, *Ka.* **hāle** for *M. kauki*, *A. scholaris*, and *S. tomentosum*, and some other trees.] DED 3373.

4101 *Ta.* **pālai-kkuruvi** a species of bird. *Ka.* **pāle** the blue jay. *Te.* **pāla** a kind of small bird, (B.) the Indian roller, *Boracias indica*, erroneously called a blue jay. DED 3374.

4102 *Kur.* **bālkā** turmeric; yellow; (Hahn) **bālkō** yellow. *Malt.* **bālke** tumeric; **bālko** yellow. ? Cf. *Ta.* **vallikam**, **valliyam** turmeric. DEDS 658.

4103 *Ta.* **pāvattai** pavetta, *Pavetta indica*. *Ma.* **pāvatta** id. *To.* **po·wfeṭ** *Pavetta* sp. *Ka.* **pāvaṭe**, **pāpaṭe-giḍa** *P. indica* Lin. *Tu.* **pāvaṭe** id. *Te.* **pāpaṭa** id. DED 3375.

4104 *Ta.* **pāviri** creeping purslane, *Portulaca quadrifida*. *Te.* **pāvila-kūra**, **pāvili-kūra** *P. meridiana*. [*P. quadrifida* Linn. = *P. meridiana* Linn.] DED 3376.

4105 *Ta.* **pāvili** a kind of ear ornament (< *Te.*). *Ka.* **bāvali**, **bāvuli** a kind of ornament of gold, pearls, precious stones, etc., worn on the tip of the ear; **bāli** a kind of earring. *Tu.* **bāvali**, **bāvoli** an ornament worn by women at the tip of the ear. *Te.* **bāvili** an ornament or jewel hanging from the ear, an ear-pendant; **bavira** a kind of ear ornament. *Koṇḍa* **bāveli** ear ornament. DED(S) 3377.

4106 *Ta.* **pākkan** cat; wild cat. *Ma.* **pōkkān** wild cat. *Ka.* **bāvuga** male cat. *Te.* **bāvurū-billi** (see 4180), **bāvuru-gāḍu** tomcat, wild cat; **bāvurumanu** to cry out, echo or resound (as an empty or desolate house). *Nk.* (Ch.) **bagale** (pl. -l) cat. *Pa.* **bāvki** wild cat. *Go.* (Mu.) **bakoval** male cat (*Voc.* 2469); (Ko.) **bayok** wild cat (*Voc.* 2503); (Se.) **bhongal** cat (*Voc.* 2670). *Pe.* **boyka** wild cat. *Kui* **bāoḍi**, **bāoli** id. *Kuwi* (Su.) **bāvli**, (Mah.) **bāuli**, (Isr.) **bavuli** id. DED(S) 3378, DEDS 591.

4107 *Ta.* **pāvai** puppet, doll, image, picture, portrait, pupil of the eye, woman, damsel. *Ma.* **pāva** doll, puppet. *Ka.* **pāpe**, **hāhe** figure, ornamental form, puppet, doll, badge, ensign, pupil of the eye. *Tu.* **pāpè** image, statue, puppet, doll. *Te.* **pāpa** pupil of the eye, (K. also) image. For meanings, cf. 4365 *Ta.* **pūvai**. DED 3379.

4108 *Kol.* **pa·v** way, path; **pa·v o·l-** to wait for (**o·l-** to see, look at). *Nk.* **pāv** way, road. *Nk.* (Ch.) **pāv** path. *Pa.* **pāv** road. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pāv**, (S.) **pāvu** id. *Kur.* **pāb** road, path, journey; **pāb ērnā** to wait for (**ērnā** to see). *Malt.* **pāvu** way, path, road. DED(S) 3380.

4109 *Ka.* (Hav.) **bāve** layer on boiling rice. *Tu.* **bāvē** the cream of milk, the pulpy kernel of a tender coconut, a film on the eye.

4110 *Ta. pār* (-pp-, -tt-) to go to ruin, be laid waste, become useless, be accursed (as a place or house); *n.* desolation, ruin, damage, loss, corruption, baseness, evil, emptiness, barrenness, barren or waste land; *pāri* desolation; *paṛutu* unprofitableness; damage, ruin. *Ma. pār* an empty place, void, desolation, waste, vain, useless; *pāran* one good for nothing, wicked, scamp; left uncultivated. *Ko. pa·y* (before vowel), *pa·* (before consonant) empty, abandoned (house, village-site, tortoise shell, hand, pot); *ha·l*, *a·l* ruin (< Badaga). *To. po·y* (before vowel), *po·* (before consonant) empty (house, village, place); *o· go·d*, *o· ci·my* deserted place (< Badaga); *pa·r* dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild (word used at *ti·* dairy; or with 5320 *Ta. vara*). *Ka. pār* ruin, desolation, a waste; *pārtana* a ruined state. *Koḍ. pa·li* bad, ruined, lost. *Tu. pāly*, *hāly* ruin, destruction, desolation, desolate, waste, ruined, destroyed; ? *paḍily* waste, barren, unfruitful; waste land; ? *paḍpu* waste ground. *Te. pādu* ruin, destruction, dilapidated condition; ruined, dilapidated, desolate, waste, dreary, bad, wicked, evil. *Go. (M.) pār* desert (*Voc.* 2200); (Elwin) *pār* a deserted village site; (Grigson) *pāre*, *pāgh*, *paghāi* a village site (*Voc.* 2198). *Konḍa pār* old, devastated. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pāru* neglected, spoiled. ? *Kur. pāy* secret infirmity, hidden defect, (Hahn) bad luck. Cf. 3999 *Ta. para* and 4057 *Ka. hasuku*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *pāla-* = *jirṇa-*. DED(S, N) 3381.

4111 *Ka. bāraka*, *bāruka* vegetables (or fruits) that have been split, dried, and thus preserved. *Tu. bālaka*, *bālyka* thin slices of plantains fried in oil, called sovereigns. DED 3382.

4112 *Ta. pāri* temple; town, city, town of an agricultural tract, hermitage; *pāni* town, village, district; ? *paraṇam* paddy field, agricultural land, tank. *Ko. e·r iṭ va·y* fields near village which are ploughed in the sowing ceremony (*va·y* < *pa·y*; lit. field to which they put the team of plough bullocks); *va·yv* Toda *ti·* dairy; *kapo·y* pen and cowshed attached (i.e. milking place; see 1385; is the second member *po·y* or *o·y*?). *To. po·w* one variety of dairy (viz. all those belonging to the *ti·* grade, the conical dairies, and a few others of high sanctity); *poḷ o·l* the priest of the *ti·* dairy (i.e. the man [*o·l*] of the *po·w*); *-alf* an element in many dairy names (e.g. *mo·salf*, beside the pen *mo·twi·* < *mo·s* + *twi·*); ? *po·ṣ*, in: *po·ṣ tūny* garment of priest of *ti·* dairy, when worn around waist, and *po·ṣ tu·ṭ* front lock of hair as tied up by priest of *ti·* dairy (MBE 1974b, pp. 13f.); *o·y* field nearest Badaga village, garden (< Badaga *hā·i*). *Ka. (Badaga) hā·i* field near village (Emeneau, *Language* 15.45). ? Cf. 3948 *Ko. pay*. DED(S, N) 3383.

4113 *Ka. pāri* row, line, regularity, regular order or way, method, rule. *Te. pādi* justice, propriety; nature, quality. / Cf. Skt. *pāli-* row,

line, range; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8041. DED 3384.

4114 *Ta. pālam* metal cast in moulds. *Ma. pālam* ingot; *vālam* id., bar of gold or iron; a hammer for the chisel. *Ka. pāla* ingot of gold or silver. *Te. pālamu*, *pālā* ingot. DED 3385.

4115 *Ma. pāli* rag, shred. *Tu. pāli* id. DED 3386.

4116 *Ta. pālai* spathe of palms. *Ma. pāla* id., bark or film of an areca branch (used as vessel for gathering toddy, as hat); *pānu* spatha of a coconut bunch. *Ka. hāle*, *hāli* broad spathe at the bottom of an areca-palm branch, used as a vessel, etc.; (K.²) *pāle* the outer covering of the areca nut flowers. *Tu. pālē*, *pālē*, *pālembu* spatha of palm blossoms or of an areca branch, cap made of areca spatha. *Kor. (M.) hāle* spathe of areca nut tree. *Te. pāla* husk of a coconut. DED 3387.

4117 *Ta. pāliyam* army, war-camp, village surrounded by hillocks. *Ma. pālayam* camp, army. *Ka. pāleya*, *pālya*, *pālye* camp, settlement, hamlet. *Tu. pālya*, *pālyē* army, halting place. *Te. pālemu* guard, camp, army. DED 3388.

4118 *Ko. pa·l* buffalo calf between one and two years old. *To. po·l* female buffalo calf between one and two years old. *Tu. pārolu* a young she-buffalo. DED(S) 3389.

4119 *Ka. pāru* to grow, become (in several cpds.) *Te. pāru* to grow, become (in cpds.), (K. also) occur, happen. DED 3390.

4120 *Ta. pāru* ship, sailing ship; *paṛri* coracle, boat, ship, vessel. *Ma. pāru* small boat, catamaran; *pāral* float, raft. *Ka. pāru* a kind of boat or ship. ? *Tu. pāti* small boat. DED(S) 3391.

4121 *Ta. pārai* rock, crag, stratum, hillock; *pār* rock, rocky stratum, shelf of rock. *Ma. pāra* rock, large stone, firmness. *Koḍ. pa·re* flat stone, stone slab, place where bath is taken on paved floor in bath-house. *Tu. pādē* rock. *Kor. (T.) hāde* id. *Pa. pāra* slab of stone. *Go. (Ma.) pārum* (pl. *pāru*?ku) rock, boulder (*Voc.* 2197). DED(S) 3392.

4122 *Ko. pa·r*, in: *kay pa·r* upper arm (*Kota Texts* 25.57). *To. po·r* (obl. *po·ṭ*-) id., (?) upper limb (shoulder to fingers). *Tu. pāre* hip, shoulder. *Pa. pēru* shoulder, side.

4123 *Ta. pācai* cockroach, cricket. *Ma. pāra* cockroach. *To. pa·ṭ* id. *Ka. hāte*, *āte*, (Gowda) *hāntē* id. *Koḍ. pa·te* id. DED(S) 3393.

4124 *Ta. pānai* large earthen pot; a measure of capacity; *pānā* large rounded pot. *Ma. pāna*, *pāni* water pot. *Ko. pa·ny* a measure (= eight oḷk). *To. po·ny* Badaga contribution to Toda (four oḷk a house). *Ka. pāne*, *hāne* a pot of metal or earth; *bāne*, *bāna*, *bāni* large earthen pot with a broad mouth. *Koḍ. pa·ni* a measure (= two se·rī). *Tu. pāni*, *pānē* a large pot; *pānē* a kind of brass vessel; *bāna*,

bāna water-vessel. *Te.* **bāna** a large earthen pot, boiler, kettle. Cf. 5327 *Ta.* **vaṇai**. DED (S) 3394.

4125 *Kui* **pio** golden oriole. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **pioṭi** id. *Kur.* **piō** oriole. DEDS 659.

4126 *Ka.* **pikalakki** Madras bulbul, *Pycnotus haemorrhous*; **pikkulike** n. of a bird. *Te.* **pikili**, **pigili** bulbul. /? Cf. Skt. **pika**-Indian cuckoo, *Cuculus indicus*. DED 3395.

4127 *Go.* (Tr. ChD.) **puhtānā**, (Ph.) **pūhtānā**, (G.) **puh-** to be heavy (*Voc.* 2321); (LuS.) **pooho** light, not heavy. *Pe.* **pik-** (-t-) to be heavy. *Manḍ.* **pik-** id. *Kui* **pigu** heavy; **pīga** (**pīgi-**) to be heavy; *n.* heaviness; (K.) **pikk-** to be heavy. *Kuwi* (F.) **pikhali** to be heavy; **pikhni** heavy; (S.) **pikkni** id.; (Isr.) **pik-** (-h-) to be heavy. DED(S, N) 3396.

4128 *Te.* **pikka** calf of leg. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pikka** id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pika** id.; (S.³) **pika** **kāl** foreleg. *Go.* (L.) **pīhā** shin (*Voc.* 2278). *Konḍa* **pika** calf of leg. *Kuwi* (Su.) **pikka** muscle of calf of leg. DED(S) 3397.

4129 *Ma.* **pikkuka** (**picc-**) to break in pieces. *Te.* **pigulu**, (K. also) **pikulu**, **pivulu** to burst. *Kui* **pinja** (**pinji-**) id.; *cs.* **pispa** (**pist-**); *pl.* **action piska** (**piski-**). *Kuwi* (Su.) **pinj-** (-it-) (fire) to explode, spark out; *pl.* **action pisk-** (-it-). DED(S) 3398.

4130 *Ka.* **biṅku** crookedness, dishonesty, guile. *Tu.* **pik(i)lāṭa** cheating. *Te.* **pikku** to cheat; *n.* deceit, trick. Cf. 4166 *Ta.* **pittalāṭam**. DED(S) 3399.

4131 *Ta.* **picaku** (**picaki-**) to fail, err, blunder, make a false step, trip, be dislocated (as a joint); **picaku**, **picakku** failure, mistake, blunder, deviation; **pici** falsehood. *Ma.* (Tiyya) **peśaku** error. *Ko.* **peck** mistake, mishap, wrong-doing. *Tu.* **bisaruni** to slip, tumble. *Te.* **besuku** to miss the mark, glance aside, slip through the fingers. *Go.* (SR.) **bhisurkānā**, (Tr.) **bhisurkānā** to slip, slide; (Driberg) **bisurkta** slippery (*Voc.* 2551). Cf. 4187 *Ta.* **piṛai**. / Cf. H. **phisalnā** to slip; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9080, ***phiss-**. DED (S, N) 3400.

4132 *Ta.* **picir** (-v-, -nt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; *n.* rain drop, spray; **picupicu** (-pp-, -tt-) to drizzle, sprinkle; **picu-pic-enal** expr. signifying drizzling slightly; **pitir** drop of water; (-v-, -nt-) to be separated into small particles, fall to powder, become scattered; (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, spread. *Ma.* **pitār** rain. *To.* **pisk** urine; **pisk in-** (id-) to urinate. ? *Tu.* **picipici** oozing, trickling; **bijuni** to ooze. *Te.* **pisaru** a bit, particle, small quantity. *Pa.* **pitur** (*pl.* -kul) crumbs, scattering of food. Cf. 4199 *Go.* **pirr** and 4407 *Ta.* **pey**. DED(S, N) 3401.

4133 *Ta.* **picir** fibre. *Te.* **pīcu** the fibrous parts of plants, etc. *Ga.* (S.³) **pīsu** fibrous matter of fruits (< *Te.*). Cf. 4216 *Ma.* **pīli**. DED 3402.

4134 *Ta.* **picupicu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be moist, sticky, be viscous, adhesive or oily; **picu-pic-enal** expr. signifying (a) moistness (as of a cloth), (b) stickiness; **picin** gum, stickiness, viscousness; **picukku** sticky substance; **picukk-enal** expr. signifying stickiness or viscosity. *Ka.* (Hav.) **hisku** oyster. *Tu.* **picipici** miry, muddy; **bijibiji** greasy, gummy, sticky. *Te.* **pisapisal-āḍu** to be clammy or viscous; **pisaka** greasiness or dirt in the hair; **pisunu** gum, resin. / Cf. Skt. **picchā-** gum, slimy saliva; **picchala-**, **picchila-** slimy, smeary (Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8154, 8156); Skt. **vijjala-**, **vijjana-**, **vijina-**, **vij(j)ila-** slimy, smeary (Mayrhofer 3, pp. 205, 794). DED(S, N) 3403.

4135 *Ta.* **picai** (-v-, -nt-) to work with the thumb and fingers in mixing, knead, squeeze or mash between the palms, crush and separate as kernels of grain from the ear, rub or apply on the skin, strike against one another as branches in the wind; **picakku** (**picakki-**) to press between the fingers, squeeze, crush; **picaru** (**picari-**) to mingle, mix with the hand. *Ma.* **piṣiṭu** husks of fruits, oilcake; **piṣukku** the remains of expressed coconuts. *Ko.* **picg-** (**picgy-**) to be soft so that it can be squeezed; **pick-** (**picky-**) to squeeze, pinch; **picpien** beaten to a pulp, cooked to a pulp (of grain). *Ka.* **pisuku** to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo; **hisi** to squeeze (a ripe fruit) so as nearly to separate it into two pieces; (Hav.) **hiñcu** to squeeze out pus from a boil. *Tu.* **piskuni**, **pisuni** to squeeze, press; **poje(h)kuni** to knead, rub, squeeze, strangle; (B-K.) **pijak-ky**, **pijañky**, **pejañky** to squeeze, strangle. *Kor.* (O.) **pijañki** to crush. *Te.* **pisuku** to squeeze, press, knead, shampoo, handle. *Nk.* **pijg-** to knead. *Pa.* **pik-** to crush; ? **pīc-** to grind. *Ga.* (Oll.) **piskolp-** (**piskolt-**) to squeeze; (S.) **pīc-** to milk. *Go.* (Tr.) **piskānā** to knead flour; (many other dialects) **pisk-** to squeeze, press, knead; (SR.) **puskānā** to knead (*Voc.* 2258). *Pe.* **pīc-** (**picc-**) to squeeze, milk. *Manḍ.* **pīc-** to milk. *Kui* (K.) **pīc-** to press, squeeze, milk. *Kuwi* (Su.) **pīc-** to press out, wring, milk; (Isr.) **pīc-** (-it-) to milk, squeeze; (F.) **pīcali** to milk, wring, press out (oil); (S.) **picinai** to quash, wring. *Kur.* **picka'ānā** to press and bruise, flatten by crushing; *refl. and pass.* **pickārnā**. Cf. 4165 *Ta.* **pitunḥku** and 4183(a) *Ta.* **piṇi**. / Cf. Skt. **picc-**, **picch-** to press, squeeze, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8149. DED(S, N) 3404, and from DED 3440, 3458.

4136 *Ka.* **pisaru** infatuation, foolish pride, arrogance, refractoriness. *Tu.* **pisury** displeasure, anger; self-conceit, arrogance; **pisarṇu** fretfulness, peevishness, anger, displeasure. *Te.* (B.) **piṣāṇi** infatuated person. Cf. 4142 *Ta.* **piccu**. / Kitt. < IA; cf. Mar. **piṣāṇē** to run mad, lose one's wits. DEDS(N) 661.

4137 *Tu.* **pijiny** ant. *Bel.* (LSB 2.3) **hijini** id. DEN 59.

4138 *Pe.* **pih-** (**pist-**) to leave, abandon. *Manḍ.* **pih-** (-t-) id. *Kui* **pihpa** (**piht-**) to

release, relinquish, let loose, set free, absolve, forgive, excuse, cast off; *n.* release, relinquishment, absolution. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) *pih-* (*pist-*) to leave, abandon; (Isr.) *pih-* (*pist-*) to leave, forsake; (F.) *pissali* to forsake; (S.) *pih'nai* to release, relinquish; *pispi kinai* to rescue, ransom; *pispinai* to release. ? *Te. puccu* to send, (K. also) abandon, give up, let go, release (as a sigh); *puttencu* to send, dispatch, forward; *puppincu* to send. DED(S) 3405.

4139 *Ta. picci*, *pitti*, *pittikam*, *pittikai* large-flowered jasmine. *Ma. picci*, *piccakam* *Jasimum grandiflorum*. *To. ka-pic* *Jasimum bignoniaceum* (dark stems and leaves; for *ka-* see 1278). [*J. humilis* Linn. = *J. bignoniaceum* Wall.] DED(S) 3406.

4140 *Tu. picci* the testicles of animals. *Te. picca* testicle. Cf. 4151 *Ta. piṭukku*. DEDS 662.

4141 *Tu. picci* a nut, esp. the cashew nut. *Te. pikka* a nut. DEDS 663.

4142 *Ta. piccu* bile, madness; *piccaṇ* madman; *fem. picci*. *Ma. piccu* madness; *piccaṇ* madman. *Ko. puc* madness. *To. pūc* anger. *Ka. peccu*, *paccu*, *puccu* madness; *pecca* madman. *Te. picci*, *picca* madness, silliness, folly; mad, silly, foolish; *pisa* ignorance, foolishness. *Nk. (Ch.) pisak* mad. *Ga. (S.³) picete* mad woman. *Go. (SR. Hislop) pisal*, (L.) *pisa*, (SR.) *pisol* id. (*Voc.* 2256). Cf. 4136 *Ka. pisaru*. / ? Cf. Skt. *pitta-* bile (whence *Ta. pittu*, *pittam*, *pitti* bile, madness; *Ka. pitta* id.; *Koḍ. pitta* giddiness; *Tu. pittu* bile, fickleness; *pittā* bilious, choleric; etc.). DED(S) 3407.

4143 (a) *Ta. picaṅku* (*picaṅki-*) to become dirty, be soiled. *Ka. piccu* slimy impurities of the eyes, rheum; *pisaru*, *pisuru* filth of the body, rheum of the eye, etc.; (Hav.) *hikku* rheum. *Tu. ? peṇci* filth, dirt; ? *purku*, (B-K. also) *puḷku* rheum of the eye. *Te. pusi* id. *Kur. bejje* blearedness, watery rheum of the eyes; *bejgā* blear-eyed. *Br. pic* rheum of the eye. / Cf. Skt. *piṇjaṭa-*, *piṇjuṣa-*, *peṇjuṣa-*, *paiṇjuṣa-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8150.

(b) *Ta. piḷai* rheum, secretion from the eye. *Ma. piḷa* rheum of the eyes. DED(S, N) 3408.

4144 *Ta. picināri*, *picinēri* miser; *picini* niggard; miserliness, niggardliness; *picuku* (*picuki-*) to be niggardly; *picukku* miserliness, niggardliness; *picukkar* mean-minded persons; *picupicuttavaṇ* niggard. *Ma. piṣukku* niggardliness; *piṣukkan* niggard, miser. *Tu. picci* Mammon; *piṇci* parsimony, stinginess; stingy, miserly. *Te. piccapaṭṭu* stinginess, miserliness; *piṣiḍi*, *piṣināri*, *piṣini* miserly, stingy; *piṣini-gottu* miser; (K.) *pikku* to be miserly; (K.; modern) *piṇāsi* stingy person. *Pa. pitey* miser. DED(S, N) 3409.

4145 *Ta. piṇcu* young tender fruit. *Ma. piṇcu* young fruit just set. *Ka. piṇju*, *hiṇcu*, *icu* fruit newly come forth from the blossom. *Te. pindiya*, *pinde* young berry, fruit just

formed after the blossom. *Ga. (S.³) pinje* small young berry. *Koṇḍa pinza* (*pl. pinzen*) tender fruit, young berry. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pijari* fruit (*irpi p.* mahua fruit). DED(S, N) 3410.

4145A *Kui pinja* (*pinji-*) to rebound, leap; *n.* a leap; *pl. action piska* (*piski-*); *pispa* (*pist-*) to cause to rebound. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pinj-* (*-it-*) to spring, jump; *pl. action pisk-* (*-it-*); (S.) *pinj-* to spring. DEDS 666.

4146 *Ta. piṭar*, *piṭari*, *piṭar-ttalai*, *puṭali* nape of the neck; *piṭaṅku* back of a blade or weapon, bottom (as of a basket); (Tinn.) *poṇaḍi* nape. *Ma. piṭari*, *piraṭi*, *piṭali* nape of the neck. *Ko. peṭtal* id. *Ka. peḍa* state of being behind or after, the back, backwards; *peḍadale*, *peḍandale* back of the head; *heḍaku* back or nape of the neck; the hind part of a fort. *Koḍ. paḍa maṇḍe* back of the head; *paḍaneṭṭi* nape of the neck. *Tu. peḍaṅgu* behind the back. *Te. peḍa* hinder, back; *peḍatala* back of the head; *peḍamu* the face turned back; *peḍalu* backyard of a house. *Pa. piḍtel* behind, after. DED(S) 3411.

4147 *Ta. piṭavam*, *piṭavu*, *piṭā* Bedaly emetic nut, *Randia malabarica*. *Te. beḍali* *Griffithia fragrans*. [*R. m.* Lamk. = *G. f.* W. & A.] DEDS 667.

4148 *Ta. piṭi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to catch, grasp, seize, clutch, capture, cling to, contain, carry, keep back, understand, make a handful; cling (*intr.*), adhere, be pleasing, suitable; *n.* hold, clutch, pinch, seizure by the hand, comprehension, fist, closed hand, handle, handful, small quantity; *piṭittam* withholding a part of payment, frugality; *piṭittu* handful; *piṭippu* grasping, holding, seizure, catching, sticking, money amassed, handle. *Ma. piṭi* grasp, hold, closed hand, handful, handle, hilt, memory; *piṭikka* to seize, catch, hold (as a vessel), stick to, understand, take effect; *piṭiccu* beginning from; *piṭittam* grasp, handle, knowledge, obstinacy; *piṭippikka* to cause to seize or grasp; *piṭippu* sticking, cleaving, capacity. *Ko. piṭe-* (*piṭe-*) to clench (hand); *piṭy* handful of anything but cooked rice; *pic* handful of boiled rice. *To. iḍy-* (*iḍt-*) to seize, cling to (< Badaga). *Ka. pidi* to seize, catch, grasp, deduct from wages, hold, begin (as rain), comprise, be able to receive (as sack, cart), be so spacious as to let (a thing) pass through; *n.* seizing, hold, grasping, clenching the fist, handful, fist, handle, hilt; *piḍite* seizure; *piḍipu* state of seizing or being seized; *piḍiyisu*, *piḍisu* to cause to seize; *piḍiha* seizing, etc. *Koḍ. puḍi-* (*puḍip-*, *puḍic-*) to catch, hold, be small enough to go into or through; *puḍi* handful, morsel; (Shanmugam) *puḍip* holding. *Tu. piḍita*, *piḍitta*, *piḍta* discrimination, judgement; *hiḍi* a hold, grasp, handful, handle, hilt; *puḍi* handle, haft, hilt; *puḍa*, *puḍu* holding, grasping, handling; *puḍi* the fist, a handful; (B-K.) *puḍipu* a rope handle used for holding the buffaloes in a buffalo race; *puḍkai* handle of plough. *Te.*

pidi handle, hilt, handful; **pidikili** fist, hold, grasp, handful; **pidikilindu** to close the fist, hold in the fist; **pidikilinta** closing the fist; **pidikēdu** handful; **piduca**, **pidica** handful or a small lump of any semi-solid thing. **Kol** **pidia** bunch, small bundle. **Pz** **pidk-** to embrace. **Go** (L.) **pidānā** to snatch, catch (Voc. 226S); (ASu) **pidk** handful. **Khar** (Sa.) **pipi** handle (< *Te.*). DED(S, N) 3412.

4149 *Te.* **pipi** female of elephant. *Ma.* **pipi** id., the female of camels and pigs. *Ka.* **pipi** ma-y female deer. *Ka.* **pidi** female elephant. (PBh.) **pidi-vandi** female hog. *Te.* **pidi** the female of an animal. DED 3413.

4150 *Te.* **pipuku** thunderbolt. *Ma.* **pipar** id. *Ka.* **pidugu** id. *Te.* **pidugu** id., lightning. *Konje* **pipu** thunderbolt. DED 3414.

4151 *Te.* **pipukku** testicle. *Ma.* **pipukku** id. *To.* **piṭid** testicles. *Ka.* **hidiku**, **hidigu** testicle. Cf. 4140 *Tu.* **picci**. DED(S) 3415.

4152 *Te.* **piṭuṅku** (**piṭuṅki-**) to pull out or off, pluck up, extort, break through an obstruction, vex, give trouble; **piṭuṅkal** pulling out, extortion, annoyance. *Ma.* **piṭuṅṅuka** to pull out, extort, vex; **piṭaruka** to be plucked up; **piṭartuka** to root up, open a bed. *To.* **piṭy-** (**piṭs-**) (boil) opens; **piṭe-** (**piṭe-**) to open (a boil). *Ka.* **pidaga**, **pidagu**, **pidugu** trouble, affliction, disease. *Te.* (K.) **puḍuku** to pluck off, nip off, squeeze, press. *Kui* **prunga** (**prungi-**) to be snapped, broken off, plucked; **prupka** (< **pruk-p-**; **prukt-**) to snap, break off, pluck; **pruku inba** to be snapped, broken off; **pruku ispa** to snap, break off; **brunga** (**brungi-**) to be plucked out; **brupka** (< **bruk-p-**; **brukt-**) to pluck, pluck out, pull out, **prisi prisi kūva** (**kū-**) to reap by stripping off ears of corn. DED(S) 3416.

4153 *Pz.* **pidka** (*pl.* **pidkel**) seed, single grain. *Go.* (SR.) **peḍe** seed; (S.) **peḍe** (*pl.* **-ku**) seed (of orange, etc.), grain (of rice, etc.); (Mu.) **pare** (*pl.* **-k**), (Ko.) **perem** (*pl.* **peḍek**), (Ma.) **penem(i)** (*pl.* **pene^hku**) seed of fruit. (Tr.) **pannē** small seed of any plant; (Ch.) **pane** (*pl.* **-k**) seed (of orange) (Voc. 2351). (Koya Sa.) **pēṇdu** seed Cf. 4418 *Go.* **pereka** DED(S, N) 3417.

4154 *Te.* **piṭṭa** bird. *Kol* (Kin.) **piṭṭe** young bird, chick. (P.) **piṭṭa** bird. *Nk.* **piṭṭa** id. *Ga.* (S.) **piṭode** sp. nightingale. (many dialects) **piṭṭe**. (D. Ma. M. K.) **piṭe**. (Tr.) **pitte** bird (Voc. 2218). DED(S, N) 3418.

4155 *Ka.* **bittala** hugeness. *Te.* **bittu** greatly, much; excess. DED 3419.

4156 *Ka.* (Hav.) **piṭṭu** yellow on the teeth. *Tu.* **piṭṭu**, **piṭṭa** tartar on the teeth.

4157 *Te.* **pinam**, **pinap** corpse, carcass, disembodied soul, devil, spirit; **pipi** (-v-, -nt-) to die. *Ma.* **pinam** corpse, dead body of animals. *Ko.* **peram** (*oM.* **pent-**) corpse. *To.* **ip** the dead (**ipo-ṛ** the world of the dead

[**wo-ṛ** place]; **ip** **ṇow** the god of the dead [**ṇ** **o-n**] *Ka.* **pepa**, **hepa** corpse, carcass. *Pz.* **pupa** corpse, dead body; dead, inactive, **epa** corpse. *Kor.* (T.) **hina** id. *Te.* **pinūgu**, **pingu** corpse, dead body, carcass. *Ga.* (S.) **pinige** corpse. *Konje* **pingu** (n. not y) id. *Khar* (L.) **piṭṭu**, (S.) **pinugu**, (Ist.) **pinugu** id. DED(S) 3420.

4158 *Te.* **pipai** toughness, unevenness, coarseness. *Ma.* **pipai** grossness, what is thick or stiff; a bruise; **piparkka** to grow thick, coagulated, swell (as a bruise), **pinappu** coagulation, tumour, **pinupinē** thickly, slowly. *Ka.* **pipil** hump. DED(S) 3421.

4159 *Te.* **pipi** disease, sickness, suffering, **pipittōr** diseased persons, **pipiyar** diseased man. *Ma.* **pipi** ailment, affliction (esp. by demons). DED 3422.

4160 (a) *Te.* **pipai** (-v-, -nt-) to entwine (*intr.*), unite, connect, tie, fasten, clasp each other's hands as in dancing, (-pp-, -tt-) to link, unite, tie, fasten, clasp hands, n. being knit together, joint in planks, tie, flower garland; bail, security, pledge, consent; **pipakku** copulation, **pipayal** joining together, flower garland, hinge, copulation; **pipi** (-pp-, -tt-) to tie, fester, link, win over, n. fastening, bond, attachment, plight; **pipippu** binding, tie, attachment; **pipakku** (**pipakki-**) to be linked together, intertwined, be at variance, **pipakku** (**pipakki-**) to fasten, intertwine, **pipakkam**, **pipakku** twisting, interlacing, disagreement. *Ma.* **pipa** tying, yoke, being involved, bail, surety, coupling, **pinayuka** to be entangled, sufferings to alight on one, **pipaccal** yoking, entanglement, **pinakka** to tie together, yoke, ensnare, **pipanṅuka** to be entangled, quarrel, fight, **pipakkuka** to entangle, set at variance, **pipakkam**, **pipakku** confusion, quarrel, fight. *Ka.* **pi-p-** (**pi-pd-**) to become entangled (of ropes, wrestlers' legs), **pi-pd-** (**pi-pdy-**) to entwine (ropes), tangle up (someone's legs). *Ten* **ga-l** **ov-** (**chad**) waves arms and legs. *Tr.* **pip** surety. *Ka.* **pepe** to unite or tie different things together, intertwine, twist, plait, braid, be joined, unite, be intertwined, get entangled, n. an entwined state, union, company, **penagu**, **penasu** to wrangle, quarrel, fight, **penasu** union, embrace, **pipil** braid of hair, **peraku** quarrel, wrangle, fight. *Te.* **pona** a twist of ropes, tie, bond, **ponāgu** to be twisted, struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute, **penayu** id., join, unite, **penāgu**, **penākuva** a struggle, fight, wrangle, dispute, **penāgonu** to be twisted, be mingled, join, unite, **penḍu** to twist, twist together, **penapu** to join, unite, twist, n. dispute, **penapani** a disputatious person, **pēḍu**, **pēḍu** to twist, twine, entwine. (K. E.) **pēṇu** to twist, entwine (*intr.* **pi-l**), (K. also) twist two or three single threads into a thick thread. *Nk.* **pēṇ-** to twist, twine (*tr.*) *Pz.* **pinna** band of field. *Khar* (S.) **penkegattō** quarrelsome. *Br.* **pinning** to be twisted (or with 4207 *Te.* **pinpu**); **pēring** to wrap round, roll round, twine round.

(b) *Te.* **pupai** (-pp-, -tt-) to unite, tie; n.

fetters, pledge, security, surety; *pupaical*, *pupaial* joining together; *pupar* (-v-, -nt-) to join, unite, copulate, associate with, suit, fit, be understood, be possible; (-pp-, -tt-) to combine (tr.), connect, unite, make, do, bring about, fasten, *n.* mating, uniting; *puparkkal*, *puparvu* mating, uniting, connexion; *puparttu* (*puparttu*-) to combine (tr.), connect; *puparppu* connexion, union, cotton, friendship, contrivance, plan, action; *pupari* sea, ocean [= Skt. sam-udra-]; *pupai* (-v-, -nt-) to bind, *n.* fetters. (Tinn.) *popeyalu* bull pair *Ma* *puparuka* to embrace, be joined; *pupar*, *puparcca*, *puparvu* joining, cotton; *pupari* sea; *punayuka* to copulate; *punaccal* copulation, (Kas.) *pupa* bail, security. *Ka* *ponar* to be joined or united, couple, grapple with (an enemy), fight, *n.* union, coupling, fight; *ponarke* a fight; *ponarcu* to join, be joined, united or mixed, join (tr.); *pope* bond, bail, bondsman, surety. *Tu* *pupe* security, bail; *papake* pairing together with a rope, as cattle; (B-K.) *popake* a pair, couple; a long rope entwined around the necks of a pair of oxen or buffaloes so as to make them move together. *Te* *ponaru* to happen, occur, take place, (K. also) unite (*intr.*); *n.* suitability, agreeableness; *ponarukcu* to do, accomplish, bring about. DED(S, N) 3423.

4161 *Konda* *pipq-* (-it-) to carry on shoulder (with kavri). *Pe* *pinq-* (-t-) id. DEDS 669.

4162 *Ta* *pinpi* flour, meal, powder. *Te* *pinpi* flour, powder. *Kol* (SR.) *pinpi* flour. *Ga* (S.³) *pinpi* id. *Go* (A. Y. Ch. D. Ma. M.) *pinpi*, (G. Ko.) *pinp*, (Tr. W.) *pinpi* id.; (Mu.) *pinpi* id., powder (*Voc*. 2220). *Konda* (BB) *pinpi* flour. DED(S) 3424.

4163 *Ta* *pitir* (-v-, -nt-) to be bewildered; *n.* conundrum, puzzle; *putir* riddle; *pici* enigma, riddle. *Ka* *padur*, *puduru* speech that admits of a double meaning. *Tu* *padaru* ambiguity, vagueness; ambiguous, vague. ? *Go* (SR.) *pendo* riddle (*Voc*. 2336). ? Cf. 4364 *Kol* *pu·nd-*. DED(S) 3425.

4164 *Kui* *pitila* temple (of the head). *Kuwi* (Su.) *pitela*, (S.) *pittela* id. DEDS 670.

4165 *Ta* *pituhku* (*pituhki*-) to protrude, bulge, gush out, be expressed; *pitukku* (*pitukki*-) to press out, squeeze out as pus or pulp, express, blow up as a bladder, puff out; *n.* squeezing out, pressing out; *pitukkam* protruding, protuberance, hernia; *pitakku* (*pitakki*-) to be squeezed or crushed. *Ma* *pituhhuka* to be squeezed, pressed out; *pitukkuka*, *pitarruka*, *putukkuka* to crush, press matter out of a boil. *To* *piθx-* (*piθxy*-) to be squeezed; *piθk-* (*piθky*-) to squeeze; *pit* *ir* milch buffalo (usage of ti· dairy; or with 4183(a) *Ta* *pigi*). *Ka* *hiduku* to squeeze, press as a fruit, knead, shampoo, squeeze soaked pulse (*avare*) with the fingers and thus remove its skin; *n.* state of being freed from one's skin by squeezing. *Te* *pituku*, *piduku* to draw (as milk), milk (as a cow), express, squeeze, press out, (K. also)

(cows, etc.) give milk. *Kol* (Kin.) *pidk-* to press. *Go* (Tr.) *pidukana* to strain at stool, exert oneself violently in vain (as in biting a burden) (*Voc*. 2225). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pid-* (-it-) to open up (e.g. boil, sore); burst open (*intr.*), *pit-* (-h-) to poke to release blood, cause to burst, open up. *Kur* *pedxna* (*pedxas*), *pedxana* to pinch, squeeze, strangle. *Malt* *pethge* to break open (as a large fruit); *pethge* to burst or break (as a fruit). Cf. 4135 *Ta* *pical*. DED(S) 3426.

4166 *Ta* *pittalattam* deception, fraud. *Ma* *pittalattam* lying, tricks. *Ko* *pitla·tm* failure to keep promise. *Ka* *pittalata* trickery, lying, deceit, defrauding. *Tu* (B-K.) *pituri* intrigue, conspiracy. *Te* *pitalattakamu* id. Cf. 4130 *Ka* *biñku*. DED 3427.

4167 *Te* *pittu* to break wind; *n.* fart. *Go* (Tr.) *pittānā*, (Ph.) *pitānā* to break wind; (Ph.) *pit* fart (*Voc*. 2223); (Mu.) *pihk-*, *pik-* to break wind (*Voc*. 2280); (Koya Su.) *pitt-* to fart; (ASu.) *pihk-* id.; *pihkā* fart. *Konda* *pit-* (-t-) to fart; *pitu* fart. *Pe* *pit-* (-t-) to break wind. *Manq.* *pit-* id. *Kui* *pita* (*pitā*-) id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pit-* (-it-) id.; *pitu* fart. *Kur* *pitnā* (*pittiyas*) to break wind. *Malt* *pite* id. DED (S, N) 3428.

4168 *Ta* *pittai* a tuft or bundle of hair. *Tu* *puccē* braided or plaited hair. DED 3429.

4169 *Nk* (Ch.) *pinda*/*pinde* (*pl* *pindel*) ant. *Pa* *pinda* fly. *Ga* (Oll.) *pinde* insect, fly; (S. P.) *pinḍake* (*pl* -r) fly; (S.²) *timuk pinḍake* a kind of bee. ? *Go* (A. Y. Ma. Ko.) *pette*, (Tr. W. Ph. Ch. Mu.) *patte* ant (*Voc*. 2332). ? *Malt* *pinḍri* locust, grasshopper. DED(S) 3430.

4170 *Ka* *hippi*, *hippe* the refuse or residue of what has been squeezed out. *Te* *pippi* id. Cf. 4183(a) *Ta* *pigi*. DEDS 671.

4171 *Ta* *piy* (-v-, -nt-) to be tattered, torn off, torn into bits, be loosened, be carded (as cotton), be put to rout; (-pp-, -tt-) to rip, tear, rend, card (cotton), tear into small bits. *Ma* *piccuka*, *piccuka* to tug, tear in pieces, prepare wool for carding. *Ka* *piñju*, *hica*, *icu* to card cotton. *Te* *pinju* to card cotton with the fingers; *penjari* the cotton-cleaner caste (< 1A; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8163). / Cf. Skt. *piñjana*- bow for carding cotton; **piñjati* cards cotton; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8160, 8159. DED(S) 3431.

4172 *Ta* *piyal* nape of the neck; *pical* id., shoulder, hump as of an ox. *Ko* *peyl*, *peyl* shoulder; ? *pekarti* nape of neck (*karti* neck). *Ka* *pegal* shoulder. *Tu* *pugelu*, *puggelu* id. *Bel* (LSB 2.3) *hugeli* id. *Kur* *pikhirpā* the back of the body behind the shoulders. DED(N) 3432.

4173 *Tu* *piyavu* small chicken. *Nk* (Ch.) *piyoṭe* chick. *Go* (Ma. L.) *pise*, (Mu.) *pōnj pise*, (M.) *kor pise* chicken (*Voc*. 2257). DEDS 664.

4174 *Ta. piranṭai, piranṭai, puranṭai* square-stalked vine, *Vitis quadrangularis*. *Ma. piranṭa, piranṭi, paranṭa* *Cissus quadrangularis*. *Ka. (DCV) peranṭe* square-stalked vine. *Tu. (DCV) peranṭe* id. [*V. quadrangularis* Wall. = *C. quadrangularis* Lin.] DED(S) 3433.

4175 *Ta. pirampu* (in cpds. *pirappam-*) rattan, *Calamus rotang*; switchy rattan, *C. viminalis*. *Ma. perampu, purampu, punampu* rattan. *Ka. prabbali, habbe* id. *Te. p(r)ēmu, prabba, prabbili* id., *C. rotang*. DED(S) 3434.

4176 *Ta. piri* (-v-, -nt-; also *piri*) to become disjoined or parted, unfastened, be untwisted, be ripped or loosened (as a seam or texture), disagree (as persons); part (*tr.*), separate, diverge, quit, depart; (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (*tr.*), disunite, sever, divide, untwist, untie, disentangle, solve (as a riddle), dismantle (as the thatch of a roof), distribute; *pirical* division, partition, threadbare or tattered condition; *pirippu* separation, division, estrangement; *piripu, pirivu* separation, severance, division, disunion, disagreement, loosening, secession, gap. *Ma. pirikka* to sever, dismiss, divorce; *piriccal* separation, dismissal; *piriyuka* to become disjoined, separate, part with. *Ko. piry-* (*pirc-*) to separate part from part (*intr.*, *tr.*), demolish (building); *pirc-* (*pirc-*) to separate (persons; *tr.*); *pirnj-* (*pirnj-*) to separate oneself from: *piryv* a place separate from another's place. *To. piri-* (*pirs-*) to be demolished; (*pirc-*) to demolish; ? *püry-* (*pürs-*) to disappear from sight (man over hill, etc., god dying and body is not found, sun setting); ? *pürc-* (*pürč-*) to make (daytime, sun) to disappear (i.e. spend the day from morning until evening). *Ka. hiri* to separate into portions, break up, pull to pieces, demolish, pull out of, unsheathe, take (pearl) from (a string); be broken up or demolished, fall from (a bundle, a string); *higgu* to separate (*intr.*), be disconnected; *higgisu* to separate, disjoin; *higgalisu* to separate or disjoin (as the legs), open wide (as an eye with the fingers, the mouth of a bag). *Koḍ. piri-* (*piriv-*, *piriñj-*) (assembly) disperses, (person) returns to own place; (*pirip-*, *piric-*) to turn (cattle) in a different direction, spread (leaves, blanket); *pirip-* (*piripi-*) to turn (cattle) in a different direction; send away, cause to disperse; (Shanmugam) *piriv* dispersing. *Tu. piripu*, (B-K. also) *biripu* abatement, cessation. *Kor. (O.) pirpi* to make the spirit leave a person. *Te. pridulu* to become loose, fall off, separate, leave each other, be dislocated. *Ga. (S.³) pirg-* (*pirig-*) to open (like a flower); *pirukp-* to open (*tr.*, like a book, packet). *Kui priva* (*prīt-*) to be cracked, cloven, opened out, be hatched; (K.) *pring-* to be torn. *Kuwi (Su.) prik-* (-h-) to break open (fruit); (T.) *prik-* to split (bamboo). *Malt. pirce* to be smashed. *Br. pirghing* to break, rend, transgress, solve (a riddle). DED(S) 3435.

4177 *Ta. piri* twist, strand, wisp; *puri* (-v-, -nt-) to be twisted, curl, turn; *n.* cord,

twine, rope, strand, twist (as of straw), curl, spiral, conch. *Ma. piri* a twist, twining; *piriyuka* to be twisted, warped; *pirikka* to twist; *pirivu* contortion, twisting; *piriccal* twisting; *piriyan* twisted; *puri* twisting, string; *piriyuka* to curl, twist. *Ko. piry-* (*pirc-*), *pury-* (*purc-*) to make (rope) by twisting. *Ka. puri* twisting, twist, twine, string. *Koḍ. piri-* (*pirip-*, *piric-*), *biri-* (*birip-*, *biric-*) to make (rope) by twisting; (Shanmugam) *pirip* twisting a rope. *Tu. piri* twist, spiral thread (as of a screw); *piripuni* to twist (as a rope); *piripāvuni* to turn, twist; *pirikē* twisting, winding, state of being shaped like the spiral thread of a screw; *puri* twining, twisting (as threads), coir yarn; *puripu* the twist as of a rope or cord; *piripuni* to twist (as a rope, yarn) (suggested by BRR). *Te. piri, puri* twist, strand, twisting; *pirigonu* to be twisted; twist (*tr.*). *Kui pripa* (*prīt-*) to roll up (*tr.*), roll into a roll, cylinder, tube, coil, or cone; *n.* act of rolling up; *priu* (*pl. prīnga*) roll of string or fibre. *Br. pirghing* to twist (esp. a rope). Cf. 5279 *Ta. valam-puri*. DED(S) 3436.

4178 *Konḍa piruṇi* flute. *Kui piroṇi* id. *Kuwi (F.) pirūri*, (S.) *piruḍi*, (Isr.) *piruṇi* id. *Kur. (Hahn) pēōē* id., pipe, whistle. Cf. 4197 *Ta. piḷḷān-kuṛal*. / Cf. Pkt. *pirilli-* a kind of musical instrument. DEDS 672.

4179 *Te. pilaka* a tuft or knot of hair. *Konḍa pilka, pilika* pigtail, dangling ends of hair. *Kuwi (F.) pilka* lovelock (worn curled under the ear by males). DEDS 673.

4180 *Ta. pilli* cat. *Ka. pilli* id. *Te. pilli* id. *Kol. pilli* id. *Nk. pilli* id. *Pa. biley* id. *Konḍa bilay* id. *Kuwi (Su. P. Isr.) bileyi* id. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9237(2), **billa-*. DED(S) 3438.

4181 *Ta. pilli* sorcery, magic. *Ma. (Kanikkar dial.; Bhattacharya) pilatti, platti* sorcerer. *Ko. pily, puly* Toda witchcraft put on buffaloes; Kurumba witchcraft. *To. pily* sorcery practised by Todas; *pilyxo-m* Toda sorcerer. DED(N) 3439.

4182 *Konḍa (BB) piṛ-* (*piṛ-*) to peel. *Pe. piṛ-* (-t-) id. *Manḍ. piṛ-* (snake) to slough skin. DEDS 674.

4183 (a) *Ta. piṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to squeeze, express, press out with hands, drip, exude, shed or pour (as rain); *piṇṭi* oilcake made of the residue of oil seeds. *Ma. piṇiyuka* to wring out, squeeze out; *piṇṭi* what is squeezed, wrung out, dregs, residue, sediment. *Ko. iṇḍ-* (*iṇḍy-*), *iṇḍc-* (*iṇḍc-*) to twist (something wet), oppress by uninterrupted action upon. *To. pit* ṛ mūlch buffalo (usage of ti- dairy; or with 4165 *Ta. pituṇku*). *Ka. piṛi* to wring or squeeze out, press out juice, make sapless or dry, become sapless or dry; *piṇḍu, hiṇḍu* to squeeze out, wring, pinch, milk, give milk, harass. *Koḍ. puṇḍ-* (*puṇḍi-*) to squeeze (wet cloth, fruit, anything with liquid in it); *puṇḍe* wetness (as of wet clothes). *Tu. piṇḱāvuni* to press out (as tamarind seeds

or the testicles of animals); *piṇṭuni* to twist, turn, wring; *punḍiyuni*, *punṭuni* to wring (as a wet garment), press or express (as juice from fruits, etc.); *purñcuni*, *pureñcuni*, *purecuni* to squeeze (as a lemon); *piṇḍi*, *punḍi* oilcake, refuse of expressed coconut, etc. *Kor.* (T.) *hircadi* to squeeze. *Te.* *piḍucu* to squeeze, wring, press out; *piṇḍu* id., press, milk; (K.) *piṇḍi* oilcake. *Kol.* *pi-nd-* (*pi-ndt-*), (SR) *piṇḍ-*, *piṇḍ-* to squeeze, milk. *Nk.* *piṇḍ-* to milk. *Konḍa* *piṇs-* to squeeze, wring. *Kui* *priḥpa* (*priht-*) to squeeze out, strip off. *Kur.* *piṇṇā* to press out (oil), squeeze, harass. *Malt.* *piṇqe* to wring or squeeze out, milk; *piṇqe* to squeeze; ? *perce* to be squashed, as an overripe fruit; *peretre* to squash. *Br.* *piḥing*, *princing* to squeeze, squeeze out, massage, press hard (*fig.*). Cf. 4135 *Ta.* *pica* and 4170 *Ka.* *hippi*. / Cf. *Skt.* *piṇyāka-* oilcake.

(b) *Kui* *vṛisa* (*vṛisi-*) to squeeze, milk; *n.* act of squeezing, milking; *pl.* *action* *vṛiska* (*vṛiski-*); (K.) *bric-* to press. *Kuwi* (S.) *wiski-nai* to squeeze; (P.²) *ṛisk-* (*-it-*) to knead. *Kur.* *bīnnā* to milk, clean guts (by pressing along), sponge, fleece. *Br.* *bīṇg* to milk, draw off (milk). DED(S, N) 3440, DED(N) 3437, and from DED(S) 3458 (for *NDr.*, Burrow 1968, pp. 63, 67, 69; MBE 1980a).

4184 *Konḍa* *piṛika*, *piṛika*, (BB) *piṛika* green mango. *Pe.* *pṛila* id. *Mand.* *pṛila* id. *Kui* *pṛia* unripe mango. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 104) *pṛilā* id. DEDS 677.

4185 *Ta.* *piṛukkai*, *puṛukkai* dung of sheep, goats, rats, etc. *Ma.* *piṛukka* excrements of rats, snakes. *Ka.* *piṛke*, *pikke* dung of goats, sheep, deer, rats, etc.; ? (Hav.) *piṭṭe* excrement of goat or sheep (or with 4394). *Te.* *piḍaka*, *piduka* cake of cowdung dried for fuel. DED(S) 3441.

4186 *Ta.* *piṛai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be emancipated from sin and births, obtain salvation, escape from evil or danger, live, get on in life; *piṛaippu* escape, life, livelihood. *Ma.* *piṛekka* to remain alive; *piṛeppu*, *piṛappu* livelihood; *piṛeppikka* to restore, revive. *Pa.* *pi-* (*piñ-*) to live. *Ga.* (Oll.) *pi-*, (S.³) *piy-* (*piṭ-*) id. *Go.* *pissānā* (Tr.) to be saved, live, earn one's living, (Ph. W.) live, escape; *pis-* (Mu.) to live, be saved, be left over, (A. Ma.) to live; *caus.* (SR.) *pisusānā* to save; (W.) *pisehtānā* to rescue; (Mu.) *pish-* to save (life, money, etc.); (W.) *pistal* alive (*Voc.* 2254). DED 3442.

4187 *Ta.* *piṛai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to do wrong, fail, die, be missing, lost; *n.* fault, crime, defect, mistake; *piṛaippu* mistake, failure; *piṛakku* wrong, injustice; *piṛampu* wickedness. *Ma.* *piṛa* fault, oversight, a fine; *piṛekka* to err, fail, transgress; *piṛeppu*, *piṛappu* casualty; *piṛeppikka* to cause to err; *piṛukuka* to slip off, fall out of caste; *piṛukkuka* to excommunicate. *To.* *pe-f* penalty paid to one who has been injured in a minor way (cf. *Ma.* *piṛa* a fine). *Tu.* *piṇkuḍuni*, *piṇkuni*, *piṇḡuni* to escape, slip out; *piṇkāḍruni*, *piṇkāḍvuni* to cause to slip out, get on the sly; *puḷuku*,

(B-K.) *puḷku* slipping out, anything soft or greasy. *Kol.* *piṛs-* (*pirist-*) to slip, slide; *piṛsip-* (*piṛspt-*) to slide (*tr.*). *Pa.* *biṛj-* to be slippery. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) *biṛsk-*, (M.) *biṛskānā* to slip, slide; (Ko.) *biṛs-* to be slippery (*Voc.* 2551). *Kuwi* (S.) *piḍho ānai* to trip. Cf. 4131 *Ta.* *picaku*. / Cf. *Pkt.* *phillus-*, *phellus-* to slip. DED(S, N) 3443.

4188 *Konḍa* *piṛgi-* (*-t-*) to be completely covered by a cloth or upper garment; *piṛk-* (*-t-*) to cover or envelop completely (as a dead body with a cloth), cover, mask. *Kuwi* (Su.) *piṛik-* (*-h-*) to cover; (F.) *prigali* to cover oneself; *prikhali* to cover; (S.) *plikh'nai* to close, cover; (Isr.) *piṛik-* (*-h-*) id. DEDS 678.

4189 *Pa.* *piṛca* squirrel. ? *Go.* (Tr.) *warcē* small striped squirrel; (A. Y.) *verce* squirrel (*Voc.* 3290). DED 3444.

4190 *Te.* *piccuka* sparrow. *Ga.* (S.³) *piske* id. *Go.* (Koya Su.) *piske* id. *Mand.* *priḥ puṭi* a small bird. *Kuwi* (T.) *piṛska* sparrow; (Isr.) *pṛiska poṭa* a kind of bird. DEDS(N) 675.

4191 *Pe.* *pṛiski* spark. *Mand.* *pṛihe*, *pṛihki* id. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pṛiska*, (Isr.) *pṛisi* id. *Br.* *prishk* id. DEDS(N) 679.

4192 *Kui* *priḥpa* (*priht-*) to be tall, high, lofty, grow tall; *pṛipa* (*pṛit-*) to be tall; *pṛisa* tall, high, lofty. *Kuwi* (S.) *pli-* to be big; *plīnai* to grow. DEDS(N) 680.

4193 *Te.* *p(r)ēgu* entrail, gut, bowel. *Kol.* *pe-gul* (*pl.*) intestines; (SR.) *pegū* (*pl.* *pegūl*) id. *Nk.* *pēguḷ* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *pig(g)u* intestine. *Pa.* *piṛul*, *piṛuvul* (*pl.*) smaller intestines. *Ga.* (Oll.) *puṛug* (*pl.* *puṛgul*) stomach, intestines; (S.) *puḍḍug* (*pl.* *puḍḍul*) stomach; (S.³) *puḍḍ* (*puḍḍug*) stomach; *puḍḍul* intestines. *Go.* (Tr. SR. Y. W. Ph.) *piṛ* belly, stomach; (*Ch.*) *piṛ* (*obl.* *piṭ-*) belly; (Ph.) *piṭāl āyānā* to be pregnant (*Voc.* 2774). ? *Br.* *piḍ* belly, stomach. DED(S) 3445.

4194 *Ta.* *pil* (*pilv-*, *piṇṭ-*; *pilp-*, *piṭṭ-*) to burst open, be rent or cut, be broken to pieces, disagree; cleave asunder, divide, crush; *pila* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be split, cleaved, rent, cracked, be disunited, gape; split (*tr.*), cleave, rend, tear open, part asunder, pierce; *pilappu* crevice, cleft, splitting; *pilavu* cleft, crevice, gap, division, piece, disunion, splitting; *pilavai* piece; *pilāccu* lath; *pilāl* pudendum muliebree. *Ma.* *pilaruka* to burst asunder (*intr.*), split; split (*tr.*), cleave; *pilarcca* splitting, a cleft; *pilarkka*, *pilakka* to split (*tr.*), cleave, rend (also *intr.*); *pilarppu*, *pilappu* cleft, rent, crack, bit of a nut; *pilukkuka* to open (the lips); *peḷika* to burst (as boils); *peḷikka* to burst (*tr.*), split, disembowel (fish); spirt forth; *peḷi* a chip. ? *Ko.* *pi-t-* (*pi-ty-*), *pi-pi-* (*pi-ṇṭy-*) to separate joints of carcass. *Ka.* *piliḡu*, *hilḡu*, *hili* to break, crack, burst; *peḷavu* a flaw; ? *peḍasu* brittleness. *Tu.* *pulevu* a crack. ? *Te.* *p(r)ēlu* to explode, detonate, break, crack, burst, be fried or parched, break out in prickly heat or any eruption, have pimples; *p(r)ēlucu*, *p(r)ēlcu*

to cause to break, burst or explode; **p(r)ēlālu** fried or parched grain. ? *Kol.* **pe-l** (**pe-lt**-) (grain) pops when parched over fire; **pe-lip** (**pe-lipt**-) to make (grain) to pop. *Pa.* **pil**- to crack (*intr.*); **piḍ**- (**piṭṭ**-) (boil) bursts, (fire) splutters, explodes; **piḍip**- (**piḍit**-) to make to burst, (hen) hatches eggs, pop rice; **piṇḍp** (**piṇḍt**-) to break, extract (tooth). *Ga.* (S.) **pili cen**- to be cracked, broken (as a wall); ? (S.³) **pēlsap**- to explode (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Tr.) **piṛānā** to burst (of cotton bolls, an ant-eaten mudwall, a boil); (Ph.) **piṛānā**, **piṛkānā** to burst (of cotton bolls); (G.) **piṛ**- to split, crack; *caus.* (FH.) **piṛus**-, (Ma.) **piṛi**?- to parch grain; (Mu.) **piṛh**- to fry (*lāja*) (*Voc.* 2443); ? (Ph.) **piṛrānā** to burst, parch rice; (Mu. Ko.) **piṛr**- (boil) to burst; (Ma.) **paṛ**- (fire) sparks (*Voc.* 2241). *Pe.* **pṛi**- (**-t**-) to be split open, (egg) to hatch; **pṛip**- (**-t**-) to hatch eggs. *Maṇḍ.* **pṛip**- to break (*tr.*), hatch out. *Kui* **plinga** (**plingi**-) to be split, burst, cracked; **plipka** (< **plik-p**-; **plikt**-) to split (*tr.*), burst, crack; **pliki inba** to be cracked; **pliva** (**plit**-) to be hatched, created; **plipa** (**plit**-) to cause to open, hatch, create, form; *n.* hatching. *Kuwi* (F.) **brīphali**, (S) **plih'nai** to hatch. DED (S, N) 3446.

4195 *Ta.* **piliṛu** (**piliṛi**-) to trumpet, roar (as an elephant); *n.* (also **piliṛal**) great noise; **piliṛru** (**piliṛri**-) to make a roaring noise. *Te.* **pilucu** to call, invite, (K. also) name, shout; **pilipincu** to send for, invite, call; **pilupu**, **pilupuḍu** calling, a call, invitation. *Ga.* (P.) **pilup**- (**pilut**-) to thunder (*subject* mogul cloud). *Kui* **pṛi** cry of agony, scream; **pṛi inba**, **pṛi pṛi inba** to cry aloud in agony, scream in terror or pain. ? *Malt.* **pinḍe** to sound (as an instrument, cries of animals or birds). Cf. 5433 *Ta.* **viḷ**. DED(S) 3447.

4196 *Pa.* **piloṭ** shell of crab. *Konḍa* (BB) **piṛa** shell, e.g. of tortoise. DEDS 676.

4197 *Ta.* **piḷlāṇ-kuṛal**, **pullāṇ-kuṛal** flute. *Ka.* **piḷla** sound in imitation of that of a pipe or flute; **piḷlāṇ-gōvi** pipe or flute. *Te.* **piḷlāṇ-gōvi**, **piḷlā-grōvi**, **piḷlā-grōlu**, **piḷlana-grōlu**, **piḷlana-grōvi** flute, flageolet. Cf. 4178 *Konḍa* **piruṛi**. DED(S) 3448.

4198 *Ta.* **piḷ** tender beauty of a child; **piḷlai** child, son, youth, daughter, young of many animals; title of *Vellāḷa* caste; **piḷ** embryo, tender ears of corn, tenderness. *Ma.* **piḷla** child, infant, young of animals, small fruit. *To.* **piḷḷ**, in: **mo-t fiḷḷ** son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter; for **mo-t**, see 4616); **peḷ xo-f** (**xo-t**-) to be married to a man (**ko-f**- [woman] marries [man]; see 1416); **tōwfiḷy** the lower-ranking moiety of the *Todas* (who are priests of the sacred dairies, i.e. servants [***piḷli**] of the gods [**tōw**, *DBIA* no. 219]). *Ka.* **piḷḷe**, **piḷḷa**, **piḷḷa** child, young of any animal, that which is small or petty. *Koḍ.* **paḷḷe** female of various wild animals (also dog, horse). *Tu.* **piḷḷe** child, baby; **puḷḷi** grandchild. *Te.* **piḷḷa** child, baby, young of any animal, girl; small, little, young;

piḷaka, **piḷuka** a young one, young shoot; **pilladi** girl, lass, young woman. *Kol.* **piḷla** baby, daughter, woman; **piḷla pedda** females and males. *Nk.* **piḷla** girl, daughter. *Go.* (A.) **piḷla**, (Y.) **pila**, (Driberg) **pilal** young of animal; (Mu.) **pila** girl, young one of animals; (Ma.) **pīla**, (Ko.) **piḷla** child; (L.) **pilā** id., young of an animal (*Voc.* 2253). *Konḍa* **pila** child, a small one. *Pe.* **piḷka** young shoot of tree. *Kur.* **pellō** female child, female not arrived at puberty, bride or young woman (before she has had children), maidservant; **pell** maidservant. *Malt.* **peḷi** woman; **pelo** female (of plants). *Br.* **pillōta** poor child, small child, orphan, miserable. / Cf. *Skt.* **pillika**- chicken (*Mānasollāsa*); *Pali* **pillaka**-, **pillika**- young of an animal, child; *Pkt.* **piḷha**-small bird; **pellā**-, **pellaga**- young one, child; *Mar.* **pīl** young one (of dogs, cats, hares, etc., and of some birds); **pīl(l)ū**, **pīḷe**, **pīḷvā** young of the smaller beasts, of birds, or of reptiles; *H.* **piḷlā** puppy, cub; *Sgh.* **piḷavā** young of animal; etc., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8214. DED (S, N) 3449.

4199 *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. Mu.) **piṛr**, (A. G. S.) **pir**, (SR.) **piṛ**, (Ma.) **peṛ**, **paṛ**, (L.) **peḡh** rain (*Voc.* 2239). *Konḍa* **piṛu** (*pl.* **piṛku**) id. *Maṇḍ.* **piy** id. *Kui* **piju** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **piyū** (*pl.* **piska**), (S.) **pīyu**, (Su. P.) **piyu**, (Isr.) **pīyu** (*pl.* **piska**) id. *Br.* **piṛ** id.; **piṛ** dassing to rain. Cf. 4132 *Ta.* **picir** and 4407 *Ta.* **pey**. From DED(S) 3610.

4200 (a) *Ta.* **piṛaṅ** (**-v**-, **-nt**-) to tremble; **piṛaṅcci**, **piṛaṅvu** shivering, trembling; **piṛaṅkam** awe, fear; **piṛappu** fear, alarm. *Ka.* **piṛiki** coward. *Te.* **piṛiki** id.; timid, cowardly. (b) *Ka.* **pukkalu**, **pukku** fear, timidity; **pukkala**, **pukka** timid man, coward. *Koḍ.* **pukkilē** coward. *Tu.* **pukku**, **pukku** fear, timidity; **pukke**, **pukkele** coward. *Pa.* (S.) **purki** timid. DED 3450.

4201 *Ta.* **piṛaṅ** (**-v**-, **-nt**-) to be irregular, misplaced, out of order, be dislodged, dislocated; **piṛaṅcci** disarrangement, disorder. *Ko.* **perp**- (**perḍ**-) (joint) is dislocated; **perṭ**- (**perṭy**-) to dislocate (joint) by force; (from DED 3516).

4202 *Ka.* **piṛi**, **piṛu** flesh. *Te.* **perasu** id. DEDS 681.

4203 *Ma.* **piṛukku** gnat, mosquito. *Koḍ.* **puriki** mosquito. ? *Go.* (Ma.) **porki**, (Ko.) **pork** (*pl.* **-i**), (A. Y. S.) **purki**, (D.) **poṛki**. (Ch. Tr. W. Ph.) **paṛki** louse (*Voc.* 2419); (Koya Su.) **porki** (*pl.*) id. *Kur.* **putuṅgi**, **putuṅgi** midge. *Malt.* **putgi** sand-fly. / Cf. *Skt.* **puttikā**-gnat. DED(N) 3451.

4204 *Tu.* **pidukaṇṇu** blinking of the eyes. *Go.* (Ph.) **piṛānā** eyes to lose sight; (Mu.) **piṛ**- (eyes) to be blind; (M.) **konḍa pirta** blind (*Voc.* 2232); (Tr. Ph.) **piḷtānā** to shut the eyes, wink; (Ma.) **pi**?- to close the eyes (*Voc.* 2260). ? *To.* **piṛy**- (**piṛs**-) (eye) is blind. ? *Br.* **piṛring** to twitch involuntarily (of eye, lip, heart) regarded as foretelling future

events (Bray: < IA, e.g. Lahnda, Panj. phur-). DEDS(N) 682.

4205 *Ta.* **piṇ** back, rear part, end (as in place or time), that which is subsequent in time, younger brother; afterwards, subsequently; **piṇpu** that which is posterior in place or time; afterwards; **piṇnam**, **piṇnar**, **piṇṇē** afterwards; **piṇnar** those who come after, followers; successor, younger brother, the Śūdras; **piṇṇavaṇ** younger brother, youngest son; *fem.* **piṇṇaval**; **piṇṇaṇ** younger brother; **piṇṇi** younger sister, mother's younger sister; **piṇṇum** moreover, again; **piṇṇai** that which is subsequent in time, younger brother, younger sister; moreover, afterwards; **piṇṇu** (**piṇṇi-**) to retreat, fall behind, fall below (in rank or quality), turn back, go astray, change; *adv.* afterwards; **piṇṇai**, **piṇṇai** next day, tomorrow; afterwards; **piṇṇi** again, besides; **piṇṇaku** back, rear; **piṇṇaku** id.; afterwards, presently, backward; **piṇṇu** posteriority in space or time; **piṇṇal** retreating; **piṇṇi** that which goes behind; **pitti** back, hind part; **pintu** (**pinti-**) to go behind, be behind, happen subsequently, be subsequent (in time, birth, or origin), be inferior, be tardy, delay; **puṇam**, **puṇaṇ** back; **puṇampu** back of a person. *Ma.* **piṇ** backside, behind, after; other; **piṇṇē** behind, after, yet, then, consecutively; **piṇpu** the backside, rear; back, behind, after; **piṇṇaku** the backside; after; **piṇṇa** next day; **puṇam** the back. *Ko.* **piṇ** again, other; **pind-** (**pindy-**) to walk behind; **pibaṇ** afterwards, behind; **piba·r** (*obl.* **piba·t-**) behind, backwards; **piṇ**, **piṇṇē** the back; **piga·r** (*obl.* **piga·t-**, **piga·ṭ-**) place behind, time after; **pebi·** following along with (**pi·** going); ? **piṇ** a fart. *To.* **piṇ** afterwards, younger (son), second (wife); **piṇ-esp** heel (*esp* bone [839]); **piṇ** **bī·x-** (buffaloes) follow dead man to afterworld; **pūda·l** behind, later on; **pūgo·l** hind leg of animal (*ko·l* leg); **peṇṇē·r** day after tomorrow; ? **piṇ** **iḍ-** to break wind noisily; ? **peṇ** waist, hip (or with 5488 *Ta.* **verin**); **iḍk** too late (< Badaga *hindegā*). *Ka.* **piṇ**, **pim**, **him** state of being behind, afterwards, later; **pintu**, **pindu**, **pinde** that which is back, behind, previous; that which is afterwards or here-after; (also adverbial); **pinte** the rear, back part; behind, in a preceding place; formerly, previously; **pinne** formerly; **pittal**, **pittil**, **pintil**, **hittal**, **hittil(u)**, **hitṭu** a backyard; **piṇ** the posteriors, buttock; **piṇṇu** to go back, go away, keep at a distance, fail, be lacking; **piṇṇu** to be behind, be or come afterwards or later, be or come too late; **peṇ** hind part, backwards; **peṇagu** backside, that is behind, after, or backwards; afterwards. *Koḍ.* **pittiē** which is next; **pittiandi** next day. *Tu.* **piṇ** behind, after (situation or time); again, back; **piṇapa** back, again; **piṇavu** behind, in the rear; **peḍaṇṇu** behind the back; **piccaṇḍa**, **piccaṇḍi**, **piccaṇḍi** the hind part; **hitṭu**, **bittuṭṭu** garden, compound; **pini**, **pinni** little, small, slight; **piṇyaṇṇu** small, little;

panne small. *Te.* **piṇ** behind, back; **piṇṇu**, **piṇṇa** buttock, the hinder part; **pidapa** subsequent time; following, subsequent, later; **pikku** to draw back (*intr.*); (*K.*) **punūgu**, **pun(u)gu** to withdraw, retreat, hesitate; **piṇṇali** hind, hinder; **pimmaṇa(n)** afterwards, subsequently, next; **piṇṇi** following; **pina**, **pinna**, **punna** young, younger, small, tiny; **pinni**, **pinnamma** mother's younger sister, father's younger brother's wife; **pinnayya** father's younger brother, mother's younger sister's husband. *Kol.* **pena** in addition; **piṇṇa** buttock, anus. *Nk.* **piṇṇa** buttock. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **pinne(n)** day after tomorrow; **piṇṇu** at the back, after. *Pa.* **pinṇe**, (*S.*) **pidne** day after tomorrow. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **piṇṇe** id.; (*S.*²) **piṇṇal** (*pl.* **piṇṇasil**), (*S.*³) **piṇṇal** buttock. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **piṇṇa**, **piṇṇa** after, behind (time or place) (*Voc.* 2078); **piṇṇe** (*Tr.*) the day after the day after tomorrow, (*W.*) third day after tomorrow, (*Ph.*) id., third day before yesterday; (*Mu.*) **piṇṇe**, (*Ma.*) **paṇṇe** two days after tomorrow (*Voc.* 2236); (*Ko.*) **paṇṇe** afterwards (*Voc.* 2078); (*SR.*) **peraka**, **peroka**, (*F-H.*) **perk**, (*Mu.*) **parreyk**, **parke**, **parēk** back; (*G.*) **perre** at the back of; (*Mu.*) **pare** backwards; **parrek**, **parreyek** behind, afterwards; (*Ma.*) **peḥke** behind; **perke** (*M.*) after, back, (*Ko.*) behind, later (*Voc.* 2341); (*LuS.*) **perēk** behind. *Konḍa* **pite** backwards; **piṇ**, (*BB*) **piṇa** **mundi** buttock; **pina** young, small. *Kui* **piṇṇa** rump, posterior. *Kur.* **piṇṇa** afterwards; **piṇṇa** next year; **piṇṇa** subsequent, later, subordinate. *Malt.* **piṇ** below; **piṇṇi** the lower. Cf. 4209 *Kur.* **pinni** and 2825 *Pe.* **jēn**. DED (S) 3452.

4206 *Pa.* **pin-** to be broken; **pinip-** (**pinit-**) to break (*tr.*). *Ga.* (*Oll.* *S.*) **pun-** to be broken; (*Oll.*) **punup-** (**punut-**), (*S.*) **punk-** (**punt-**) to break (*tr.*). *Go.* **pinkāṇā** (*Tr.*) to break up, of stiff things like hard bread or sweets, (*Ph.*) chew (*Voc.* 2230). *Br.* **pinning** to be broken. DED 3453.

4207 *Ta.* **piṇṇu** (**piṇṇi-**) to plait, braid, lace, knit, weave, entwine, bind, embrace; become united; **piṇṇal** braiding, etc., web, entanglement, matted hair; **piṇṇakam** braided hair; **piṇṇai** hair; **paṇṇu** (**paṇṇi-**) to weave. *Ma.* **pinnuka** to plait, twist, wreath; **pinnal** embroilment. *To.* **piṇ-** (**piṇy-**) (hair) is matted; weave (basket), plait (hair). *Ga.* (*S.*³) **pannap-** to weave. *Kur.* **pandnā** to roll and twist together filaments into threads. *Br.* **pinning** to be twisted (or with 4160(a) *Ta.* **piṇai**). DED(S) 3454.

4208 *Kur.* (*Hahn*) **pinn** stick. *Malt.* **pinu** stick, staff. DEDS 683.

4209 *Kur.* **pinni** aunt (wife of father's younger brother), niece (elder brother's daughter). *Malt.* **peni** mother's elder sister. Cf. 4205 *Ta.* **piṇ** (*esp.* *Ta.* **piṇṇavaṇ**, **piṇṇaval**, etc.). DEDS(N) 684.

4210 *Ta.* **pi** excrement, faeces; **ā-ppi** cowdung; **piccu** (**picci-**) to purge, have loose

motions; **piccal** looseness of the bowels; **pi-kkai**, **piccāñ-kai**, **piccai-kkai** left hand. *Ma.* **pi** excrements of man, birds, etc.; wax of the ear, mucus. *Ko.* **pi** excrement. *Ka.* **pi**, **pē** man's dung. *Tu.* **pi** ordure, excrements of human beings, dogs, pigs, etc., **ambi** cowdung; **picca**, **picce** left (hand). *Te.* **piyi**, **piyyi** excrement. *Kol.* (SR.) **piya** dirt, night soil. *Nk.* **pi** excrement. *Pa.* **pi** id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pī**, (S.³) **piyu** id. *Go.* (Tr.) **pin** human ordure (*Voc.* 2228); (Ch.) **ping**, (W. Ph.) **pihg**, (G. Ma.) **pingu**, (Mu. S. Ko.) **pīṅ** excrement (*Voc.* 2262); (Koya T.) **piyyu** id. *Konda* **piṅu** (pl.) id. *Pe.* **piṅ** id. *Mand.* **piṅ** id. *Kui* **piu** (pl. **pinga**) id. *Kuwi* (F.) **piṅa**, (Su. P. Isr.) **piṅa** id. *Kur.* **pik** excrements, earwax. *Malt.* **piku** excrements. *Br.* **pi** excreta, esp. of human beings and birds. Cf. 2402(b) *Pa.* **carpi**. DED(S) 3455.

4211 *Ta.* **pikam**, **vikam** padlock; ring. *Ma.* **vikam** padlock. *Ka.* **biga**, **biyyaga** id., lock. *Koḍ.* **bi-ga** lock. *Tu.* **biga** id. *Te.* **bīgamu** id., key. DED 3456.

4212 *Ka.* **piku** to pull out, pluck up, tear, excommunicate. *Te.* **pīku** to pull out, root up, pluck out. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 147) **pikeng** to uproot. *Nk.* **pik-** to pull out. *Ga.* (S.³) **pikap-** to pull, pluck. *Go.* (Ma.) **pīhk-** to pluck (*Voc.* 2279). ? *Ta.* **pīṅ** (-v-, -nt-) to uproot. ? *Ma.* **piṅuka** to root up, pluck off. DED(S) 3457.

4213 *Ko.* **pi-g-** (**pi-gy-**) to part (*intr.*; hair, bushes); **pi-k-** (**pi-ky-**) id. (*tr.*). *Ka.* **pikku** to separate, disentangle, comb; (Hav.) **pīṅku** to be dislocated, slip off. *Kor.* (O.) **pīṅki** to slip out. DED 3459.

4214 (a) *Ma.* **picca**, **piccan** what is small, dwarfish, immature. *Ka.* **picu** shortness, smallness; **picce** shortness or deficiency in measure or weight. *Tu.* **piñcily** thin, slender. *Te.* **picca** low, base, mean; short, deficient, false.

(b) *Ta.* **piccā-kkatti**, **piccāñ-katti** combined pocket knife and iron style, long country knife. *Ma.* **piccāñ-katti** a common knife. *Koḍ.* **pi-ce-katti** dagger worn in sash. ? *Tu.* **bisatti** knife. DED(S) 3461.

4215 *Ta.* **piccu** (**picci-**), **piṛccu** (**piṛcci-**) to squirt, milk (as a cow); **piccal**, **piṛccal** syringing; **piṛccāñ-kuḷal** syringe. *Ma.* **piccuka** to squirt, syringe. *Ka.* **picu** id.; *n.* squirting. DED 3462.

4216 *Ma.* **pīli** straw. *Go.* (M.) **pici**, (Ko.) **picil**, **pisil** paddy straw (*Voc.* 2217). *Pe.* **piyal** straw. *Kuwi* (P. T.) **picu**, (F.) **piṭu** id.; (S.) **picu** grass; (Isr.) **picu** grass, straw. Cf. 4133 *Ta.* **picir**. DEDS 665.

4217 *Ka.* **bīḍu** mass, pile, heap, crowd; **bīḍaya** a mass, great number. *Tu.* **bīḍu** gathering, assembly. ? *To.* **peṛ**, in: **īr feṛ id-** (īṛ-) to drive buffaloes in a herd. DED(S) 3463.

4218 *Tu.* **bīḍu** dross, alloy of iron. *Te.* **bīḍu** iron filings or dust. DED 3464.

4219 *Ta.* **piṭu** waste, uncultivated land. *Ka.* **bīḍu**, **bīṛ(u)** id. *Te.* **bīḍu** id.; waste, useless; (Inscr.) **beḍḍa-cēnu** a dry land, a waste uncultivated land. DED 3472.

4220 *Ko.* **pi-ṛ** penis. *Mand.* **piḍa** id. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **piṛā**, **piṛā** id. DEDS 685.

4221 *Te.* **bīda** poor, destitute, indigent, penurious, wretched; **bidagillu** to become poor or weak; **bīdatanamu**, **bīdarikamu** poverty, indigence, destitution, penury. *Konḍa* **bīduṛ** poor, wretched. DEDS 686.

4222 *Ta.* **pīr** abundant flow, milk flowing from a woman's breast; **piṛam** mother's milk; **pīr-iṭu** to stream, flow (as milk), gush out (as blood); **pīr-eṇal** onom. expr. of streaming. *Ma.* **pīra** milk of grated coconuts. *Tu.* **piṛuni** to exude, percolate. DED(S) 3465.

4223 *Ka.* **pīr** to suck, suck in or up, drink. *Te.* **pīr(u)cu**, **pīl(u)cu** to suck, suck in or up, drink with a noise, inhale, take in with the breath. *Ga.* (S.³) **pīrsap-** to inhale (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Koya Su.) **pīrs-** to breathe (< *Te.*). DED(N) 3466.

4224 *Ta.* **pīr**, **piṛam**, **piṛai** sponge gourd; **piṛkku** id., strainer vine, *Luffa acutangula*. *Ma.* **pīra**, **piṛam**, **piṛakam**, **piccakam**, **picci** sponge gourd. *Ka.* **hīre**, **hīri**, **īre** *L. acutangula* Roxb., *Cucumis acutangulus* Lin. *Tu.* **pīrē** *L. acutangula*. *Te.* **bīra**, **bīra kāya** snake gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*; (B.) **cēti bīra** bitter cucumber. *Kol.* (SR.) **bīrā** gourd. *Pa.* **bīra** *L. acutangula*. *Konḍa* **bīra**, **bīra-dolu** *Tricosanthes anguina* [*L. acutangula* Roxb. = *C. acutangulus* Wall.] DED(S) 3467.

4225 *Te.* **pūri** straw, thatch. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pīri** straw. *Nk.* (Ch.) **pīri** id. *Pa.* **pīr** grass, straw. *Ga.* (S.) **pīr(u)**, (P. S.²) **pīr** straw. *Go.* (Ph.) **pīri**, (Tr. W.) **pīri**, (D. Ma. S.) **pīri** straw; (Mu.) **pīr**, **pīri** id., fodder (*Voc.* 2275); (LuS.) **peeree** rice-straw; ? (Tr.) **pūral-kāṭā** a kind of thin, poor grass (*Voc.* 2325). *Konḍa* **pīri** hay. *Pe.* **pīri** straw, thatching grass. *Mand.* **pīri** straw. *Kui* **pīri** id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **pīri** reeds used to make rope fibre; **pīri ḍōri** rope from reed; (F.) **pīri ḍōri** rope (grass). DED(S) 3468.

4226 *Ta.* **pīli** peacock's feather. *Ma.* **pīli** id. *Ka.* **pīli** id., peacock's tail, eye in a peacock's tail. *Koḍ.* **pi-li** peacock's tail feather. *Tu.* **pīli** id.; **bīla** tail. *Te.* **pīli** rudder, (K. also) peacock's feather. *Nk.* (Ch.) **pika** feather, peacock's tail. *Ga.* (S.²) **pince** tail of peacock. *Kui* **pīseri**, **pīleri** tail feather of a peacock; **pieli** peacock. *Malt.* **pice** tail of a peacock; **picale** peacock in full plume. / Cf. Skt. **piccha**-peacock's tail; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8151. DED(S) 3469.

4227 *Ta.* **pīli** toe-ring of a woman. *Ma.* **pīli** id. *Ka.* **pīlli** silver ring worn on the second toe by married women. *Tu.* **pīlli**, **pīllē** silver ring worn on the toes. *Te.* **pīllāpi**, **pīllādi** sort of ring worn by women on the fourth toe. DED 3470.

4228 *Ko.* pi·l weakly; pi·l(n) a weakling; *fem.* pi·ly. *To.* pu·ly good-for-nothing fellow. *Tu.* pīli dry, thin, light. *Te.* pīla thin, lean, slender, stunted, dried, shrunken; būli worthless, pithless. *Kui* būli very tired, exhausted, emaciated. DED(S) 3471.

4229 *Ko.* pi·v various plant species: *am* bi·v *Indigofera pulchella*, u·r vi·v, pi· du·r *Cassia tomentosa*, ka·r vi·v *Sophora glauca*, ci·m bi· du·r *Hypericum hookerianum*. *To.* pīf *Indigofera pulchella*. DEDS 687.

4230 *Ta.* pīru (pīri-) to be torn; tear, rip, split, lacerate; *n.* rent, tear; pīral, pīrral tearing, rending, slitting, rent, rip. *Ma.* pīru torn, bad, vile. *Ko.* pi·r- (pi·ry-) to cut (animal's belly), press way through obstruction. DED 3473.

4231 *Nk.* (Ch.) pīd- to squeeze, milk. *Pa.* pīd- id. *Ga.* (Oll.) pī(y)- to milk. *Go.* (A. Ch. Ko.) pīr-, (W.) pīrānā to milk; (Tr. Ph.) pīrānā, (Mu. S.) pīr-, (Ma.) pīr- to squeeze, wring, milk (*Voc.* 2273). *Konda* pīr- (-it-) to draw (milk), draw out oil (by pressing the seeds under oil-press), squeeze. DED(S) 3474.

4232 *Ta.* pukar tawny colour, brown; brightness, light, colour; pōr tawny colour. *Ma.* pukar dun colour. *Ka.* pogar shine, brightness, lustre, colour. DED(S) 3475.

4233 *Ta.* pukal (pukalv-, pukar-) to say, state, sound; *n.* word, mode of singing. *Ma.* pukaluka to speak. ? *To.* po·θ- (only 2nd stem, recorded in song; see TGT VII. 4.23) (barking deer) barks. *Ka.* pugal, pugil the cuckoo's note. *Pa.* pokk- to speak, tell. *Ga.* (Oll.) pok- to say; (S.) pokk- to say, tell. *Kuwi* (Mah.) pokh- to cry (of sambar). Cf. 4235 *Ta.* pukar. /Cf. Pkt. pokkai calls (Turner, CDIAL, no. 8246). DED(S, N) 3476.

4234 *Ta.* pukalvu pride, arrogance. *Ka.* puggu, purgu id. *Te.* pogaru id. *Kuwi* (S.) pōkh'nai, (Isr.) pōk- (-h-) to swagger. DED (S) 3477.

4235 *Ta.* pukar (-v- -nt-) to praise, extol, applaud; *n.* praise, eulogy, fame, exploit; pukarcci, pukarvu praise, adulation; pukartal adoration; pukarmai praiseworthiness, fame; pukal fame, renown. *Ma.* pukaruka to be praised; praise; pukar, pukarca praise, renown; pukarttuka to praise. *Ka.* pogar to praise; *n.* praise, renown; pogarke, pogarte praising, praise. *Tu.* pugaruni, pugaluni, pogaruni, pogaluni to praise, eulogize, flatter; pugarigē, pogulu praise, flattery. *Te.* pogadu, povadu to praise, applaud, eulogize, flatter; pogadika, pogad(i)ta praise, fame, flattery. *Kui* pōnga (pōngi-) to be sounded abroad, be famed, praised, made known; *n.* fame; pōpka (< pōk-p-; pōkt-) to make known, proclaim, preach; *n.* proclamation. *Malt.* pogole renown, praise; pogolare to be praised; pogolatre to praise, extol. Cf. 4233 *Ta.* pukal. DED(S) 3478.

4236 *Ka.* pukali, pukuḷi, pukku, mukali, mukulḷi, mukli female organ of generation, anus; puku female organ of generation. *Tu.* pukuḷi anus. *Te.* (SAN) puku female organ of generation. *Konda* puku id. DED(S) 3479.

4237 *Ta.* pokapi, pukiṭi, pūṭi ear ornament worn by women on the top of the helix. *Ka.* bugaḍi, buguḍi ear ornament of females worn in the upper part of the ear. *Tu.* buguḍi female's ornament worn in the tip of the ear. *Te.* bugaḍa, bogada gold pin worn by women in the tip of the ear. /Cf. Mar. bugḍī ear ornament. DED 3480.

4238 *Ta.* puku (pukuv-, pukk-) to reach, attain, enter, commence, go, ride, happen; (-pp-, -tt-; also pukuttu [pukutti-]) to cause to enter, insert; pukattu (pukaṭṭi-) to insert, introduce, infuse, instil; pukal entering, residence, help, refuge; pukali newcomer, settler; pukavu entering, mounting (as a vehicle); pukuṭi doorway, estuary; pukuti front door, occurrence, way, income; pukutu (pukuṭi-) to enter, happen; pukuru (-v-, -nt-) to enter; pukār mouth of a river; pukkil abode, place of refuge; pūr (-v-, -nt-) to enter; pūtu (pūti-) id.; pūvi (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to enter. *Ma.* pukuka (pukk-) to enter, begin; pukukka to put into; pukkikka to make to enter or receive; pūkuka to enter, reach a time; pūkikka to make to enter. *Ko.* uk- (ug- also in the negative; uky-) to enter. *To.* pux- (puk-) id. *Ka.* pugu, pogu (pokk-), hugu, hogu (hokk-), ogu id.; pugil entering, door, arrival. *Tu.* pogguni to enter, penetrate; poggāvuni, pogpāvuni to cause to enter or penetrate, pierce. DED(S) 3481.

4239 *Ir.* bugari, bugiriya a large bamboo flute. *PālKu.* bugiri bamboo flute. *ĀlKu.* buguri id. *Ko.* bugi·r flute. *To.* puxury Toda flute. *Ka.* (Badaga) buguri id. ? Cf. 4368 *Ta.* pūri. DED(S) 3482.

4240 *Ta.* pukai smoke, mist, vapour, steam; (-v-, -nt-) to smoke, emit vapour or steam; (-pp- -tt-) to cause to smoke; pukaiccal smoke; pukaippu smoking, fumigation; pukai-vu smoking; pukār mist, fog, haze. *Ma.* puka smoke, vapour; pukayuka to reek, look dim, be darkened by smoke; pukekka to fumigate, preserve or dry by smoke. *Ko.* peg smoke; pog, po· tobacco. *To.* pax smoke, tobacco. *Ka.* poge to smoke; *n.* smoke, steam, vapour. *Koḍ.* poge smoke. *Tu.* pugē, pogē smoke, vapour, fume; pugeyuni to smoke; pugepuni, pogepuni to fumigate. *Te.* poga, pova smoke, fume; pogayu, povayu to smoke; pogucu, pogacu, (K. also) pogapu to smoke, fumigate, fry, season with spices; pogapu, pogupu frying, seasoning with spices. *Koḷ.* pog smoke, tobacco. *Nk.* pog smoke. *Ga.* (Oll.) pog, (S.) pōgu id.; (S.²) pogasur soot (see 2686 *Te.* cūru); (S.³) pōgu smoke; pōga tobacco; pogḍ- (poguḍ-) to fill with smoke. *Go.* (M.) pogo, (L.) pogā tobacco (*Voc.* 2372b); (A. SR. S.) poya, (G. Mu. Ma.) poyo, (M.) poi smoke; (Mu.) poy- to smoke (*intr.*) (*Voc.*

2398); (ASu.) poyyūs- to season (curry). *Konda* pogo smoke. *Kui* (K.) pōkari id. *Kuwi* (F.) bhoiyi, (S.) bōi, (Su.) bōyi, (Isr.) bōyī, (P.) būy, (Mah., p. 75) po'kari id. DED(S, N) 3483.

4241 *Tu.* pukkaliyuni to gargle, rinse the mouth. *Te.* pukkilincu id. *Pe.* puski ki- to swill out the mouth. *Kuwi* (F.) gūti prokhali to rinse out the mouth; (Isr.) prok- (-h-) to wipe mouth. ? *Ta.* pilku (pilki-) to gargle, spit, flow, drip (as dew), exude (as honey from flowers); pilirru (pilirri-) to gargle (*tr.*), drizzle, drop, sprinkle, let out (as milk from the udder); pilir (-pp-, -tt-) to gargle; pilirru (pilirri-) to spit out, vomit. DED(S) 3484.

4242 *Ka.* buggi cheek. *Te.* pukkili inside of the cheek; pukkēḍu mouthful; bukkēḍu a mouthful, as of any liquid; bukka inside or hollow of the mouth, mouthful; bugga cheek, inside of the cheek. *Kol.* pukli cheek. *Nk.* pukli id. *Pa.* bukka id. *Ga.* (P.) buggal (*pl.* buggasil) id. *Go.* (M.) bukā, (L.) phukā, bhukā, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) bukka, (S.) bugga id. (*Voc.* 2558). *Konda* buku mouthful; bugli cheek. *Kui* pūkul round-faced, plump; būkūli fat-faced, with cheeks puffed out; ? būkera swollen-faced man or boy; fem. būkeri. *Kuwi* (F. Isr.) būga, (S. Su.) bugga cheek. *Kur.* pok'ō chubby-cheeked. DED(S) 3485.

4243 *Te.* buggi ashes, dust. *Kol.* (Kin.) buggi ashes. *Ga.* (S.) buggi earth. DED 3486.

4244 *Ta.* puṅkaṇ fool. *Ma.* puṅkan id. DED 3487.

4245 *Ka.* pucakkane suddenly and with a small noise, as when spittle is ejected with force, a mouse quickly enters its hole, a lancet is quickly inserted into a boil, a stick is moved up and down in mud, etc. *Tu.* pucukku the force, as of spitting. DED 3488.

4246 *Ka.* bus, busu, bussu, bos a sound to imitate the puffing or hissing of a serpent, of a pair of bellows, of the snorting of cattle, etc. *Koḍ.* bus ku-t- to hiss. *Tu.* busu, busu-busu, bussu gasping, panting, hissing. *Te.* busa hiss of a serpent, hissing, snorting, snoring, a deep breath, a sigh; busabusā noise of the boiling of water; busabusā-ādu to hiss; bussu hiss of a snake. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 143) puskarileng to hiss. DED 3489.

4247 *Konda* puski brain. *Kuwi* (Su. P. T. Isr.) biski, (Š.) bhijki, bhiski id. DEDS 688.

4248 *Te.* pucca colocynth, bitter apple, *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Ga.* (S.²) pucca kāya id. DEDS 689.

4249 *Ka.* buḍa, buḍu, boḍa sound in imitation of that produced by a vessel, etc., when immersed into water, or by water issuing from the spout of a vessel, and of that produced by a small rattle-drum; buḍakkane with the sound of buḍa; buḍabuḍike, buḍu-buḍike a small rattle-drum. *Tu.* buḍubuḍu in drops. *Te.* buḍabuḍa with a bubbling noise;

buḍukku, buḍukkuna sound produced by anything suddenly sinking in water; buḍu-buḍukka a small rattling drum. / MBE 1969, pp. 294 f., no. 32, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9278, Skt. budbuda-, buḍabuḍa. DED 3490.

4250 *Ta.* puṭal, puṭalai, puṭōl snake-gourd, *Trichosanthes anguina*. *Ma.* puṭṭal, piṭṭal id. *Ka.* poṭla, paḍala, paṭala, paṭla id.; *T.* dioeca Roxb. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) paḍala kāyi snake-gourd. *Tu.* paṭla *T. anguina*. *Te.* poṭla *T. colubrina* [? *anguina*]. *Ga.* (S.) buḍrugi kāya gourd; (S.³) poṭla snake-gourd (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Ko.) poṭla a kind of gourd (*Voc.* 2383). *Konda* poṭla snake-gourd. *Kui* puḍra a kind of pumpkin. / Cf. Skt. paṭola-, paṭu-, paṭuka- *T. dioeca*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7698. DED(S) 3491.

4251 *Ka.* puḍuku, puḍuṅku, huḍuku, huḍaku, huḍiku to search or feel for with the hands, grope in search of, seek. *Te.* puḍuku, puṇuku to pick up, handle, take with the five fingers, give in small quantities, pinch, feel; puṇikirincu to give in small quantities or insufficiently, handle, finger, feel; puḍisili handful; puḍisilincu to hold in the hollowed palm; (K.) puḍikili holding, taking, handful. *Kol.* puḍk- (puḍukt-) to touch; (Pat., p. 131) puḍkeng to feel by touch. *Nk.* puṛk- to touch. *Go.* (Koya T.) pursk- to feel for. *Kuwi* (F.) brūcali (brūt-) to snatch; (Isr.) brū? (-t-) id., grab; brū- (-t-) to touch. / Cf. Mar. huḍakṇē to search (< mod. Ka.). DED(S, N) 3492.

4252 *Ta.* puṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to winnow, thresh, beat, strike, beat (drum), flap (wings); *n.* blow; puṭaiṇṇu stroke, sifting. *Ko.* poṛc- (poṛc-) to winnow (rice) with long up-and-down strokes to remove the husks after pestling. *To.* puṭf- (puṭt-) to winnow, flap (a branch of leaves in cleaning house, in wiping off Kurumba witchcraft), (waterfall) dashes down, (fever) attacks; puṭ beating; tomk/ tobk waḍ (waḍθ-) to beat drum, publish by drum (< Badaga; see 3082). *Ka.* poḍe to strike, beat, throw (as a stone), drive (cattle, cart), beat off, prevent, fell (a tree); *n.* beating, etc.; (PBh.) poḍar to tremble; poḍarpu trembling, quivering. *Koḍ.* poḍa- (poḍap-, poḍat-) to flutter quickly to and fro (hen with head cut off, persons struggling on ground, mouth in chewing). *Tu.* puḍepuni, poḍepuni to winnow, fan; poḍyṭonuni to struggle, strive, flutter, flap the wings, bustle, be in a hurry; puḍipuni quarrel, fight; boṭṭuni to beat (as a drum), hammer (as metal), knock (as a door); *caus.* boṭṭavuni. *Te.* poḍucu to fight; poṭu battle. *Ga.* (S.) poḍu fight. *Pe.* poḍ- (poṭt-/poṛt-) to hit (not to miss), (rain) to fall. DED(N) 3493.

4253 *Ta.* puṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, dilate, puff up (as from a blow); *n.* bulkiness, protuberance; puṭaiṇṇu swelling, protuberance from a blow; puṭavi (-pp-, -tt-), puṭali (-pp-, -tt-) to be swollen (as from a blow). *Koḍ.*

puḍi- (puḍip-, puḍit-) (leg, part of body) swells. *Tu.* puḍkē plump, fat; puḍke, boḍde a stout man. *Go.* (Tr.) pōṛānā to swell (of dough), grow big (of a man, physically and esp. socially); (Ph.) poṛānā to swell; (Driberg) porille to swell (of grain) (*Voc.* 2453). DED 3494.

4254 *Ta.* puṭai (-pp-, -tt-) to utter a loud noise, roar, rattle; *n.* sound, noise (as from a stroke). *Kol.* poḍ- (poṭṭ-) (dog) barks; i-sa poḍ- to whistle. *Nk.* poṛ- to bark. *Ga.* (P.) porp- (port-) id. DED(S) 3495.

4255 *Ta.* puṭai, puṭam side, place. *Ma.* puṭa side. *Ka.* (Hav.) hoḍe id. *Tu.* puḍe border, edge, brink, margin, brim, side, interval, space; poḍatarē the side-bone of the skull. ? *Te.* peḍa side, page. DED(S) 3496.

4256 *Ta.* puṭavai, puṭavai cloth, garment, sari; puṭṭam, puṭṭakam cloth. *Ma.* puṭa, puṭava woman's cloth of 8 to 10 cubits, an awning. *Ko.* poṛv sari. *Ka.* huṭṭige, huṭṭuge man's raiment, woman's cloth; (PBh.) puṭṭige a kind of dress. *Koḍ.* poḍea sari. *Te.* puṭṭamu cloth. /Cf. Skt. phuṭṭikā- a kind of cloth; BHS phuṭṭaka- id. DED(S) 3497.

4257 *Pe.* puṭki a kind of rat. *Mand.* ṭepra puṭki id. *Kuwi* (D.) poṭ'i orli a kind of rodent. DEN 60.

4258 *Te.* puṭṭa a collection, a number, lot, heap, crowd. *Koṇḍa* puṭa (K., texts, p.43) heap, mound. *Kui* puṭa heap, collection, pile, stack.

4259 *Ta.* poṭi that which is small, a little child; poṭiyaṇ boy; insignificant person. *Ka.* puṭṭa, puṭṭi, puṭa smallness, shortness, littleness; small, etc.; a small, short man; huḍuga boy, child; huḍugi girl. *Tu.* puṭṭa small, little, diminutive; (B-K.) puṭṭu small, chubby. *Te.* poṭṭi, poṭi short, dwarfish; a dwarf; buḍugu short; buḍuta a little one, a child; short; buḍutāḍu a little boy; boṭṭe a little girl, a lass; boṭṭēḍu a little boy, a lad; boḍiga a boy, a child. *Pa.* piṭit little. *Ga.* (S.²) puṭṭi small. *Go.* (SR.) puṭṭi short (*Voc.* 2290). *Kui* boṭoli short, thickset, stumpy. *Kuwi* (F.) pōṭila, (Isr.) pōṭila a short man, a dwarf; *fem.* (F.) pōṭi (*pl.* pōṭisika). *Kur.* puḍḍā short (not tall), too short; puḍḍnā to be too small or too short for. *Malt.* puṭḡond a very small quantity of fluid. ? *Br.* paṭak short, stunted. /Cf. Skt. puṭṭ- to be small (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8256); Pkt. (*DNM*) phidḍa- dwarf. DED (S) 3498.

4260 *Pe.* puṭ- (-t-) to set fire to, kindle. *Kui* puṭpa (puṭt-), puṭpa (puṭt-) to roast. DEDS 690.

4261 *Ma.* puṭṭa fox, jackal. *Tu.* puṭṭē id. DEDS 691.

4262 *Ta.* puṭṭi measure of capacity (750 Madras paṭi), land measure (8 to 11½ acres), bazaar weight (20 maṇu = 500 lb.). *Te.* puṭṭi measure of capacity (20 tūmu), weight of 500 lb. *Go.* (Pat.) puṭṭi a measure of corn

(*Voc.* 2291). *Pe.* puṭi a measure of capacity. DED(S, N) 3499.

4263 *Ta.* puṭṭil quiver, sheath, basket, winnow. *Ma.* puṭṭil thick mat serving as receptacle or covering of the body. *Ka.* puṭṭi, buṭṭi, buṭṭe basket; (K.²) puḍike, puḍuke id., a case. *Tu.* puṭṭi small round basket; puḍayi, puḍāyi, buṭṭi basket. *Te.* puṭi flower-basket; puṭika, puṭṭika, puṭike, puṭṭike small basket; puṭṭi circular basket-boat covered with leather; buṭṭa, buṭṭi, buṭṭika basket; boṭṭa large cylindrical basket for storing grain. *Ga.* (S.³) buṭṭu basket. *Go.* (Ko.) buṭul basket with lid (*Voc.* 2564). *Koṇḍa* buṭi a small basket. *Kui* puṭi large basket. *Kuwi* (F.) pūṭka basket (larger); (Isr.) puṭka small basket. /Cf. Mar. buṭṭi basket. DED(S, N) 3500.

4264 *Ko.* uṭ- (uc-) to be born, (plant, hair) sprouts (< Badaga); uṭc- (uṭc-) to create, bear, beget; uṭ beauty of body (esp. shining complexion), facts of a matter. *To.* puṭ- (puṭy-) to grow (*intr.*; grass, tree, hair); uṭ- (uṭy-) to be born (in songs; < Badaga); uṭ creation, birth, physique, beauty. *Ka.* puṭṭu, huṭṭu, uṭṭu to arise, originate, come into existence, be born; *n.* birth, origin, progeny, family; puṭṭisu, huṭṭisu to cause to be born, create. *Koḍ.* puṭṭ- (puṭṭi-) to be born, (seed) sprouts. *Tu.* puṭṭuni to be born, come into existence, originate, spring up, be produced; puṭṭāvuni to produce, originate, cause to be born. *Te.* puṭṭu to be born, produced, arise, come into existence; *n.* birth; puṭṭincu to create, generate, produce; puṭṭuka, puṭṭugu, puṭṭuvu birth, creation, origin. *Kol.* (SR.) puṭṭ- to be born. *Nk.* puṭṭ- id. *Pa.* puṭṭ- id. *Ga.* (S.) puṭṭ-er- id. *Go.* (Tr.) puṭṭānā id., occur, be found, be met with; (Y. G. Mu. M. S. Ko.) puṭ- to be born, be got, be found; *caus.* (SR.) puṭṭsānā to acquire; (ChD.) puṭṭutānā to earn; (Ph.) puṭṭahtānā to get; (W.) puṭṭahtānā to meet; (Mu.) puṭṭih/ puṭṭh- to give birth to (*Voc.* 2289). *Koṇḍa* puṭ- to be born, be produced, be got; puṭu ilu, puḍgu ilu birthplace, parents' house; puḍgu masu birth-mark, mole. DED(S) 3501.

4265 *Ta.* (lex.) uṭu oar, boatman's pole. *To.* puṭ stirring stick. *Ka.* puṭṭu wooden ladle or spoon, paddle; huṭṭu, uṭṭu paddle. DED 3502, 503.

4265A *Ta.* puṭṭi flask, bottle. *Ko.* poṭy bottle. *To.* puṭy id. *Ka.* buḍḍi glass bottle. *Te.* buḍḍi, buḍḍiga bottle, flask. *Go.* (SR.) buḍḍi earthen vessel (*Voc.* 2566). DED(S) 3503.

4266 *Ta.* puṭṭā, puṭṭai swelled testicle, elephantoid scrotum. *Ka.* buḍḍe rising or swelling, swollen testicle. *Te.* buḍḍa bubble, rupture, testicle; (K.) maḍḍa, moḍḍa penis. *Kol.* buḍḍe genitals (male or female, esp. penis), (Kin.) testicles. *Pa.* buḍḍa genitals. *Go.* (M.) moḍa penis (*Voc.* 2978). *Kuwi* (F.) būḍa testicle (animal); (Isr.) buḍa testicle, penis. DED(S) 3504.

4267 *Go.* (Tr.) **puṭki-pittē** small bird which makes its nest by sewing teak leaves together (*Voc.* 2287). *Malt.* **porke** a bird which makes its nest in a leaf sewn up. DED 3505.

4268 *Ta.* **puṇ** wound, ulcer, raw sore, scar. *Ma.* **puṇ** sore, ulcer, wound. *Ko.* **puṇ** sore, wound in process of healing. *Ka.* **puṇ** wound, ulcer, sore, boil. *Koḍ.* **puṇṇi** sore (not an open wound). *Tu.* **puḍi** sore, ulcer, abscess; **pūṇḍelū** matter from a sore. *Te.* **puṇḍu** sore, abscess, ulcer, boil. *Kol.* **pun** (pl. **punḍi**) wound, pussy sore. *Nk.* **pun** (pl. **punkul**) boil, wound. *Nk. (Ch.)* **pun** wound. *Go.* (A. S.) **pun** boil; (Ko.) **puṇḍu** wound (*Voc.* 2300). *Koṇḍa* **puṇḍu** (pl. **puṭku**) id. *Kui* **puḍu** (pl. **puṭka**) pimple, dry itch. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **pūḍu** scar, mark; pimples, boil; **pūṭka ā-** to have pimples or swelling. *Malt.* **punu** sore, wound. DED(S) 3506.

4269 *Ka.* (Hav.) **huṇi** borders of a rice-field. *Koḍ.* **kippuṇi** lower level in a field; **meppuṇi** upper level in a field (cf. 1619, 5086). *Tu.* **puṇi** the border of a field.

4270 *Ka.* **puṇija** a kind of insect. *Te.* **piḍūju**, **piḍūdu**, **piṇūju**, **piṇūdu** a tick.

4271 *Ta.* **puṇai**, **paṇai** bamboo. *Ko.* **peṇ** bamboo milkpot. *To.* **piṇ** id. *Koḍ.* **puṇḍa** bamboo. DED 3507.

4272 *Ka.* **puṇḍa** refractory, turbulent; a free-booter, rascal, lawless fellow, a licentious man; **puṇḍu**, **puṇḍutana** lawless proceedings, brigandage, depravity. *Koḍ.* **puṇḍi** quarrel; **puṇḍē** quarrelsome man. *Tu.* **puṇḍa** mischievous, quarrelsome, wicked. / Cf. *Mar.* **pūḍ** refractory, turbulent. DED 3508.

4273 *Ta.* **puṇṭai** pudendum muliebre. *Ko.* **piḍ** id. *To.* **piḍy** penis. *Kuwi* (F.) **pūtki** male organ. Cf. 4379 *Ta.* **pūru**. DED 3509.

4274 *Ta.* **putavu**, **puta**, **putavam**, **putā** door, gate. *Ka.* **pudi** the side of a door. DED 3510.

4275 *Ta.* **putu**, **putiya** new; **putitu** that which is new or wonderful; first sheaves of a rice crop (offered to Lakṣmī); **putiyar**, **putiya-var**, **putiyōr** newcomers, guests; **putir** first sheaves; **putiṇam** newness, novelty, wonderful thing; **putukku** (putukki-) to renovate, adorn; **putuppi** (-pp- -tt-) to renovate, repair, remodel, modernize; **putumai** newness, novelty, strangeness, a wonder, plenty, excess, intensity, brightness; **putuvatu** anything new; **putuval** land newly brought under cultivation; **putuvōr** strangers, inexperienced persons; **putai** novelty; **puttapputiya**, **puttamputiya** brand-new, very recent; **puttapputumai** brand-new or very recent thing; **puttaṇ** new person or thing; **puttēl** novelty; stranger, strange woman; god; **puṇar** newness; ? **puṇiru** recency of delivery (as of a woman), that which is recently born, newness. *Ma.* **putu** new, fresh; **putukuka** to be renewed; **putukkam** newness, a wonderful thing; **putukkuka** to renew, mend; **putuma** a novelty, wonderful sight, an

entertaining story; **puttan** a fresh, new thing; **puttari** new rice used in ceremonies. *Ko.* **pud** new; ock ritually new after purification. *To.* **puṭ**, **puṭn** new. *Ka.* **posa**, **posatu**, **hosa**, **hosatu**, **hosadu**, **hostu** that which is new; newness, freshness, beauty, novelty, wonderfulness; new, etc.; **posamba**, **hosaba** a new man. *Koḍ.* **pudume** wonder; **puttēri** rice harvest festival; (Shanmugam) **pudiyē** new (*masc.*). *Tu.* **posa** new, novel, fresh, recent, strange, wonderful; **posatu** that which is new, fresh; newly; **posatāye**, **posabe** a new man, novice; (Shanmugam) *fem.* **posabetti**; **pudubāry** new paddy; **puddāry** the harvest feast. *Nk. (Ch.)* **puni** new. *Pa.* **pun** id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pun**, (S) **punc** id. *Go.* (Tr.) **punō**, (W.) **pūnal**, (M.) **pūhnā**, (L.) **punā** id. (*Voc.* 2301). *Koṇḍa* **pūni** id. *Pe.* **pūn** id. *Maṇḍ.* **pūn** id. *Kui* **pūni** new, fresh, newly arrived; newly; **pūnanju** a new man, man but recently arrived; *fem.* **pūnari**. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) **pūni**, (Isr. p. 127) **pu'ni** new; (S.) **pū'nani** **kēpinai** to renew. *Kur.* **punā** new, recently born, unaccustomed. *Malt.* **pune** new. *Br.* **pūskun** new, fresh, recently. DED(S) 3511.

4276 *Kur.* **puturnā** (puttras) to vomit. *Malt.* **putre** id. DED 3512.

4277 *Kol.* **put-** (putt-) to cut in pieces, pluck (flower), break (rope). *Nk.* **put-** to cut, pluck. *Nk. (Ch.)* **put-** to be cut, break (*intr.*); **putuk-** to cut to pieces. *Kur.* **pudugnā** (pudgas) to pluck out (hair, etc.), strip (fowl) by plucking. DEDS 692.

4278 *Go.* (Mu.) **putga** feather; (Ph.) **putgā** id., wing (*Voc.* 2297). *Pe.* **putehiṇ**, **puteliṇ**, **butuhiṇ** (pl.) eyebrows (**kaṇku p.**). DEDS 693.

4279 *Ka.* **buddaṇige**, **buddali**, **buddalike**, **budli** bottle made of skin to hold oil, ghee, etc. *Tu.* **budulē**, **buddali**, **buddoli** skin bottle. / Cf. *Mar.* **budlā** a bottle or vessel made of skin. DEDS 694.

4280 *Go.* (Ma.) **bomoli** foam; **bommul** (D.) id., (Mu.) bubble (*Voc.* 2632); (LuS.) **bomoolee** saliva, foam, froth. *Pe.* **pumel** foam. *Maṇḍ.* **pumbel** id. *Kui* **pumbeli** id., froth. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) **pomboli** foam; (F.) **pumbulli** froth. DEDS 696.

4281 *Ta.* **puy** (-v-, -nt-) to be pulled out, torn off, wrested, disappear; (-pp-, -tt-) to extract, pull out, uproot; **puya** (-pp-, -nt-) to extract, pull out, uproot, depart, separate; **puyakku** departing, separation; **pūy** (-pp-, -tt-) to extract, pull out, uproot; **poy** (-v-, -t-) to be pulled out, torn off. *Te.* (K.) **puccu** to pull out, remove (as a thorn or arrow). *Kol.* **pus-** (pust-) to pull, pull out, take off (clothes), (Kin.) bring out. *Nk.* **pus-** to pluck, take, remove. *Nk. (Ch.)* **puc(c)-** (pust-) to take out something, pull out. *Pa.* **pucc-** to extract, take off; **puyk-** to pull out, pluck. *Ga.* (Oll.) **puskir-** to put off (clothes); (S.) **pucc-** to pull out, remove; (P.) **pusk-** to take out something, pull out; (S.³) **puc-** to take out. *Go.* (Tr.) **puckānā** to become loose (of

a shoe, ring, lid of a box, etc.) (*Voc.* 2284); (Ko.) **puc-** to pull off, remove (skin of fruit) (*Voc.* 2283). *Malt.* **puce** to put off (as attire), undress; **puagre** to become loose. DED(S) 3513.

4282 *Pa.* **puyil** ploughshare; **urum puyil** thunderbolt. *Ga.* (Oll.) **puyul** ploughshare. *Go.* (Mu.) **puyil** id. (*Voc.* 2304). DED(S) 3514.

4283 *Ta.* **pura** (-pp-, -nt-) to keep, preserve, protect, govern, bestow, reverence; **purantār** kings; **purappu** keeping, protection; **puravu** care, protection, gift, boon, tax, land given free of rent by a king; **puravalaṇ** protector, preserver, defender, king. *Ko.* **por** first offerings of food to god in pabm ceremony. *Ka.* **pore** to nourish, cherish, support, preserve, invigorate; be nourished or fed; *n.* nourishing, invigoration, refreshment; **pokkuḷa**, **pokkuḷi** state of having oneself fed by others (e.g. a cuckoo); **horakuḷi** person who depends on others for his sustenance. *Te.* **prōcu** to nourish, protect, preserve, support; **prōdi** nourishment; **prōpu** protection, support; **prōpaḍu** to be nourished; **prāpu** support, protection, patronage, refuge. *Kol.* (SR.) **purāy-** to tame, maintain. *Pa.* **porip-** (porit-) to rear, foster. *Go.* (L.) **porpanā** to nourish, cherish; (Ko.) **porp-** to bring up, foster (child) (*Voc.* 2411). DED(S) 3515.

4284 *Ta.* **puracai**, **purōcai** halter or head-stall of an elephant. *Ka.* **horaje** cord put round the neck of an elephant; **hor(a)ji** a stout and long rope used in drawing an idol-car. DEDS 697.

4285 *Ta.* **pural** (**puralv-**, **purant-**), **piral** (**piralv-**, **pirant-**) to roll over, tumble over, be upset, slip off, roll (as waves), overflow, be deranged or changed (as times, customs or laws), be overturned (as a state), go back on one's word, be refuted, die; **purali**, **pirali** lying, deceit, insurrection; **purattu** (**puratti-**) to turn a thing over, roll, turn up (as the soil in ploughing), fry (as vegetable curry), nauseate, deceive, pervert, smear, foul with dirt; *n.* turning over, overturn, prevarication, deceit, treachery, nausea, colic; **puratci** upsetting, disorder, anarchy; **purattan**, **pirattan** deceiver, liar; **pirattu** deceit. *Ma.* **puraluka** to roll; **purattuka** to turn about; **puralikka** to revolve in the mind; **piraluka** to wallow, roll, turn, be smeared, overflow; **pirattuka** to roll about (*tr.*), distort words, deceive, rub as ointment, soil; **pirattu** deceit, lewdness; **pirattan** fraudulent; **piratti** confusion, consternation; **piralca** turning about, wallowing. *Ko.* **porṇ-** (porḍ-), **po-n-** (po-ṇd-) to roll backwards and forwards (*intr.*); **port-** (porty-), **po-t-** (po-yt-) id. (*tr.*); **porḍ**, **porṇl** act of rolling backwards and forwards; **perṇ-** (perḍ-) to turn upside down (*intr.*), (person) does opposite of what he promised; **perṭ-** (perṭy-) to turn upside down (*tr.*). *To.* **pi-t-** (pi-ḍ-) to tumble over or down; **pi-t-** (pi-ty-) to push over or down. *Ka.* **poral**, **purul** to roll,

welter, wallow; (Hal.) **hodḍu** to roll about. *Tu.* **pureluni**, **pureyuni**, **poreluni**, **poreḍuni** to roll (*intr.*), turn; **purepuni**, **porepuni**, **porelpuni** to roll (*tr.*), turn over, recant, impute, attribute; **porely** reeling; **porṇkuni** to roll, run over; **pereḍuni** to roll, move, wallow. *Te.* **por(a)lu** to roll, roll on the ground, overflow; *n.* rolling, overflowing; **poral(u)cu**, **por(a)lincu** to roll or roll over (*tr.*); **por(a)lika** rolling, overflow; **porupu** to roll, as in a powder, mix up. DED(S, N) 3516.

4286 *Ka.* **puri** strength, courage, pride; (Hal.) **hurupu** energy; (Hav.) **huruppu** id., enthusiasm. *Te.* **puri-konu** to gain strength or spirits; **puri-kolupu** to incite, rouse, urge, goad, encourage. DED(N) 3517.

4287 *Ta.* **puri** (-v-, -nt-) to desire; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to desire; *n.* desire; **purivu** desire, love, attachment. *Te.* **pura-pural-aḍu** to be eager or desirous. DED 3518.

4288 *Kui* **buru**, **burku** fine rain. *Kuwi* (S.) **būri būri rinai**, **būri piyu rinai** to misle [i.e. mizzle, drizzle]; (T.) **būri piyu**, (Isr.) **huri buri piyu** drizzle. DEDS 699.

4289 *Kol.* (Kin.) **purug** (*obl.* **purg-**) basket. *Ga.* (S.²) **burki** a small kind of basket. *Kui* **burka**, **burki** id. (Kamaleswaran). DEN 61.

4290 *Ta.* **puruṭu** ceremonial pollution on account of childbirth. *To.* **piṣ a-ṣ** hut to which woman goes after childbirth and stays until new moon; **piṣ u-t-** to throw earth on corpse at funeral (**u-t-** to roll [*tr.*; 664(a)]); **piṣ** here is 'death pollution'. *Ka.* **puruḍu** ceremonial uncleanness after childbirth. *Te.* **puruḍu** (*in cpds.* **puriṭi**) id., childbirth, delivery. *Ga.* (S.³) **puruḍu** delivery of a child. *Konda* **puruṭ** pollution during childbirth. DED(S) 3519.

4291 *Ka.* **burude** mud, mire. *Tu.* **burde** id. *Te.* **burada** id. *Pa.* (S.) **burda** mud. *Ga.* (P.) **burda** id. *Go.* (Ko.) **burda** id. (*Voc.* 2576). *Konda* **burda** slush, mud, dirt. DED (S) 3520.

4292 *To.* **pū-t** *Ilex wightiana*. *Ka.* (Badaga) (Lush.) **hurulu** id. DED 3521.

4293 *Ta.* **purai** (-pp-, -tt-) to be defective, slip into wrong note in singing; *n.* defect, blemish, falsehood; **puraical** defect, weakness, discord, flaw; **puraittal** defective note in singing; **puraippu** fault, flaw, defect, doubt; **purivu** error; **puraiy-ēṭu** to be suffocated by food passing into the windpipe. *Ka.* **pore**, **porake** error, mistake, fault; the wrong way in drinking or swallowing; **porey-ēṭu** choking sensation to arise from a mouthful going the wrong way. *Te.* **pora** error, misunderstanding, duplicity, fraud; **pora-paḍu**, **pora-baḍu**, **pora-pōvu** anything to go the wrong way in swallowing. DED(S) 3522.

4294 *Ta.* **purai** house, dwelling, small room; **pirai** shed, factory; **puraiyan** house,

cottage, dwelling made of leaves; *puraiyul* house. *Ma.* *pura* house (esp. thatched house), hut, room. *Koḍ.* *pore* thatched roof. *Tu.* *porè*, *purè* roof, ceiling; *pura* house. DED(S) 3523.

4295 *Ta.* *purai* cataract (on the eye); *pori* (-v-, -nt-) to form as a thin stratum or layer of salt; *porukku* flake, skin, thin layer that peels off, scale, bark, rind; *pokku* flake, scale. *Ka.* *pore* a fold, layer, stratum; *horike*, *horige* the scale or coat of an onion, a thin layer or scale of a stone, lamina, stratum, layer. *Te.* *pora* layer, film, membrane, skin, stratum, fold, cataract, cast skin of snake; *poraṣa* page, (K. also) layer. *Konda* *poro* layer, space between two rocks. Cf. 3981 *Ka.* *pare*. DED(S) 3524.

4296 *Ta.* *purai* deep ulcer, fistula. *Ka.* *pure*, pore boil, ulcer. DED 3525.

4297 *Ta.* *purai* tubular hollow, tube, pipe, windpipe. *Tu.* *perevuni* to be bored, perforated; *perepini* to bore, perforate; *burma*, *burmu* a gimlet; *berpuri* a borer. DEDS 698.

4298 *Go.* (A. Y. D. Mu.) *burkal*, (Ph.) *burkā(l)*, (W.) *burkāl*, (G. S.) *burrkāl* tiger (*Voc.* 2574). *Pe.* *burka* id. *Maṇḍ.* *burka* id. DEDS 700.

4299 *Nk.* *purni* bone. *Ga.* (Oll.) *pūn* id.; (P.) *iṇdmul pūn* backbone. ? *Ka.* *huri* id., spine. ? Cf. 4339 *Te.* *punuka*. DED(S) 3526.

4300 *Ta.* *pul* grass, grass family (e.g. bamboo); *pillu* grass; *pul-vāy* deer. *Ma.* *pul* grass, hay, straw. *Ko.* *pul* grass, thatching grass. *To.* *pul* thatching grass; *ul* grass (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* *pul* grass, straw; *pulle* deer. *Koḍ.* *pilli* grass. *Tu.* *pullu* a rush, a kind of grass. *Te.* *pulu*, *pullu*, *pillu* grass. *Go.* (SR.) *pilp* thatch (*Voc.* 2252); (Koya Su.) *pulla* hay. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pilka* grass, bunch of grass. DED(S, N) 3528.

4301 *Ta.* *pul* smallness in quantity, number, or value; *puṇ* small; *puṇmai* smallness. *Ka.* (PBh.) *pul* mean, in: *pul-vage* a mean or low thought (see 5205). *Te.* *pullu* little, small. *Malt.* *pul-ond* a little; *pulo-qadi* a little only, very little, least. DEDS(N) 701.

4302 *Ta.* *pula* (-pp-, -nt-) to pout, sulk, be displeased, suffer pain, dislike; *pulaval* displeasure, dislike; *pulavi* sulks, displeasure, dislike; *pulavu* dislike. *Malt.* *pule* to be jealous; *pulware* jealous. DEDS 702.

4303 *Ta.* *pulam* arable land, rice field; place, region, quarter; *pulan*, *pulavu* arable land; ? *pulampan* chief or lord of a maritime tract [prob. originally 'chief of a village in the maritime tract']. *Ma.* *pulam* cornfield; place. *Ka.* *pola* a plough-field; place, direction. *Tu.* *pula* pasturage. *Te.* *polamu* field, place of cultivated land; *polamari* cultivator; (inscr.) *pulambu*, *pulombu* field. *Kol.* (Br.) *polam* field. *Pa.* *polub* (pl. *polbul*) village. *Ga.* (Oll.) *polub*, (S.) *pollūb* id. DED(S) 3529.

4304 *Ta.* *pulampu* (*pulampi*-) to sound, speak foolishly or incoherently, wail, cry out, grieve, utter repeatedly; *n.* sound, foolish talk, lament, grief; *pulampal* sound, chattering, weeping, grieving; *pulappam* chattering, raving, lamentation; *pulāvu* (*pulāvi*-) to make noise. *Ma.* *pulampuka* to sound, bemoan, lament, speak hastily; *pulampal* lamentation. *Ka.* *palumbu*, *halubu* to lament. *Koḍ.* *poli* (-v-, -ñj-) to bark repeatedly (song-word). *Tu.* *palambuni* to lament; *pollè* slander, tale-bearing. *Te.* *panavu*, (K. also) *palumu*, *palavu* to lament; ? *palumu* to prattle; *n.* prattle; ? *palavu*, *palavincu*, *palavarincu*, *paluvarincu* to talk in sleep; *palavaramu*, *palavarinta*, *palavarimpu* talking in sleep (or with 3887 *Ta.* *paṇi*). *Pa.* *polla* noise, hissing of snake. *Go.* *polo* (SR.) story, (G.) word, advice, (S.) answer, matter; (Mu.) *pallo* word, speech; (Ma.) *pola* language, speech (*Voc.* 2422). DED(S, N) 3530.

4305 *Ta.* *pular* (-v-, -nt-) to dawn; *pularcci* dawning; *pularpu*, *pularvu*, *pulari* dawn; *pulāvu* (*pulāvi*-) to dawn; *puṛ-pull-eṇal* expr. indicating break of day; *puṇṇam-pulari* early dawn. *Ma.* *pularuka* to dawn, light to appear; *pular* dawn; *pularcca* daybreak; *pularttuka* to bring to the light. *Koḍ.* *pola*- (*polav*, *poland*-) to dawn; *polat*- (*polati*-) to spend night until dawn; *polace*, (Mercara dialect) *polaca* dawn; *pola-ka* morning. *Tu.* *pullè*, *pullya*, *pulliyakela*, *pullayakolè* morning, daybreak; early in the morning. *Malt.* *pulpule* to shine through whiteness. Cf. 4551 *Ta.* *poli*. DED(S) 3531.

4306 *Ta.* *pulavai*, *pulavai-marutu*, *pūlatt* flowering murdah, *Terminalia paniculata*. *Ma.* *pulla-marutu* a timber. *Ka.* *hulive* the timber tree *T. p.* *Te.* (DCV) *pula-maddi*, *puligi* id. DEDS 703.

4307 *Ta.* *puli*, *pul* tiger. *Ma.* *puli* id. *Ko.* *puj* id. *To.* *pūsy*, *ūly* (< Badaga *huli*) id. *Ka.* *puli* id. *Tu.* *pūli* id. *Kor.* (M. T.) *hūli* id. *Te.* *puli*, *pedda puli*, *bebbuli* id.; *ciruta puli* leopard, cheetah. *Kol.* (Kin. P. Haig, Hislop) *pul*, (Kin. SR.) *perpul* tiger. *Nk.* *pul* id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *pul(a)* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *berpul*, (S.) *pullu* (pl. *pulkul*), *berbullu* (pl. *berbulkul*), (S.³) *pulu* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *pulli* (pl. *pulk*), (SR.) *puli*, (Ma.) *pul*, (W. Ph.) *puliyāl* id. (*Voc.* 2313). / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *pulli*-tiger. DED(S) 3532.

4308 *Ta.* *pulku* (*pulki*-), *pullu* (*pulli*-) to embrace, copulate, be attached (to friends); *poli* (-v-, -nt-) to cover (bull or ram); *poli*, *policcal*, *polippu*, *polivu* covering (among animals). *Ma.* *pulkuka*, *pulluka* to embrace, copulate. DED(S) 3533.

4309 *Ka.* *bulla*, *bulli* male generative organ. *Te.* *bulla*, *bulli* penis (used with reference to a child). / Cf. Mar. *bulī*, *bullī* a child's organ; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9292(1). DED(S) 3534.

4310 *Ta.* pul tawny colour; pullai dull, yellowish colour. *Ma.* pulla a yellowish colour of cattle. *Ko.* bul liver-coloured; bul(n) *n. pr.* dog or bullock; *fem.* buly. *Te.* pula yellowish; pulla brown, tawny. *Ga.* (S.³) pula light brown colour (< *Te.*). DED(S) 3535.

4311 *Ka.* buvva boiled rice (in children's language). *Te.* buvva food, rice. DED 3536.

4312 *Ta.* puṛu worm, maggot; (-pp-, -tt-) to breed worms, be worthless (as a worm-eaten thing); puṛuppu breeding of worms. *Ma.* puṛu worm, caterpillar, maggot, grub, moth, mite; puṛukka to be eaten or infected by worms, putrefy, rot. *Ko.* pu- worm, maggot. *To.* puf worm, intestinal worm; u- worm in skin, brain, or body (not intestinal) (< Badaga hū-; Emeneau, *Language*, 15. 45); pory stink of a corpse (or with 3999 *Ta.* paṛa). *Ka.* puṛu, puṛa worm, insect in general, snake; puṛi to be eaten or infected by worms, get worm-eaten, putrefy; puṛicil rottenness, cariousness; puṛuku that is eaten by vermin, state of being worm-eaten or decayed, ulcer, sore; purcu ruin, wickedness. *Koḍ.* puḷu worm; pung- (pungī-) (meat) becomes slightly decomposed, (sore) festers a little. *Tu.* puri worm, mite, moth, skin parasite; pura, puru snail; purigaṇṭu anything eaten or perforated by worms, worm-eaten; purkuni to rot, decay, become putrid; purṅuni, -puruṅuni to ferment, decompose, decay; purṅely fermented, decayed, mouldy; purṅaṇṭu id.; fermentation, decay; puppi, puppu decay, rottenness. *Te.* pur(u)gu, pur(u)vu, pruvvu worm, any insect or reptile, snake; p(r)uccu to rot, be putrefied, decay; p(r)uppi rottenness, decay; (K.) pruhṅuḍu leucoderma. *Kol.* purre worm. *Nk.* purre id. *Nk.* (Ch.) pur(re) worm, insect. *Pa.* puṛut (*pl.* puṛtil) worm. *Ga.* (S.) puḍut insect. *Go.* (Tr.) puṛi (*pl.* puṛk), (W.) puṛi worm, insect; (A. Ch.) puṛi (*pl.* puṛk); (Ph.) puṛi, puri, (Mu.) puṛi, puṛuy (*pl.* puṛk) worm (*Voc.* 2316); (Tr.) puṛitānā, (Mu.) puṛ- to breed worms; (Ch.) puṛi- to be worm-eaten (*Voc.* 2311). *Koṇḍa* piṛiyu (*pl.* piṛku), (BB) piṛi (*pl.* piṛku) snail; piṛvu (*pl.* piṛku), (BB) piṛu worm. *Pe.* pṛi (*pl.* pṛiku) worm, insect. *Kui* priu, pṛiu (*pl.* pṛika), piṛu (*pl.* piṛka) wingless insect, worm, maggot. *Kuwi* (F.) priyūli (*pl.* pṛika) caterpillar; (S.) pliguli insect; (Su. Isr.) priyuli (*pl.* pṛika) worm; (S.) pliginai to infest. *Kur.* pocgō worm, caterpillar, fleshy larva esp. of beetle; pocnā (pucyas) to engender worms (as a wound, rotten cheese, etc.); rot, fester. *Malt.* pocru worm, caterpillar; posgo weevil. *Br.* pū worm, maggot, caterpillar; pul-mak(k)ī tapeworm (maki intestinal worm < Pers.). / Cf. 4353 *Ta.* pūcci. / Cf. Skt. pīlu- worm, H. pillū id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8240); Skt. puṇḍra- id.; Skt. pulaka- a kind of insect or vermin, Pali puḷava- worm, maggot; Skt. phullaka- worm, H. phul maggots hatched in meat. DED(S) 3537.

4313 *Ta.* puṛuku, puṇuku civet; civet cat. *Ma.* puṛuku, puṛu id. *Ka.* puṛa, puṛu, puṇugu, puṇagu, punagu, punugu, pula civet. *Koḍ.* pu- bekkī civet cat. *Tu.* puṇuṅgu, puṇugu, punugu civet. *Te.* punūgu id. DED 3538.

4314 *Ta.* puṛuku arrowhead; puṛutu feathered part of an arrow. *Ka.* pīluku, pīḷku id. / ? Cf. Skt. puṇkha- shaft or feathered part of an arrow; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8247. DED 3539.

4315 *Ta.* puṛuṅku (puṛuṅki-) to be steamed, parboiled, stew, be sultry, be hot with anger; puṛuṅkal parboiling, anger, sultriness, perspiration; puṛukku (puṛukki-) to boil (paddy) before husking, scorch (as the sun); *n.* boiling grains, well-boiled food; puṛukkal anything slightly boiled, cooked rice; puṛukkam heat, sultriness, sweat, grief. *Ma.* puṛuṅṅuka to be boiling, stewed, steamed; parboil; puṛukkuka to boil (*tr.*); puṛukkam boiling, steaming heat; puṛukku fruits or vegetables boiled, a dish of curry; puṛukuka to be hot (by a close room). *To.* puṣk- (puṣky-) to boil (potatoes). *Ka.* puṛgu to burn; puṛgi, puṛgi rice boiled with pulse, salted or sweetened. *Koḍ.* pukk- (pukki-) to boil so as to loosen skin or husk. *Tu.* purguni to be well-boiled (as rice); purkuni to be half-baked; purkāvuni to bake in embers; (B-K.) purkāvu to half-bake. *Kor.* (T.) purga overboiled rice. *Te.* pulagamu rice boiled with green dal (? < Skt). ? *Go.* (A.) piṛi- to boil (*intr.*); (Tr.) piṛitānā to boil furiously, boil over; (Ph.) piḍitānā to boil over (*Voc.* 2244). *Kur.* pūxnā to boil (*tr.*); *refl. and pass.* pūxrnā. *Malt.* pūge to boil; pūge, pūge boiled grain. ? *Br.* palṅing to be boiling, on the boil, stewed; boil with rage; palēfing to make to boil, boil (meat). (For Kur. Malt., Burrow 1968, p. 67; for Br., MBE 1980a, p. 312, n. 1). / Cf. Skt. pulāka- a lump of boiled rice; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8295. DED(S, N) 3540.

4316 *Ta.* puṛuti dust, pulverised or fine powder, dry earth; puṛti dust; pūṛi powder, dust, sacred ashes; [pūti ashes, dust, powder]. *Ma.* puṛuti, pūṛi dust, earth put to the roots of trees, pollen, rust; (Tiyya) pūyi sand; [pūti, bhūti ashes]. [*Ko.* pu·dy id.]. [*To.* pu·ḍy id.]. *Ka.* [būda, būdi, būdu ashes]; hoyige, (Hav.) hoyge sand. [*Koḍ.* bu·di ashes]. *Tu.* poyyē-sand; [būdi ashes; būdiṅga, būdu ash-coloured]. *Te.* būdida, [būdi] ashes. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 23) būddi ash. *Nk.* burdi id. ? *Pa.* poṛmil, poṛmil rubbish. ? *Malt.* porsī sweepings. / Cf. Skt. bhūti- ashes. The forms in brackets are probably, but not all necessarily, borrowed from Skt. DED (S, N) 3541.

4317 *Ta.* puṛai hole, tube, entrance, gate, forest path, by-path, narrow path; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, riddle; puṛal tube, drain; pūṛ hole; pūṛai wicket gate, mountain pass, crevice, opening. *Ma.* puṛa gap in a wall. *Ko.* pul crevice, crack, lane between houses; pīḷ way, road, entrance to path through thicket. *To.*

pīl way through thicket; **wa-l pīl** drainage hole in wall (cf. 999); **pīl** hole in wall, esp. for leading off bath-water. *Ka.* **poṛe** path, road. *Tu.* **poraly**, (B-K. also) **purāly**, **puḷaly** fife, flute. *Te.* **punta** path or road for cattle. DED(S, N) 3542.

4318 *Ma.* **pura** river. *Ko.* **pey** id.; **peyv-e-r** (*obl.* **peyv-e-t**) id. (**e-r** id., s.v. 5159 *Ta.* **yāru**). *To.* **pa-w** id.; **pa-** top the river's noise of waves beating (for **top**, see 3069). *Ka.* **poṛe** river. *Koḍ.* **poḷe** id. DED 3543.

4319 *Ta.* **puḷ** bird; stick used in the game of tipcat. *Ma.* **puḷ** any small bird. *Ko.* **puḷ**, **pīl** small stick used in tipcat. *To.* **pīl** bird. *Te.* **puḷugu** id. DED 3544.

4320 *Ma.* **puḷayuka** to twirl about, wriggle, snake to twine itself round the body of men or beasts; **puḷayikka** to brandish, swing, switch; **puḷekka** to roll oneself, loiter about, revel, swagger, strut; **puḷappu** revelling, overbearing manner. *Ka.* **poḷe** to roll, roll about, move to and fro, wallow, move in a circle; **poḷapu** trembling, shaking, rolling, a swing, hammock; **poḷayisu** to cause to roll, cause to go round in a circle, brandish. *Te.* **polayu** to wander, move about. DED(S) 3545.

4321 *Ta.* **puṇai** raft, float, ship. *Tu.* **puḷā-vuni** to float; **puḷapāvuni** to cause to float; **puḷampuni** to set afloat; **puṇaly** floating; **puṇaluni**, **punaluni** to float. *Kor.* (M.) **boḷa** id. DEN 63, and from DED(S) 3559.

4322 *Ta.* **puḷi** (-pp-, -tt-) to turn sour, ferment, be leavened; *n.* acidity, tartness, tamarind, curry containing tamarind, acid substance; **puḷiccal** anything acid, sour, or leavened; **puḷippu** sourness, acidity, fermenting, acid. *Ma.* **puḷikka** to be sour, ferment; **puḷi** sourness, acidity, acid, tamarind; **puḷippu** acidity; **puḷiyan**, **pūḷa** sour. *Ka.* **puly** sour; **puly-/puḷc-** (**puḷc-**) to be sour, (mouth) tastes sour. *To.* **pūly** tamarind; **pūly-** (**puḷc-**) to be sour. *Ka.* **puḷi**, **puḷla**, **puḷu**, **puḷla** acidity, sourness; **puṇise**, **huṇise**, **huṇisi** tamarind; **huḷi** (-t-) to be or turn sour. *Koḍ.* **puḷi** sour; orange, vinegar; (Shanmugam) **puḷiṇje** tamarind. *Tu.* **puḷi**, **puli** acidity, a sour fruit, tamarind, leaven; sour, acid; **puḷipu** acidity; **pulipuni**, **puliyuni** to become sour, be leavened; **pulippena** sour; **puṇikē**, **puṇikē** tamarind; **bulē** fermenting; **bulekali** sour toddy. *Kor.* (O.) **pulcu** to feel sour in the mouth. *Te.* **puli** sour, acid; **puliyu** to become sour, ferment; **pulusu**, (K. also) **pulupu** acidity, sourness, juice of tamarinds; sour, acid; **pulupa** an acid dish made of various edible roots; **puḷla**, **puḷlana** sourness, acidity; **puḷlani** sour, acid; (VPK; Telangana dial.) **puṇḍi** (**kūra**), **puṇṭi** (**kūra**) sorrel (a sour vegetable). *Koḷ.* **pulle** sour; (SR.) **puliy-** (teeth) are on edge. *Pa.* **pul**, **puldi**, **puḷla**, **puḷlaṭ** sour; **pulp-** (**pult-**) to turn sour. *Ga.* (S.) **puḷā** sour. *Go.* (G.) **puḷla** sour preparation of vegetables; (Ma.) **puḷla**, **puḷḷa** id., sour; (M.) **puḷā**, (S. Ko.) **puḷla** sour (*Voc.* 2315).

Koṇḍa **puḷa** sour soup, boiled tamarind water. *Kuwi* (Su. S.) **puḷla** sour; (Su.) **puḷla māṛnu** tamarind tree. DED(S, N) 3546.

4323 *Ta.* **puḷiṇan**, **puḷiṇan** hunter, mountaineer; **puḷḷuvan** dweller in a desert tract. *Ma.* **puḷiyan** a caste of jungle dwellers; *fem.* **puḷicci**. *Ka.* (K.²) **puṇaje** a hunter woman. /? Cf. Skt. **pulinda-** name of a barbarous tribe. DED 3547.

4324 *Ta.* **puḷuku** (**puḷuki-**) to tell barefaced lies; *n.* obvious lie, barefaced falsehood; **puḷukan** liar; (Shanmugam) *fem.* **puḷuki**; **puḷukuni**, **puḷukuni** liar (comm. by N. Kumaraswami Raja). *Ko.* **pulḡ** boasting; **pulḡn** a boasting man; *fem.* **pulḡy**. DED(N) 3548.

4325 *Koḷ.* **puls-** (**pulust-**) (hair) becomes grey. *Nk.* **puḷs-** id. *Pa.* **pulc-** id. *Go.* (A. Ch. G.) **piṛs-**, (SR.) **piḍcānā**, (Tr.) **piṛcānā**, (Ph.) **piṛcānā**, (Ma.) **piṛc-** (**piṛ't-**) id. (*Voc.* 2249); (Koya Su.) **piṇsk-** id. *Kur.* (Hahn) **puṇḍnā** to become hoary, grey in hair; (Grignard) **puṇḍnā** (**puṇḍyas/puṇḍos**) id., get mouldy or musty. *Malt.* **puṇḍe** id. (Or Kur. *Malt.* < IA, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8259; Pfeiffer 1972, p. 170.) DED(S, N) 3549.

4326 *Ko.* **puḷc** various *Oxalis* species. *To.* **puḷc** *Oxalis corniculata*. DEN 62.

4327 *Ta.* **puḷli** mark, dot, speck. *Ma.* **puḷli** dot, spot, point. *Ko.* **puly** dot. *Tu.* **kar-bulē**, **kar-bollē** a fowl having white plumage with black spots. *Te.* **bolli** spotted white; white leprosy, leucoderma (or with 5496(a) *Ta.* **vel**). DED(S) 3550.

4328 *Ka.* **puḷḷe**, (K.² also) **puḷli** a small bit of very dry wood. *Koḍ.* **puḷli** fuel. *Tu.* **puḷḷe** a split, splint. *Te.* **puḷla** a small stick or twig. DED 3551.

4329 *Ko.* **burn**, **brn**, **burakn**, **burburn**, **brbrn** suddenly, quickly; **pr...**, **pur...**, **purpurn**, **br...**, **bur...**, **burk**, **burkn** noise of bird flying up suddenly from ground. *Ka.* **buṛa**, **bura**, **buṛu** sound in imitation of that of a rash movement; **buṛa**, **bura**, **buṛu**, **buṛṛ** imitation of the sound produced by a bird rising suddenly, or by breaking wind; **buṛa** **buṛane** with the repeated suddenness or sound of **buṛa**; **buṛṛane** with the sound of **buṛṛ**; **puṛ** sound in imitation of breaking wind, of easing nature; **buṛṛane** with a whir or sudden and noisy vibration of wings; with a rush or dash, smartly, swiftly. *Tu.* **buṛy**, **buranē**, **buru**, **buruburu**, **burry**, **burranē**, **burru** the noise of a bird's wings in flying; **burky**, **burku** noise of breaking wind. *Te.* (B.) **burru** loud and sudden noise such as is made when a bird flies. *Go.* (SR.) **bhurrne** suddenly (*Voc.* 2661). / MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 33, for areal etymology, with reference to Mar. **bhurbhur** sudden, and several other items in Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9535. DED(S) 3552.

4330 *Tu.* bira a kiss. *Pa.* burr- to kiss; (S.) burru a kiss. *Go.* (Tr. SR. Ph.) burrānā, (Ma.) bog- to kiss, nose (of dogs), caress (*Voc.* 2577); (ASu.) bur- to kiss. DED(S) 3527.

4331 *Ta.* piruṭai false rumour, lie. *Ka.* buṛaḍe, buṛuḍe lie, untruth. *Te.* buruḍā lie; (K.) buriḍi id., deceit; b. koṭṭu to cheat. DEDS(N) 704.

4332 *Ka.* buṛaḍe, buṛuḍe, buṛuḍi gourd-bottle, calabash, dry gourd, head, skull. *Tu.* buruḍe bottle made of the shell of a coconut, gourd, etc.; skull. *Te.* puriya, purriya, purre skull; burra empty shell of a long gourd; head, skull; pucce skull; shell of a coconut, etc. *Kol.* (SR.) burrā pumpkin. *Nk.* burra id., gourd. *Nk.* (Ch.) putte gourd. *Pa.* burri bamboo spoon, ladle; burka gourd. ? *Ga.* buṇḍurke (S.²) a kind of gourd, (S.³) *Cucurbita lagenaria.* *Go.* (Tr.) purkā the gourd of which Pardhāns make their guitar; (A. Y.) purka gourd; (Ch.) purka, (G.) burrka, (Mu. Ko.) burka, (Ma.) boḥka gourd, gourd vessel (*Voc.* 2307). *Koṇḍa* pure small vessel made of scooped gourd shell; purge drinking vessel made of gourd shell; buṛa head; (BB) puRka gourd, gourd vessel. *Pe.* puka gourd. *Kuwi* (F. Isr.) puḷa id. DED(S) 3553.

4333 *Ta.* puṛam, puṛaṇ outside, exterior, that which is foreign; aspersion, calumny; *adj.* puṛa-, puṛam-; puṛakku outside; puṛaku excluded person or thing; puṛaṇi slander; outer bark, skin, anything that is outside; puṛatti that which is outside, foreign, extrinsic; puṛattavaṇ, puṛattiyaṇ foreigner, stranger; puṛampu the exterior, outside, that which is separate, other; puṛampar the outside; puṛavu, puṛavam forest, jungle, forest tract, hilly tract; puṛa-ppaṭu (-ppaṭuv-, -ppaṭṭ-) to set forth, proceed, start, go out; piṛa other things; piṛar outsiders, strangers; piṛaṇ another man, stranger; *fem.* piṛal; piṛitu other thing; piṛaṇṭu elsewhere. *Ma.* puṛam the outside, west; beyond, more than; *adj.* puṛa; puṛattu out, out of; piṛan other. *Ko.* poranj the outside, place outside; por kay the right shoulder bare (e.g. at ceremonies); por pal teeth that grow irregularly and crooked. *To.* piṛ-mun the outside; piṛ no-ṛ the southwestern area of the Nilgiris that is hilly/jungly; wiṛoc fō-ṛ nickname, name used in abuse or ridicule (< Badaga). *Ka.* poṛa, poṛagu, poṛage the outside, outside; poṛabiga stranger, alien; hoṛaccu the outside; hoṛatu, hortu that is outside, that is excepted; being left alone, being not that, being not present; except, without; hoṛame that is outside or in the rear; hoṛaḍu (hoṛaṭ-/hoṇṭ-; < *poṛa-vaḍu- < *poṛa-paṭu; cf. *Koḍ.* *Tu.* *Kor.* [comm. by Garman]) to go outside or out of, come forth, set out, start, appear (as a boil); hoṛaḍisu to cause to go outside or out of, cause to start; peṛa outer place, other side; heṛagu other side, outside. *Koḍ.* porame outside; poraḍ- (poraḍuv-, poraṭ-) to start, set out, depart. *Tu.* pida outer; pidayi id.; out, outside, abroad; pidāḍuni to start,

depart; pidāḍāvuni to cause to start or depart. *Kor.* (O.) pedamayai outside; pedaḍi to come out, start. *Te.* peṛa foreign, other, different; ? puṛra *adv.* left. DED(S, N) 3554.

4334 *Ta.* puṛā, puṛa, puṛavam, puṛavu dove, pigeon. *Ma.* piṛāvu, prāvu id. *Ka.* hoṛasu a kind of pigeon; (PBh.) poṛasu pigeon. *Tu.* puda dove, pigeon. *Te.* burra-piṭṭe a sort of pigeon. *Ga.* (P.) purus tite dove. *Go.* (Tr.) purār, puṛār the small speckled ground-dove; (Ch.) purral (*pl.* -or), (W. Ph.) purrāj dove; (Mu.) purrār (*pl.* purrask), (Ma.) puṛar, poṛar(i), (L.) pogaṛ pitte pigeon (*Voc.* 2306); (Tr.) paorish blue rock-dove (*Voc.* 2067). *Koṇḍa* (BB) poṛoz dove. *Kur.* (Hahn) purrā id. *Malt.* pure id. DED(S) 3555.

4335 *Ta.* puṛru, puṛram white anthill. *Ma.* puṛru ground thrown up by moles, rats, esp. a white anthill. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) pitti snake hole. *To.* wiṭ-xuḍy high white anthill (kuḍy- pit); wiṭ-moṇ id. (moṇ earth). *Ka.* puttu, putta, hutta, huttu, utta white anthill. *Koḍ.* puttī id. *Tu.* puñca id., snake's hole. *Kor.* (T.) huñca, (M.) huntu anthill. *Te.* puṭṭa anthill, snake's hole. *Kol.* (Kin.) puṭṭa white anthill. *Nk.* puṭṭa id. *Pa.* putkal (*pl.* putkacil), (NE.) puṭkal id.; putta, (NE.) puṭṭa nest inside anthill. *Ga.* (Oll.) puṭkal white anthill. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) putti, (many dialects) putti, (Ko.) puttu anthill (*Voc.* 2298). *Koṇḍa* puRi id.; puR(i) seṭi winged flies that swarm round the lamp after the rains; puṭa anthill. *Pe.* puci anthill. *Kui* pusi, (K.) pucci white anthill. *Kuwi* (F.) pūci, (Su. P.) pucci, (Isr.) puci anthill. *Kur.* puttā anthill; putbelō white ants' queen (belō id.). *Malt.* pute anthill. /Cf. *Skt.* (pipilika)-puṭa- anthill; puttikā- the white ant or termite; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8264. DED(S, N) 3556.

4336 *Ta.* puṛru anything scurvy, scrofulous, or cancerous. *Ma.* puṛru scab, dry pus. ? *Go.* (Mu.) pirr wound (*Voc.* 2238). *Kuwi* (F.) poṛro scab. DED(S) 3557.

4337 *Ta.* puṇam upland fit for dry cultivation; puṇa-kkāṭu shifting cultivation on the hills; puṇ-cey land fit for dry cultivation only, dry crop; puñcai dry land. *Ma.* punam a jungle, chiefly highland overrun with underwood and capable of irregular cultivation; puna-kkaṇṭam a hill-tract; puñca dry crop; puñca-kkaṇṭam field under irrigation, yielding even three harvests. *Ka.* puṇaji dust-like dry soil in which a kind of paddy is grown. *Tu.* puñca-kaṇḍa a very good rice-field. *Te.* punja land cultivated without artificial irrigation, high land. DED(S) 3558.

4338 *Ta.* puṇal, puṇai water, flood, river. *Ma.* punal, puṇal water, river. *Ka.* ponai stream, river. DED 3559.

4339 *Te.* punuka skull. *Kuwi* (S.) ponki id. ? Cf. 4299 *Nk.* purni. DEDS 705.

4340 *Ta.* puṇai (-v-, -nt-) to dress, put on, adorn, make ready, wear, make, form; n.

beauty, decoration; **puṇaivu** beauty, decoration, making. *Ma.* **punayuka** to put on, undertake. Cf. 4361 *Ta.* **pūṇ**. DED 3560.

4341 *Ta.* **puṅku**, **puṇku**, **puṇkam**, **pūnti** Indian beech, *Pongamia glabra*; rosewood, *Dalbergia lanceolaria*. *Ma.* **puṇṇu** *P. glabra*; **uṇṇu** *Bauhinia variegata* [considered a kind of **puṇṇu**]. *Ka.* **hoṇge** *P. glabra* Vent.; *D. oujeinensis* Roxb. [= *Ougeinia dalbergioides* Benth.]; **puligil**, **puliṇgil**, **huligilu** *P. glabra*; **huligali**, **hulivili**, **hulige** *D. oujeinensis*. *Tu.* **puṇṅu** *P. glabra*. *Maṇḍ.* **bukli mar** *D. oujeinensis*. DED(S) 3561.

4342 *Ta.* **puṅku**, **puṇku**, (Lush.) **puṇkan** (?; spelled **puṇṅaṇ**) sp. privet, *Ligustrum perrottetii*. *Ma.* (Lush.) **puṇṇu** id. DEN 64.

4343 *Ta.* **puṇṇai**, **piṇṇai** mast-wood, *Calophyllum inophyllum*; **puṅku** Malabar poon, *C. tomentosum* (also **kāṇṇu-ppuṇṇai**). *Ma.* **punna** *C. inophyllum*; *Rottlera tinctoria*. *Ka.* **punnike**, **ponne**, **honne** *Terminalia tomentosa* W. & A.; **honneya mara** id.; *R. tinctoria* Roxb.; **sura-honne** *R. tinctoria*; Alexandrian laurel, *C. inophyllum* Lin. *Tu.* **ponnē** *R. tinctoria*; **śiri-ponnē** *C. apetalum*. *Te.* **ponna** *C. inophyllum*; **sura-ponna**, **sura-punnāgamu** *C. longifolium*. / Cf. Skt. **punnāga** *R. tinctoria*; *C. inophyllum* (Turner, CDIAL, no. 8244); **suraparnikā** *R. tinctoria*. [*Ochrocarpus longifolius* Benth. & Hook. = *C. longifolium* Wall. *Mallotus philippinensis* Muell. = *R. tinctoria* Roxb. Hooker does not identify *C. apetalum*. The remaining species are all different from these.]. DED 3562.

4344 (a) *Tu.* **pinpini** to know, understand, comprehend; **pinpāvuni** to make to know, make known, reveal. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pun-** (**punt-**) to know. *Pa.* **pun-** (**pund-**, **putt-**) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pun-** (**pres.-fut.** **puy-**) id. *Go.* (A.) **pund-** (**putt-**), (Tr. W. Ph. M.) **pundānā**, (Mu.) **pun-/pund-** (**putt-**), (Ko.) **pun-** (**putt-**) id. (*Voc.* 2302). *Pe.* **pun-** (**puc-**) id. *Maṇḍ.* **pun-** (**puc-**) id. *Kui* **punba** (**pus-**) id., understand, comprehend; *n.* knowledge, understanding. *Kuwi* (F.) **pūnjali**, (S.) **punnai**, (Su.) **pun-** (**pucc-**), (Isr.) **pun-** (**puc-**) to know; (S.) **punbi kinai** to inform; (Isr.) **puṇmbi/ṇṇmbi ki-** to explain; (Isr.) **puṇmbu** knowing; ? (S. Isr.) **pusponi**, (F.) **pūspōni** a story.

(b) *Ta.* **pulam** sense, sensation, knowledge, learning, treatise, the Vedas, clue; **pula** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to make known, instruct; **pulattōr** wise men; **pulacci** wise woman; **pulappam** appearing clearly; **pulamai** knowledge, wisdom; **pulavaṇ** learned man. *Ma.* **pulam** perception by senses. *Ka.* **pola** object of sight, direction, point of the compass. *Te.* **polamu** track, trace; **polamari** one who knows a clue; **polakuva** trace, track; **pulugu** mark or sign, trace, track, clue; ? **pulapoḍucu** to gaze, stare. DED(S, N) 3563.

4345 *Ta.* **pū** flower, cock's comb, richness, flourishing condition, wire edge on tool, cataract in eye, albugo, menstruation; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to blossom, flower, bloom, flourish,

menstruate; produce (as flower), create, give birth to; **pūppu** flowering, blooming, menstruation. *Ma.* **pū**, **pūvu** flower, blossom, comb of a cock, menses; **pūkka** to blossom, bud, expand, menstruate; **pūkkal** flowering; **pūppu** growing, a crop, menses; **pūppikka** to cause to blossom. *Ko.* **pu-** flower, wire edge on tool. *To.* **pu-f** flower; (**pu-t-**) to blossom. *Ka.* **pū** (**pūt-**) flowers to be produced, flower, bloom; *n.* flower, blossom; **pūvu** flower; **puvvu** id., albugo; (Gowda) **pūmbē** bunch (plantain flower). *Koḍ.* **pu-**, (Mercara dialect) **pu-vi** flower, neck feathers of a jungle cock. *Tu.* **pū** flower, cataract in eye; **pūmbē** the flower bud of a plantain. *Te.* **pū** flower, blossom; **pūvu**, **puvu** id., albugo; **pūcu** to blossom, flower, bloom; **pūta** flowering, blossoming, blooming. *Kol.* **puv**, (Kin.) **pūta** flower. *Nk.* **pūta** id. *Pa.* **pū** (**pl.** **pūvul**) id.; **pūp-** (**pūt-**) to flower, blossom. *Ga.* (Oll.) **pū** (**pl.** **pūl**) flower; **pūp-** (**pūt-**) to flower; (S) **puvu** flower; **pūk-** (**pūt-**) to flower, blossom; (S.²) **būm** pindake bumble bee. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) **pūṅār**, (A. D. G. Ko.) **pūṅgar**, (Mu.) **pūgar**, (Ma.) **pūṅgaṭ** flower (*Voc.* 2282); (LuS.) **poongagai** id.; (W.) **puyānā**, **pūinā**, (Tr.) **pūiānā**, (Ph.) **puiyānā**, (A.) **pōy-**, (Mu.) **pūy-**, (Ma. Ko.) **puy-**, (S.) **pūy-** to flower, bloom, blossom (*Voc.* 2303); (ASu.) **pōy-** id.; (Tr.) **phukī**, (W.) **phūkī wisi** bee (*i fly); (Ph.) **phūkī** honey; **phūkī wisi** bee; (Ch.) **phūkī** bee; **phūk ras** honey; (M.) **phūphnei** bee, honey (*Voc.* 2323). *Koṇḍa* **puyu** (**pl.** **pūṅu**) flower, blossom; cataract of eye; **pū-** (**-t-**) to flower, blossom; **pūki** honey. *Pe.* **puy** (**pl.** **-ku**) flower; **pūki viza** bee. *Maṇḍ.* **puy** flower; **pūki vije** bee. *Kui* **pūju** (**pl.** **pūṅa**) flower; **pūpa** (**pūt-**) to blossom, bloom; **pūki**, **pūki viha** bee; **pūki niyu**, **pūki niru** honey. *Kuwi* (F.) **pūyū** (**pl.** **pūṅa**), (S.) **pūṅa**. (Su. P. Isr.) **pūyu** (**pl.** **pūṅa**) flower; (Su.) **pūki viha** bee; **pūki niyu** honey; (Isr.) **pūki** a type of beehive; **pūki niyū** honey. *Kur.* **pūp**, (Hahn) **pūmp** flower, film on the eye; **puṇḍnā**, **puḍnā** to bloom, flower; (sun) sets in a glory of purple and gold. *Malt.* **pūpu** flower; **pūthe** to blossom. / ? Cf. Skt. **puṣpa-**, Pali Pkt. **puppha-**; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8303. DED(S) 3564.

4346 *Ma.* **pūkka** (tongue) becomes furred. *Ko.* **pu-v-** (**pu-t-**) (mouth, tongue) becomes dry with fever. *Tu.* **pū agra** = **agra** a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush (cf. App. 3 *Ta.* **akkaram**). *Te.* **pūcu** (tongue) blisters or becomes sore, rough, and furry, be affected with thrush; **pūta** aphthae, thrush. DED 3565.

4347 *Ta.* **pū** spark, as of fire. *Kui* **pūvala** id.; (K.) **pua** embers. *Kuwi* (P.) **pūya** id.; (F.) **puiya**; (Isr.) **pua** spark; (Isr.) **puyā** burning coal. DEDS 706.

4348 *Ta.* **pū**, **pūvu**, **pūvam**, **pūvatti** lac tree, *Schleichera trijuga*; **pūvam** longan, *Nephelium longana*. *Ma.* **pūvam** a fine timber tree, (Lush.) *S. trijuga*; (Lush.) **mala-pūvana**, **cem-pūvana** *N. longana*; ? **pūvattam** a tree that yields a red dye, *Rubia munjista*. *Pa.* **puy** *S. trijuga*.

Ga. (P.) puy marin id. *Go.* (LuS.) pooshee the koossum tree [i.e. kusum tree, *S. t.*]. *Konda* (BB) pūzi maran id. *Kui* (K.) pūhi mrānu id. *Kur.* pusrā id. *Malt.* pusre a tree and its fruit so called. DED(S) 3566.

4349 *Kur.* pūgnā to win in a game or match. *Malt.* pūngare id. DEDS 707.

4350 *Te.* pūsa bead; ? pūdiya, pūde bead of gold or silver. *Kol.* pu·sa necklace. *Nk.* pūsa bead. *Go.* (LuS.) pooshangē necklace of black beads worn by women. *Konda* pūsa bead. *Kuwi* (Su.) pūsa (pl. -ṇa) id.; (Isr.) pūsa id., necklace. DED(S) 3567.

4351 *Ta.* pūcal clamour, battle, wailing, lamentation, distress. *Ma.* pūyal fight. *Ka.* puyyal vociferation, lamentation; puyalcu, puyyalcu to call or cry out, vociferate, lament. DED 3568.

4352 *Ta.* pūcu (pūci-) to besmear, anoint, rub, daub on, plaster, scrub the floor with cowdung dissolved in water, clean, wash; *n.* daubing, smearing; pūccu daubing, smearing, coating, gilding, plastering. *Ma.* pūcuka, pūśuka to smear, daub, rub, whitewash, plaster, gild; pūcal, pūccu smearing, daub, coating. *Ka.* pūsu to smear, daub, apply, anoint, plaster; *n.* act of smearing, etc.; oil for smearing on the body; pūsuviṇe smearing, etc. *Tu.* pūjuni to smear, rub, daub, apply. *Te.* pūyu id.; pūta smearing. / Cf. Skt. pusta-working clay, modelling; pusta-karman-plastering, painting. DED 3569.

4353 *Ta.* pūcci insect, beetle, worm. *Ma.* pūcci any insect. *Ka.* pūci, būci worm, insect. ? Cf. 4312 *Ta.* puṇu. DED 3570.

4354 *Ma.* pūcci a fart. *To.* pi·x īd- (īṭ-) to break wind silently. *Ka.* pūsu to bread wind. *Tu.* pūpuni id.; pūki a fart; (B-K.) ūsu id. *Kor.* (O.) pūmpu to fart. DED 3571.

4355 *Ta.* pūccai, pūcai, pūñai, pūnai cat. *Ma.* pūcca id. *Ko.* pi·c id. *Kod.* pu·ñe id. *Tu.* pūcē, pūccē id. *Go.* (Ma.) pūsal(i) (pl. pūśasku), (M.) pūsal, (Pat.) pūsal id. (*Voc.* 2327). *Kuwi* (D.) pūse id. DED(S) 3572.

4356 *Ko.* pu·c blue, green. *To.* pu·č blue-grey. ? *Br.* pūshkun yellow. DED 3573.

4357 *Ta.* pūñcu, pūñcaṇam, pūñcaḷam mould, mildew, cobweb; pūñcai cobweb; pūñci dust; pū (-pp-, -tt-) to become mouldy. *Ma.* pūkka id.; pūppu mould. *Ka.* būju, būje, būsi, būsu, būṣṭe mould, mildew, mustiness. *Tu.* būju, būcu, būci, pūñkē mould, mildew; (B-K.) būguṭu mould formed on the surface of foodstuffs. *Te.* būju, būdu mould, mildew. *Pa.* būj- to go mouldy; būja mould. *Kui* būru sūpa (sūpi-) to become mildewed; *n.* mildew. *Kuwi* (F.) būlūr mildew. DED(S, N) 3574.

4358 *Ma.* pūṭa down of birds, wool, fine hair. *Ko.* kambu· eyebrow (kam- < kaṇ eye). *Tu.* (B-K.) pūlle plume, feather. *Kol.* bu·r (pl. bu·dl) eyelash, eyebrow; (Pat., p. 35) būr fur. *Nk.* būr (pl. būdl) down, fine feather.

Pa. būḍul (pl.) hair, fine feathers, down. *Ga.* (P.) burgul eyebrows. *Go.* (A.) būrā, (Y. S.) bura down; (L.) būrā feather (*Voc.* 2589); (L.) pūlā feather; (G.) bulo id., down; (Ma.) bubla, būla small feathers, down (*Voc.* 2316); (W.) būiyā down; (Ph.) būiyā hair, feathers; (Tr.) būiyā down, small feathers (*Voc.* 2584). *Konda* bulus (pl. -ku) pubic hair, feathers, hair (on legs and chest); (BB) būṛus feathers, down. *Pe.* būra (pl. -ṇ) small feathers, down, wool, pubic hair. *Mand.* būriṇ pubic hair. *Kui* būri, būru hair, fur, feather, wool; (K.) pūma feather. *Kuwi* (D.) kanu būru eyebrow; būrka (pl.) down. *Malt.* (BB) purgu hair on the body. *Br.* puṭ hair (> Bal. puṭ a hair; Elfenbein, p. 65); puṭ kanning to pluck (of a fowl, the tobacco crop); purruk long hair of males cut at the shoulders. DED(S, N) 3575.

4359 *Ta.* pūṭṭakam, pūṭṭakkam, pūṭṭāḥkam vain pretension, boasting, guile, unsubstantial work; pūṭṭaṇkam guile, inveigling. *Ka.* būṭa, būṭaka, būṭakatana, būṭāṭa trickery, fraudulent display, lie. *Tu.* būṭi, būṭu, būṭaṇga, būṭkatane empty boast; būṭuni to boast, brag. *Te.* būṭakamu false appearance, deceit, trick; false, deceitful; būṭakīḍu, būṭakūḍu rogue, cheat. DED 3576.

4360 *Ta.* pūṭu, pūṇṭu small plant, herb; pūṇṭi shrubbery, garden. *Tu.* pūṇḍē a thorny bush; pūṇḍē bush, thicket; pūṇḍēly a thicket, clump, as of bamboos. DEDS 708.

4361 *Ta.* pūṇ (pūṇp-, pūṇṭ-) to put on, wear, be fettered or yoked with, undertake (as a business); become entangled (as a lock of hair), be caught (as birds in a snare), be yoked, become inseparable; *n.* ornament; pūṇu-nūl, pūṇūl sacred thread; pūṇci wearing, ornament, union, belief, determination; pūṇkai belief, determination; pūṇṭāṇ husband; pūṇi bull, bullock; pūṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to appear, bring into existence; make a vow; pūṇippu vow, decision, resolve; pūṇṭu (pūṇṭi-) to lock, hook, unite, yoke, fetter, put on (as jewels, garlands), entrap; *n.* locking, harnessing, etc.; pūṇṭai cord for fastening a bullock to its yoke. *Ma.* pūṇuka to be closed, be yoked, embrace, put on (as cloth, ornaments); pūṇpu girdle, ornament; pūṇunūl, pūṇūl sacred thread; pūṇṭuka to lock, yoke, bend the bow, embrace; pūṇṭu closure, lock, yoking. *Ko.* pu·ṭ- (pu·ṭy-) to yoke, prepare smithy by getting ready bellows; pu·ṭ- (pu·ṭy-) to fit (tr.) into sheath (at smithy). *To.* pu·l- (pu·ḍ-) to wear around neck; pu·ṭ- (pu·ṭy-) to tie around someone else's neck; ? u·ṭm- vow (in songs); ? pu·f- (pu·t-) to wear (cloak); pu·txuṭy cloak; pu·c- (pu·č-) to put (garment) on someone else. *Ka.* pūṇ (pūṇḍ-) to fix (as an arrow), begin; admit, assent, consent, promise, vow, challenge, bring forward or introduce; *n.* admission; pūṇke admission, promise, vow; hūṇi a vow; pūḍu to join (tr.), tie to, yoke, fix (as an arrow), prepare, arrange, bring

about, create, begin; *n.* established state; **pūṇipu** to intend, aim at; **pūn** to attempt; **puṇumbu** arrow. *Tu.* **hūṇe** a vow, promise; **puṇepini**, **puṇepuni**, **puṇevuni** to persevere till one has avenged himself, contest to the last, compete, vie; **puṇevu** resoluteness. *Te.* **pūnu** to undertake, set about, wear, attempt; **pūn(u)cu** to undertake, yoke; **pūcu** to endeavour; **pūnika**, **pūn(i)ki**, **pūpu** attempt, endeavour; ? **pūṣa** security, surety, bail. *Ga.* (S.³) **pūndu** yoke of a cart. *Go.* (Pat.) **puhānā** to yoke; (SR.) **pohānā**, **puhānā** id., plough; (Tr.) **puhtānā** to plough (*sēr p^o* to yoke the plough) (*Voc.* 2328); (Tr. etc.) **pōṇḍānā** to put on a dhoti (of men only) (*Voc.* 2440). *Koṇḍa* **pūṭ-** (-t-) to fasten bullocks to the plough, yoke; **pūndi** a yoke; **pūṭi** spoke. *Pe.* **pūṭ-** (-t-) to yoke. *Kui* **pūṛpa** (**pūṛt-**), **pūṛpa** (**pūṛt-**) to yoke; bear witness; **pūṇḍa** (**pūṇḍi-**) to meet; *n.* act of meeting. *Kuwi* (F.) **pūṭhali** to yoke; **pondū** yoke for cattle; (Isr.) **pūṭ-** (-h-) to yoke up the oxen; (S.) **pūn-** to wear (bodice, etc.). *Kur.* **pundnā** to yoke; **pundurnā** to pass round one's neck; **pūn** necklace. *Malt.* **pūne** (**pund-**) to put on one's own neck (as a necklace); **punde** to put on another's neck (a wreath or necklace); **pūnu** necklace, garland. Cf. 4340 *Ta.* **puṇai** and 4578 *Pe.* **pōc-**. DED(S) 3577.

4362 *Ta.* **pūṇṭi** town, village, district. *Ka.* **huṇḍi** hamlet; **hūde** village fort. *Te.* (in place names) **pūḍi** small village, hamlet. DEDS 709.

4363 *Ka.* **būtu** foul, shameless, obscene language; a shameless, obscene man. *Te.* **būtu** obscene or foul language; obscene, foul, indecent. DED 3578.

4364 *Kol.* **pu·nd-** (**pu·nt-**) to solve (riddle), win (contest). *Go.* (Tr.) **phundā** a riddle (*Voc.* 2460); (ASu.) **pun-** to solve a riddle. ? *Te.* **pūṇḍalincu** to invent. Cf. 4163 *Ta.* **pitir**. DED(S, N) 3579.

4365 *Ta.* **pūvai** lady, woman. *To.* **pupup** small baby. *Ka.* **hūhe** child; puppet. *Te.* **pūpa** an infant; pupil of the eye. For meanings, cf. 4107 *Ta.* **pāvai**. DEDS 695.

4366 *Ka.* **būra**, **būraga**, **būruḡa**, **būruḡe**, **būrla** silk-cotton tree, *Bombax*. *Tu.* **būruḡa**, **bōrada** *mara Eriodendron anfractuosum*. *Te.* **būraga**, **būruḡa**, **būruḡu** silk-cotton tree, *E. anfractuosum*; (Lush.) **būraga** id.; *B. malabaricum*. *Kol.* (Kin.) **būrg** *śeṭṭ* silk-cotton tree. *Pa.* **būru** id. *Ga.* (S.²) **būrije** id. *Koṇḍa* **būrgu** *maran* id. / Cf. Skt. **pūraṇi**-*B. heptaphyllum*; Pkt. **būra-** a species of tree. [*B. malabaricum* DC. = *B. heptaphylla* Cav. *E. anfractuosum* DC. = *B. pentandrum* Lin.] DED(S, N) 3580.

4367 *Te.* **pūri** peacock's tail. *Kol.* (Kin.) **pūrage** id. *Pa.* (S.) **pūril** (*pl.*) peacock's tail feathers. *Go.* (Ko.) **pūri** peacock's tail; **pūrmal** peacock (*Voc.* 2326). *Koṇḍa* **pūri** feather of a peacock. DED(S) 3581.

4368 *Ta.* **pūri** a wind instrument; **pūrikai** trumpet. *Ma.* **pūrika** id. *Te.* **būṛā** id. ? Cf. 4239 *Ir.* **bugari**. DED(S) 3582.

4369 *Ta.* **pūl**, **pūlā**, **pūlācam**, **pūlānci** black-berried feather-foil, *Phyllanthus reticulatus*. *Ka.* **hūli** (Kitt.) a straggling shrub, (Lush.) *P. r.* *Te.* **pūli** *Crinum pratense*; (Lush.) *P. r.* [*C. p.* and *P. r.* are two different species.] DEDS(N) 710.

4370 *Ta.* **pūvam** trijugate-leaved soap-nut, *Sapindus trifolius*; **pūvanti** id.; four-leaved soap-nut, *Hemigyroza canescens*. *Ma.* **pūvanti** *S. laurifolius*. [*S. trifolius* Linn. = *S. laurifolia* Vahl. *H. canescens* Thwaites = *S. tetraphylla* Vahl.] DED 3583.

4371 *Ta.* **pūval** red colour, red earth smeared on cottages. *Ma.* **pūval** red colour. ? *Go.* (L.) **puvrālī** yellow (*Voc.* 2317). DED 3584.

4372 *Ta.* **pūvaṇ** red banana; a kind of plantain. *Ma.* **pūvan** a good plantain sort. *Tu.* **pūbārē** a kind of plantain. DED(S) 3585.

4373 *Ma.* **pūvan** cock; male of plants. *Ko.* **bu·jn** cock. *Ka.* **puṇja**, **puṇju** id. *Tu.* **pūñje** id. *Kor.* (M.) **hūñji** id. *Te.* **punju** id. *Koṇḍa* **punzu** male, esp. of fowls. DED(S) 3586.

4374 *Ta.* **pūṛ** quail, jungle fowl; **pūṛāṇ** Indian partridge, jungle fowl; **kuṛum-pūṛ** quail. *Ko.* **moṇa-mbrl** id. *Ka.* **burli**, **burali**, **buruli** id. *Tu.* **kudumbulu** id. *Te.* **pūṛēḍu** a three-toed gregarious bird resembling the quail; **puridi-piṭṭa** quail. *Koṇḍa* (BB) **pūṛ** id. DED(S, N) 3587.

4375 *To.* **pīlmozṃ** mist in valleys or on hills (cf. *moz*, s.v. 4641 *Ta.* **mañcu**; is *To.* to be analysed as two words, **pīlṃ** **mozṃ**, with **-m . . . -m** 'and' ?). *Koḍ.* **pu·ḷi** mist on mountains. ? *Ta.* **pūṛi** *nāṭu* name of a district. DEN 65.

4376 *Ma.* **pūṛuka**, **pūṇuka** to be buried, stick in the mire; **pūntuka** to sink in the ground; **pūttuka** to press into, bury; **pūttu** a grave. *Ko.* **pug-/puṛv-** (**puṛt-**) to hide (*tr.*). *To.* **pu·θ**, in: *irfu·θ*, *o·ḷfu·θ* *n. pr.* places at the end of the road to the world of the dead 'where the buffaloes, the people sink into the ground' (cf. 647). *Ka.* **pūḡ(u)** to inwrap, insert, cover, bury; **hūḡ(u)** to cover, bury; sink into (as a foot into mud), be filled up (as a channel); **hūṇ** to bury oneself in a mêlée; **hūṇu**, (PBh.) **pūṇ-** to bury; ? **hūḡi** id.; (Hav.) **hūḡu** to hide. *Koḍ.* **pu·ḷ-** (**pu·p-**, **pu·t-**) to bury. *Te.* **pūḍu** to be filled or closed up (as a pit); **pūḍ(u)cu** to bury, fill up (as a pit); **pūḍ(u)pu** burying, treasure-trove. *Kol.* **pur-** (**puṛt-**) (hole) becomes filled in; **purip-** (**puript-**) to fill in (hole). *Nk.* **purp-** to bury. *Kur.* **puttnā** to set (of the sun only). DED 3588.

4377 *Ma.* **pūḷ** chip, slice, wedge; **pūḷuka** to wedge asunder, chip, take the eatable part out of a stone fruit, extract a mango or coco-

nut with a knife, slice. *To.* pi-ḷ chip of wood, splinter, upright stick at end of ridgepole to keep thatch in place; u- piece (< Badaga). *Ka.* (Badaga) hō- one part or piece (Emeneau, *Language* 15.46). *Tu.* pūḷu chip, small piece of anything, piece of betel-nut. DED 3589.

4378 *Ta.* pūlai red silk-cotton; pūlā red silk-cotton tree. *Ma.* pūḷa silk-cotton tree, *Bombax malabaricum*. ? *Kui* pūvulara a piece of fluff. DED 3590.

4379 *Ta.* pūru, pīru anus. *Ma.* pūram, pūru buttocks; membrum muliebre. *Koḍ.* pu-ri female privates. *Tu.* pūṭi id. *Te.* pūḍa anus. *Br.* pūṇḍu bottom of a receptacle, buttocks, anus. Cf. 4273 *Ta.* pūṇṭai. DED(S) 3591.

4380 *Te.* pūne casket, box; poṇaka large basket. *Pa.* pūna id. DED(S) 3592.

4381 *Ka.* peṅga, pegga simpleton, fool. *Tu.* peṅge, peṅṅe id., stupid fellow. *Te.* peṅke an impudent, mischievous person; impudent. DED 3593.

4382 *Pa.* pēp- (pēt-) to appear, (sun) to rise; pēpip- (pēpit-) to cause to come out, vomit. *Ga.* (Oll.) pēp- (pēt-) to appear, come out, (sun, moon) rise; (S.) pēk- (pēt-) (sun) to rise; (S.³) pēp- to start to go out; *caus.* pēpp-. *Go.* (A.) pesi- to come out, (sun) to rise; (Tr. Ph.) pasitānā to come out, go out, pass by; (G.) pasi-, pesi- to come out, rise, appear; (Mu.) pasī- id.; *caus.* pasih-; (Ma.) pēs-, (S.) peys- to come out; (L.) pesanā to come forth, go forth, start out, depart; (Ko.) pēy- to come out (*Voc.* 2353). DED(S) 3594.

4383 *Ka.* besada, besta fisherman, who also hires himself as palanquin-bearer. *Te.* besta fisherman, palanquin-bearer. DED 3595.

4384 *Te.* peccu rind, peel; (K.) pecce, peccika shell of coconut, etc. *Pa.* pocid rind, husk, shell (of egg), pod, serpent's slough. /Cf. *Skt.* peśī-, peśikā- rind of fruit; Mayrhofer III, p. 762. DED(S) 3596.

4385 *Ka.* heṅcu, haṅcu, aṅcu tile. *Koḍ.* aṅci id. *Tu.* haṅcu id. *Te.* pencu, pencika potsherd; peṅku tile, broken piece of pot, coconut shell, or the like, potsherd, skull. *Go.* (W.) pinkā, pīrak broken tile; (Ph.) pinkā, pīrkā id., earthen pan; (Se.) pinka a towa (*Voc.* 2229). *Pe.* pīpa potsherd. *Kuwi* (S.) pinanga tiles; penkunga id., bricks; (Isr.) pīpa tile; broken pot; pīpa gicu (*pl.* p. giska) potsherd. ? *Malt.* paṛka roof. DED(S) 3597.

4386 *Ma.* piṭaruka to burst. *Ka.* peṭal, peṭlu sound in imitation of exploding, crackling as a rocket, etc.; peṭṭal(u) popgun. *Te.* peṭapeṭa crackling; peṭapeṭal-ādu to crackle; peṭ(u)lu, peḍulu, (K. also) peṭilu to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 55) peṭal thunder. Cf. 4490 *Ta.* poṭṭu. DED(S) 3598.

4387 *Ta.* poṭṭal baldness. *Ma.* peṭṭa id. *Ka.* baṭṭatale bald head. *Te.* baṭṭa bald. *Kol.* peṭṭiar id. DED(S) 3599.

4388 *Ta.* peṭṭi box, chest, basket; peṭṭakam chest, box; poṭṭi box. *Ma.* peṭṭi box, trunk; peṭṭakam box, chest. *To.* poṭṭy box; pe-ḍy large basket tied around with cloth (or with 4442). *Ka.* peṭṭi box, chest, trunk; peṭṭige, peṭṭiya id., basket. *Koḍ.* poṭṭi box. *Tu.* peṭṭigē box, chest. *Te.* peṭṭe id., safe. *Pa.* peṭṭeya box. Cf. 4442 *Ta.* pēṅai. /Cf. *Skt.* peṭaka-, peṭikā- box, Pkt. peḍā-, peḍiā- id., H. peṭi id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8164. DED(N) 3600.

4389 *Ko.* peṭ beating; peṭ id- to beat. *Ka.* peṭṭu to beat (as with hand, staff, hammer, etc.); *n.* striking, a blow, stroke, hurt. *Tu.* peṭṭu blow, slap. *Te.* peṭṭu blow, stroke, knock, thump; (K. also) *vḅ.* to hit, beat. *Kol.* (Kin.) peṭṭ a blow. /? Cf. Pkt. piṭṭ- to beat, H. piṭṇā id., etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8165. DED 3601.

4390 *Ka.* heṭṭu to push or put into, insert; peṭṭu to push penis into vagina. *Kor.* (M.) heṭṭi to prick. *Te.* peṭṭu to place, put, lay, keep, deposit, rest on something, give, build (as a wall), plant (as a tree), charge one with, use, employ; *n.* giving, gift. *Konda* beṭ- (-t-) to put (cattle in yard). DED(N) 3602.

4391 *Ta.* peṭṭu lie, delusive word; peṭṭan liar, deceitful person. *Koḍ.* poṭṭi lie. DED(S) 3603.

4392 *Ta.* veṭṭaṇavu cruelty, hardness, force; veṭṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to be harsh, rough, violent; veṭṭitu that which is harsh, rough or violent; veṭṭimai harshness, roughness, harshness of speech, anger; veṭṭ-ēnal expr. of harshness, violence, severity; veṭṭ-ēṇavu severity, harshness, that which is severe or hard; veṭṭai hardness as of metals. *Ko.* veṭ hard (of gold mixed with alloy); beṭṭi one who is strong and big. *Ka.* peṭṭu pride, domineering, daring; peḍasu hardness (as of metal), stiffness, inflexibility, brittleness, harshness (of speech), difficulty, trouble (as of a business); beṭṭa, beṭṭi, beṭṭu, beṭṭe firmness, hardness, excessive hardness of metals, harshness, rudeness; beṭṭane with harshness, force, fierceness, or vehemence; beṭṭit(tu) that which is hard, firm, strong, stiff, harsh, fierce, rough, rude, difficult, etc. *Tu.* boṭṭāna excessively, exceedingly. *Te.* peṭuku unpleasant, disagreeable, rough, stiff, inflexible, discourteous, uncivil; unpleasantness; beṭṭa hardness, difficulty; hard, difficult; beṭṭu hardness, stiffness, rigidity, respect, awe; much, excessive; excessively, violently; beṭṭidapu, beṭṭidamu hardness, harshness, severity, violence, fury; hard, harsh, severe, stiff, violent; beṭṭidūḍu, beṭṭidurālu a furious or cruel person; beḍāda trouble, ado, complication; beḍidamu severity, harsh language; severe, harsh, much; beḍiyu to have a difference or misunderstanding, be on bad terms. *Kui* peḍa difficult, obstinate,

troublesome, past endurance. *Kur.* paṭut physical strength, force. DED(N) 3604.

4393 *Ta.* pett-enal expr. signifying quickness. *Ma.* pett-ennu suddenly, unexpectedly. ? *Ko.* peṭakn, peṭe-n (to seize the legs of someone) in supplication so that he cannot move away. *Tu.* peṭṭugy, peṭṭigē immediately, directly. DED 3605.

4394 *Ka.* peṭṭe, peṭṭa, peṭṭe, heṭṭe, heṭṭe clod, lump; ? (Hav.) piṭṭe excrement of goat or sheep (or with 4185). *Tu.* heṭṭe, eṭṭe clod of earth. *Te.* peḍḍa clod, lump of earth. *Go.* (S.) beḍa sod (*Voc.* 2598). *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) beṭa clod. *Kuwi* (Isr.) beḍa brick. /Cf. *Mar.* peḍ a large turf or clod. DED(S) 3606.

4395 (a) *Ta.* peṇ woman, daughter, girl, wife, bride, female of animals or plants; peṇṭu woman, wife; peṇṭir (pl.) women; peṇṭaṇ, peṇṭakaṇ, peṇṭakam hermaphrodite, eunuch; peṇṇaṇ effeminate man; peṇmai being born a woman, feminine grace, womanliness, modesty; piṇai female of animals, doe; piṇaval female of the dog, pig, deer, or yak; piṇavu, piṇā id., woman; peṇṇai palmyra palm (cf. peṇ-panai female palmyra palm). *Ma.* peṇ a female, esp. a female child, girl, maidservant, bride; peṇṭi girl, woman; peṇṇan effeminate. *Ko.* peṇ female; eṇ id. (< Badaga); pe- id. (pe-mog woman; pe-bi-c female cat); peḍ wife. *To.* iṇ woman (in songs; < Badaga). *Ka.* peṇ, peṇṇu, peṇḍa female, woman; (Shanmugam) peṇḍir (pl.) women; peṇḍati, peṇḍiti wife; peṇṭana state of being a female, feminine character or behaviour; heṇṇiga impotent man, coward; heṇṇuga pimp; heṇḡasu female. *Koḍ.* poṇṇi wife, female; poṇṇa-li woman; poṇḡa id. (in songs); pommakka women, wives. *Tu.* poṇṇu girl, female, maid; poṇṇa female, feminine, bridal; poṇjavu, poṇjevu a female in general, a grown-up woman; boḍedi wife; emmaḷu woman. *Te.* peṇṭi the female of any animal or plant; peṇḍili, peṇḍli, (modern) pelli, (substandard) pelli marriage; peṇḍḷāmu wife, spouse, consort. *Kol.* peṇḍli, (Kin.) peṇḍlig, peṇḍlik marriage; (SR.) peṇṭi female. *Nk.* (Ch.) penli marriage. *Pa.* pindrul (pl.) married couple, man and wife. *Ga.* (S.³) peṇṭi female sheep. *Go.* (M. Ko.) peṇḍul marriage (*Voc.* 2330). *Koṇḍa* peḍi ki- to marry. *Kui* poṇḍri riṇḍi a married couple (for riṇḍi, see 474). *Kuwi* (Su.) pelli māṅga bride (māṅga daughter); pelli mir'esi bridegroom (mir'esi son); pelli ā- to be married (< *Te.*; comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam); (Isr.) peṇḍili marriage; peṇḍili ā- to attain puberty (dental nd). Cf. 4500 *Koṇḍa* poṇḍa. /Cf. *Skt.* paṇḍa-, paṇḍaka-eunuch, weakling, effeminate man (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 7717); *Pkt.* (DNM) peṇḍaya-eunuch; *Skt.* prṇākā- young female (of deer, in the cpd. harina-prṇākā-).

(b) *Ta.* peṭṭai female of animals and birds, woman, girl; peṭṭaiyaṇ hermaphrodite, effeminate man; peṭai female of birds; poṭṭacci, (Devanesan, p. 9) peṭṭaacci woman (used in contempt). *Ma.* peṭṭa female of birds, female

of asses and camels; piṭa female of birds, female of deer; peṭa hen. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.12) poṭṭi hen. *Ka.* heṭṭuge female friend, affectionate or beloved woman, wife. *Te.* peṭṭa female of birds. *Kol.* (Kin.) peṭṭa id. *Nk.* peṭṭi female (of animals and birds). *Pe.* peṭa paṇji female young of pig; peṭi female young of goat. *Kuwi* (T.) peṭi mila female young (of sheep, pig). *Malt.* baṭṭ virginal, maidenlike; baṭṭni virgin, maiden; baṭgo female of birds. *Br.* paṭṭi female. DED(S, N) 3608.

4396 *Ka.* beṇe peg, plug, stopple, cork. *Tu.* būṇa peg, wedge. DEDS 711.

4397 *Ka.* heṇḍa vinous liquor or toddy extracted from the wild date tree. *Tu.* heṇḍa toddy, palm-wine. *Ga.* (Oll.) peṇḍom rice-beer. *Koṇḍa* peṇḍam kalu id., country liquor. *Kuwi* (S.) pedomi kāḍu beer; (Isr.) pedomka (pl.; nd!) rice-wine. DEDS 712.

4398 *Pa.* peṇḍa buttock. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) peṇḍā female organ; peṇḍa (Mu.) id., (Ko.) buttock (*Voc.* 2362); (ASu.) peṇḍā anus. *Kui* piṇḍari rectum.

4399 *Ka.* peṇḍeya a trinket for the foot. *Te.* peṇḍemu, peṇḍāramu, peṇḍēramu anklet. /Kitt. seems to posit IA origin. DEDS 713.

4400 *Te.* pedavi lip. *Kol.* pedave id.; (Haig) pedḍel lips. *Nk.* pedave lip. *Nk.* (Ch.) peddave id. *Ga.* (S.²) pedeve, (S.³) pedive id. *Go.* (Hislop Ma.) pilivi, (L.) pīlvi id. (*Voc.* 2251). *Koṇḍa* bedve id. ? *Tu.* bimma id. DED(S) 3609.

4401 *Ka.* bidar, bedar(u) to be agitated, confounded, bewildered, alarmed or frightened, take fright, fear; bedar(u) agitation, alarm, fright, fear; scarecrow; bedarane, bedarike fright, alarm; bedarisu to alarm, frighten; bedarisuvike frightening; bedarke agitation, alarm, fright; hedaru to be alarmed; (Hav.) hedaru, (Gowda) hediri, (Bark.) hediri, (Nanj.) edru to fear; (Hal.) hedaru id.; hedarike fear. *Tu.* bedary, bedarikē start, fright, fear, alarm; bedaruni to be alarmed. *Te.* bedaru, (K. also) beduru to fear, be afraid or alarmed, start, be startled; n. fear, fright, alarm, terror; bedarincu to frighten, alarm, terrify, startle, bully, threaten; bedarimpu frightening, threatening, bullying, threat; bedarupōtu timid person. *Koṇḍa* bedris- to scare, frighten. *Kuwi* (F.) peḍḍali, piḍḍu-aiyali, (Isr.) peḍr-(-it-) to be startled. From DED(N) 4425.

4402 *Pe.* petek, patek as long as, until. *Kuwi* peteka, pateka until, as far as, up to; (S.) pateka as long as; peteka far.

4403 *Kui* benda (bendi-) to thread, pierce. *Kuwi* (Su.) pet- (-it-), (S.) pett- to fix, attach; (F.) petali to thread; (Isr.) pend- (-it-) to be threaded; pet- (-it-) to attach to thread. DEDS 714.

4404 *Pa.* penda shifting cultivation. *Go.* penda (Elwin) hillside axe cultivation. (Ma.)

hill field for the cultivation of millet (*Voc.* 2335). DEDS 715.

4405 *Te.* pendala-kaḍa(n), pendalāḍa(n) early, betimes, in time. *Koṇḍa* pendal (*obl.* pendaR-) early in the morning.

4406 *Kol.* (SR.) bebḍe tomato. *Nk.* bhedre id. *Go.* (SR. Ph.) bebre id. (*Voc.* 2601). DEDS 716.

4407 *Ta.* pey (-v-, -t-) to rain, fall (as dew or hail); pour down or into (*tr.*), put, place, serve up (as food in a dish), throw out, discharge (as urine), shed (as tears), distribute; peyal showering, rain, raindrop, cloud; peyalai rain; puyal, pucal cloud, raining, water; gale, storm, tempest; poci (-v-, -nt-) to ooze, percolate, flow. *Ma.* peyyuka to pour, rain; peyttu raining; peyyikka to cause to rain. *Ko.* oy- (oc-) (rain) rains. *Ka.* poy to pour, cast; *n.* pouring; puy to pour, cast; pōcal pouring water. *Koḍ.* poyy- (poyyuv-, pojji-) (rain) rains, (wind) blows. *Kor.* (O.) pī- to pour. *Te.* pōyu to pour, cast in metal; (K. also) (sweat, pus) forms; pōṭa pouring, casting in metal. *Kol.* (SR.) paiyeng to pour. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) pī- id. *Go.* poy- (Ma.) (water) pours, flows, (Ko.) to be spilled, flow (*Voc.* 2396); (Koya Su.) poy- (water) to be spilled; (ASu.) pōccī- to pour out (water). *Kuwi* (F.) boiyali (bōt-) to overflow (a vessel); (Su. Isr.) bō- (-t-) to be spilled. *Kur.* poēnā (*before vowel* poñā-, pōyy-; *past* possā) to fall (of rain); puṽdnā to pour some water on rice when ready for a meal. *Malt.* poye (pos-) to rain; puthye to pour. Cf. 4132 *Ta.* picir, 4199 *Go.* pirr, and (for o-forms) 4470 *Go.* pōngānā. DED(S, N) 3610, and from DED(S) 3722.

4408 *Ta.* pey (-v-, -t-) to wear (as jewels, cloths, flowers), put on (as harness), tie, fasten. *Ko.* pe·v- (pe·t-) to wear; pe·c- (pe·c-) to put clothes on (someone else). *To.* piy- (pis-) to wrap up (someone). *Te.* (K.) pēru a necklace of pearls, beads, etc. DEDS(N) 717.

4409 *Ta.* peyar (-v-, -nt-) to move, depart, turn about, return, grow loose, be detached, be displaced, dislodged; (-pp-, -tt-) to remove, displace, dislodge, dispel, drive away, uproot (as a plant); peyarcci shifting, moving, removal, displacement; peyarttu, peyarttum, peyarntu again, in return; peyarppu removal, translation; pēr (-v-, -nt-) to become loose, separate, depart, go away, move, retreat, change; (-pp-, -tt-) to change (*tr.*), remove; pērttu, pērttum, pērtum again, in return. *Ma.* pēruka to come off, be plucked up, cattle to turn in ploughing; pēcca collection; pērka *tr.* of pēruka; to copy, transcribe, translate; pērttu again; pērppu copy, translation. *Tu.* pijiruni to turn, return, abate (as a fever). DED(S) 3611.

4410 *Ta.* peyar, piyar name; reputation, renown, fame; person; shape, form, substance; peyarkku nominally, for form's sake; peyaraṇ one who bears a name; (also pēraṇ)

grandson (as bearing the grandfather's name), grandfather; peyartti, pērtti granddaughter, grandmother; peyariya having a name; pēr name; person, individual; living thing; praise, fame. *Ma.* peyar, piyar name; pēr a name, as it were the duplicate of a person or thing; a person, individual. *Ko.* pe·r name. *To.* pō·r id.; pō·šf- (pō·št-) to name (with pō·r as object). *Ka.* pesar(u) name, appellation; greatness, fame, celebrity; pesarisu to name, mention, tell. *Koḍ.* peda name. *Tu.* pudaru name, appellation; fame, celebrity, reputation. *Bel.* (LSB 2.3) hudari name. *Kor.* (O.) podari, (T.) hudari id. *Te.* pēru name, designation, reputation, fame, celebrity. *Kol.* pe·r (*pl.* pe·ḍi) name. *Nk.* pēr (*pl.* pēḍi) id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) pēr (*pl.* -i) id. *Pa.* pidir id. *Ga.* (Oll. S³) pidir id. *Go.* (Tr.) paṛōl, (A. S.) porol, (Ph.) parōl, (Mu.) paroi, parroi, (L.) poral, poroy, (Mu.) pad(d)ur, (Ma. L.) pediri, (Ko.) peder id. (*Voc.* 2408). *Koṇḍa* pēr(u), (BB) dōr id. *Pe.* tōr id. *Maṇḍ.* dar id. *Kui* paḍa, (K.) pāru id. *Kuwi* (F.) dōrū, (S. Isr.) dōru, (D.) dāru id.; (Isr.) dōru ki- to praise. *Kur.* piñjā to name. *Malt.* pinje id. *Br.* pin name. DED(S, N) 3612.

4411 *Ta.* peru, perum, pēr great; peritu that which is great, big, large; greatly; periya large, great, elder, important; periyār, periyōr the aged, the great, saints, kings; periyōṇ great man, god; perum-puli tiger; perun-tēṇ large-sized honey-bee; honey secreted by bees (or with 4412 *Ta.* piracam); peru (-pp-, -tt-) to grow thick, large, stout, become numerous; peruku (peruki-) to increase in numbers, multiply, become full, perfected, rise, overflow, swell, be increased, augmented, or enlarged, prosper, grow; peruka fully, abundantly, prosperously; perukal abundance; perukku (perukki-) to cause to increase or abound, make greater, fill, cause to swell and overflow; perukka greatly; perukkam increase, augmentation, abundance, prosperity, flood, perfection; perukkal improving, making prosperous; perukkan that which is coarse; peruppam bigness, thickness; peruppi (-pp-, -tt-) to magnify, enlarge, exaggerate; peruppu becoming large, being stout; perumāṇ nobleman, king, elder, elder brother, god; pemmaṇ god, great man; perumai bigness, greatness, excellence, nobleness, abundance, excess, power, celebrity, pride; perubar great persons; pirāṇ lord, king, master, god; pirāṭṭi lady, mistress, goddess; pennam-periya, pennam-perutta very large; eccu excess, increase. *Ma.* peru, pēr great, large, chief; periya large, great; perippam greatness, multitude, plenty; perukuka to grow large, be multiplied; perukkuka to augment, multiply, grow much, abound, grow thick; perukkam largeness, size, repetition; perukka augmentation, overflow of a river; peruṇṇuka to be prolific; pirāṇ lord, king. *Ko.* pe- big (pe pa·b python; pe te·n big bee; pe ni·j big Ni·j); peb a profuse flowering of *Strobilanthes* (cf. 1154 *Ir.* ebbukatṭe *Strobilanthes*); pegan bandi-

coot; **ec** much, more; **ec-** (**ec-**) to increase in number; ? **peda-ry** period of full-grown youth (16 to 30 years). **To. pe-** big (**pe no-** chief sacred place; **pe töw** chief god; **pe fe-** thumb; **pe öwa-s** big thicket); **pem** small hill [i.e. eminence] (or with 4026 **Ta. param-pu**); **peš tö-n** sp. bee (or with 4412 **Ta. piracam**); **per wid** adult; **pex-** (**pexy-**) to become stout, thick; **egan** (? **egañ**) bandicoot; **ec-** (**ec-**), **ic-** (**ič-**) (family) increases; ? **it wid** large. **Ka. per, pār** (before vowels) largeness, tallness, greatness; large, tall, great; **hērāla** greatness, largeness, abundance; **percu, peccu, heccu, eccu** to become more extensive or greater in bulk, quantity, or number, increase, thrive, grow, swell, become lofty or proud; **n.** increase, growth, largeness, swelling, flood, extension, eminence, riches, excess, surplus, exaggeration, pride, daring; **percisu, peccisu** to cause to increase, multiply, etc.; **percuge, peccuge** increase, etc.; **perme** increase, greatness, excellency, grandeur, honour, pride; **piri** extensiveness, largeness, abundance, frequency, greatness, advanced age; **pedda** largeness, bigness, greatness; **peddi** a great or old person, elder, senior; **pempu** largeness, abundance, eminence, sublimity; **peggana, heggana** bandicoot; (Gowda) **higgu** to swell with joy, be elated. **Koḍ. peri-, perim-** big; **periya** increase, excess; **peri-** (**perip-, perit-**) to increase (*intr.*; family, wealth, cattle); **periē** elder; **perta** very, great, much. **Tu. peri, periya** large, great, high, superior; **perguḍē** bandicoot; **permē** haughtiness; **percuni, pērcuni** to rise, increase; **perjuni** to increase; **heccuni** to increase, augment; **heccāvuni** to increase (*tr.*), enlarge, exalt, promote; **hecca** more, better, high, superior, excessive, superfluous, copious; **heccalmē, heccaḷa, heccalmē** exaltation, greatness, brag, boast; **hecci, heccigē, heccely** increase, promotion, excess, eminence; **hedda** great, large, spacious, chief, principal; **hemma** abundant, many; **hemme** pride, insolence. **Te. perūgu, per(u)gu, per(u)-vu** to grow, grow up, increase, accumulate, be augmented, expand, extend; **perūguḍu** growth, increase; **perime, pemme** greatness, power, authority; **pērima** grandeur, magnificence; **pērimi** greatness, eminence; **pēru** great, large, much; **pēr(u)cu** to increase, rise, swell; **pekku** many; **pekkandru, pekkuru** many persons; **pekkuva** increase, growth, development, excess; (*inscr.*) **perddal** elders; **pedda** great, big, large, long, tall, old, senior, chief, respectable; an elder, superior, head man; **peddayu adv.** much, very, exceedingly; **peddi** mother's elder sister; **peccu** excess, addition; **heccu, eccu** increase, greatness; much, more, superior, excessive; **vb.** to increase, rise; **penu** (before consonant), **penn-** (before vowel) large, big, great; **pencu** to enlarge; **pellu** excessiveness, greatness; excessive, much, great; greatly, much, very; **pellidamu** greatness, excessiveness; **peluca** much, exceeding; **pelucana** greatness, excessiveness; **bebbuli** a royal tiger. **Kol. perg-** (**perekt-**) to grow (*intr.*); **perp-** (**perept-**) to rear; **pergip-** (**pergipt-**) to

let grow up (without providing a wife); **pedda** a male; (**Kin.**) **pera, per** big; (**SR.**) **peret** many; **perpul** tiger; **perāmā** mother's sister; **perendā** father's elder brother. **Nk. perg-** to grow up; **perp-** to rear; **pedda** man, male. **Nk. (Ch.) phar** big, elder; **peruk-/perk-** to live. **Pa. berto** big; **pengoṭ, peñot**, (**S.**) **peru** much; **per-ed** river (cf. 5159 **Ta. yāru**); **pēpa** mother's elder sister. **Ga. (Oll.) pernonḍ** (*masc.*), **berit** (*fem. and neut.*) big; **berpul** tiger; (**S.**) **ber-bullu** id.; (**S.**²) **benggiḍ** much, more; **bengurtul** many; (**P.**) **ber bereṭ** big river. **Go. (Tr.) paṛōl**, (**SR.**) **persā**, (**M.**) **biriyā**, (**Ko.**) **beriya** great, big; **permā** (**L.**) great, large, (**Grigson**) religious headman of village; (**Ko.**) **perma** priest; (**Mu.**) **berhor** big man; (**FH.**) **persa pēn** highest god of the Gonds; (**Pat.**) **pehara**, (**L.**) **pehro**, (**D.**) **behra** big, great; (**Ko.**) **peddal** headman of village; (**Koya Su.**) **pedeyāl** father's elder brother; (**Ko.**) **pers-** to grow, grow up; **caus. persp-**; (**A.**) **bers-**, (**Mu.**) **bars-** to grow; (**M.**) **persānā** to extend (*Voc.* 2334, 2342, 2346, 2347, 2348); (**Mu.**) **berel, berer**, (**S.**) **berēḍ** river; (**Ma.**) **beriaḡ, bereḡ** flood, river in flood (*Voc.* 2602); (**M.**) **permāv**, (**Mu.**) **parmāv**, (**Ko.**) **perma** bison; (**L.**) **permāv** sambhar (*Voc.* 2343); (**Tr.**) **pēri**, (**Y. Mu. Ma.**) **pēri** mother's elder sister, father's elder brother's wife (*Voc.* 2366); (**Tr.**) **pēpi**, (**G. Mu. Ma. Ko.**) **pēpi** father's elder brother (*Voc.* 2365); (**Tr.**) **barēli**, (**G. Mu. Ma.**) **berel**, etc. banyan (*Voc.* 2604; see 382). **Konḍa per, peri** big, large; elder (of siblings); **pir-** to grow; **pirp-** to make to grow; (**K.**, p. 109) **pergi-** to grow up. **Manḍ. pēmba** father's elder brother. **Kui beri beri inba** to swell, increase in size; **pēreṇi** a large rat; ? **pihereju** river, stream; **prēṇḍa** father's elder brother; great-grandfather; **pēro** father's elder sister-in-law; great-grandmother. **Kuwi bir-** (*-it*) to grow, multiply. **Br. piring** to swell (of the body or limbs). Cf. 3830 **Pe. bajek. DED** (**S, N**) 3613.

4412 **Ta. piracam** pollen, honey, honeycomb, toddy, bee, beetle, wasp; ? **peruntēñ** honey secreted by bees; large-sized honey bee (or with 4411 **Ta. peru**). **To. peš tö-n** sp. bee (or with 4411 **Ta. peru**). **Tu. perya** a large bee; **periya neyi** honey. **Te. pera** honeycomb, beehive; **perayīga** a kind of honey bee (for **īga**, see 533). **Kol. (Kin.) pera** a kind of bee; **pera taṭṭa** hive of such bees; (**SR.**) **perāpotte** bee. **Go. (A.) beral viṣi** sp. bee (*Voc.* 2603). **DED(N)** 3614.

4413 **Ta. perukilai** pink-tinted heart-leaved glory tree, (**Lush.**) *Clerodendrum infortunatum*. **Ma. piraku, peruku** id.; **peruvila** its leaf. For **ilai/ila**, see 497. **DEDS** 718.

4414 **Ta. peruku** (**peruki-**) to be injured, ruined, snap as a marriage thread. **Te. perugu** to break or snap, as a (marriage) thread; (**K.**) **pempu** to destroy, ruin; **n.** damage, destruction. **Pa. perng-** to fall in ruins; **perkip-** (**perkit-**) to knock down in ruins. **Kui prenga** (**prengi-**) to be cracked, cloven; **prepka** (<

prek-p-; prekt-) to crack, cleave; *prēju* (pl. *prëska*) cleavage, crevice, crack; (K.) *bre-* (boil) bursts. *Kuwi* (P.²) *bre-* (-t-) id. DED (S) 3615.

4415 *Ta.* *perukku* (perukki-) to sweep; *perukkal* sweeping; *paruvu* (paruvi-) to sweep or gather together. *Ma.* *perukkuka* to sweep. *Ka.* *porake*, *parake*, *baralu*, *boralu* broom. *Te.* *poraka* broom, broom-twist, straw. Cf. 1088(a) *Ta.* *kacaṭu*, esp. *Ka.* *kasaparige*, etc. DED(S) 3616.

4416 *Ta.* *peruccāli* bandicoot; (Koll.) *perukkān* id. *Ma.* *periccāṇi* id. *Koḍ.* (Shan-mugam) *percali* id. DED 3617.

4417 *Ka.* *pere* skin or slough of a serpent; here to scrape, shave; (Gowda) *hermaṇe* grater, scraper. *Tu.* *perevuni* to be peeled, scraped; *perepini* to grate, scrape; *pereḍuni* to scrape, shave; *peradanē*, *peramaṇe* grater, scraper; *piresuni* to peel, scrape, pare off. *Te.* *beraḍu* bark, rind, shell; *beraḍu* bark of a tree. *Kur.* *cayā-perē*, *cayā-perperē* snake's old skin. DED(S) 3618.

4418 *Go.* (Y. Mu.) *perēka*, (G.) *perka*, (Ma.) *perēṅka*, *pen'ka* bone; (M.) *perēkā* backbone, rib; (Tr.) *panēkā* bone, hard seed inside a fruit; (Ch.) *paneka* rib (*Voc.* 2352); (LuS.) *pēnka* a bone. *Konḍa* (BB) *perēn* (pl. *perēk*) id. *Pe.* *prēn* (pl. *prēku*) id., stone of fruit. *Maṇḍ.* *prēn* (pl. *prēke*) bone. *Kui* *prēnu* (pl. *prēka*) id., stone or seed of fruit, kernel, heart of tree. *Kuwi* (F.) *prēnū* bone; (S.) *plēnu* id., stone of fruit; (Su.) *prēnu*, (Isr.) *prēnu* (pl. *prēka*) bone; (T.) *pēnu* id., stone of fruit. Cf. 4153 *Pa.* *piḍka*. DED(S) 3619.

4419 *Ta.* *pērkaṇi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be afraid. *Ka.* *peḷagu* fear, alarm; *peḷar* to tremble, fear; *n.* fear, alarm; *peḷariṣu* to cause to fear, frighten; *pelpaliṣu*, *belpaliṣu* to tremble, fear. *Tu.* *perci* shying, starting suddenly; *percuni* to shy, start aside suddenly. *Te.* *pelukuṟu* to fear, be alarmed. *Pa.* *birḱ-* to be startled. DEDS 719.

4420 *Ka.* *beḷava*, *beḷuva* wild pigeon. *Te.* *beḷa-guvva*, *beḷava* ring-dove. DED 3620.

4421 *Ta.* *peruku* curdled milk; *pirai* fermented buttermilk used for curdling milk. *Ma.* *piriyuka* to coagulate (as milk); *piriccal* coagulation of milk; *pirannuka* to curdle. *Ko.* *pep* solidified, curdled milk; *pev-* (pevd-) (ghee) solidifies, (butter) forms in churning; (pevt-) to make (ghee) solidify, make (butter) form; *pet-* (pety-) (liquid) solidifies. *To.* *pep* coagulant agent put in fresh milk; *perḱ-* (perṭ-) (milk) solidifies; *peṣṭ-* (peṣṭ-) (ghee or milk) solidifies; *pe-ry* watery buttermilk. *Ka.* *per* (pett-) to thicken, congeal, curdle (ghee, curds, oil); *heppu* curdling agent. *Koḍ.* *pere* cream. *Tu.* *perpuni* to be curdled (as milk); *perpu* curdling agent; *beṇjana*, *beṇṇana* curds, curdled milk. *Te.* *perūgu* curdled milk, curds; *pēru*, (K. also) *pēru* to congeal, curdle;

pēruḍu congealing, curdling. *Kol.* *pereg* (stem *perg-*, pl. *pergul*) coagulated milk ready for churning. *Nk.* *perag*, *perg* curds. *Pa.* *parṭub*, (S.) *parup* cream. *Ga.* (S.³) *pergu* curds (< *Te.*). *Kuwi* (F.) *pērgū* curdled milk; (S.) *pergu* buttermilk. DED(S, N) 3621.

4422 *Ta.* *peru* (peruv-, perṭ-) to get, obtain, beget, generate, bear; *peruti* gain, profit; *peruttu* (perutti-) to cause to obtain; *perṭi* acquisition; *perṭavan* father; *perṭān* id., husband; *pēru* acquisition, childbirth; *piṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to be born, be produced; *piṛantai* birth; *piṛappu* birth, origin; *piṛavi* birth; *piṛai* crescent moon. *Ma.* *peruka* to bear, bring forth, obtain, get; *pēru* birth, bringing forth, what is obtained; *pēṛi* midwife; *piṛakka* to spring up, be born; *piṛappu*, *piṛavi* birth; *piṛa* crescent moon. *Ko.* *perv-* (perd-) to be born; *perp* birth, personal appearance; *per* new moon. *To.* *perp*, *pe-r*, *pe-rf* act of birth (in songs); *per* days from the third to the eighth after new moon; *pe-rf-* (pe-d-) to be born; *per-* id. (only *perōṭ* 'he is not born' in a story phrase; *TGT*, text 32); *ped*, in: *enwiṛ* fed my younger sibling, *ninwiṛ* fed your younger sibling, etc. (lit. one born after me, you, etc.). *Ka.* *per* (pett-) to get, obtain, beget, bear; *perē* crescent moon. *Koḍ.* *per-* (peruv-, pett-) to bear (child). *Tu.* *pedpini*, *pedduni* to bear, bring forth (as a child); *pedpāvuni* to assist a woman in childbirth; *pedmedi* lying-in woman; *perga* winnings made in a game; profit, gain; *pēṭu*, *pēṭu* parturition, childbed; (*DCV*) *pedikke* birth. *Te.* *peṭṭu* to bear (young), lay (eggs); (K.) *perayu* to obtain. *Kol.* *peṭ-* (pett-) to bear young (said of animal). *Nk.* *peṭṭ-* to give birth to. *Pa.* *ped-* (pett-) to obtain. ? *Go.* (Ch.) *pirr-* to sprout from the ground; *pirṛānā* (Tr.) to grow (of young wheat), (Ph.) sprout. DED(S, N) 3622.

4423 *Ta.* *perukku* (perukki-) to gather, pick up (as stones); *porukku* (porukki-) to pick up here and there, glean, pick out, select. *Ma.* *perukkuka* to pick up, gather one by one, glean, beg; *perukki* beggar. *To.* *perḱ-* (perky-) to pick up small objects. *Ka.* *hekku* to pick up, take up one by one; ? *hakkalu* gleanings; (Hav.) *herku* to pick, collect. *Koḍ.* *porik-* (poriki-) to pick up (small objects, e.g. bits of broken rice or coins). *Tu.* *pejipini*, *pejjuni* to select, choose, pick up, pick or remove stones from paddy or rice. *Kor.* (O.) *pijji*, (M.) *hiji*, (T.) *hije* to pick up. *Te.* (K.) *peruku*, *per(u)ku* to pull out, pluck up, uproot, tear up by the roots or from the foundation. *Kol.* (Kin.) *petk-* to pick up; (Pat., p. 139) *petteng* to peck (i.e. to pick up). *Nk.* *pett-* to pick, choose, pick up. *Pa.* *ped-* (pett-) to pick up, pick (flower), pick out, choose; *petk-* to pick up, glean. *Ga.* (S.) *piy-*, *pī-*, *piyk-* to pick up weeds, etc.; (S.³) *piyk-* (piyik-) to select, choose. *Go.* (A. S.) *per-* to pick up; (SR.) *perrānā* to gather; (Tr.) *parrānā* to pick up from the ground, gather (mahuas) (*Voc.*

2339); (Pat.) *persānā* to gather (*Voc.* 2349); (Tr.) *pehkānā* to pick up; *pahkānā* (W.) to glean, (Ph.) choose; (M.) *pehkānā* to lift, pick; (S. Ko.) *pehk-*, (Ma.) *pe'k-* to pick up; (L.) *pehenā*, *pehetānā* to lift up, pick up (*Voc.* 2355); (Mu.) *pehic-* to gather, collect (*Voc.* 2356). *Konḍa* (BB) *per-* (*peRt-*) to pick, pick up, collect. *Kui* *pebga* (< *peg-b-*; *pegd-*) to collect, pick up, peck up, gather; *pl. action* *peska* (*peski-*). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *per-* (-h-) to pick up. *Kur.* *pesnā* (*pett-*) to gather up, pick up, glean, choose, pick out by lifting up; *pesegnā* to weed, cleanse by removing that which is objectionable. *Malt.* *pet-kame* to pick up food. DED(S, N) 3623.

4424 *Konḍa* *per-* (*peRt-*) to meet. *Pe.* *pez-* (*pest-*) id. DEDS 720.

4425 *Ta.* *perṛam* greatness; bull or cow, buffalo; *perṛu* greatness; bull; *perṛi*, *perṛimai* greatness, esteem; *piṛaṅku* (*piṛaṅki-*) to be great, exalted, be lofty, elevated, grow full, complete, abundant, overflow, grow large in size, be densely crowded; *piṛaṅkal* greatness, abundance, fullness, height, mountain, heap, mass; *piṛakkam* loftiness. *Ma.* *perṛan* stout, robust; *perṛa-kkannu* wild buffalo. *Tu.* *petta* cow. *Te.* *perugu*, (K.) *perūgu* to swell, rise. DED 3624.

4426 *Ko.* *be-* mother!; doo *be-k* mother's elder sister. *Go.* *bē* mode of address to wife's younger brother. *Kur.* *bē* my wife! (said in anger). DED 3625.

4427 *Kur.* *bē'enā* (*biccyas*) used as an auxiliary (as a separate verb, it once meant 'to remain fixedly', but has been supplanted by *ra'anā*); (Hahn) to be, stay, remain. *Malt.* *behe* to exist, be. DED 3626.

4428 *Kur.* *bēk* salt. *Malt.* *bēku* id.; *bék-békre* to taste saltish. *Br.* *bē* salt, piquancy, spirit, flavour. DED 3627.

4429 *Ka.* *pēca* trouble; *pēc-āḍu* to be involved in trouble and difficulties. *Koḍ.* *pe-c-a-ḍ-* to try hard. *Tu.* *pēc-āḍuni* to try, strive, be in trouble; (B-K.) *pēc-āṭa* affliction, distress; struggle. *Te.* *pēci* trouble, difficulty, embarrassment. DED 3628.

4430 *Ta.* *pēcu* (*pēci-*) to talk, speak, converse, make noise, roar; tell, say, recite, praise; *pēcal*, *pēccal* talking; *pēccu* speaking, speech, language, praise, talk, report, rumour, word. *Ma.* *pēcuka* to speak, chatter (as birds); *pēccu* speech, language. *Ko.* *pe-c-* (*pe-c-*) to talk to oneself; *peṛc-* (*peṛc-*) to give irrelevant answers, talk nonsense, talk with impropriety in presence of holy man. ? *To.* *ōšt-* (*ōšty-*) to say, tell (story, lament) (or with 4003 *Ta.* *paṛiccu*). *Ka.* *pēṭ* (*pēṛd-*) to utter, say, speak, narrate, tell, command; *pēṛike* saying, telling, rumour; a saying, enigma; *pēṛige* saying, etc.; notoriety, fame; *pēṛuvike* saying, telling. *Tu.* *pērmē* fame, glory. *Te.* *p(r)ēlu* to prattle, chatter, talk nonsense; *pēṛlari* a prattler. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *pēl-* (-it-) to talk sweetly; *pēlki ā-* to discuss with another. *Kur.* *pēsā* to

command; *pēsā* command, order, precept; *perperernā* to prate, prattle, talk with a high-pitched voice; (vessel in which something is cooking) to hum, buzz, sing; (Hahn) *perperxnā* to babble, prattle; *parparemā* to prate, prattle. *Malt.* *perqe* to talk, speak, simmer, hiss. DED(S, N) 3629.

4431 *Ko.* *e-c pā-c* unclean secretions of body (e.g. urine, excrement, snot, vomit). *To.* *e-sy/e-š* *ōḍ-* (*ōḍθ-*) to dislike, hate. *Ka.* *pēsu*, *hēsu* to feel aversion, have a dislike; *n.* aversion, disgust; *pēsike*, *hēsike*, *ēsike*, *hēsige* aversion, disgust, nastiness, object that causes disgust. *Koḍ.* *he-sige* disgust at touching dirty things. *Tu.* *pēsiyuni*, *pēcuni* to loathe, be disgusted; *pēsige*, *pēsige* disgust, loathing, dirt, filth; (B-K.) *hēsige*, *ēsige* filth, dirt. DED 3630.

4432 *Pe.* *pēnj-* (*pēnc-*) to split. *Kui* *pēnja* (*pēnji-*) id., split wood. *Kuwi* (Kasipur) *pēnj-* to split. DEDS 721.

4433 *Konḍa* (BB) *pēnz-* to strain water from boiled rice. *Pe.* *pēnj-* (*pēnc-*) id. *Mand.* *pēnj-* id. *Kui* *pēnja* (*pēnji-*) to strain a liquid, pour off rice water. *Kuwi* (Su.) *pēnj-* (-it-), (F.) *penjali* to strain water off boiled rice. *Kur.* *pisnā* to pour off the water from boiled rice. *Malt.* *píse* id. DED(S) 3460.

4434 *Ta.* *pēṭi* hermaphrodite; impotence, fear; (-pp-, -tt-) to be afraid; *pēṭaṇ* hermaphrodite with male characteristics predominating; *pēṭu* hermaphrodite; female sex, female of birds and of certain quadrupeds; *pēṭai* female of birds, hen. *Ma.* *pēṭi* fear, cowardice; *pēṭikka* to be afraid, to shy (a horse), fear; *pēṭa* female of a deer, turtle; a pea-hen, etc. *Ka.* *hēḍi*, *ēḍi*, (PBh.) *pēḍi* coward; effeminate man, hermaphrodite; *hēṭe*, *hēṇṭe*, *hyāṭe* hen; *bēḍa* timid man; *pōṭa* coward. *Koḍ.* *po-ḍi* fear; *po-ḍe ko-ḷi* hen. *Tu.* *hēḍi*, *hēḍe*, *ēḍi* coward; timid; *pōḍiyuni* to be afraid; *pōḍiyā-vuni*, *pōḍipāvuni* to frighten, threaten, terrify; *pōḍigē* fear, fright. *Te.* *pēḍi* eunuch, hermaphrodite; *pēḍe* having no moustache, beardless man. / Cf. Skt. *poṭā-* hermaphrodite. DED(S) 3631.

4435 *Ta.* *pēṭu* what is unproductive, useless, or kernelless. *Ma.* *pēṭu* what is seedless, unproductive, shrivelled. DED 3632.

4436 *Ta.* *pēn* protection; *pēṇu* (*pēni-*) to treat tenderly, cherish, foster, protect, regard, esteem, honour, treat courteously, worship, care for; *pēnam* tenderness, regard, care, nurture; *pēṇal* nursing; *pēṇai* protecting with loving care; *pēl* (*pēṭp-*, *pēṭt-*) to protect; *pēṭpu* protection. *Ma.* *pēṇuka* to foster, take care of; *pēṇam* caution; *pēṇnuka* to take care of, use, take to oneself. *Te.* *pen(u)cu* to nourish, nurture, foster, support, rear, fatten, increase, extend; *penupu*, *pempu* nourishing, fostering, rearing, increase, enlargement; *pempakamu* adoption of a child, rearing; *pempudu* adopted; tame, domesticated. DED(S) 3633.

4437 *Ta. pētu* bewilderment, folly, ignorance, delirium, sorrow, distress; *pētai* simpleton, ignorant person, woman as simple-minded; girl between the ages of 5 and 7; poor person; *pētaimai* folly, ignorance, simplicity; *pēntu* (*pēnti-*) to be bewildered; *petumpai* girl between the ages of 8 and 11. *Ka. pētu* confusion or distraction of mind. *Tu. pēty, pētu* fear. *Te. pēda* poor, timid; poor man, servant; *pēdarālu* poor woman; *pēdarikamu* poverty; *pēdarimi* id., timidity; (*SAN*) *pēdagilu* to become thin, poor; *pēdatanamu* poverty. *Ga. (S.³) pēdaṭon* a poor man. DED(S) 3634.

4438 *Ta. pēy* devil, goblin, fiend; madness (as of a dog), frenzy; wildness (as of vegetation); *pēyan* demoniac, madman; *pēyti*, *pēycci*, *pēcci* demoness, woman under possession of a demon. *Ma. pē, pēyi* demon (*fem. pēcci*); rage, madness, viciousness; *pēna* ghost, spirit; *pē-nāyi* mad dog. *Ko. pe·n, pe·nm* possession of woman by spirit of dead; *pe·y* demon. *To. ö·n* the god of the dead. *Ka. pē, hē* madness, rage, viciousness; growing wild (as plants), worthlessness; *pētu*, *hēde* demon; *pēñkuṇi*, *pēñkuḷi*, *hēkuḷi* demon; madness, fury (for *-kuḷi*, cf. 1918 *Ta. kūli*); *hēga* a mad, foolish man. *Tu. pēyi* demon. *Go. (Tr.) pēn (pl. -k)*, (*Y. D. Mu. S.*) *pēn*, (*Ph.*) *pen*, *ven*, (*Ma.*) *pēnu* god; (*L.*) *peñ (pl. pendku)* idol, god; (*G.*) *pēnvor* priest (*Voc.* 2364). *Pe. pen (pl. -ku)* god. *Kui pēnu (pl. pēnga)*, *vēnu (pl. vēnga)* a god, a spirit. *Kuwi (F.) pēnū*, (*Su.*) *pēnu (pl. pñēka)*, (*Isr.*) *pēnu (pl. pēñka/pñēka)* god; (*S.*) *pēnu (pl. pēñka)* devil; (*S.*) *pēne'esi*, (*Isr.*) *pēne'esi* deceased person. ? *Malt. peypeyre* to feel fervent or animated. Cf. 5530. *Pa. vēdid*. DED(S, N) 3635.

4439 *Pe. bēron* speech, conversation, discussion, language. *Manđ. bēron* language; story. *Kui bēroṇi* conversation. DEDS 722.

4440 *Ka. (Hav.) bēru* to lift hand to beat. *Tu. bēruni* to be waved, lifted up, as the hand; lift up, as the hand. Cf. 4446 *Ta. piṛakku*.

4441 (a) *Ta. pēl (pēlv-, pēnr-), pēl (pēlv-, pēnt-)* to ease oneself. *Ka. pēl* to void excrements; *n.* excrement. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) pēlānā*, (*Mu.*) *pēl-* to defecate; (*Mu.*) *pēl, pēkle* excrement (*Voc.* 2370); (*ASu.*) *pēlk-*, (*Koya Su.*) *pēl-* to defecate.

(b) *Te. pēḍa*; (*B.* also) *peṇḍa* dung of cattle; *peñṭa* manure; *peñṭika* hard excrement of sheep, goats, deer, etc. *Kol. peṇḍa* cowdung. *Nk. peṇḍa* dung (of cow, etc.). *Go. (Ma. Ko.) pēṇḍa*, (*M.*) *peṇḍa* cowdung (*Voc.* 2361). *Konḍa pēṇḍa* dung (of cattle). DED(S) 3636.

4442 *Ta. pēṛal* chest, box, basket; *piṛā* round wicker-basket, baling basket. *Ma. pēṛa* basket of reeds or of bamboo slips. *To. pe·dy* large basket tied around with cloth (or with 4388). *Koḍ. po·lia* basketry box full of edibles, carried by girl of bridegroom's house

to bride's house. *Kuwi (Isr.) pēṛa* box. Cf. 4388 *Ta. peṭṭi*. / Cf. IA items at 4388, also Pali *peḷā*; cf. also Skt. (*Kauṭ. Arthasāstra*) *phelā*- box, casket, basket, BHS *phela-*, *phelika-*. DED(S, N) 3637.

4443 *Ta. pēṛai-maram* Carey's myrtle bloom, *Careya arborea*. *Ma. pē(u)*, *pēṛa* id. / Cf. Skt. *pīlu-* id., Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8239. DED 3638.

4444 *To. pa·l* each seed section of a jackfruit. *Ka. bēḷe* split pulse, the half of a seed of the guñja or *Abrus precatorius*. *Koḍ. be·le* each of the halves of a seed that can be divided. *Tu. bēḷe* split pulse; *bōḷe* seed of a jackfruit. *Te. bēḍalu (pl.)* split pulse. ? *Ko. ve·l* badly ground coarse flour. DED(S) 3639.

4445 *Ka. bēl, bēluve* bewilderment, infatuation, madness; *biṭana* state of being bewildered, etc. *Te. bēla* simpleton; simple, ignorant. DED 3640.

4446 *Ta. piṛakku (piṛakki-)* to heap, pile up; *peṛru* a pile. *Ma. pēru* a load, esp. bullock-load; *pēruka* to load (as oxen), pile up. *Ko. pe·rn* bullock-load. *Ka. pēru* to lift up and put upon, load, pile up; *n.* a load, esp. bullock-load. *Koḍ. po·r- (po·ri-)* to transport by pack-animal. *Tu. pēruni, pēravuni* to load, burden; *pēraṭa* lading, shipping; *bēruni* to pile up earth; *perikē* a bullock's load, any burden; *periyē* a heap, pile; *hēru* a sack of corn. *Te. pē(u)cu* to pile or load up, arrange in a column or row; *pē(u)pu* piling or heaping up; *perikāṭamu* carrying grain on bullocks; *perika* a large sack or bag, (*K.*) a bullock which carries loads; (*K.*) *peṛuku* to carry loads. *Ga. (S.³) pērsap-* to arrange (< *Te.*). *Go. (Ma.) paṛ-* to pile up grain in a stack (*Voc.* 2339). *Konḍa peṛ- (peṛt-)* to take up, lift up (a load to carry on head or shoulder), heap up (burnt pieces of wood), lay (pot on fire); *pergis-* to cause to lift up (as load on an animal). *Pe. pez- (pest-)* to pick up, lift. *Manđ. piy-* to pick up. *Kuwi (F.) pēṛhali* to lift; (*S.*) *perh'nai* to lift, raise; (*Isr.*) *pēṛ- (-h-)* to lift up. *Malt. pehe* to take up; *pehre* to take along; *pehtre* to assist in lifting. Cf. 4440 *Ka. bēru* and 4565 *Ta. poru*. DED(S, N) 3641, and from DED(S) 3623.

4447 *Konḍa pēṛ- (-it-)* to chase or pursue (thief, etc.), drive (cattle), expel. *Pe. pēz- (pēst-)* to drive, drive away, chase. *Manđ. pēy-* to chase. *Kui peha (pehi-)* to drive away, drive off, repulse, dismiss; (*K.*) *pēṛ-* to chase, drive away. *Kuwi (Su. Isr.) pēṛ- (-h-)* id.; (*P.²*) *pre- (-t-)* to chase; (*F.*) *pēṛhali* to chase, drive; (*S.*) *pēṛh'nai* to scare, impel. DEDS 723.

4448 *Ko. pe·r* steep slope. *To. pō·r (obl. pō·t-)* cliff. DED 3642.

4449 *Ta. pēn* louse. *Ma. pēn* id. *Ko. pe·n* head-louse. *To. pō·n* louse. *Ka. pēn* id.; *vb.* (lice) to increase or grow greatly. *Koḍ.*

pe-nī louse. *Tu.* pēny id. *Te.* pēnu (pl. pēlu) id. *Kol.* pe-n (pl. -kul) id. *Nk.* pēn id. *Nk.* (Ch.) pēn id. *Pa.* pēni (pl. pēnul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) pēn (pl. pēnil) id. *Konda* (BB) pēni (pl. pēnku) id. *Pe.* pen (pl. -ku) id. *Manḍ.* pen (pl. -ke) id. *Kui* pēnu flea. *Kuwi* (F.) pēnū id.; (S.) pēnu, (Su. Isr.) pēnu (pl. pñēka), (P.) pēnu (pl. pēnka) louse. *Kur.* pēn id.; allā-pēn flea (allā dog). *Malt.* pēnu louse. DED(S) 3643.

4450 *Ta.* pai bag, sack, purse, satchel, bladder, duct; *pacumpai* a pedlar's pack carried over the shoulder; *acampi*, *acampai* traveller's bag thrown over the shoulder. *Ma.* pai, *payimpa* bag, sack, stomach, womb. *Ka.* pasube, *pasumbe*, *hasibe*, *hasube*, *hasumbe* a long bag that has its opening in the midst and is thrown over the shoulder so as to form two divisions. *Tu.* pasumbè, *pasambè* sack or bag made of coir; *paimbè* bag; *paiky*, *paika* pouch, scrip made of rushes or palm leaves; *payicily* bag made of palm leaves. *Te.* (B.) *asimi* bag placed on the back of a bullock to carry things. Cf. 4049 *Ma.* pāku. DED(S) 3644.

4451 *Ka.* pai upper, external, extra, upon. *Te.* pai, *payi* upper or external surface, exterior, top; upper; on, upon, above; in future, hereafter. DED 3645.

4452 *Ta.* po (-pp-, -tt-) to perforate, puncture, make a hole; *poy* (-v-, -t-) to be hollowed; *n.* tubularity, hole, hollow or recess in tree; *poku* (-pp-, -tt-) to make a hole, perforate; *pokkanai* hole in a tree, stone, or ground, cleft in rock; *pokku* hollow in a tree, defect, fault, blemish; *pokkai* little hole, crack, having a part deformed, blemish; *potir* (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce; *potu* (-v-, -nt-) to be perforated; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, pierce; *potumpu* hole, hollow in a tree, pit, cave; *pottu* hole, rat-hole, hollow in a tree, rent or puncture, defect; *pottal*, *pottai* hole, orifice, defect; *pottilam* hole in a tree; *pōttu*, *pontar*, *pontu* hole, hollow; *pōn* cave. *Ma.* pottu hole in the ground, cavity, hollow hand; *pōtu* a hole as in worm-eaten wood. *Ko.* pok-va-yñ man whose teeth are all gone (cf. *Ta.* pokku-vāy, *pokkai-vāy* toothless mouth). *Ka.* bokke any round, small hole made by rats, etc.; *hodaru* hollow of a tree, hole in the ground; *bokka* a toothless man; (Hav.) *bokku* toothless. *Tu.* boñku hollow, void, empty; (B-K.) *pogulu* a hole, usually in a mud dam across a watercourse; (B-K.) *bokku*, *bokkubāyī* mouth without teeth. *Te.* bokka hole, orifice, aperture, pit; (Telangana dial., K.) *pokka* hole; *botta* hole, leak; *bonda* hole, bore; *bokki* toothless. *Kol.* pokka ditch, grave; (Pat., p. 115) *pokor* hollow; *bogga* small hole, perforation. *Nk.* pokka hole, cave; *bogga* hole. *Pa.* botta id.; *potpa*, *poppa* a chisel. *Ga.* (P.) bongga hole. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) pohpi, (Ma.) po'pi chisel (Voc. 2432); (D. G. Mu. Ma.) būka hole (Voc. 2585); (Ma.) bokka id. (Voc. 2614);

(S.) boṇa id. (Voc. 2620); (Koya Su.) bodga id. *Konda* (BB) pot- (-t-) to bore, perforate. *Pe.* pot- (-t-) id. *Kui* pospa (post-) to pierce, bore a hole, mortise; *n.* act of piercing, mortising; *pondo* hole; ? *bojo* wood dust resulting from dry rot. *Kuwi* (F.) pōthali to hollow out; (S.) poth'nai to hole; (Isr.) pot- (-h-) to make a hole (in wood, etc.). *Kur.* pattnā to pierce, perforate, tap with a chisel; *pattā* chisel to dig a hole in a piece of wood. *Malt.* pattre to pierce. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) bhūka- hole; also Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 8391, *pōka- hollow; 9263(6), *bōkkha- toothless; 9624, *bhōkkha- hollow. DED(S, N) 3646, DEDS 724.

4453 *Ka.* pogade, pagade *Mimusops elengi*. *Te.* pogada id. DED 3148.

4454 *Ma.* pokina, pokana, pōṇa, pūna the green imperial pigeon, *Carpophaga sylvatica*. *Kol.* (Kin.) pōlg id. *Pa.* pōnal id. *Go.* (Tr.) pōnār, (other dialects) pōnār id. (Voc. 2445). *Kuwi* pōlgu (T.) green pigeon, (Isr.) green dove. *Kur.* poxā green pigeon. *Malt.* poḡe id. DED 3647.

4455 *Ta.* pokuṭṭu bubble; pokku (pokki-), po (-pp-, -tt-) to be blistered; *pokkulam* a boil, bubble, blister; *pokkuli* (-pp-, -tt-) to rise in blisters. *Ma.* pokkuḷa, *pokkiḷa* blister, vesicle, bubble; *pokkulikka* to bubble; *pokifu*, *pōla* bubble. *Ko.* pogl blister; *poglc-* (poglc-) (hand) becomes blistered from heat. *To.* pig bubble; *pīg-* (pīgy-) (hand) gets blistered by friction; *ni-* pīkwily water-blister (for ni-, see 3690). *Ka.* pugul, bokke, bobbe blister; *hokku* a boil; *hoppala* blister occasioned by a burn; *hoppalisu* to blister. *Koḍ.* pokkala a blister. *Tu.* pokkè id., pustule; a sore, ulcer; *bokki*, *bokkè* an itch, pustule, pimple; *poñku* a kind of boil or sore. *Te.* pokku blister; *vñ.* to blister; *bugga* bubble; *bobba* blister; ? *pōta* eruption of smallpox. *Kol.* (Kin.) pokk blister; *bugga* bubble. *Nk.* (Ch.) popondel bubbles (or with 4525). *Pa.* pova (pl. povel) blister. *Go.* (A.) poppul id. (Voc. 2393); (A.) popoṭa, (Mu.) papel bubble (Voc. 2392). *Pe.* poka blister. *Manḍ.* puka boil. *Kuwi* (Su.) bugga (pl. -ṇa), (Isr.) būga bubble. *Kur.* pokkhnā (pukkyā) to get blistered, swell. *Malt.* poka blister, blain; *poglo*, in: mug-poglo wart. Cf. 4525 *Ka.* bobbuli and 2106 *Ta.* koppalam. / Cf. Nep. phoko blister, boil (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8391, where it is the only item having these meanings, all the others meaning 'hollow' or developments from it). DED(S, N) 3648.

4456 *Ta.* pukai (-v-, -nt-) to burn as the heart, be chagrined, grieve; *n.* distress; *puk-aiyu* heart-burning. *Tu.* buguluni to be grieved. *Te.* pogulu, povulu to be sorrowful or afflicted; *pokku* id., grieve; *n.* grief. DED 3649.

4457 *Go.* (M.) pohānā to throw; (Ma.) po'- to throw away, leave, abandon; (S.) poh- to throw away; (W. Ph.) pohtānā to

abandon (*Voc.* 2429). *Konda* pok- (-t-) to throw; *aux. vb.* to finish off; *caus. pokis-* to cause to throw off. DED 3737.

4458 *Ta.* pokkaṇam beggar's bag, wallet, cloth used as a sack; mokkaṇi feed-bag, nose-bag; a kind of bridle for mules, etc. *Ma.* pokkaṇam beggar's bag, wallet. *Ka.* bokkaṇa pocket in a coat, betel pouch, beggar's bag, horse's gram-bag. *Tu.* bokkaṇa bag, pocket. *Te.* bokkaṇamu, boṅkaṇamu pouch, purse; bokkaniya gram-bag, nose-bag; bokkena id.; bucket for drawing water, leathern bag for baling water out of a boat, etc.; (B.) poṅkaṇamu purse, pouch; ? bokkasamu money bag; treasury. *Kol.* (SR.) bokāne bucket (Kamaleswaran). /Cf. *Skt.* (*Śabdaratnākara* 1478) bhukkāṇa- the food-bag tied round the head of a horse. DED(N) 3650.

4459 *Ta.* pokkam lie, falsehood, deceit, fault; poccam, poccu lie, falsehood; fault, defect; poccai fault; poccāppu badness, evil, wickedness, fault. ? *Ma.* pokkar low people. *Ka.* boṅku to lie. *Tu.* boṅkuni to deny. *Te.* poccemu deceit, trick, defect, fault; boṅku to lie; *n.* a lie; false, untrue; boṅkincu to deceive, tempt; cause to tell a lie; boṅkari a liar; boṅkulāḍu id.; *fem.* boṅkulāḍi. *Kuwi* (S.) bōkinai to pretend; (Isr.) pōk- (-h-) to tell lies. Cf. 4531 *Ta.* poy. /Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) phukkā = mithyā. DED(S) 3651.

4460 (a) *Ta.* pokkuḷ, pōkil navel; pokkaṇi a large open navel. *Ma.* pokkil, pokkuḷ navel. *Ko.* puku- id. *To.* piku- id. *Ka.* pokkuḷ, porkuḷ id. *Koḍ.* pokkī id. *Tu.* puvaḷu, pūvolu id. *Bel.* (*LSB* 2.2) hodkulu id. *Kōr.* (T.) hokru id. *Te.* pokkili id.; a depression. *Kol.* bogur navel. *Nk.* bogur id. *Pe.* pūṇel id. *Mand.* pūṇel id. *Kui* pūṇenji, pūnenji id. *Kuwi* (F.) pūleri, (S.) pūleni, (Su. Isr.) pūleṇi id. *Br.* pūt id., umbilical cord.

(b) *Ma.* pōṭu the navel, umbilical rupture. *Ka.* (Bell.; U.P.U.) buḍḍa navel. *Te.* boḍḍu id. *Pa.* bod id., navel-string. *Ga.* (Oll) boḍi, boṛi navel. *Go.* (Ph.) būdri, boḍḍi, (Ko.) boḍum id.; (A. Ch.) moḍ, (Mand.) moḍḍ, (G. Ma.) moḍḍi, (Ph.) muḍ(ḍ), (SR.) maḍḍ, (Mu.) maḍḍi id., (Ph. also) navel-string; (Tr.) muḍ, maḍ navel-string (*Voc.* 2977). *Konda* boḍu navel. *Kur.* (Hahn) buṭṭi id. DED(S, N) 3652.

4461 *Te.* (Savara Dora dial., S. Bhatta-charya) poka mahua flower. *Kol.* (SR.) pokke flower; (Kin.) mahua flower. *Nk.* pokke mahua flower. DED(S) 3653.

4462 *Kur.* pokol cocoon, silk. *Malt.* poklu tassur silk; pokl-ṭowa cocoon (ṭowa anything hollow, as the shell of an egg). DED 3654.

4463 *Ko.* pog, pogl foam. *To.* pig foam (on river). *Ka.* burugu foam, lather, scum. *Kol.* boskur, (Kin.) poṅcur foam. *Pa.* poyor id. *Go.* (Ko.) boyul id. (*Voc.* 2635); (Koya Su.) borju lather. *Kur.* poxtā froth, foam. *Malt.* potge, potgo id. ? *Ta.* pavvam id.; water bubble. DED(S, N) 3655.

4464 *Nk.* (Ch.) bokrip- to scratch. *Go.* (SR. Tr. Ph.) bokkāṇā to itch, (Ph. also) to scratch (*Voc.* 2617). DEDS 725.

4465 *Konda* pōkra hen. *Pe.* pokla id. *Kui* pokla hen that has never laid an egg; pogda pullet. *Kuwi* (Mah.) pokla koyyu, (S.) pokla hen; (S. Isr.) pokla hipa pullet. DEDS 726.

4466 *Ka.* (Hav.) boggā male dog; boggi bitch. *Tu.* bogre, (B-K. also) boggé dog; boggi bitch.

4467 *Te.* boggu charcoal, carbon. *Kol.* (Kin.) bogg charcoal. *Pa.* bog (*pl.* boggul), bogum (*pl.* bogmul) id. *Ga.* (S.²) bogge id. *Kuwi* (F.) bogūṇa id. ? *Malt.* posange soot. *Br.* pōgh charcoal. DED(S) 3656.

4468 *Ka.* poṅgara, hoṅgara Indian coral tree, *Erythrina indica*. *Tu.* poṅgarè, poṅgāra id. DED 3657.

4469 *Ta.* poṅku (poṅki-) to boil up, bubble up by heat, foam and rage (as the sea), increase, swell (as with joy), shoot up, be elated, burst in anger, be swollen (as a boil or sore), rise, grow high, abound, flourish, be fruitful, cook (*tr.*); *n.* prosperity, fortune; poṅkal boiling, bubbling, swelling, violent anger, abundance, splendour, boiled rice seasoned with salt, pepper, cumin seeds and ghee; *n. pr.* of a festival; height, largeness, fulness, abundance, profusion; poṅkam increase, abundance, joy, splendour; pokkam abundance, eminence, splendour; pommu (pommi-) to swell, excel in appearance; pommal abundance, thickness, plumpness; (Ramnad dial.; Annamalai, p. 875) bommenal to swell. *Ma.* poṅṇuka to boil over, bubble up, spread (as light, noise, report); poṅṇal boiling, bubbling up, ostentation; poṅṇikka, pokkuka to raise; poṅṇaccam display, boasting; pokkam height, boiling over, evaporation. *Ko.* pog- (pogy-) to boil over; pong- (pongy-) to increase (*intr.*) magically in number, (water) springs forth magically, anger increases; pongc- (pongc-) to increase (*tr.*) magically in number. *To.* pig- (pigy-) to bubble up, boil over, (stomach) swells or heaves with exertion. *Ka.* poṅgu to boil over, burst open, expand, open, blossom, swell, be elated, exult, be overjoyed; *n.* boiling over, expanding, etc.; poṅgisu to cause to expand, etc.; poṅga, man of ebullition or of exalted courage; poṅgalu, poṅgil rice boiled with pulse, salted, or sweetened with sugar; (PBh.) poṅgam pride; (Hav.) pokku to pop up, swell; pogasu expansion; buguṭi, buguḍu swelling, protuberance; pompuṭi swelling, increase, growth, greatness. *Koḍ.* poṅṇ- (poṅṇi-) to swell (as grain or stomach). *Tu.* boṅguni to be distended; boṅgu, boṅgu protuberance; boṅkeluni to swell; boṅka big, large; poṅgaḍè proud flesh. *Te.* poṅgu to bubble up, boil, effervesce, rejoice, be elated, be puffed up, be proud; *n.* boiling, bubbling, overflowing, effervescence, joy, pride; poṅgincu to boil

(*tr.*), please, flatter, puff up, coax; **poṅgali** rice boiled in milk; **poṅka** pride, haughtiness; **bugulu-konu** to increase, swell, rise; **boppi** a swelling; **pompīri** abundant, full. *Kol.* **poṅg-** (**poṅkt-**) to boil over; **poṅgip-** (**poṅgipt-**) to make to boil over; (*Pat.*, p. 179) **poṅgipt iddeng** to exaggerate. *Nk.* **poṅg-** to expand; **poṅgip-** to cause to expand. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **phugay-** to swell. *Go.* (*ASu.*) **pōṅ-** to swell. *Koṇḍa* **pog-** (**-it-**) to boil and overflow, swell into floods (as a river); **poṅi-** (**-t-**) to be bloated, swell up. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **pōṅgali**, (*S.*) **poṅginai**, (*Su.* *P. Isr.*) **poṅg-** (**-it-**) to swell. *Kur.* **pūxnā** to swell (as rice put in cold water, as the result of a fall, of an illness); **pūxkā** swelling, abscess; **pokpo-krnā** to puff out, bloat, swell much; ? **pēxpēxnā**, **pekpeknā** to swell up. *Malt.* **pogole** to swell; **poṅgie** to be increased, be abundant; **pūge** to swell; **pūgre** to be swollen, pout; **pūgro**, **pūgto** swollen, a boil. Cf. 4543 *Ta.* **porumu**. DED(*S, N*) 3658.

4470 *Go.* (*Tr.*) **pōṅgānā** to flow; be washed away, drown; (*Gr.*, p. 70) of a river, to overflow its banks; **pōhtānā** to drown a man, cause to be washed away; (*M.*) **pōṅgānā** to flow; (*W.*) **poṅgānā** to float away; **poṅgitānā** to spill; (*Ph.*) **poṅgānā** to flow; **poṅsahtānā** to cause to flow (water, blood, etc.); **poṅ-** (*G. Mu.*) to flow (saliva, etc.), (*S.*) flow, drop (tears) (*Voc.* 2374); (*ASu.*) **pōṅ-** (pus or blood) to come out of a wound. *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) **poṅ-** to be spilled; **pok-** to spill; (*K.*) **pok-** to pour (water). *Pe.* **boṅ-** (**-t-**) to be spilled; **bok-** (**-t-**) to spill. *Maṇḍ.* **buk-** to pour. *Kui* **ponga** (**pongi-**) to be spilt, scattered; **popka** (< **pok-p-**; **pokt-**) to spill, scatter. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **bōkhali** to spill; (*S.*) **bokh'nai** to shed, spill; (*Isr.*) **bok-** (**-h-**) to spill. Cf. 4407 *Ta.* **pey**, esp. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **boiyali**, intransitive corresponding to **bōkhali** (*tr.*) above, and other forms with o-vowel. From DED(*S, N*) 3658.

4471 *Ma.* **poṅṅu** a float, raft, buoy, boat; **poṅṅuka** to rise, as out of the water. *Tu.* **poṅguni**, **puṅguni** to rock, reel, toss (as a boat); **poṅgely** tumbling, rocking, unsteadiness; **poṅgāyi** canoe; **puṅge**, **puṅgele** a fickle-minded man. *Ga.* (*Oil.*) **poṅor** act of floating; **poṅor er-** to swim, float. *Go.* (*A. Ch.*) **poṅg-** to float (*Voc.* 2374). *Koṇḍa* **pōṅgray ā-** to swim. DED(*S*) 3659.

4472 *Ta.* **poṅkōlam** child's amulet tree, *Putranjiva roxburghii*. *Ma.* **poṅkōlam** id. DED 3660.

4473 *Kur.* **bongnā** to run, run away, leave a place for good, keep clear of; **bongta'anā** to make run, carry about or off with great speed, lose (by death or otherwise). *Malt.* **bonge** to run, flee; **bongtre** to cause to run, carry away. DED 3661.

4474 *Ta.* **pocuṅku** (**pocuṅki-**) to be united, agree. *Ka.* **posayisu**, **posavisu** to join (*tr.*), unite, apply to, attach. *Te.* **posāgu** to be favourable, suit, be agreeable, suitable, or fit, be congruous, consistent, or compatible,

be got, happen; friendship to exist, good or friendly terms to exist or prevail; **posāgincu** to cause to agree; **posāgimpu** causing to agree; **posāguḍu** agreeing, agreement; occurrence; obtaining. DED 3662.

4475 *Ta.* **pocā** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**), **poyccā** (**-pp-**, ? **-nt-**) to forget; **pocāppan** forgetful person; **pocāppu** forgetfulness. *Koṇḍa* **pōs-** (**-t-**) to forget. *Pe.* **pōc-** (**-c-**) id. DED(*S, N*) 727.

4476 *Ta.* **poccu** woman's pubic hair, vulva, anus. *Ma.* **pocca**, **pocci** membrum muliebre. *Ko.* **poj** vulva. *Ka.* **pucci**, **pucce** id. *Br.* **pōs** id. / Cf. *Pkt.* **posa-** anus, vulva; **posāṇa-** anus; **phosa-** id. Also *Mar.* **pucci** vulva (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8248). DED(*S, N*) 3663.

4477 *Ta.* **poccu** quantity of hair. *Ka.* **boccu** wool, fine hair, down. *Te.* **boccu** hair, down, wool. *Nk.* **bucura** a knot of hair. *Pa.* **bocca** eyebrow. DED 3664.

4478 *Ta.* **poccai** paunch, pot-belly. *Ka.* **bojje** belly, paunch; **bojju** pot-belly. *Te.* **bojja** belly, paunch; **bojra** pot-belly. *Pa.* **bokka** big intestine, large stomach of ruminants. *Go.* (*Ko.*) **pocca** big intestine, stomach; (*Tr.*) **paccā** the offal of a ruminant's large intestine (*Voc.* 2377); (*Mu. Ko.*) **pohk** intestines (*Voc.* 2430); (*Koya T.*) **pōhku** guts; (*Koya Su.*) **pokku**, **pocca** intestines. DED(*S, N*) 3665.

4479 *Ka.* **pose** to twist, plait, make rope; (*Hav.*) **hose** to twine. *Tu.* **poiypini** to twist (as rope). *Kui* **poja** (**poji-**) to pack, make a bundle, crush together, clench; *n.* act of packing; *pl. action* **poska** (**poski-**). *Kuwi* (*F.*) **pōjali** to tie up in a cloth; (*S.*) **pocinai** to wrap. *Kur.* **pojina** (**pujyas**) to wrap (paper, cloth) round some object or person; **pojima**, **pojornā** to coil or twist oneself round some object or person, be folded or wrapt round, involve (of a drapery), suit well. *Malt.* **poje** to wrap, twist, entwine; **poigre** to be wrapped or twisted, be entangled. ? *Br.* **puc** clothes, cloth. DED(*S*) 3666.

4480 *Tu.* **podasu** scales of fish. *Te.* **pola**, **polasu**, **polusu** id. *Kui* **plōkosi** id. DED 732.

4481 *Ta.* **poṭi** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to be broken to pieces (as rice), become pulverized; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to pulverize, reduce to dust or powder; be pulverized; *n.* powder, dust, pollen, ash, particle, fragment; **poṭicu** particle, fragment. *Ma.* **poṭi** dust, powder; **poṭiyuka** to be pulverized, be destroyed, appear in very minute particles; **poṭikka** to pulverize, bruise. *Ko.* **poiṭ** powder, dust. *To.* **pīṛy** dust; **wīḍy** powder, ground spice. *Ka.* **puḍi** powder, dust, pollen; (*Hav.*) **hoḍi** powder. *Koḍ.* **poḍi** powder, flour. *Tu.* **poḍi** id., dust; **poḍiyuni** to powder, pulverize. *Te.* **poḍi** powder, dust, flour, meal; powdery, loose. / Cf. *Mar.* **pūḍ** powder. DED(*S*) 3667.

4482 *Ta.* **poṭi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to spring up, shoot, rise, appear, produce, ooze out. *Ma.* **poṭiyuka** to spring up, ooze out; **poṭikka** id., sprout; (*Tiyya*) **poṭippu** sprout. *Kurub.*

(LSB 1.11) **pode** sprout of grain. *To.* **pīṇy-** (**pīrs-**) to break forth, (water) springs from ground; **pīṇ-** (**pīṇ-**) to create, make spring forth. *Ka.* **pode** a pregnant ear of corn, an ear of corn just before shooting forth; ? **poṇmu** to rise, be produced, spring up; ? **puṇmu**, **hommū** to rise, swell, spring up, break out, come forth, be produced; ? **uṇmu** to arise, come into existence (or with 697 *Ta.* **uḷ**). *Tu.* **poṭṭe** tender ear of corn; ? **pojily** germ, sprout, bud. *Te.* **poḍatencu** to rise, come up; **poḍamu**, (*K.* also) **poḍmu** to be produced, created; **poḍamincū** to create; **poḍucu** to rise (as the sun); **poḍupu** rising (as of the sun); **poṭṭakar(r)a** an unopened ear of corn, tender ear of corn just formed. *Pa.* **poṭ** grain in embryonic stage. *Malt.* **ponder** offspring, children. / Cf. *Skt.* (*Yasastilaka*) **poṭalita-** = **kuḍmalita-**. DED(S, N) 3668.

4483 *Ta.* **poṭukk-ṇal** onom. expr. signifying suddenness, quickness; **poṭṭa** suddenly, swiftly. *Ma.* **poṭukkannu**, **poṭukkanē**, **poṭunnana**, **poṭunnane**, **poṭunnane** suddenly, in a moment, quickly. *Ko.* **poṭakn** suddenly, so quickly as not to be seen. *Kuwi* (S.) **pottoninga** suddenly; (*Isr.*) **poṭ** suddenly, immediately. DED(S) 3669.

4484 *Ko.* **poṭ** slope of hill. *Ka.* **pode** extension, height, length, stature. *Te.* **poḍugu**, **poḍuvu**, **poḍavu** height, tallness, length; high, tall, long; (*K.*) **poḍugu** to grow lofty, increase; (*Saṅk.*) **poḍigincū** to lengthen, heighten, raise, promote, increase. *Kol.* **poḍam** long (of a jump); (*SR.*) **poḍam** tall, height. *Nk.* **p(h)oddam** length, height. *Kuwi* (F.) **porgu mraṇu** a tall tree. DED(S) 3670.

4485 *Pa.* **boḍorka** bubble. *Go.* (Ma.) **buḍruka** id. (*Voc.* 2567). *Konda* (BB 1972) **bundra** id. *Pe.* **buḍvel** id.

4486 *Kol.* **kan boṭṭa** eyebrow. *Ga.* (Oll.) **poṭa** eyelash. DEDS 728.

4487 *Ma.* **poṭṭan** blockhead, dolt, one deaf and dumb; *fem.* **poṭṭi**; **poṇnan** dolt, coward; *fem.* **poṇni**. *Ko.* **poṭ** stupidity, foolishness; **poṭn** fool; *fem.* **poṭy**. *To.* **pīṭ** stupidity; **pīṭn** fool. *Ka.* **hoṭṭa** a deaf man; (*Gowda*) **poṭṭa** id.; *fem.* **poṭṭi**; **poṭṭu** deafness. *Tu.* **poṭṭu** dumb, stupid; **poṭṭe** a dumb man; **poṭṭi** a silly woman, a dumb or taciturn woman; **poḍumbu** stupid, stolid, cowardly; **poḍumbe** a stupid or spiritless man; **poḍḍa**, **puḍuta** foolish. DED 3671.

4488 *Te.* **poṭṭi**, **poṭṭiya** scorpion; **puṭṭa-tēlu** large black scorpion. *Ga.* (S.) **poṭṭe** scorpion. DED 3672.

4489 *Konda* **poṭi** bird. *Pe.* **poṭi** id. *Mand.* **puṭi** id. *Kui* **poṭa** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **pōta**, (S.) **potha**, (Su. P.) **poṭṭa**, (*Isr.*) **poṭa** id. DED(S) 3673.

4490 *Ta.* **poṭṭu** (**poṭṭi-**) to burst (*intr.*); **poṭupoṭu** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to snap (as cords), speak fast in a rattling manner, wamble (as the bowels), fall (noisily as stones one after

another); **poṭu-poṭ-ṇal** onom. expr. signifying snapping of cords, falling of fruits or stones one after another, rattling in speaking. *Ma.* **poṭṭuka** to burst, explode, burst (as a sore), crack (as eggs), put forth (as buds); **poṭṭal** bursting; **poṭṭu** a crack, hurt; **poṭṭikka** to burst (*tr.*), crack. *Ko.* **poṭ-** (**poc-**) to burst noisily. *To.* **pīṭ-** (**pīṭy-**) to burst. *Ka.* (PBh.) **poṭṭage** *adv.* indicative of breaking; (*Bark.*) **hoṭṭi** to burst, crackle. *Koḍ.* **poṭṭ-** (**poṭṭi-**) to burst with noise, explode. *Tu.* **poṭṭu** a crack, hurt; **puḍāvuni** to break, burst (*intr.*); **puḍapuni** id. (*tr.*); **puḍately** a bruise, crack; bruised, broken, cracked; **puḍeruni** to break, burst. *Te.* (K.) **poṭlu** to break, crack, burst, split, open in chinks. *Pa.* **poṭ** clapping of hands, snapping of fingers. *Ga.* (Oll.) **poṭ** snapping of fingers. *Malt.* **purge** to break up a flooring. Cf. 4386 *Ma.* **piṭaruka**. DED(S) 3674.

4491 *Ta.* **poṭṭu** chaff, husk of grain, dust; **poṭi** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to be blighted as grain. *Ma.* **poṭṭu** blighted ear or corn, useless; **puṭṭil** husk, pod, legume; **piṭṭal** husk, palea. *Ko.* **poṭ** husks of grain, outside bark of tree; **uḷ poṭ** inside bark of tree. *To.* **wiṭ** empty husk of grain. *Ka.* **poṭṭu** chaff, husk, pod emptied of its contents. *Tu.* **poṭṭu** husk, chaff, fruit or seed without kernel, blighted ear of corn; **poṭṭaṅgely** anything useless. *Te.* **poṭṭu** husk of grain, chaff; **boṭṭa** the hollow shell of a tamarind fruit. *Kol.* (Kin.) **poṭṭ** skin of fruit; (*Basim*, *LSI* 4.568) **poṭṭa** husks. *Ga.* (Oll.) **ponḍ** chaff; (S.) **ponḍu** husk. *Go.* (ASu.) **poṭ** husk, peel. *Konda* (BB) **poṭ** chaff; **boṭu** empty ear of grain. *Pe.* **puṭa** chaff. *Kui* **bōti** chaff of millet, broken pieces of straw. Cf. 4562 *Ta.* **pollu**. DED(S, N) 3675.

4492 *Ta.* **poṭṭu** drop, spot, round mark worn on forehead. *Ma.* **poṭṭu**, **porṭu** a circular mark on the forehead, mostly red. *Ka.* **boṭṭu**, **baṭṭu** drop, mark on the forehead. *Koḍ.* **boṭṭi** round mark worn on the forehead. *Tu.* **boṭṭa** a spot, mark, a drop; (B-K.) **buṭṭe** a dot. *Te.* **boṭṭu** a drop, the sectarian mark worn on the forehead. *Kol.* (SR.) **boṭṭa** drop. *Pa.* **boṭ** id. *Ga.* (P.) **boṭu** drop, spot. *Konda* **boṭu** drop of water, mark on forehead. *Kuwi* (F.) **būttu**, (*Isr.*) **buṭu** tattoo. DED(S, N) 3676.

4493 *Ka.* **boṭṭu**, **baṭṭu**, **beṭṭu** finger, toe. *Te.* **boṭa vrēlu**, **boṭ(t)ana vrēlu** thumb, big toe. *Go.* (SR.) **boṭṭa** finger, big toe; (Y.) **boṭa** finger; (Tr.) **bottā** big toe (*Voc.* 2623). *Konda* (BB) **boṭu ṛaska** thumb. *Mand.* **buṭ vehpe** id. *Kuwi* (D.) **boṭa vanju** id.; (*Isr.*) **boṭu**, **buṭu** thumb impression. DEDS 729.

4494 *Ka.* **poṭṭe** belly, paunch, stomach, womb; **pode** belly, pregnancy; **puṭṭi** belly. *Tu.* **poṭṭe** pregnancy; **poṭṭebaṇji** a pot-belly (**baṇji** belly); **boḍde** stout man. *Te.* **poṭṭa** belly. *Kol.* **poṭṭa** id. *Nk.* **poṭṭa** id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **poṭ(t)a** id. *Pa.* **poṭṭa** id. *Go.* (M. Ko.) **poṭa**, (G. Ma.) **poṭṭa**, (Mu.) **paṭṭa** id., stomach;

(Mand.) *poṭa* intestine; (ChD.) *poṭā* womb (*Voc.* 2379). *Konda poṭa* stomach; *poṭu* big intestines. *Pe. pōṭo* belly. *Mand. pūṭa* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. D.) *paṭā* id. *Kur. poṭṭa* bowels, entrails. *Malt. puṭa* belly, bowels. / Cf. Pkt. *poṭṭa*-, *puṭṭa*- belly; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8376(3). DED(S) 3677.

4495 *Ta. poṭṭai* blindness, blear-sight; *poṭṭai-kkaṇ* blind eye; *poṭṭaiyaṇ* blind man; *peṭṭai* blindness; *peṭṭai-kkaṇ* defective eye, squint eye, small eye, the two false eyes of a coconut. *Ma. poṭṭakkannan* blind. ? *Ko. poṭ-* (poc-) to blink. ? *Kuwi* (Su.) *po'*- (poṭ-) to close eyes; (Isr.) *poṭ-* (-it-) to shut (eyes). DED(S) 3678.

4496 *Ma. poṭṭi* chicken pox. *Ko. poṭ-* (poc-) (hand) blisters from friction or hard work; *poṭṭi* a blister. *To. piṭ-* (piṭy-) (hand) blisters by friction. *Tu. poṭṭa* pustule, blister; *puṭṭa* id., bubble. *Te. poṭamarincu* to rise or swell up, as a boil. *Pa. poṭka* pimple. *Ga. (P.) poṭ-* to blister. *Go. (SR.) boṭṭā*, (G.) *boṭṭa*, (Mu.) *boṭka*, (Tr.) *boṭṭā*, *boṭṭā* blister (*Voc.* 2622); (LuS.) *botta* a boil. *Pe. poṭka* blister, protuberance on tree. *Kui poṭosi*, *poṭkori* blister; *āḍi-puṭi* smallpox pustule; *brōga* pimple, small boil. *Kuwi* (P.²) *poṭka* boil. *Malt. poṭka* sores on the feet. *Br. pūturō* blister. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *poṭika*- pustule, boil. DED(S, N) 3679.

4497 *Kur. poṭṭō* a variety of gooseberry. *Malt. puṭka* gooseberry.

4498 *Te. boṭṭa cēpa* a sort of fish, *Sparus*. *Go. (SR.) boṭṭe* species of fish; (Ph.) *boṭṭe* jimṭa fish; (Tr.) *bōṭṭē*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *boṭṭe*, (Ko.) *boṭe kike* kind of fish (*Voc.* 2624); (Ko.) *poṭ kike* species of fish (Skt. *rohita*; *Voc.* 2378). *Pe. boṭu min* a kind of fish. DEDS 730.

4499 *Pa. bodḍa* edible fungus. *Go. (Mu.) nira badḍa* kind of mushroom (*Voc.* 2480). ? *Kol. (Kin.) burma* mushroom (Kamaleswaran). DEDS(N) 731.

4500 *Konda (BB) ponda* cow; (K.) *ponḍen mane* cowshed. *Kui (K.) ponda* cow. *Kuwi (F.) ponda* a cow in milk; (S.) *ponḍa* cow. ? *Go. (Ma.) mure ponda* milch cow (? *ponḍa*; for *mure*, see 5041) (*Voc.* 2898). Cf. 4395(a) *Ta. peṇ*. DEDS(N) 733.

4501 *Te. bonḍuga*, *bonḍuva* gullet. *Kol. (SR. Kin.) bonḍka* throat. DED 3680.

4502 *Ka. bonḍuḷa* an annual herb, *Physalis indica* Lamb. *Tu. bonḍoli* id. DED 3681.

4503 *Ta. poti* udder. *Te. podūgu*, *poduvu* id. *Kol. (SR.) poḍum* id. (probably mistake for *podum*). *Ga. (S.) podmu* id. *Konda podmu* id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *podmu*, (F.) *podmū*, (P.) *ponna* id. DED(S) 3682.

4504 *Ta. potir* (-v-, -nt-) to swell, increase, abound; (-pp-, -tt-) to swell, become enlarged; *poti* fullness, stoutness; *potuḷu* (*potuḷi*-) to be thick, close, or crowded, be luxuriant,

prosper, thrive. *Ma. potiruka* to be enlarged. *Ka. podar* to come forth, spring up, become conspicuous, famous, or well known, come in sight, have currency, be used or employed; *podarke* arising, appearing, conspicuousness; *podarcu* to bring about, perform. *Tu. podaluni* to come out, rise up; (B-K.) *podulu* to rise up. *Te. podalu* to prosper, flourish, increase; (K.) *poduru* to blossom, flower. DED(N) 3683.

4505 *Ma. potirkka* to soak, steep (as fibres, cloth); *pūval* dampness, moisture. *Ka. (UNR) hudūlu* a marshy ground. *Tu. boduluni*, *bodoluni* to soak, steep. *Kor. (O.) budali* to get soaked. *Te. (SAN) bōḍa* swollen; (K.) *bōḍa kālu* elephantiasis. *Kol. bo·k-* (bo·kt-) to become wet; *bo·kip-* (bo·kipt-) to wet. *Nk. bōk-* to become wet; *bōkip-* to make wet. *Nk. (Ch.) bōk-* to be wet. *Pa. pōḍ-* to get wet; swell (through damp); (S.) *pōy-* to get wet; *pōṭip-* (*pōṭit-*) to cause to get wet. *Ga. (Oll.) pondonḍi adj.* wet; *bod-* to swell; (S.) *pōc-* to be soaked; *pōḍk-* (*pōḍt-*) to soak; (P.) *pod-* to be wet; *podup-* to make wet; (S.³) *pōḍ-* to become wet; *pōkp-* (*pōkup-*) to drench. *Go. (A. Y. Mu.) pur-* to get wet; (A. Mu.) *puh-* to make wet (*Voc.* 2305); (ASu.) *pūr-* to become wet, drenched; *puh-* to make wet; (Koya Su.) *pūnd-* to bathe; *pū-* to cause to bathe. *Kui puha* (*puhi-*) to get wet, be wetted, sodden; *puhpa* (*puht-*) to make wet or damp, moisten. *Kur. por^oxnā* (*purxyas*) to swell as a result of imbibed water; *borsnā* to get moist, become wet; *bothnā* to plunge or soak into water. *Malt. porge* to be soaked; *porḡtre* to soak; *porḡpe* damp or moist ground. ? *Br. pudēn* cold, chilly, cool, not inflamed, stale (of bread); *pudī* coldness, cold, frost. Cf. 3906 *Ta. pata*. DED(S, N) 3731.

4506 *Nk. (Ch.) podil* flour. *Pa. podil*, *por*, *poyl* id., husk dust. *Ga. (S.) podḍul*, (P.) *podul* flour. From DED(S) 3667.

4507 *Ta. potu* common, general, public; neutrality, likeness, equality; *potumai* ordinariness, common property, goodness; *potti* generality. *Ma. potu* common, general. *To. puṭṭ* common property of undivided family; *piṭy* ir ordinary (i.e. non-sacred) buffalo(es). *Ka. pudu*, *puduvu* union, joint concern, holding in common, partnership. *Te. pottu* friendship, amity, agreement, partnership, holding in common. DED(S) 3684.

4508 *Tu. podu* relationship or connexion by marriage; *podde* a relative, kindred; (B-K.) *podvé* a relative. *Kol. podal* (*pl. podasil*) mother-in-law. *Nk. podal* id. *Nk. (Ch.) podn* (*pl. podl*) father-in-law; *pod(d)a* mother-in-law. *Pa. podal* (*pl. podacil*) wife's elder sister; *podid* (*pl. podinkul*) wife's elder brother. *Ga. (S.) pōḍal* mother-in-law; *podunḍ* father-in-law. *Go. Tr.) pōṭāl*, *pōṭār*, (W. Ph.) *pōyār*, (Mu.) *pōy*, *pōyaṭ* mother-in-law, wife's mother (*Voc.* 2403); (ASu.) *pōṭār*, (Koya Su.) *pōye* mother-in-law; (Koya T.) *pōye*

father's sister. *Pe.* **potlen** (*pl.* **potku**) father-in-law; **pōda** mother-in-law. *Mand.* **putlen** father-in-law; **pūda** mother-in-law. *Kui* **pōra** wife's elder sister; **potadeenju**, **potadenju** (*pl.* **potka**) father-in-law. *Kuwi* (F.) **poiya** (*pl.* **poiyaasika**), (Isr.) **pōya** mother-in-law; (F.) **pōdesi** (*pl.* **pōtka**), (S.) **potheleesi**, (Isr.) **potle²esi** (*pl.* **potka**) father-in-law; (D.) **potleyu** wife's father; **pōra** wife's mother. ? *Ta.* **putalvaṇ** son; **putalvi** daughter. DED (S, N) 3685.

4509 *Ta.* **putai** (-v-, -nt-) to be buried, covered, concealed, sink in, penetrate, lie hidden (as a meaning); (-pp-, -tt-) to bury, hide, conceal, cover, clothe, speak in parables, inlay; *n.* concealment, thick part of a jungle, hidden treasure, place of concealment, sheaf of arrows; **putaiyal** being hidden, hidden treasure, sheaf of arrows; **putal**, **putar** bush, low jungle, grass; **poti** (-v-, -nt-) to hide, conceal, cover up, tie up (as a bundle), store up, contain; *n.* bundle, fastening; **potivu** packing; **potukku** (**potukki**) to conceal; *n.* concealment, secluded place; **potumpar** thick grove, park; **potumpu** grove, shrubby jungle; **potai** bush; **pottu** (**potti**) to bury, cover, close, mend, hide, conceal; *n.* covering, closing up, mending; (Tinn.) **paḍaval** a bush. *Ma.* **puta** a cover, outer garment; **putayuka** to be covered, sink in; **puteikka** to cover, wrap oneself in, thatch with palm-leaves and grass, bury; **putappu** warm clothing, blanket; **poti** a bundle; **potikka** to wrap; **potiyuka** to inwrap, envelope, cover, set jewels in gold; **pottuka** to cover, envelope, embrace; **ponta** thicket overgrown with grass. *Ko.* **pot** bush. *Ka.* **pode** (**podad**-, **poded**-, **podd**-) to put over, put on, wrap round; *n.* a thatch, bush, bundle, quiver; **podisu**, **podayisu**, **podeyisu** to put on, put over, cover, hide; **poduṇku** to hide; **podar** bush, thicket, thick tuft of trees; **podake** cover, wrapper, thatch, roof; **pudi** to enter into, be inwrapped or covered, be hidden or concealed; inwrap, cover; **podugu** to enter, be covered or hidden, hide; insert, hide, shelter; **pude** covering, thatch, bundle, bush, thicket, quiver; (DCV) **hodugu** to hatch (cf. *Te.* **podugu**); (Sholiga, *LSB* 6.18) **hotte** a bush. *Koḍ.* **poda**- (Virajpet dialect **podap**-, **podat**-) to thatch, cover; (Mercara dialect **podap**-, **pott**-; also **pola**-[**polap**-, **polat**-]) to cover; **podepī** covering; **podī**- (**podiv**-, **podīñj**-) to cover completely in a heap-like shape; **pott**- (**potti**-) to cover completely (in closed fist, or in any way). *Tu.* **podepuni**, **podipuni**, **pudepuni** to put on clothes, brood (as a hen her chickens); **podepu** wearing apparel; **podepāvuni** to cause to put on clothes, dress; **podiyuni**, **poddiyuni**, **podduni** to cover, wrap, encircle, wind, twine; **pudely** bush, shrub; (B-K.) **podake** a covering; **podike** food packed for a journey, packed meal. *Kor.* (O.) **podeppu** blanket. *Te.* **podugu**, **poduvu** to cover, envelope, encircle, set (as a precious stone), imbed; hatch, sit on or over, brood on;

podupu to imbed; **poduvu** covering; **poda**, **podaru** bush, thicket, shrub; **podarillu** bower, arbour; **podī** quiver. *Go.* (Ko.) **potke** bush (*Voc.* 2386); (A. G. S. Mu. M. Ko.) **podela**, (Mu.) **padla**, (Ma.) **podla** id., shrub (*Voc.* 2389); (ASu.) **poddēla** id. *Kur.* (Hahn) **patrā** bushes, thicket. *Br.* **putunk** bundle, knot, knotted string. DED(S, N) 3686.

4510 *Ko.* **podn** lung. *To.* **pīṭ** lungs. DED 3687.

4511 *Ko.* **bodbodn** (to pour out water) so that it all falls out at once; shaking in terror so that one cannot stand still. *Ka.* **boda**, **bodabodane** sound produced by somewhat loose discharges from the bowels. DED 3688.

4512 *Pa.* **bodel** *Butea frondosa*. *Pe.* **bodel** mar id. DEDS 734.

4513 *Pe.* **pota** calf of leg. *Mand.* **pata** id. *Kui* **pota** id. ? Cf. 4588 *Ko.* **po-t**. DEDS 735.

4514 *Pa.* **poṭ** upper part of back; **pottel** back; *adv.* behind. *Ga.* (Oll.) **poṭ**, **poṭtel**, (S.³) **poṭṭu** back. DEDS 736.

4515 *Ta.* **potti** garment of fibres, cloth. *Ka.* **potti** cloth. *Te.* **potti** bark, a baby's linen, a sort of linen cloth; **pottika** a small fine cloth; **podugu** a baby's linen. *Kol.* (SSTW) **pot sari**. *Pa.* **bodgid** a short loincloth. / Cf. Skt. **potikā**-, Pkt. **potti**-, **pottīā**-, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8400. DED(S) 3689.

4516 *Ta.* **potti** scrotum. *Tu.* **pottely** testicles. ? *Kol.* **poti** urine bladder. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) **pottaya**- scrotum. DED(S, N) 3690.

4517 *Ta.* **pottu** (**potti**-) to light (as a fire). *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.12) **potte** a torch of leaves. *Ko.* **pot**- (**poty**-) to light (as a fire); **pot** torch made of a bundle of thin sticks. *Ka.* **pottu** to be kindled, catch fire, flame; be burnt (as rice, etc., at the bottom of the vessel), be boiled or baked too much; *n.* flaming; **pottige** flaming, flame. *Tu.* **pottuni** to burn (*intr.*); **pottāvuni**, **pottāḍruni** to light, kindle, burn; **potta** hot, burning; **potturuni**, **potruni** to kindle, set fire, incite to a quarrel. *Go.* (A. Y.) **pot**-, (Tr.) **pattānā**, (Ch.) **patt**-, (Mu.) **pat**-/**patt**-, (Ma.) **pot**- to burn, blaze; (Tr. Ph.) **pacānā** to make a bright light; (SR.) **potusānā** to light (*Voc.* 2384). DED(S, N) 3691.

4518 *Ma.* **pōnta** a great fly. *Kol.* **potte** any winged insect, bee; **surunt** **potte** bee. *Nk.* **potte** large flying insect. *Pa.* (S.) **potta** large insect. / Cf. Skt. **puttikā**- a kind of bee (*Car.* S. 1.27.243, Comm.: **piṅgalā makṣikā mahatyah puttikāh**); **pauttika**- the honey from such bees. DED(S) 3692.

4519 *Ka.* **boddi** *n.* of a plant. *Te.* **boddi** *Macaranga Roxburghii*. DED 3693.

4520 *Te.* **bonda** small palmyra tree, (B.) a small palmyra or wild date tree. *Kol.* **bond** toddy palm. ? *Tu.* **bonda**, **bondya** tender branch of a palmyra. DED 3694.

4521 *Ta.* **ponti** wooden sword. *Ma.* **ponti**, **pontika**, **pontiya** fencing foil, club of wood. DED 3695.

4522 *Ma.* **pontuka** to rise as in water, float; **pontikka** to raise, hold up; **pontu** a float, ball of wood or pith, tennis ball. *Koḍ.* **pond-** (**pondi-**) to be raised, bounce (of a ball). *Nk.* **pōnd-** to swim. DED 3696.

4523 *Koṇḍa* **bōndu** (*pl.* **botku**) finger-ring. *Kuwi* (F.) **būndu**, (S.) **bōndu** toe-ring.

4524 *Ka.* **bobbade** rind, bark. *Te.* **bobbara** rind or bark of roots, etc. DED 3697.

4525 *Ka.* **bobbuli** bubble. *Tu.* **bobbuli** id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **popondel** bubbles (or with 4455). ? *Go.* (Ko.) **bubri** bubble (*Voc.* 2570). / Cf. *Skt.* **budbuda-** id., *Pali* **bubbula-** id. (see references at 4249). DED(S) 3698.

4526 *Ka.* **bobbe** outcry, shout, yell, loud sound, battle-cry; **bobbiri** to bawl, etc. *Tu.* **bobbè** crying, weeping. *Te.* **bobba**, **bobbarinta** loud cry, shout, scream, roar, bellow; **bobbarincu** to shout, etc. *Nk.* **bobalip-** to shout, make a noise, (hen) to cackle. DED 3699.

4527 *Koṇḍa* (BB) **pom-** to embrace. *Pe.* **pom-** (-t-) id.; *intens.* **popka-**. *Mand.* **pam-** to embrace. *Kuī* **pomba** (**pombi-**) id.; *n.* embrace. *Kuwi* (Su.) **pom-** (-it-), (S.) **pomminai** to embrace; (F., p. 139) **pompki-ahanaha** with arms interlaced (*pl. action*); (Isr.) **pom-/pomb-** (-it-) to embrace; **pomki ā-** to embrace each other; **pompēka/pomeka** an armful. *Malt.* **pamge** to take between the legs (as the trunk of a tree while climbing). DEDS 737.

4528 *Te.* **bomika**, **bomike**, **bōke** bone. *Kol.* **bokka** id. *Nk.* **bokka** id. *Pa.* **būla** id. *Go.* (SR.) **bokka**, (L.) **bokā** id. (*Voc.* 2615); (M.) **būlā** id. (*Voc.* 2592); (Koya Su.) **būla** id. Cf. 5050 *Ka.* **mūle**. DED(N) 3700.

4529 *Te.* **pompū** nape of the neck. *Kuī* **bomba** the muscles of the chest and upper part of the back. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) **bommi**, (Isr.) **bomi**, (F.) **bōmi** shoulder. DEDS 738.

4530 *Ta.* **pommaī**, **pommāl** puppet, doll, effigy. *Ma.* **bomma** puppet, doll. *Ka.* **bombe** id., effigy; (Gowda) **kānni bombe** pupil of eye. *Tu.* **bombè** puppet, doll, image. *Te.* **bomma** puppet, doll, effigy, eyebrow. *Kol.* **bomma** eyeball. *Pa.* (S.) **kan bomma** id.; (N.) **bomma** eye. *Kuwi* (S.) **bomma** image; (Isr.) **boma** picture, doll, etc. DED 3701.

4531 *Ta.* **poy** (-pp-, -tt-) to lie, utter falsehood, make false pretences, deceive, cheat, prove false; *n.* lie, falsehood, sham, that which is artificial; **poykka** falsely; **poyppu** falsification, deception; **poymmai** falsehood, illusion, that which is artificial or counterfeit; **poyyaṇ** liar. *Ma.* **poy** a lie, illusion, cheat. *Ko.* **poy** a lie. *To.* **pi-k-** (**pi-ky-**) to lie; **pi-kīṭe-r** a lie. *Ka.* **pusi** to become or prove untrue, lie; bear no fruit, not to attain ripeness; *n.* falsehood, lie, hypocrisy, idle prattle, bearing no fruit; **pusiga** liar. *Tu.* **huṣi** a lie,

falsehood. *Go.* (M.) **busānā** to lie (*Voc.* 2582). *Kuī* (Mah. p. 170) **pūsā** lie; **pūsā-kāṭanji** liar. *Kuwi* (S.) **pussowī**, (F.) **pūsōvi** cheating, pretending. *Malt.* **pasyare** liar; **pasyetre** to tell lies; **paslaḥa** liar; false; **pasadeye** to accuse falsely. Cf. 4459 *Ta.* **pokkam**. / Cf. *Pkt.* **apūi-/apūya-**, in: **apūiva-yaṇa-**, **apūyavayaṇa-** whose words are not false (*Nāyadh.*); **aphusia-** free from error. DED(S, N) 3702.

4532 *Mand.* **buy** girl. *Kuwi* (D.) **boy** (*pl.* **boycka**) id.

4533 *Ta.* **poykai** natural spring or pond, tank; **pukkai** spring-pond. *Ma.* **poyka** pond, flower-garden. *Ka.* **bugge** spring of water, source of a river. *Te.* **bugga** spring of water, fountain. DED 3703.

4534 *Ta.* **poy** (-v-, -t-) to fell, throw down. *Ma.* **poyyuka** to fight, fence; **poyttu** fencing, fight, duel. *Ko.* **poy-** (**poc-**) to strike with hand; **oy-** (**oc-**) to beat (percussion instruments); **poyb** wooden paddle used in closing the bottom of a pot before baking. *To.* **piy-** (**pīs-**) to beat. *Ka.* **poy** to beat; *n.* beating, a blow; **puy** to beat, smite, strike, kill, throb; **puyal**, **puyyal**, **poyil**, **poylu** beating, striking. *Koḍ.* **poyy-** (**poyyuv-**, **pojj-**) to beat; **poytī** a blow. *Tu.* **poyimāru** violence, force, pillage. *Kuwi* (T.) **boyeri**, (Isr.) **bōyeri vali** slab for pounding; (F.) **boiyeri vwalli** curystone. DED(N) 3704.

4535 *Kol.* (SR.) **boili** hemp. *Go.* (SR.) **boyli** id.; (Tr.) **boyal**, **bāyal** sunn hemp; (W. Ph.) **baiyāl** flax (*Voc.* 2636); (LuS.) **boilee** hemp. DEDS 739.

4536 *Koṇḍa* **por-** (-t-) to sell. *Pe.* **pro-** (-t-) id. *Mand.* **pre-** id. *Kuī* **prāpa** (**prāt-**) id.; *n.* act of selling. *Kuwi* (F.) **prācali**, (S.) **prahnai**, (Su.) **pra'-** (**prat-**), (Isr.) **prā-** (-t-), **pār-** (-h-) to sell. From DED(S) 3255 (Krishnamurti 1980).

4537 *Ta.* **pori** (-v-, -nt-) to be parched, roasted, fried (as grain), be blackened by fire, burnt by the sun, be dried up or shrivelled (as the skin), crack, pop, throw out sparks; (-pp-, -tt-) to fry, parch, bake on live coals, burn (as the sun); *n.* anything fried, parched grain or pulse, jungle burnt by forest fire, badly cooked food; **poriyāl** frying, fried food. *Ma.* **pori** what is parched, parching, a spark; **poriyuka** to be parched baked, crackle, pop; **porikka** to fry, parch; **poriccal** parching, great heat. *Ko.* **poyr-** (**porc-**) to parch (grain); **poyr** grain parched or puffed over fire. *Ka.* **puri** to dry by exposure to the heat of fire, parch (as grain, pulse), roast (as coffee, Cayenne pepper, coconut kernels, etc.); *n.* parching, roasting, partly boiled and then parched rice; **burugalu**, **buragalu** parched rice. *Koḍ.* (Kar.) **pori-** (-p-, -c-) to fry. *Tu.* **pori** a spark; **poriyuni** to be broiled, parched; **poripuni** to broil, parch; **podupuni** id.; **podupely** parching; **poddolu**, **poddolu** broiled grain. *Te.* **porāṭu** to fry; **p(r)oyi**, **p(r)oyyi**

oven, stove, hearth; **bōrugulu**, **boruvulu** (*pl.*) fried or parched rice; **pokkali** stone fireplace (*kal* stone). *Kol.* **poy** hearth; ? (SR.) **ponṭi** to fry. *Nk.* **poy** hearth, fireplace. *Go.* (Tr.) **pōr-pōr aiānā** (of jaori) to be so nicely cooked that every grain is separate (*Voc.* 2454); (*Ma.*) **pors-** to fry; (*M.*) **porśānā** to burn; (*Tr.*) **bōrsānā** to roast; etc. (*Voc.* 2421); (*ASu.*) **boṛs-** to roast. *Kui* **pronda** (**prondi-**) to be alight; **prospa** (**prost-**) to light up, ignite; *n.* igniting, lighting up; **brōḍa** (**brōḍi-**) to be burned to ashes, be scattered (smoke); *pl. action* **brōṭka** (**brōṭki-**); *tr.* **brōṭpa** (**brōṭt-**); **brōṇḍa** (**brōṇḍi-**) to smoulder, be fanned into flame; *pl. action* **brōṭka** (**brōṭki-**); *tr.* **brōṭpa** (**brōṭt-**); ? **brūḍa** (**brūḍi-**) to be scattered (dust, ashes); *pl. action* **brūṭka** (**brūṭki-**); *tr.* **brūṭpa** (**brūṭt-**); [communicated by P. S. Subrahmanyam]. *Kuwi* (F.) **porndali** to be lit; **prothali** to light; (*S.*) **proth'nai** to ignite; (*Isr.*) **prond-** (-it-) to be alight; **prot-** (-h-) to light. *Kur.* **porcō**, **poroc** half cooked, not sufficiently boiled (of grains only). DED (S, N) 3705.

4538 *Ta.* **pori** (-pp-, -tt-) to hatch. *Ma.* **porunnuka** to sit on eggs, hatch, brood; **porunnikka** to get hatched; **poruttu** hatching. *Tu.* **pāra** id.; **poruvely** the under part of a fowl's wings. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 143) **poreng** to brood. *Pa.* **pōr-** (hen) hatches eggs. *Br.* **pōrring** id. DED (S) 3706.

4539 *Ma.* **poriyuka** to become disconnected; **porikka** to eradicate, transplant; **porippu** coming out, getting loose; **poriyan** an uprooter. *Ka.* (Hav.) **porpu** to uproot. *Koḍ.* **pori-** (**porip-**, **poric-**) to pull up (plant, peg). *Tu.* **porpuni** to pull, pluck off, root up or out. DED 3707.

4540 *Ta.* **poru** (-v-, -t-) to fight, engage in battle, compete, dash against (as waves); *n.* equality, obstacle; **poruttu** (**porutti-**) to stir up (as to a fight); **porutu** (**poruti-**) to fight; **porunan** warrior; **poruvu** (**poruvi-**) to equal; *n.* equality, resemblance; **pōr** battle, fight, war, rivalry; **pōr-āṭu** to fight, struggle, haggle; **pōr-āṭṭam** fighting, struggle, competition; **pōri** rival; **pōr-ēru** fighting bull; champion, hero. *Ma.* **poruka**, **porutuka** to fight, vie, emulate; **poruvuka** to emulate, outdo; **pōr** battle, war, rivalling; **pōr-āṭuka** to fight, contend; **pōr-āṭṭam** battle. *Ko.* **po-r**, **po-r a-t**, **po-r a-ṭm** a fight; **po-r a-r-** to fight. *To.* **pī-r** quarrel, fight; **pī-r e-ṭ** grown-up male buffalo; **o-r-** (**o-ṭ-**) to dash against, attack; **wī-r-** (**wī-ry-**) to emulate, vie with. *Ka.* **pōr** to fight, wrestle, strive; *n.* quarrel, fight, battle, wrestling; **pōrke**, **pōrta** battle, fight; **pōrkulī** wrestler; wrestling, fight; **purudiṣu** to vie with, emulate, envy; **puruḍu** rivalry, jealousy; **puruḍi**, **puruli** a female parrot, a young parrot (i.e. one that imitates, rivals). *Koḍ.* **poḷ-** (**popp-**, **pott-**) to fight. *Tu.* **pōriyuni** to wrestle, quarrel; **pordu** battle, combat; **pōrmbuni** to wrestle, strive; **porumbāṭa** a strife, struggle. *Te.* **pōru** to fight, contend, struggle, rival, compete; *n.* fight, battle, war,

quarrel, rivalry, teasing, pertinacious crying (as of a child); **pōritamu** a fight; **puruḍincu**, **purupincu** to vie with, emulate. *Ga.* (Oll.) **porup-** (**porut-**) to become angry; (*S.*) **pōr-** to abuse, scold. *Go.* (L.) **poranā** to abuse, insult (*Voc.* 2402). *Kui* **prohpa** (**proht-**) to rebuke, upbraid, reprove, fight, wage war; *n.* rebuke, reproof, fight; **pōru** quarrel, contention (balance word of *sīla*). Cf. 4593 *Ka.* **hōri**. DED (S, N) 3708.

4541 *Ta.* **poru** (-v-, -t-) to join (*tr.*) unite, combine, reach, extend; **poruntu** (**porunti-**) to agree, consent, be suitable, come into close contact, occur; combine with, reach, approach, cohabit with; **poruttu** (**porutti-**) to fit, adapt, prepare, cause to agree, reconcile, join together, unite; *n.* joining, joint, uniting; **porutu** (**poruti-**) to be joined, united with; join together, unite; **porun** (**poruni-**) to be suitable, agree; **porunar** actors, performers, singers; **poruntar** weavers, makers of mats and baskets; **poruttam** joining, agreeing, propriety, concord, agreement; **poruvu** (**poruvi-**) to happen; **purai** (-v-, -nt-) to be appropriate, proper, happen, occur; **pōr** joining fast together. *Ma.* **porunnuka** to be joined, agree, suit together; **poruttam** suitability, accord; **poruttu** joining, agreeing, joint; **poruttuka** to join together, adjust; **poruttal** harmony. *Ko.* **porv-** (**pord-**), **pord-** (**pordy-**) to be polluted (in eating by man from another village where ceremonies have not been finished); **port-** (**porty-**) to pollute; **pot-** (**poty-**) to touch, dip (food into liquid). *Ka.* **pore** to be joined, be put or attached to, join, come near; *n.* joining, union, nearness, vicinity, side; **pordu**, **poddu**, **pondu**, **hondu**, **ondu** to be or come in contact, unite, join, approach, enter, fit agree, obtain, attain, reach; **pondu** union, collection; **porduge** joining, contact, touch, union, harmony, nearness, an appendage. *Koḍ.* **pond-** (**pondi-**) to be suited to, agree with; **podd-** (**poddi-**) (good or evil influence) takes possession of. *Tu.* **porduni** to approach, be attached, be accessible, sociable, be in harmony, be reconciled; **pōrdāvuni** to make friends, familiarize, reconcile; **pordu** inclination, leaning of the mind; **ponduni**, **honduni** to get, attain, suffer, enjoy, join, unite; be agreeable, fit, be on good terms; **hondikē** union; **pōntana** favourableness, auspiciousness. *Te.* **porayu** to occur, feel, get, obtain; **porugu**, **porgu**, **poruvu** neighbourhood; **pondu**, **ondu** to feel, experience, obtain, get, (*K.* also) be fit, suitable; *n.* fitness, friendship, obtaining, joining, union, copulation; **pondika** fitness, contact, agreement, union; **pondincu** to cause to obtain, gain or feel; **pōnta** nearness; near; **pōntamu** friendship; **pōntanamu** a happy conjunction of the stars; **boddu** heap, collection. *Pa.* **porc-** to get, hit. *Ga.* (S.) **pōrc-** to be found; (*S.*²) **porc-** to be got, obtained. *Go.* (W. Ph.) **poddānā** to contain; (*Tr.*) **paddānā** to be contained in; (*Mu.*) **pad-** to have enough space to contain; (*W.*) **poddānā** to have space; (*M.*) **podnā āyo** narrow (*Voc.* 2390);

(Bilaspur, *LSI* 4.489) **pōri** near. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **pond-** (-it-) to be appropriate, suitable. *Kur.* **purumnā** (*purnyas*) to mix, eat one's rice and vegetables mixed into one mess. *Malt.* **purme** to mix parched and ground grain with water; **pōri** the joints of a bamboο, a cane, or the fingers (or < *IA*). ? Cf. 3984 *To.* **par par.** / ? Cf. *Pkt.* **pora-** joint; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8406. DED(S, N) 3709.

4542 *Ta.* **poru-por-eṇal** onom. expr. signifying (a) crumbling, (b) muttering; **poruporu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be liable to crumbling from too much frying; mutter in dissatisfaction. *Ma.* **poruporē** with a popping or cracking noise. DEDS 3710.

4543 *Ta.* **porumu** (*porumi-*) to swell, be bloated; **porumal** flatulence, plumpness. *Pe.* **prog-** (*prokt-*) to swell. *Kui* (Mah.) **porg-** id. *Malt.* **porge** to become fat. Cf. 4469 *Ta.* **poṇku**. From DED(S) 3658 (Pfeiffer, p. 43).

4544 *Ta.* **poruḷ** thing, matter, meaning (as of a word), true object or significance, property, riches, leadership; **poruṭṭu** cause, matter of importance; for the sake of; **poruṇmai** meaning, nature. *Ma.* **poruḷ** riches, meaning; **poruṭṭu** cause; **poruḷikka** to mind, think of. *Ko.* **porl** thing. *Ka.* **puruḷ** fitness, propriety, that is true or good, meaning (of a word), power, strength; **puruḷi** a notable, high position; **poral** wealth (*IA* 19.143; c. A.D. 685). *Tu.* **porlu** beauty, comeliness; beautiful, handsome, fine; **porle** a handsome man. *Te.* **poṇṭe** for the sake of; (*SAN*) **purulu** wealth, honour, nature, valour, beauty. *Kui* **pōra** matter, concern, interest (used with negative auxiliary verb). DED(S) 3711.

4545 *Pa.* **porca** lower earring. *Go.* (Grigson) **porskeng** rings or plugs worn in the lobe of the ear (*Voc.* 2415). ? *Te.* **prōgu**, **pōgu** earring; (comm. by M. Kandappa Chetty). DEDS (N) 740.

4546 *Pa.* **porra** bush, shrub. *Ga.* (P.) **pore** leaf. DEDS 741.

4547 *Ta.* **pul** meanness, baseness; **pulai** baseness, defilement, vice, lie, adultery, outcaste; **pulaiyaṇ** low-caste person; *fem.* **pulaicci**, **pulaitti**; **pulaimai** baseness; **punmai** meanness, vileness, uncleanness; **pullaṇ** vile, base person; **pulliyār** low, base persons; **pollā** bad, vicious, evil, severe, intense; **pollāṅku**, **pollāppu** evil, vice, defect, deficiency, ruin; **pollāṭu** vice, evil; **pollāmai** evil, fault; **pollāṇ** wicked man; **polam** badness, evil. *Ma.* **pula** taint, pollution, defilement (esp. by birth or death); **pulayan** an outcaste; (Shanmugam) **pulacci** a low-caste woman; **pollā** to be bad, evil; **pollāta** bad; **pollāppu** mischief. *Ka.* **pol**, **polla** meanness, badness, noxiousness; **pole** menstrual flow, impurity from childbirth; defilement, meanness, sin; **poleya** low-caste man; *fem.* **polati**; **polasu** impurity. *Koḍ.* **pole** pollution caused by menstruation, birth, or death; **poleyē** low-caste man; *fem.* **polati**. *Tu.* **polē** pollution, defilement; **polasu** dirty, unclean;

pilē impurity from birth or menstruation, humility. *Te.* **pulu** blemish or flaw (as in precious stone); (K.) **pulli-āku** (**pullāku**), **pulli vistari** a leaf on which one has eaten food (lit. uncleanness leaf-plate); **pullayya**, **pullamma** (apotropaic proper names); (all *Te.* items comm. by K.; MBE 1978, pp. 127 f.). ? *Go.* (Grigson) **polo** taboo (*Voc.* 2423). *Kuwi* (S.) **pola'atasi** a bad man; (Isr.) **pōla'a ki-** to do wrong. *Br.* **pōling** stain, stain on one's character. DED(S) 3714.

4548 *Ka.* **polabu**, **polambu** way, manner, circumstance. *Te.* **polamu**, **polupu** manner, mode. DED 3715.

4549 *Tu.* **polampuni** to clean, wash, rinse. *Te.* **pulumu** to rub and wash with the two hands, scour. DEDS 742.

4550 *Ta.* **poli** (-v-, -nt-) to flourish, prosper, abound, increase, live long and prosperously; *n.* interest paid in kind; **policaḷ** gain, profit, interest (esp. in kind); **palicaḷ** profit, interest; **polivu** prosperity, abundance; **pular** (-v-, -nt-) to mature (as grain). *Ma.* **poliyuka** to be accumulated; **polikka** to measure corn-heaps, paying the reapers in kind; give clothes at a marriage; **poli**, **policcal**, **polippu** increase; **polivu** accumulation, contribution; **polima** increase, excellence; **poliśa**, **polu** interest on paddy; **paliśa** interest on money; **pularuka** to subsist, live; **pular** subsistence; **pularcca** living, livelihood; **pularttuka** to sustain, enable to live. *Ka.* **hulisu** to increase in bulk, thrive, grow rich; **hulusu** increase, richness. *Koḍ.* **poli-** (**poliv-**, **poliṇj-**) to increase (*intr.*; crop, cattle); (**polip-**, **polic-**) (god) increases (crop, cattle); *n.* interest paid in kind (esp. on paddy); **polā-** (**polav-**, **poland-**) to live happily; **polat-** (**polati-**) to make to live happily. *Tu.* **poli** interest in kind, increase, abundance; **pollusu**, **polsu** interest, gain, luck; **pulleḷy** abundance, increase. *Te.* **poli** gain. DED(S) 3716.

4551 *Ta.* **poli** (-v-, -nt-) to bloom (as the countenance), shine; **polivu** brightness of countenance, beauty, splendour, gold; **polam**, **polan** gold, beauty, jewel. *Ka.* **pol** to be fit or proper, excel. *Te.* **polucu** to be suitable, agreeable, beautiful, appear, seem, (K. also) shine; **pol(u)pu** beauty, agreeableness; **polāti**, **polātuka** woman. Cf. 4305 *Ta.* **pular** and 4570 *Ta.* **poṇ**. DED 3717.

4552 *Ta.* **pulai** animal food, stench; **pulaicu** raw meat; **pulavu**, **pulāl** flesh, raw meat, fish, smell of flesh or fish; **pulavu** (**pulavi-**) to smell raw flesh; **pulaval** smell of flesh or fish. *Tu.* **poraly**, **poraḷy** fishy smell; (B-K.) **purāḷy** bad smell as of a boil. *Te.* **pola**, **polasu** flesh, smell of flesh. / Cf. *Skt.* **pala-**, **palala-** flesh, meat. DED 3718.

4553 *Ko.* **polg** *Elaeagnus latifolia*. *To.* **piṣx** *Rhododendron arboreum*; **pum biṣx**, **tō-n biṣx** *E. latifolia*. DED 3719.

4554 *Ta.* **pollam** stitching, joining (as in tailoring or in carpentry); **pollar** tailors, leather-workers, shoemakers. *Ma.* **polluka** to sew, mend (mats, baskets); **pollikka** to have (mats, etc.) mended. *Ka.* **pol** (**pol**-), **holi** to sew; **polige**, **polge** sewing, needlework. *Koḍ.* **poll-** (**polluv-**, **pond-**) to stitch, sew. *Tu.* **polluni**, **polliyi** to sew, stitch, knit; **polligē**, **polluvē**, **pollē** sewing, needlework; **pollunāye**, **polvedāye** tailor. ? *Te.* **pulliya**, **pulle** platter made of leaves. DED 3720.

4555 *Ka.* **poṛal** town, city. *Te.* **prōlu**, (*inscr.*) **prōl(u)** city. ? Cf. 4558 *Ta.* **poṛil**. DED 3721.

4556 *Ta.* **poṛi** (-v-, -nt-) to pour forth, shower (as rain), discharge in abundance, give liberally; flow, overflow, abound (as wealth); **poṛivu** flowing, raining, abundance; **poṛil** greatness, largeness. *Ma.* **poṛi** pouring, shower, outlet of a river into the sea; **poṛiyuka** to pour down, flow off, drop (as leaves, fruits), shower; **poṛikka** to shower down, let drop; **poṛiccal** pouring, oozing; **poṛippu** overflowing, giving overdue measure. *Ko.* **porv-** (**porḍ-**) to increase in numbers (*intr.*). *Tu.* **boriyuni** to yield milk; **boripini**, (B-K.) **boli** to milk. *Pa.* **porp-** (**poṛt-**) to flow. DED (S, N) 3722.

4557 *Ta.* **poṛi** ridge; boundary, limit; strip of land between sea and lagoon. *Ma.* **poṛi** a groove (as in door frames), a seed-bed or division of such. ? Cf. 4558 *Ta.* **poṛil**.

4558 *Ta.* **poṛil** park, forest, flower-garden; earth, world; country, district; **pūṛil** earth. *Ma.* **poṛil** watered ground, flower-garden, sandy shore, piece of low ground. *Ka.* **puṛil** sandbank. ? Cf. 4555 *Ka.* **poṛal** and 4557 *Ta.* **poṛi**. / Cf. Skt. **puṛina-** sandbank, sandy beach, islet; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8296. DED 3723.

4559 *Ta.* **poṛutu**, **pōṛtu**, **pōtu** time, opportunity, sun. *Ma.* **poṛutu** sun, day, auspicious time; **pōtu**, **pōl** time; **paṛutu** moment, occasion. *Ko.* **poṛt** time, sun; **oṛt** good luck; **paṭ** time. *To.* **piṣṭ**, (Tōwfiy dialect) **poṣṭ** time, luck; **poṭ** time; **potk**, **pok** at the time (e.g. **ekaṛ fo(t)k** at evening; cf. *TGT*, §III. 17.2). *Ka.* **poṛtu**, **portu**, **pottu**, **hottu** time, sun; **pottar** daytime; **pottare**, **poṛtar(e)**, **poṛtade** daybreak, at daybreak. *Koḍ.* **poḷidi**, **po-di** the cutting of paddy at the rice-harvest festival, the act of doing **pūjā** to the arms and shooting after the monsoon (i.e. an auspicious **maṅgala** ceremony); (N. and S. dialects) **bodī** heat of sun (or with 5517; MBE 1970, p. 155). *Tu.* **portu**, (B-K. also) **poḷtu** time, daylight, sun. *Te.* **proddu**, **poddu** sun, time, day, morning; **ippuḍu**, **appuḍu**, **eppuḍu** this, that, what time. *Kol.* **pod** sun; **appuḍ**, **a-puḍ** then; **eppuḍ**, **e-puḍ** when? *Nk.* **podd** sun; **apunḍ**, **aphuṛ** then; **ipunḍ**, **iphuṛ** now; **epunḍ**, **ephuṛ** when? *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **pod** sun, day. *Pa.* **apoṭ** that time; **ipoṭ** this time. *Go.* (A. G. Ma. M. L.) **poṛḍ** sun; (Mu.)

poṛḍ id., time, hour; (S.) **poṛḍ(u)** sun, day (*Voc.* 2420); (LuS.) **pordoo** the sun; (Tr.) **appōṛ** then (*Voc.* 62); (Tr.) **bappōṛ** when? *Konḍa* **podu** sun, day. *Pe.* **padna/podna** time. DED (S, N) 3724.

4560 *Ta.* **poḷi** (-v-, -nt-) to chisel, split (as a stone), dig, make holes, open (as a blister); be perforated, punctured, become dented; (-pp-, -tt-) to bore, perforate, tear into strips (as fibre); *n.* holes made with a chisel, depression made by digging; **polivu** chiselling, hewing, picking (as a millstone); **poḷlu** (**poḷli-**) to bore, make a hole, hew, chisel; be rent or torn; **poḷal** boring a hole, chiselling, hole, rent, fissure, hollow in a tree; **poḷ**, **poḷlai** hole. *Ma.* **poḷi** split, chip, what is torn (as a palm-leaf); **poḷiyuka** coverings or roof to break, skin to be peeled off; **poḷikka** to break open, unroof, undo; **poḷla** tube, pipe, perforated, empty, bamboo; **puḷakka** to be split, open the mouth; **puḷappu** piece, split; **puḷaruka** to split. *Ka.* **poḷlu** hole in a tree, hollow in the soil. *Koḍ.* **poḷi-** (**poḷiv-**, **poḷiṅj-**) to break (of a stick-like thing, tree; *intr.*); (**poḷip-**, **poḷic-**) id. (*tr.*); **poḷa-** (**poḷap-**, **poḷand-**) to open the mouth. *Tu.* **poḷiyuni** to be broken; **poḷipuni** to break; (B-K.) **pori**, **poḷi** id. *Te.* **poḍucu** to pierce, prick, stab, thrust, gore, bore, perforate; **poḍupu** piercing, thrusting; **pōṭu** a thrust, stab, pain, ache. *Pe.* **polka** hole in tree. *Kui* **blongu inba** to be pitted, holey. *Kuwi* (Su.) **polṅga** hole in tree; (F.) **porongo** hollow; (Isr.) **poloṅgā** hollow in a tree. *Br.* **pōlō** hollow, empty (or < IA; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8398). DED (S) 3725.

4561 *Ka.* **hoḷacu** to pare off. *Tu.* **poḷiṅkē**, **poḷikē** bark, skin, peel, crust; **puleyi** a skin. *Kui* **ploh inba** to suffer abrasion, be rubbed off, peel off (skin); **ploh ispa** to abrade, rub off, peel off; **plōva** (**plōt-**) to shed a skin, cast a skin; **polpa** (**poḷt-**) to peel, remove the shell or skin, strip the grains from a maize pod. *Kuwi* (F.) **porhali** to peel; (S.) **po'nai** (**ponh-**) to hull; **ponh'nai** to shale, sheal; (P.) **poṛ-** (**poṭ-**) to peel; (Isr.) **prop-** (-h-), **proṛ-** (-t-) to shell peas, etc., hull. DEDS 744.

4562 *Ta.* **pollu** empty glume or husk of grain. *Ma.* **poḷlu** empty, hollow; **poḷlu kayi** abortive fruit or grain; **poḷlu** a lie; **poḷlan** liar; (Tiyya) **poḷi** falsehood, lie. *To.* **wil** husk (< Badaga). *Ka.* **poḷlu**, **holḷu** hollowness, emptiness, unsubstantialness, trash; **poḷlu-mātu** an empty, vain word. *Koḍ.* **pollenelli** paddy ear with no grain inside; **poḷli** empty (of a seed-pod), light in weight (of bad money). *Tu.* **poḷlu**, **pollu**, **poḷla** devoid of pulp or kernel (as a fruit), empty, timid, spiritless. *Te.* **pollu**, **poḷla** empty ears of corn, chaff, trash, useless thing or word; useless, fruitless, good-for-nothing; **bolḷu** to lie, tell lies; *n.* lie; *adj.* false; **bolli** a lie; false. *Nk.* (Chanda; *LSI* 4. 572) **pollē** husk. *Pa.* **pol** chaff; **polka** hollow; hollowness, unsubstantiality. *Ga.* (S.³) **pollu** husk. *Go.*

(*LSI*, Kanker) **paṛk** husks (*Voc.* 2151); (G. Ma. S. Ko.) **polle** chaff (*Voc.* 2424); (Ko.) **bol-** to lie, speak falsehood (*Voc.* 2643). **Konda polu**, (BB) **poṛu** chaff. *Pe.* **pol** chaff, empty grain, husk. *Kui* **polgu** (*pl.* **polka**) husk, chaff, bran. *Kuwi* (F.) **poṛu** husk, chaff; (Su. P.) **poṛu** chaff; (Isr.) **pōṛu** husks, chaff. Cf. 4491 *Ta.* **poṭṭu**. / Cf. *Skt.* **pulāka-** shrivelled grain, Pali **pulaka-** id., Pkt. **pulāga-**, **pulāya-** id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8350); ? *Skt.* **phalgu-** weak, pithless (*ibid.*, no. 9064); Pkt. **polla-** hollow (*ibid.*, no. 8398, ***pōlla-**, ***phōlla-**, e.g. *Mar.* **phol** hollow grain, *Panj.* **pholuṛ** chaff, *Guj.* **pholvū** to husk). Cf. *DBIA* 280 for borrowings from IA. DED(S, N) 3726.

4563 *Ta.* **pollu** (**polli-**) to blister, swell; **pollal** blister, swelling. *Ma.* **pollu** bubble; **polluka** to rise in bubbles or blisters; **pollal** blistering, pustule; **pollikka** to blister; **polla** blister, bubble; **polukuka** to blister; **polukam** blister, watery eruption. / Cf. *H.* **pholā** blister (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8398(6)). DED 3727.

4564 *Ta.* **poṛi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to impress, stamp, inscribe; be impressed or imprinted; *n.* mark, impression, sign, token, knowledge. *Ma.* **poṛi** sign, knowledge. *Tu.* (B-K.) **poṛi** line made on the soil of the field by the tip of the ploughshare; a division of field made to facilitate ploughing. DED(N) 3728.

4565 *Ta.* **poṛu** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to bear, sustain, endure, tolerate, excuse, take responsibility, wear; be patient; **poṛuti** patience; pardon; **poṛuppi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to cause to rest on, prop, sustain, cause to bear; **poṛuppu** pressure, burden, prop, responsibility, patience; **poṛu-mai** self-control, patience, endurance; **poṛai** burden, load, weight, patience, meekness, pregnancy; **poṛaimai** patience; **poṛaiyan** sustainer; **poṛāmai** envy, jealousy, impatience. *Ma.* **poṛukka** to bear, sustain, tolerate, pardon, abide, stay, recover, heal; **poṛuti** patience, endurance, pardon, subsistence, cohabitation, relief; **poṛuppikka** to render tolerable, alleviate, sustain (as a wife); **poṛuma** patience; **poṛāyma** impatience, eagerness; **pōṛu** bearing. *Ko.* **por-** (**poṭ-**) to carry or take in arms, (water) bears up (something), obey the words of; **porv-** (**port-**) to endure; **or-** (**oṭ-**) to carry, undertake, obey; **porla-r-** (**porla-ry-**) to be able to endure; **per** burden. *To.* **pīṛ-** (**pīṭ-**) to carry; **pīṛf-** (**pīṛt-**) to endure, be patient; **wīṛ-** (**wīt-**) to undertake, hold, carry (< *Badaga*); **paṛ** a load. *Ka.* **poṛ** (**pott-**) to take upon or bear on the head, bear (as a burden), carry, support, hold up, undertake, endure; **poṛige** act of taking upon the head, etc., undertaking, burden, business; **poṛe** a load, burden, measure, size. *Koḍ.* **poṛi-** (**poṛip-**, **poṛit-**) to carry; **pore** a load; **poṛid-** (**poṛidi-**) to undertake an office (*mudre*). *Tu.* **pudē** load, burden. *Go.* (G.) **por-** to load (*Voc.* 2401). Cf. 4446 *Ta.* **pīṛakku**. DED(S, N) 3729.

4566 *Ka.* **horaḍu**, **horaṭu** a hump. *Te.* **poṛaḍu** humpback. DEDS 745.

4567 *Ta.* **poṛai**, **poṛrai** mountain, hill; **poccai** hill, hillock, jungle. *Ma.* **poṛra** a slight elevation in rice grounds. *Kol.* **pode** high, up, the top; (Haig) **pōḍelāṅ** west (cf. 4016). *Nk.* **pode** top; on. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **por** hill; the top; **portal** from above; **portun** above. *Pa.* **podī** top, above; *il podī* roof. *Ga.* (Oll.) **poyta** top of something; on, upon; (S.³) **poytan** above, over; (P.) **poypol** roof. *Go.* (Tr.) **parrō** on top; **parro** (*Ch. W. Ph.*) on, above, (Mu. also) top; (M.) **poro** top; (Ma.) **poṛo** top, upper part; (Ko.) **porro** on; **porrota** upper (*Voc.* 2407). *Kur.* **partā** mountain, hill. Cf. 4594 *Ka.* **bōre**. DED(S, N) 3730.

4568 *Konda* **poṛli** winged white ant; **borli**, in: **buṛṇa borli** a beetle. *Pe.* **poṛli** a kind of insect. *Kui* **pora** a winged insect. DEDS 746.

4569 *Ir.* **poṛoli** lungs. *Āiku.* (Z.) **poṛonḍi** id. ? *Go.* (Ko.) **posa** id. (*Voc.* 2427). *Konda* (BB) **poRo** lung(s). *Pe.* **pocla** (*pl.* **-ṇ**) id. *Manḍ.* **būlaṅ** (*pl.*) id. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) **boṛa** id.; ? (Isr.) **pospo** lungs (or < *Or.* **phopsā** id. ?). DEDS(N) 747.

4570 *Ta.* **poṇ** gold, metal, iron, wealth, ornament, beauty; pudendum muliebre; **poṇṇaṇ** one who has gold, one precious like gold; **poṇṇavaṇ** one precious like gold; **poṇ-mai** colour of gold; **poṇpa** beautifully, elegantly; **poṇpu** beauty, decoration, abundance; **poṇpi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to beautify, adorn; **poṇra** golden, excellent. *Ma.* **pon** gold. *Ko.* **pon** id.; ? **on** liver-coloured stripe on spine of cattle of another colour; **on(n)** *n. pr.* bullock; *fem.* **ony**. *To.* **pīn** gold; gold bangle in dairy; privates of small girls; **win** four-anna piece; gold coin (in song = **pī-r bonṇ** [see 5457]). *Ka.* **pon** gold, metal. *Koḍ.* **ponni** (**poṇ-**, **pon-**) gold. *Tu.* **ponnu** id. *Te.* **ponnu** id. *Kur.* **pannā** iron. Cf. 4551 *Ta.* **poli**. DED(S) 3732.

4571 *Ta.* **poṇru** (**poṇri-**) to perish, be ruined, die, fail, be reduced; **pulampu** (**pul-ampi-**) to fade; **pular** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to fade, wither, faint, become weak, decrease. *Ma.* **poliyuka** to be extinguished; **polikka** to extinguish; **policcal**, **polippu** destruction; **polivu** extinction. *Ka.* **pōndu** to die. *Te.* **poliyu** to die, be destroyed or spoiled; **poliyincu** to kill; **poliyika** death, destruction. *Kur.* **polnā** to be unable, fail; **polnā**, **poltānā** to be rendered impossible, be beyond the strength of; **poltānā** to prevent one from doing some action. *Malt.* **pole** to be unable, be helpless, be vanquished; **polgre** to be impossible; **poltre** to vanquish, fire out. DED(S) 3733.

4572 *Ta.* **pō** (**pōv-**/**pōkuv-**/**pōtuv-**, **pōṇ-**/**pōyin-**; *neg.* **pōk-**) to go, proceed, go away, reach a destination, be admissible, become long, extend, spread, exceed, be tall, become expert in, undergo, cease, abandon, go by, lapse, disappear, be lost, die; **pōkai** departure; **pōvi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to cause to go, lead; **pōvu** going; **pōkku** (**pōkki-**) to cause to go, send, complete, perform, pass or spend (as time), ruin, kill; *n.* causing to go, way, passage, exit,

walk, gait, going, departure; **pōkki** afterwards; **pōkkaṇ** traveller, stranger. *Ma.* **pōka** to go, go away, go towards, be lost, be able; *verbal n.* **pōkal**; **pōkku** going, passing off, way, exit, escape; **pōkkan** wanderer; **pōkkuka** to make to go, remove; **pōkkal** removing, passing over. *Ko.* **o-g-** (**o-y-/o-n-**; some forms from **o-**), **o-** (**oy-**; *gerund* **oyi**, **oyi**) to go; **o-kc-** (**o-kc-**) to cause to go; **po-k-** (**po-ky-**) to spend (time); **o-yṇ-a-r** (*obl.* **o-yṇ-a-ṭ-**) path, journey (see 405 *Ta.* **āru**). *To.* **pi-x-** (**pi-**) to go; **pi-** (only negative forms) to be envious, hostile, not to be on good terms with (lit. not to go/join with). *Ka.* **pō**, **pōgu**, **pōguha** going, departing, proceeding; **pōgu** (some forms from **pō-**), **hōgu**, **ōgu** to go, go away, pass away, be spent; **pōpu** to be zealously active in going; **pōli**, **pōlu** state of going or being gone, ruin, abandoned state, stray; **pōka** wanderer, vagabond. *Koḍ.* **po-** (**po-p-**, **po-c-**; some forms with stems **po-k-**, **po-y-**) to go; **po-li-na-y** cur. *Tu.* **pōpini** to go, go away, be lost, disappear, depart, start, (time) passes; **pōku** passing off. *Te.* **pōvu** (stems **pō-**, **pōy-**) to go, proceed, pass, be over, be lost, disappear, be ruined, die, begin; **pōka** going, movement, departure, conduct, behaviour; **pōku**, **pōkaḍa** going, conduct, behaviour, loss. *Konḍa* **pōk-** (-**t-**) to send. *Pe.* **pōk-** (-**t-**) id. *Mand.* **pūk-** (-**t-**) id. Cf. 4574 *Ta.* **pōkkiri**. DED(S) 3734.

4573 *Ta.* **pōkkaṇam** shame, sense of shame. *Ma.* **pōkkaṇam** humility. DED 3735.

4574 *Ta.* **pōkkiri**, **pōkkili** blackguard, scoundrel; **pōkkaṇ** worthless person, vagabond, blackguard; **pōkkaṇ** worthless man; **pōkkāli** worthless person. *Ma.* **pōkkiri** a dissolute, profligate fellow. *Ko.* **po-kry** evil man. *Ka.* **pōka**, **pōkari** villain, blackguard, rogue; **pōli**, **pōlitana**, **pōlu** ruin, desolation, abandoned state, profligateness; **pōluga** a spendthrift. *Tu.* **pōke**, **pōkiri**, **pōkuri** a profligate, debauchee; **pōka** profligate, debauched. *Te.* **pōkiri** wicked, mischievous person, scoundrel; wicked, lewd, profligate. *Pa.* **pōkub** a prodigal. Cf. 4572 *Ta.* **pō**. DED (S) 3736.

4575 *Kur.* **pōk** ant (not white ant). *Malt.* **pōku** ant. DED 3738.

4576 *Ko.* **bo-kva-y ara-ṭ** pot with piece broken from mouth. *Ka.* **bōki** potsherd. *Te.* **bōki**, **boṅki** pot. DED 3739.

4577 *Ma.* **pōṇṇa** handful. *Ka.* **bogasi**, **bogase**, **bagase** the palms joined so as to form a cup. DEN 66.

4578 *Pe.* **pōc-** (-**c-**) to string (bow), open (umbrella); **pōcpa-** to fix, attach (load on kavri). *Mand.* **pūc-** to yoke. Cf. 4361 *Ta.* **pūṇ**. DEDS 748.

4579 *Koḍ.* **bo-ji** beauty, goodness; **bo-janguṇḍi** well, in proper fashion; **bo-ja-ka-rē** best man at wedding; **bo-j avvē** mother's younger sister. *Tu.* **bōja** excellence, greatness, pride. *Kui* **būja** (**būji-**) to be beautiful, hand-

some; *n.* beauty; *adj.* beautiful, handsome. DED(S) 3740.

4580 *Kur.* **pōjṇā** (**pūjyā**) to spread along by degrees (a swelling, an infectious sore), gain ground (as a culture of lac on a tree), be multiplied from one common stock or place; **pocnā** (**puccyas**) to be swarming (in crowds); (Hahn) **ponjxnā** to become worse, increase (as the ulceration of a sore or wound). *Malt.* **poce** to be multiplied (as vermin or fish). DED(S) 3741.

4581 *Ta.* **pōṭu** (**pōṭuv-**, **pōṭṭ-**) to cast down; cast away, put, set in a position, fasten (as a bolt), strike, beat, stamp; *n.* anything striking (as a speech). *Ma.* **pōṭuka** to strike (as a wedge into timber), put; **pōṭuka** to put a mark on the forehead. *Tu.* **pāḍuni** to throw, cast, fling; place, put. *Kor.* (O.) **pēḍi**, (T.) **havḍi**, (M.) **hōḍa** to put. DED(S) 3742.

4582 *Ta.* **pōṭ-vay** toothless mouth. *Ka.* **bōḍu** toothless state; **bōḍu-vay** toothless mouth; **bōḍa** toothless man; *fem.* **bōḍi**. *Tu.* **bōḍu-bāyi** toothless mouth. *Te.* **bōsi** toothless, empty. DED 3743.

4583 *Ta.* **pōṭṭi**, **pōṭi** emulation, rivalry, ridicule. *Ka.* **pōṭi** competition, rivalry. *Tu.* **pōṭi**, **pōṭāpōṭi** id. *Te.* **pōṭi** id. DED 3744.

4584 *Ka.* **pōṇisu**, **pavaṇisu** to couple, unite, string together, thread (as a needle); **pavaṇige** joining, being threaded. *Te.* **pōhanincu** to string together; **pōhaṇa** stringing together. DED 3745.

4585 *Ta.* **pōṭikai** capital of a pillar, stake. *Ma.* **pōtika** capital of a pillar, prop, support of a king-post. *Ka.* **bōḍige**, **bōḍuge** capital of a pillar. *Koḍ.* **po-ti** niche over a door. *Tu.* **bōḍigē** id., architrave. *Te.* **bōḍiya**, **bōḍe** trunk of a tree, cornice. DED(S) 3746.

4586 *Ta.* **pōttu** male of animals (cattle, tiger, deer), some birds (peafowl, heron, etc.), some aquatic animals (crocodile, etc.). *Ma.* **pōttu** male buffalo. *Ka.* **pōta**, **hōta**, **hōtu**, **hōntu** he-goat. *Koḍ.* (Cole) **pōtu** goat. *Te.* **pōtu** male buffalo, male of an animal or bird. *Kol.* **po-t** cock. *Nk.* **phōt** id. *Pa.* **pōt** male of birds. *Go.* (S. *Ko.*) **pōt**, (Ma.) **pōtal** male of animals (*Voc.* 2441). *Konḍa* **pōt** id. *Kui* (K.) **pōtu** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **pōtū** male of some animals and birds; (S.) **pōtu** male of some animals, of trees; (Su.) **pōtu** male of animals; (Isr.) **pōtu** male of an animal, young male animal. DED(S) 3747.

4587 *Ta.* **pōttu** sapling, tender branch or shoot of tree; **pōtu** flower bud, freshness, beauty. *Te.* **bōda** young of bird. *Pa.* **pottid** twig. *Konḍa* **bōdel** bride, young lady. *Kui* **podeli** sapling, young green branch; **bōda** child. *Kuwi* **pōde** (F. S.) girl, (Su.) woman, girl; (Isr.) **pōti** small girl; **pōdi** **pōti** small children, young boys and girls; (F.) **pōdipōda** boys and girls. / Cf. *Skt.* **pota-** young of

animal or plant; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8399. DED(S, N) 3748.

4588 *Ko.* po·t flesh, meat. *To.* pī·t id., muscle. ? Cf. 4513 *Pe.* pota. DED(S) 3749.

4589 *Ta.* (Devanesan, p. 3) pōntān a kind of fowl. *Go.* (Tr. Ch. Mu. Ma.) pōnj, (W. Ph.) pōi, pōinj pullet (*Voc.* 2436). DEDS 749.

4590 *Ta.* pōr (-pp-, -tt-) to wear, wrap oneself in, cover, envelope, surround; pōrvai covering, wrapping, upper garment, cloak, rug. *Ma.* pōrkkuka to wrap, cloak. *Koḍ.* poraḍ- (poraḍuv-, poraḍ-) to dress (well). *Te.* pōruva cloth. *Kol.* (Kin.) porkip- to cover; (SR.) porkip- to cover, close. *Nk.* porkip- to cover, lay (cloth) over. *Ga.* (P.) porege loincloth. *Go.* (L.) poriyā id. (*Voc.* 2405). *Konḍa* porpa- to cover body with a garment, put on an upper garment. *Pe.* por- (-t-) to put on an upper garment, wear round the shoulders. *Maṇḍ.* pur- (-t-) to put on an upper garment. *Kui* porpa (port-) to wrap around the body, put on an upper cloth. *Kuwi* por- (-h-) (Su.) to wrap around oneself, wear (cloak), (Isr.) to put on wrap (clothing); (F.) porbi ki- to cover another; (S.) porvu a cover. DED(S) 3751, DED 3712.

4591 *Ta.* pōr heap, accumulation, heap of unthreshed grain; straw stack; pōrpu, pōrvu grain heap; pōrppu heap of threshed paddy. *Ma.* pōr heap. *Ka.* poraḷi heap, mass, assemblage. *Te.* prōka, prōgu heap, collection. *Ga.* (P.) pōrp heap, stack of grain. *Konḍa* pōri heap. DED(S) 3752.

4592 *Ka.* bōrala, bōralu, bōrla, bōrlu upside down, topsy-turvy. *Te.* bōra chest, breast; bōragil(l)u to lie or fall on the face or breast, be turned upside down; bōrla on the face, face downwards; bōrlincu, bōragincu to turn upside down (*tr.*), invert. *Konḍa* bōra chest. DED(S) 3753.

4593 *Ko.* po·ry young bullock (one to two and a half years); po·ry ma·v male deer. *Ka.* hōri bull calf; bullock. *Koḍ.* po·ri male buffalo. *Tu.* bōri bull; ox. ? *Ta.* porī calf or buffalo. Cf. 4540 *Ta.* poru. DED(N) 3754.

4594 *Ta.* pōru (pōnt-) to go on, proceed, continue, reach, be understood (as a meaning); be enough, sufficient; pōnta fit, suitable; pōtu (pōti-) to be adequate, suffice, be fit, proper, suitable; pōtiya adequate, suitable. *Ma.* pōruka (pōnn-) to come, go along, return; suit, suffice; pōnnavan competent; pōruma self-sufficiency; pōrā does not suit, not suffice; pōrāykka, pōrāyima insufficiency, disgrace. *Koḍ.* po·r- (only in negative po·ra) to be sufficient. DED 3755.

4595 *Ka.* bōre hill, hillock. *Tu.* bōrè top of a hill. Cf. 4567 *Ta.* porai. /Cf. OMar. (Master) borā rock. DED(S) 3756.

4596 *Ka.* poñcu to be in wait, lurk; hoñcu to look after, wait for expectantly, lurk, lie in wait, spy; añcu to lurk. *Tu.* añcuni to lurk, be importunate. *Te.* poncu to lurk, lie

in wait; *n.* lurking (also poncika). *Kui* pōrpa (pōrt-) to watch for, lie in wait, spy. *Kuwi* (F.) pōrhali to lie in wait. DED 3757.

4597 *Ta.* pōl (pōlv-, pōnr-) to resemble, be like, similar, equal, match; a particle of comparison (also pōla); pōli person or thing that is equal, similarity, likeness, pretence, hypocrisy; pōlimai similarity. *Ma.* pōluka to resemble; pōl, pōla, pōlē like. *Ka.* pōl, hōl, ōlu to resemble; pōl resemblance, equality; like, as; pōlke, pōlve resemblance; pōlisu to cause to resemble, compare; pol to be fit or proper, excel; ōl(u), ol(u), vōl, vol(u) likeness, correspondence, equality; like, as; as if; so that. *Koḍ.* po·le like. *Te.* pōlu to resemble; be, exist, be good, beautiful, agreeable or well, be fit, proper, be possible; *n.* beauty, agreeableness, fitness, propriety; pōlika, pōlike, pōlki resemblance; pōl(u)cu to compare, liken, recognize, identify; pōni resembling, similar, like; bōti id., equal; ? pōḍi beauty, elegance. *Ga.* (S.²) bōl-ēr to resemble. *Kuwi* (S.) poli'nai to compare. DED(S) 3758.

4598 *Pa.* pōl- to finish, complete. *Ga.* pōl- (Oll.) id., (S.³) to be finished. DED 3759.

4599 *Ta.* pōḷ (-v-, -nt-) to be cleft, split, gape; be disunited; split, cleave open, dispel, destroy; *n.* cleft, piece; pōrvu cleft, fissure; pōr-vāy open mouth; pōtu hole, opening, cleft. *Ko.* bo·t hollow in tree trunk, hole that goes through. *Ka.* pōḷ to cleave, split, divide into parts; *n.* a split, piece, slice; pōḷal hollow of a tree; pōḷu splitting; (K.²) vb. to split up; pōḷe hole in a tree, cavern, hollow; pōḷte, pōḷtare, pōḷre hole in a tree, hollow of a tree. *Tu.* pōḷte the hollow of a stalk or tree. *Te.* p(r)ōḷju, ponju, (K. also) pōḷcu to split into filaments, draw out in threads; p(r)ōḷgu thread, string, one strand in a cord. *Pa.* pōr- to split, cleave. *Malt.* pōye to open, tear, gape. DED(S, N) 3760.

4600 *Ta.* pōtu baldness, shaven condition. *Ko.* bo·l complete shaving of head; bo·lṇ, bo·lmanḍṇ man with head completely shaved because of vermin; fem. bo·ly, bo·lmanj; bo·l i· meyn son of man with bald head, etc. (abusive). *To.* po·n- (po·ny-) to shave, clear (a way, growth on site). *Ka.* bōḷisu to shave (esp. the head); bōḷu a bald, close-shaved state; a roofless, leafless, treeless state; bōḷe state of being without hair, etc.; bōḷa man with bald or shaven head; bald, shaven; fem. bōḷi; bōḷi one who is bare or destitute of hair or of horns. *Tu.* bōruni, bōḷasuni, bōḷisuni to shave, strip off; bōḷy, bōḷu bald, shaven, uncovered; bōḷu id., hornless; bōḷuni to become bald; shave; bōḷi widow whose head has been shorn. *Te.* bōḷincu to shave; bōḷimpu shaving; bōḷu bald, shaven; bōḷi id.; person whose head is bald or shaven; bōḷa, bōḷāḍu id., religious mendicant. *Ga.* (P.) bōḷa bald. *Go.* (A.) bōḷkal, (SR.) bōḷkal id. (*Voc.* 2654). *Konḍa* bōḷi shaven. *Kuwi* (Su.) bōḷa

hornless. / Cf. Pkt. **boḍa-** bald, shaven-headed; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9268 (8), ***bōḍa-**. DED(S) 3761.

4601 *Ka. bōṛatara, bōḍatara Sphaeranthus hirtus* Willd. *Te. bōḍataramu* id. DED 3762.

4602 *Kol. (W. Kin.) bo•ri* dove. *Pa. bōṛa* id. *Go. (M.) bode* pigeon; (*Ko. L.*) *bōḍe* dove (*Voc.* 2648). DED(S) 3763.

4603 *Ma. pōṛa* silly, a glutton. *Ka. pōṛa* child, little boy, little girl, young and inexperienced person; *pōri* little girl. *Tu. pōṛa*, *pōre* lad; *pōri* lass. *Te. pōṛāḍu* boy, child, young man; *pōri* girl; *pōṛigāḍu* boy, child. *Go. (S.) pōri* young of pig; (*F-H.*) *pori* chicken; (*Pat.*) *pitteng* poring young of birds (*Voc.* 2451). DED(S) 3764.

4604 (a) *Ta. pōṛai* hole, hollow in tree, cavern; *pōṛ* hollow of a tree. *Ko. bo•r* vagina. *To. pi•r* hollow of tree (where bees nest); *o•r* (*obl. o•ṭ-*) hole, wound. *Ka. pōṛ* hole. *Te. boṛiya*, *boṛre* hole, burrow, hollow, pit; *boṛra* hole, hollow, cavity in a tree. *Ga. (S.²) borra* hole in tree. *Koṇḍa boṛo* hole of a crab, etc. *Kuwi (P.) borra* hole in tree. DED(S) 3765.

(b) *Ta. pōl* hollow object, (*Koll.*) hollowness in a tree. *Te. bōlu* hollow.

4605 *Ta. pōṛru (pōṛri-)* to praise, applaud, worship, protect, cherish, nourish, entertain; *n.* protection, praise; *pōṛri* praise, applause; *pōṛrimai* honour, reverence. *Ma. pōṛruka* to preserve, protect, adore; *pōṛri* nourisher, protector. DED 3766.

4615 *Pe. mayhiṇ* day after tomorrow. *Mand. ma^hhiṇ* id. *Kui maiṣi* id., a future day; (*K.*) *ma^esi* tomorrow. *Kuwi (Su.) ma^e*, (*Isr.*) *ma^e*, (*P.*) *ma^asi*, (*F.*) *mā^e*, (*S.*) *mae* day after tomorrow. Cf. 4766 *Ta. maṛu* and 5020(b) *Ta. muṇ-nāl*. DEDS(N) 758.

4616 *Ta. maka* child, infant, young of animal, son or daughter, young age; *makaṭu*, *makaṭūu* female, woman, wife; *makavu* infant, son, young of animals living on trees, as of monkeys; *makaḷ* daughter, woman, female, damsel, wife (*pl. makaḷir* women); *makaṇmai* womanhood, daughterhood; *makaṇ* son, child, exalted person, warrior, husband; *makaṇmai* sonship, manliness; *makaṛ* sons, children; *makkal* human beings; *mākkaḷ* men, people, mankind, children; *em-mān* my son; *mōṇai* sonny (term of endearment to a child); *makiṇaṇ* husband, chief of an agricultural tract, lord; *makiṇaṇ* husband, chief of an agricultural tract; *mavunaṇ* husband. *Ma. makan*, *mōn* son; *mōḷ* daughter; *makkal* children (esp. sons); the young of animals. *Ko. mog* (*obl. mog-*, *mo•t-*) child, wife;

4606 *Ta. pōṇ* trap. *Ka. bōn(u)* id. *Te. bōnu* id., cage. DED 3767.

4607 *Pe. prānj* (*pl. prāsku*) mosquito. *Kui* (*Mah. p.* 123) *prāskā* mosquitoes. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) prācika-* mosquito. DEDS 751.

4608 *Te. prāmu*, *pāmu* to rub, smear, scrub, scour. *Mand. prēm̐ba-* to smear. DEDS 752.

4609 *Pe. prāl* ringworm. *Kui prādu* (*pl. prātka*) id. (should it be *prāḍu*?). DEDS 753.

4610 *Koṇḍa rēs-* (-*t-*) to stir and mix (boiling flour, etc.) with a ladle. *Kuwi (F.) pressali* (*prest-*), (*Ṭ.*) *preh-* (*prest-*) to stir with a spoon; (*Isr.*) *prēh-* (-*t-*) to stir (curry, meat, etc.). DEN 67.

4611 *Kui brōḍi* a banyan tree or fruit. *Kuwi (Su. S. Mah.) prōḍi* id.; (*Isr.*) *prōḍi marnu* banyan tree; ? (*P.*) *bonde* id. ? *Koṇḍa bōṛa maran* id.; (comm. by *K.*). DEDS(N) 754.

4612 *Pe. prānj-* (*prānc-*) to hunt, wander about in search of game. *Kui plāmba* (*plāmbi-*) to hunt, chase, seek; *n.* hunting, a hunt. DEDS 755.

4613 *Pe. pruk in-* to be silent. *Mand. pruk in-* id. *Kuwi (Ṭ.) prōko in-* id.; (*Isr.*) *prōko ā-* to become silent, quiet. DEDS 756.

4614 *Kui brūva* (*brūt-*) to burst, explode (cooked maize, seed pod, gun). *Kuwi (F.) brīali* to go off with a report; (*Isr.*) *brī-* (-*t-*) to go off (gun, trap, etc.); *brīp-* (-*h-*) to shoot with a gun. DEDS 757.

M

pe-mog woman (see 4395 *Ta. pen*); *mo•l* daughter; *mo•ta•c* woman with child. *To. mox* (*obl. mo•t-*) child, son, male, daughter, woman; *toz*, *mox* Toda woman or wife; *moxṭaṣ* adolescent boy (cf. 1851 *kwaṛtaṣ*); *mo•t fiḷṭ* son's wife (not being one's sister's daughter; see 4198). *Ka. maga* son, male person; (*insrc.*, *Gai*) *makan* son; *magavu*, *magu*, *maguvu*, *moga*, *mogū*, *moguvu* infant, child of any sex; *magal* daughter; *makkal*, *markal*, *makkalir* children; *magalṃā* a wife who is faithful to her husband. *Koḍ. mo•vən* son; *mo•va* daughter; *makka* children; *pom makka* women, wives (*poṇṇi* wife, female). *Tu. mage* (*pl. magāḍḷu*) son; *magalu* (*pl. magalāḍḷu*) daughter; *makkal* children; *mōnu* son; *mōni* daughter. *Te. maga*, *moga* male; *magāṭimi* manliness, bravery, prowess; *magāḍu* husband, man, male, king, hero; (*insrc.*) *maganṛu* son; *magatanamu* manliness, virility, courage, bravery, boldness, spirit; *magadi* male of any animal, beast or bird; *maganāḷu* wife, married woman; *magapāḍi* manliness, honour, bravery; *magalagu* manliness; *maga-vāḍu* man, male, hero; *maguva* woman;

maguvatanamu womanhood. *Kol.* **magvan** husband. *Pa.* **māl** (pl. **mācil**) daughter; **mayid** (pl. **mayil**) husband. *Ga.* (Oll.) **magind** sind man, husband; **māl** daughter; (S) **maga** sindu boy child (sindu son); **magind** husband; **mācil** girl child; children; **māl** (pl. **māsul**) woman; (S.²) **cin makil** small children. *Go.* (Tr.) **miār** (pl. **miāhk**), (W.) **miār**, (M.) **miyār**, (Ma.) **miar(i)** (pl. **miasku**), (L.) **miyāl** daughter; (Ph.) **miyār** (pl. **miyāsk/miyāhk**) id., girl (*Voc.* 2832); (Koya Su.) **mayyād** daughter. *Koṇḍa* **moga** koṇḍa boy child; husband, young man; **gāru**, **gālu** daughter (< ***mgāru**, ***mgālu**); (BB) **magavaṇḍu** man, husband (< *Te.*). *Pe.* **gār** daughter; **garce** girl. *Mand.* **gār** daughter; **nā-mgār** my daughter; **āco-mgār** (pl. **-mgahke**) woman (for **āco-**, see 400); **gāreh** (pl. **-iṅ**) girl. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **maka** *voc.* used to daughters and sisters in affection. *Malt.* **maqe** boy; **maqi** girl; **maqo** small, little, young; **maqmaqo** small ones; **maqu** young one (animal). /Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) **mālikā-** daughter. DED(S) 3768.

4617 *Ta.* **makiṭi** (-pp-, -tt-) to be overturned. *Ko.* **mavṇ-** (**mavḍ-**) to overturn (*intr.*), (sleeping person) rolls over; **mavṭ-** (**mavṭy-**) to overturn (*tr.*), roll over, push; **maṭ-** (**mayt-/maṭy-**) to turn over (*tr.*; stone, log, sleeping person), push away (charcoal from funeral burning-place); **maṭy** **go-l** churning stick; **maki-r-** (**mak(a)rc-**) (tree) is unrooted and falls; ? **makaḷc-** (**makaḷc-**) to disobey (command), break (oath, promise). *Ka.* **maguṛ** (**maguṛd-**), **mogaṛ** to turn round (*intr.*), be turned upside down, return, turn back, recede, retreat, happen or do again; **maguṛu** receding; **maguṛcu** to cause the face to go or turn backwards, turn away (*tr.*), turn round, grind, return (*tr.*); **magacu**, **magucu**, **maguṛcu**, **mogacu**, **mogucu** to turn round (*intr.*), return; turn upside down, overthrow, turn (as the leaf of a book), grind, whet. *Tu.* **magupuni**, **magupuni**, **magucuni**, **mogapuni** to turn, upset (*tr.*); **bañji mō** to retch; **magupu**, **magpu** a turn; **magyṭe** again, a second time; **magury**, **magary**, **magry** next, following; again, once more; **magurne** next, following, succeeding; **magapuni** to draw and turn over (e.g. water) (or with 4887 *Ta.* **muka**); **mag(a)runi** to fall, tumble, feel a reeling sensation; **bañji mō** to feel uneasiness in the belly; **magrāvōṇuni** to prostrate oneself; **makar(i)yuni** to be changed; **maupuni** to upset, turn. *Te.* **maguḍu** to turn back, return; **maguḍincu**, **maguḍ(u)cu** to turn or bring back, avert; **magidi**, **maguḍa** again, anew, back, in return; (K.) **magucu** to cause to return, turn back; **makkalincu** to turn back; change, adjust. *Kol.* **maguḍ-** (**maguṭ-**), (Kin.) **maguṛ-**, (SR.) **maguḷ-**, **maguḷ-**, **magd-** to vomit. *Nk.* **maguṛ** vomit. *Koṇḍa* **mak-** (-t-) to turn over (as a stone), turn upside down, (BB 1972 also) dig. *Kuwi* (T.) **meg-** (-t-) to fall down or off, (tree) to fall; (S.) **mekh'nai** to outroot. /Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) **maūli-nausea**, retching; *Guj.* **mōl** id. DED(S, N) 3769.

4618 *Ta.* **makiṛ** (-v-, -nt-) to rejoice, exult, forget oneself in joy, bubble up in boiling, drink; *n.* joy, exhilaration, intoxication from liquor, toddy; **makiṛcei** joy, pleasure, delight, gladness; **makiṛvu** joy, mirth. *Ma.* **makiṛuka** to rejoice. *Br.* **maxing** to laugh; (Su. 1973). DED 3770.

4619 *Ta.* **makiṛ**, **makiṛam** *Mimusops elengi*. *Ma.* **makiṛ-maram** id. *Ka.* (Lush.) **mugule** id. /Cf. *Skt.* **makura-**, **makula-**, **mukura-** id., *H.* **maulsari** id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9116, where *Skt.* **bakula-**, **vakula-**, *Pali* **bakula-**, **vakula-**, etc., are also connected with the *m*-forms. DED 3771.

4620 *To.* **mokery** basket. *Ka.* **makkari**, **makri**, **maṅkari**, **maṅkri** basket plaited of stout slits of bamboo or of the date tree. *Tu.* **makkeri** kind of wicker basket used for fishing. *Te.* (*VPK*) **makkera**, **makkiri** big basket made of date leaves, used to carry manure or grain on cart. DED(S) 3772.

4621 *Kur.* **makkā** the sal tree, *Shorea robusta*. *Malt.* **make** id. DED 3773.

4622 *Kol.* **mak** neck. *Nk.* **makk** id. DED 3774.

4623 *Ka.* (Hav.) **makku** awn. *Tu.* **makky** awn or beard of grain; *adj.* bristly, rough.

4624 *Ta.* **makkam** loom. *Ma.* **makkam** id. *Ka.* **magga** id. *Tu.* **magga** id. *Te.* **maggamu** id.; **maggar** weaver. *Go.* (Mu.) **maṅṭa** weaving instrument (*Voc.* 2681). /Cf. *Mar.* **māg** loom; *Or.* **maṅg** id. DED(S) 3775.

4625 *Ta.* **maṅkai** woman, girl between twelve and thirteen years. *Ma.* **maṅka**, **maṅkacci** (pl. **maṅkayar**) a young, playful woman, a coquette. *Ka.* (Hav.) **maṅgu** female cat. *Tu.* **maṅgaṇe**, **maṅgaṇe** affectation, coquetry; **maṅgu** female cat, silly female. DED 3776.

4626 *Ma.* **moṅṅa** monkey; **mocca** a light-coloured monkey (or with 4910 *Ta.* **mucu**). *Ka.* **maṅga** monkey. *Tu.* **maṅge** monkey, ape. *Kor.* (M.) **maṅgi** monkey. DED 3777.

4627 *Ta.* **macaṅku** (**macaṅki-**) to become dull, lose lustre; **macaṅkal** twilight of evening; **mai-y-ā** to become dim; **maimal** evening. *Ma.* **mayāṅṅuka** to grow dim or dusk; **mayakku** dusk, twilight; **mayal** dimness, dusk; **mayyal** twilight, darkness; **mayimpu** dusk. *Ka.* **masa-masa** great dimness, darkness; **masaka**, **masage** a dusky colour; **masaku** id., dimness; **masa-kane** dimness; dim; **masul** lustre to go away or disappear, light to grow faint, grow dim, become pale, disappear, hide oneself; *caus.* **masulisu**. *Tu.* **majakuni**, **maskuni** to fade, become dim; **mayakuni** to vanish, disappear; **masaluni** to change colour, become muddy or foul. *Te.* **masaka**, **masakana** dimness, duskiness, darkness, obscurity, dimness of sight. *Kui* **mahuri** dusk, twilight. Cf. 4750 *Ta.* **maṛu**, 4781 *Ta.* **mā**, and 5101 *Ta.* **mai**. DED(S) 3778.

4628 *Ta. māy* (-pp-, -tt-) to grind and sharpen. *Ka. mase* to rub, grind, whet, sharpen; grow sharp; *n.* whetting, a rub, polish, lustre; *masagu* to rub, whet; *masaga* a whetter; *masa* whetting. *Tu. masiyuni, masevuni, masevuni* to whet, sharpen. *Kor. (M.) maja, (T.) maje* to sharpen. *Kol. may-* (mayt-) id. *Nk. may-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) may-* id. *Pa. mayp-* (mayt-) id.; (S.) *maykip-* (maykit-) to rub; *mayil kel, may gel* whetstone. *Ga. (Oll.) mayp-* (mayt-) to sharpen; *mayponḍi kand* whetstone; (P.) *maytal* id. *Go. (Tr.) masitānā* to sharpen a razor or knife on a hone; (A.) *mesi-* to whet; (W.) *massitānā, (SR.) mesiyānā, (Ma. M.) mēs-, (Ko.) mēy-* to sharpen; (SR.) *mesitānā* to polish (*Voc.* 2958); (Tr.) *masol (tōngi), (Ch.) masel tōngi, (A. Y.) mesel banda, (A.) meṣi-val, (G.) mesel kal, (Mu.) mesel* whetstone (with various words for 'stone'); (W.) *masān* hone (*Voc.* 2959). ? *Koṇḍa mēr-* to sharpen. Cf. 5552 *Ta. vai.* DED(S, N) 3779.

4629 *Ta. maccam, macca-ppon, maccu* piece of gold kept as a sample. *Ma. maccam, meccam* id., pattern. *Ka. macca, maccu* mark, sign, sign of identity, little piece of gold or silver taken by the goldsmith from what was given to him and returned to the owner to be kept as a sample or test. *Tu. macca* little piece of silver or gold kept as a sample or test. *Te. maccu* sample, specimen, type, model, pattern, standard, the touch of precious metals, quality. DED 3780.

4630 *Ta. maccikai* buttermilk. *Ko. manj* id. *To. moz* id. *Ka. majjige* id., whey. *Te. majjiga* buttermilk. *Ga. (S.³) majjiga* id. (< *Te.*). *Go. (Koya T.) majjili* id. /? < *IA, Skt. (lex.) mārjitā-* curds with sugar and spice, Pkt. *majjiā-* a curd preparation (Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564). DED(S, N) 3781.

4631 *Ta. maccu* terraced roof, flat roof, wainscot ceiling, upper story, board partition for the gable of a room, or boarded enclosure of an upper room, loft under the roof of a house. *Ma. maccu* boarded ceiling, upper story; *macc-akam* house or room with boarded ceilings. *Ka. maccu* upper story. *Koḍ. macci* ceiling. *Te. maccu* terrace; *masela* loft in a house. /Possibly < *IA*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9715, *mañca-* stage, platform. DED(S, N) 3782.

4632 *Ta. maccu* blemish, fault, that which is improper; *maccam* mole on the skin. *Ko. mat* black or white spot on skin. *To. maṣṭ* black pigmented spot on body (or with 4767 *Ta. maṣu*). *Ka. macca, macce* black speck or spot on skin, mole, freckle, scar of a wound; *matti* freckle, mark; (Hav.) *maja* mole. *Tu. maja, majè* a natural speck, spot, freckle, mole; *majanè* a kind of black scars on the body. *Te. macca* spot, speck, stain, blot, blemish, mole, freckle, scar. *Ga. (P.) masa* mark, stain. *Go. (Mand.) masa* mole, wart (*Voc.* 2759). *Koṇḍa masa* blot; *puḍgu-masa* birthmark, mole. *Pe. mac* spot made

on forehead with turmeric. *Br. mashāx* scarred; bald, hornless (of animals). Cf. 4767 *Ta. maṣu*. /Cf. *Mar. matsya* a mole on the body; *H. masā* wart, mole. DED(S) 3783.

4633 *Ta. maccu* cowhage. *Ma. maccu* a rough kind of creeping plant. DED 3784.

4634 *Pa. mac-* to rub head with earth. *Br. mashing* to wash the head, clean the head with fuller's earth. DED 3785.

4635 *Ta. mañcal* turmeric, *Curcuma longa*; yellow colour as that of turmeric; *mañcan* man of yellow complexion. *Ma. maññal* Indian saffron, *C. longa*, turmeric, yellow dye; *maññalikka* to turn yellow; *mañña* yellow or turmeric colour. *Ka. mañjala* turmeric. *Koḍ. mañja* id. *Tu. mañjaly, mañjaly* id., yellow colour; yellow; *mañjala* yellow; *mañjale, mañjale* a yellow or tawny-coloured man. DED(S) 3786.

4636 *Ta. mañcāṭi* red-wood, *Adenanthera pavonina* Lin., *Adenanthera* seed weighing two *kuṇṇi-maṇi* used by goldsmiths as a weight; *mañcāṭi* *Adenanthera* seed used by goldsmiths as a weight. *Ma. mañcāṭi* id., weighing four grains. *Ka. mañcaṭige, mañjāḍi, mañjeṭṭi A. pavonina. Tu. mañjeṭṭi* arnetto tree, *Bixa orellana*; the seed of it used as a weight by goldsmiths. *Te. mañjāḍi, mañjāṭi* a certain weight used in weighing diamonds. /Cf. *Sgh. madaṭiya A. pavonina; madaṭa* its seed. DED 3787.

4637 *Ta. mañci* sunn-hemp [i.e. *Cannabis sativa*], hemp fibre. *Ka. mañji* a perennial plant (and the fibres of its bark of which cords are made), bow-string hemp, *Sansevieria zeylanica* Willd. *Tu. mañji* a kind of hemp. Cf. 4712 *Ta. maral*. [Is the identification in *Ta. Lex.* wrong? Winslow: fibre of the maral shrub, *Sansevieria Zeyl.*] DED 3788.

4638 *Ta. mañci* cargo boat with a raised platform; *vañci* canoe. *Ma. mañci* a large sort of boat, single-masted Pattimar in coasting trade, holding 10-40 tons; *vañci* a large boat. *Ka. mañji* a large boat with one mast used in coasting trade; (Bark.) *maccive* a kind of boat. *Tu. mañji* a long boat, a single-masted country vessel. /Possibly < *IA*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9715, *mañca-* stage, platform. Cf. also 4631 *Ta. maccu*. DED(S) 3789.

4639 *Ga. (Oll.) māṇjik* rice; (S.³) *manjig* unhusked rice; (P.) *nonggre manjig* broken pieces of rice after pounding (for *nonggre*, see 3728). *Koṇḍa* (BB) *manzi* (pl. -k) husked rice. *Pe. manji* id. (balance word of 3982 *preyi*). *Kuwi manji* (F.) raw rice, (S.) rice without husk, (Su. P.; pl. -ṇa) husked rice, (Isr.) a grain of rice; (Isr.) *manjiḥ* husked rice. *Kur. māñji* seed in general. Cf. *Go. wanjī*, s.v. 5265 *Ta. vari*. DED(S) 3790.

4640 *Ta. mañcikai* chest, box, storeroom, grain bin; *mañcikam* chest, box; *mañcu* storehouse, granary. *Ma. mañcika* a large basket.

/ ? Cf. Skt. *mañjuṣā*- box; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9721. DED 3791.

4641 *Ta. mañcu* cloud, white cloud, fog, dew; *māci* mist, cloud. *Ma. maññu* dew, mist, snow. *Ko. manj* cloud. *To. moz*, id. *Ka. mañju* dew, fog, coldness. *Kod. mañji* dew. *Tu. maindu* dew, mist, fog. *Te. mancu* id., frost. *Kol. (Kin.) manc* mist; (Pat., p. 55) *mass* dew. *Pa. mañ*, *mañj* mist, dew; *mēndir*, *mēdir* dew. *Ga. (Oll.) nēndir* id. *Go. (W. Ph. Mu.) mac*, (Ch.) *mach*, (G.) *macc(i)*, (Ko.) *mac ēr* dew; (M.) *mac* snow (*Voc.* 2682). *Konda masu* dew; *nir masu* id., mist. *Kuwi (F.) moncu*, (S.) *mancu*, (Su.) *mancu ēyu*, (Isr.) *macu* dew. DED(S) 3792.

4642 *Ta. maññai*, *mayil* peacock. *Ma. mayil*. *Ko. mi-l*. *To. mi-ṣ*. *Ka. mayla*, *maylu*. *Kod. mayli*. *Tu. mairu*. *Pa. mañjil*, *mañil*. *Ga. (Oll.) mañgil*; (S) *mayñil*, (P.) *mayñil*. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph. Mu. Ma. etc.) mal*, (S. Koya Su.) *mallu* (*Voc.* 2749). *Konda (BB) miril*, (K. Sova dial.) *mrilu*. *Pe. mal (pl. -ku)*. *Mand. mel (pl. -ke)*. *Kui meḍu*, *melu*. *Kuwi (F.) mellu*, (S.) *mellu*, (Isr.) *melu*. /Cf. Skt. *mayūra*- id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9865. DED (S, N) 3793.

4643 *Ka. maḍa-gū* the rejected leavings of food. *Tu. maḍe* orts, refuse, crumbs or remains of victuals; saliva, spittle, whatever has come in contact with the mouth. DED 3794.

4644 *Ta. maṭakku (maṭakki-)* to engage as a servant, secure for oneself as an article or cargo. *To. moḍx-* (*moḍxy-*) to keep lover (of either man or woman; not of Todas). *Ka. maḍagu*, *maḍaṅgu* to lay down, place, put, take into one's service as a man, etc., procure and keep for one's use as a horse, etc., hire. *Tu. maḍaguni* to lay, put down, place. DED (N) 3795.

4645 *Ta. maṭaṅku (maṭaṅki-)* to become bent as the arm or leg, be shut, closed or folded as a knife or table, be inflected, deflected, refracted, bent out of place, bend, turn as a road or river, turn about, be repeated, be twisted, distorted as a limb, be diminished, shrink, submit, yield, surrender, be humbled, tamed, be decreased in force, be stopped, hindered, be turned off, diverted (as weapons), be refuted; *n.* suppression, control; *maṭaṅkal* bending, being bent, crook, angle, corner, returning, curving or blunting of the edge, suppression, control, Yama (as subduer of all things); *maṭakku (maṭakki-)* to bend as the arms or knees, draw in, fold, shut (as a knife), double, deflect, turn, turn about, turn back, repeat, subdue, restrain, hinder, tame, humble, counteract, wear round the waist (as a garment); *n.* bend, crook, flexure, corner, inflexion, deflexion, refraction, turn, fold, folding, curb, check, rebuff, repetition, recurrence, zigzag course; *maṭakkaṭi* crookedness; *maṭakkam* flexure, crook, subjection,

subordination, restraint, limitation, return, relapse (as of a fever); *maṭali (-pp-, -tt-)* to bend double; *maṭi (-v-, -nt-)* to be bent, folded, turned down, lapped in, be turned as an edge or point, roll or waver, shrink, contract; (*-pp-, -tt-*) to fold as the arms, fold up (as cloth or paper), shut up (as a folding knife), turn down, turn in, curl, trample down, throw into confusion; *n.* crease in the abdomen, belly, stomach, waist, lap, fold as in a paper, fold in cloth wrapped round the waist answering for a pocket, udder (esp. of a cow), submission, ruin, loss, lie, falsehood, turn, time; *maṭippu* fold, doubling, plait, crease, mark of a fold, trick, fraud, fold, crease in the abdomen as from obesity; *maṭivi (-pp-, -tt-)* to blunt as the edge of an instrument. *Ma. maṭaṅṅuka* to be bent, folded, double up, return, return defeated, retreat; *maṭaṅṅippikka* to cause to turn back; *maṭaṅṅu* a fold, turn, time; *maṭakkam* folding, return, discomfiture, golden necklace (clasped); *maṭakkuka* to fold, plait, bend, turn back, give or take back, overcome; *maṭakku* a fold, joint, knuckle; *maṭayuka* to fold, braid; *maṭi* fold, that part of a cloth which hangs loosely from the girdle, lap, bosom; *maṭiyuka* to be bent, coiled up; *maṭippu* fold, complication; *maṭaṅṅuka* to bend, bow. *Ko. maṭk-* (*maṭky-*) to fold (*tr.*), subdue, make to obey; *mac* lap, lap of garment. *To. moṛy-* (*moṛc-*) to fold neatly or properly (*intr.*, *tr.*; garment, cane loop); *moṛx-* (*moṛxy-*) to bend (*intr.*), be defeated in argument, fall on evil days; *moṛk-* (*moṛky-*) to fold (*tr.*), bend, defeat in argument; *moṛk* a fold; *moḍk-* (*moḍky-*) to defeat in argument; *moṛy* lap; ? *meṛ* id.; ? *moṛy-* (*moṛs-*) to have foot-and-mouth disease. *Ka. maḍate* folding, a fold; *maḍapu*, *maḍipu* what is folded, a fold as of cloth, betel leaf, paper, etc.; *maḍalu*, *maḍil*, *maḍlu*, *mallu* the pouch-like fold occasionally made (by women or men) of the front portion of their upper garment, to put in eatables, etc.; *maḍi* to bend, fold up, double or lay together; *n.* bending, doubling, folding, the pouch-like fold, etc., fold, times; *maḍike* bending, folding, laying together, a fold, times; *maḍisu*, *maḍacu*, *maḍasu* to bend, fold, fold up, double up; *maṇi* to bend, bow, bow down, make obeisance; bend (*tr.*); *n.* bending, a bow, obeisance; *maṇisu* to bend, cause to bend; *maṇagu* to bend, be submissive; *maṇi-kāl* knee. *Kod. maḍak-* (*maḍaki-*) to fold (*tr.*); *maḍaki* a bend, fold; ? *maṇa-kay* elbow. *Tu. maḍate* a fold, crease; *maḍi* fold, the quantity added; *maḍikē* folding, doubling, wrinkle, crease; *maḍipāvuni* to make fold, cause to fold; *maḍipu* a fold, plait; *maḍipuni* to fold, plait, double up; *maḍiyuni* to become folded, doubled up; *maṭṭelu* the pouch in front formed by the folds of a female's garment and used as a pocket, the bosom, lap. *Te. maḍāka* fold, plait; *maḍāgu*, *maḍuvu*, *maṇāgu*, *maṇūgu* to bend, be bent, be doubled, fold, be folded, turn back.

return, (K. also) be submissive; *maḍācu*, *maḍūcu*, *maṇūcu*, (K. also) *maṇācu* to fold, plait, double, bend, turn in; *maḍata*, (K.) *maḍāta* a fold, plait, crease; *maḍata peṭṭu* to fold, double up, crease; *maḍi* (so many) times; *maḍūgu* a time (e.g. *reṇḍu maḍūgulu* twice as much, *ayidu maḍūgulu* five times as much); *maḍupu* a fold, plait, fold or roll of betel leaf; *muḍuta* fold, doubling. *Pa. maḍkip-* (*maḍkit-*) to fold, roll up. *Go.* (M.) *maṇpānā*, (Kō.) *maṇp-*, (Ma.) *maṇta ki-* to fold (*Voc.* 2746); (Tr.) *muḍhut-tānā* to fold a blanket in many folds; (A.) *muḍis-* to fold (*Voc.* 2879); (ASu.) *muddūñ-* to be folded; *muddūs-* to fold (a cloth). *Kuwi* (Su.) *maṇta* fold (< *Te.*); (Isr.) *maṇa* id.; *maṇta ki-* to fold. Cf. 4673 *Ta. maṇik-katṭu* and 4677 *Ta. maṇṭi*. DED(S, N) 3796.

4646 *Ta. maṭappam* town in an agricultural tract, chief town among 500 villages. *Ma. maṭampu* principality, shire. *Ka.* (K.²) *maḍamba* a division of a country. *Te.* (Inscr.) *maḍambamu* a geographical division. /Cf. *Skt. (IEG) maḍamba-* a territorial division; *Pkt. maḍamba-* a village or city which has no habitation surrounding it up to 2½ *yojanas*. DED 3797.

4647 *Ta. maṭam* ignorance, folly, simplicity, credulity, artlessness, beauty, tenderness, acquiescence; *maṭamai* ignorance, stupidity, silliness, folly; *maṭa-vā* to be charming as a girl; *maṭa-varal* simplicity, artlessness; woman; *maṭavan* stupid person; *fem. maṭavaḷ*; *maṭavār*, *maṭavōr* women; fools; *maṭaṇ* ignorance, credulity; ignorant person; *maṭaiyaṇ* blockhead; *maṭantai* woman, woman between the ages of 14 and 19, girl who has not attained puberty; *maṭappam* simplicity, credulity; *maṭaṇ* dullard; *maṭṭi* dolt, blockhead; clumsiness, awkwardness, roughness, coarseness; *maṭṭitaṇam* stupidity, foolishness; *maṭṭai* stupid fellow; *maṭṭu* fool; *maṇṇaṇ* clodhopper, dullard, stupid person. *Ma. maṭam* stupidity; *maṭanta* young woman; *maṭayan* stupid person; *maṭava* a grown woman; *maṭavi* servant girl; *maṭa-taram* rusticity, awkwardness; *maṭṭi* clumsy. *To. maḍty* woman (other than *Toda*). *Ka. maṭa* confusion, stupidity, deceit, ignorance; *maṭṭa* illusion, phantom; *maḍḍa* stupid man; *maḍḍatana* stupidity; *maḍḍi* a stupid, dull, awkward person; awkwardness, clumsiness, rudeness; *maḍḍadi* woman, wife. *Te. maḍāti*, *maḍātuka* woman; *maḍiyāḍu* fool; *maḍḍi* dull, stupid, awkward, clumsy; *maḍḍitanamu* stupidity, dullness, rudeness, rusticity, clownishness. /Cf. *Pkt. (DNM) maṭṭha-* slow, dull, stupid, H. *maddi* stupid, fool; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723. DED(S) 3798.

4648 *Ta. maṭa-maṭ-ṇal*, *maṭa-maṭav-ṇal* onom. expr. signifying gurgling (as water), rattling, rustling; *maṭamaṭa* (-pp-, -tt-) to gurgle, rattle; *maṭakku-maṭakk-ṇal* onom. expr. signifying gurgling of water in drinking.

Ko. maṇv- (*maṇd-*) (water) boils and bubbles. DED 3799.

4649 *Ma. maṭampu* heel. *Kurub. (LSB 1.11)* *muymbe* id. *Ko. miṛb* id.; *miṛb* orv-to rub heel on stone to remove callous. *To. miḍb* a callous. *Ka. maḍa*, *maḍahu*, *maḍi*, *miḍi* heel; (PBh.) *maḍa-kāl* id.; *himmaḍi* id. (*him* = *pim*; s.v. 4205 *Ta. piṇ*). *Koḍ. muḍi* heel. *Tu. himmaḍi* id. *Te. maḍama* id. *Go. (Mu.) maḍeka*, *maḍe kāl*, (Ma.) *māṛka*, *mān⁹ka* id. (*Voc.* 2690, 2790); (LuS.) *manka* id. *Konda maṇma kālū*, *maṇma kālū* id., ankle. DED(S, N) 3800.

4650 *Ta. maṭal* eyelid. *Ga. (P. S.²) kanul* *maṭa* id., eyelash. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *kaṇka moṭaka* eyelid. *Pe. maṭa* eyelashes. *Maṇḍ. kan-maṭaṇ* eyebrows. *Kuwi* (Su.) *kanu maṭa*, (F.) *mutta* eyebrow, (S.) *kannu matta* eyelid; k. m. *bān-anga* eyelash; (Isr.) *kanu maṭa* eyelid. DEDS (N) 759.

4651 *Ta. maṭā*, *miṭā* large earthen vessel; *maṭakku* a large, earthen plate. *Ma. miṭāvu* large waterpot; *miṭāvu* large pot. *Ka. maḍake*, *maḍike* pot. *Tu. maḍake* earthen vessel for collecting toddy. *Kuḷi maṭa* pot. *Malt. meṭa* chatty, pitcher. /Cf. *Pkt. maḍakka-* pot, pitcher, Mar. *maḍkī*, *maḍkē* water-jar or pitcher. For alternative origin for IA forms, Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10291, *mṛdā-* clay. DED(S) 3801.

4652 *Ta. maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be indolent, inactive, sleep, be dispirited, droop (as the head or sheaves of grain), wither; *n.* sloth, idleness, indolence, lazy person, bending down (as sheaf of paddy); *maṭimai* idleness, sloth, inactivity; *maṭivu* inactivity, indolence, discouragement; *maṭaṅku* (*maṭaṅki-*) to be indolent, inactive. *Ma. maṭikka* to grow tired, lazy, be backward, averse, doubt, despond; *maṭiyuka* to be lazy; *maṭivu laziness*; *maṭiyaṇ* backward, undecided, lazy; *maṭippu* aversion, backwardness; *maṭuppu* backwardness, loathing, dislike; *maṭukka* to be foiled, tired of, faint, loathe. *Te. (K.) maḍavu* to become useless, worthless, hesitate, shrink, dislike. *Kol. (Kin.) maṭi-*, (SR.) *maḍiy-* to lie down, sleep. *Pa. maḍ-* (*maṭṭ-*) id. *Go. (SR.) miṇḍānā*, (Pat.) *mindānā*, (i.e. *mindānā*), (L.) *menḍanā*, (S.) *miṇḍ-*, *miṇ-* to sleep; (Tr.) *miṇḍānā* to lie on one side; (Ph.) *miṇānā* to sleep on one's side (*Voc.* 2826). *Br. maṭṭa* sluggish, lazy; sluggard (< IA). /Cf. *Pkt. maṭṭha-* lazy; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723(3). DED(S, N) 3802.

4653 *Ta. maṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to perish, be destroyed, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to kill, destroy; *n.* ruin, loss, damage; *maṭical* damage caused by lapse of time or dampness; *maṭivu* ruin, loss, destruction, death; *maṭivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to kill; *maṭakku* (*maṭakki-*) to destroy, kill. *Ka. maḍi* to die; *maḍipu*, *maḍihu*, *maḍuhu* to kill; *maḍuhisu* to have killed. *Te. maḍiyu* to die, expire, perish; *maḍiyincu* to kill, put to death; (K.) *maḍāgu* to be destroyed; (K.) *maḍācu* to destroy, kill. DED 3803.

4654 *Ta. maṭi* ceremonial purity, as of one who has bathed; cloth made of fibre of trees, coarse silk, cotton, etc., as ceremonially pure. *Ka. maṭi* cleanness, purity; a washed, clean cloth; *maḍivāla*, *maḍivalla*, *maḍivāli* washerman; *fem. maḍivāli*, *maḍivālagitti*. *Koḍ. maṭi* ritual purity; *maḍi baṭṭe* clean clothes; (Shanmugam) *maḍivāle* washerman; *fem. maḍivālati*. *Tu. maṭi* a newly washed cloth, bleached cloth, a garment of bark, silk or wool worn by brahmins and other high-caste people during meals or any ceremony; *maḍdele*, *maḍyele* washerman. *Te. maṭi*, *maḍūgu* purity, state of being unpolluted; a pure or unpolluted cloth; *maḍivālu*, *maḍivēlu* washerman; *fem. maḍiyālu*. / Cf. Jaina Skt. *maḍḍi*- a whole piece of cloth (?; B. J. Sandesara and J. P. Thaker, *Lexical Studies in Jaina Sanskrit*, p. 176). DED(S) 3804.

4655 *Ka. maṭi* the bed of a garden, division of a field, basin round a tree. *Te. maṭi* field, garden bed. *Koṇḍa maṭi* paddy field. DED(S) 3805.

4656 *Ka. maḍike* a kind of harrow or rake. *Te. maḍāka* plough with bullocks complete. DED 3806.

4657 *Ta. maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to take food or drink, devour; cause to eat or drink, feed; *maṭuppu* taking food; *maṭai* boiled rice, offering of food to a god, cooking; *maṭaiyan* cook; *maṭu* (*maṭi*-) to eat and drink greedily. *Ko. maṇḍ-* (*maṇḍi*-) (calf) becomes accustomed to suckle. *To. moḍ-* (*moḍi*-) (buffalo) allows calf to suck; *moḍḍi* īr milch buffalo. *Te. (Inscr.) maḍapali* kitchen. DED(S) 3807.

4658 *Ta. maṭu* pond, pool, deep place in a river or channel. *Ma. maṭu* a deep place, pool. *Ko. maṭv* deep pool in a stream. *Ka. maḍu*, *maḍa*, *maḍuvu*, *maḍavu*, *maḍuhu* deep water, deep place in a river, pool. *Te. maḍūgu* pond, tank, basin, lake, pool or collection of any liquid in a pit or hollow. DED 3809.

4659 *Ta. maṭai* small sluice of channel or stream, hole, aperture, shutters of a sluice, dam by which the flow of water in a channel is obstructed, channel. *Ma. maṭa* hollow, hole (as of rats or snakes), sluice, floodgate. *Ka. maḍe*, *maḍa* small dam or dike to stop water, small opening out of a channel into the field; *maḍavāyi* a small channel that leads water from the big one to a division of a field or a garden bed. *Te. mada* small opening out of a channel into a field; *maḍava* id., small dam or dike for stopping water. DED(S) 3810.

4660 *Ta. maṭṭam* measure, evenness, flatness, rule, line, gauging rod, limit, extent, bound, degree, guess, conjecture; equality in height, size, measure; moderation; whole quantity leaving no overplus; *maṭṭay* moderately, temperately; *maṭṭu* measure, quantity, standard, degree, size, proportion, amount, limit, extent, scope, range, estimate, conjecture, moderateness, that which is middling, commonplace, a standard of measurement;

maṭaṅku measure, quantity, degree. *Ma. maṭṭa* a certain measure of length; *maṭṭam* the rule, level of a bricklayer, carpenter's square; *maṭṭu* measure, limit. *Ko. maṭm* (*obl. maṭṭ-*) level place; all. *To. moṭ* (only in *dat. moṭk/moṭng*) all. *Ka. maṭṭa*, *maṭa*, *maṭṭasa* measure, extent, height, bound, limit, proper limit, levelness, evenness, equality, regularity, exactness, carpenter's level or square; *maṭṭu* measure, extent, height, limit; *maṭṭa* exactness, etc. *Tu. maṭṭa* carpenter's or bricklayer's square, level, height, measure; *maṭṭu* measure, extent, limit, capacity, ability. *Te. maṭṭamu* level, a levelling instrument, a level; *maṭṭu* limit, bound, restriction, measure, extent, degree; limited, moderate; *maṭṭugā* moderately, limitedly. DED 3811.

4661 *Ta. maṭṭam* smallness, inferiority, deficiency, decrease; pony, sapling; *maṭṭai* worthless person or thing, a variety of paddy (as inferior). *Ma. maṭṭam* pony. *Ko. maṭm* (*obl. maṭṭ-*) inferiority. *Ka. maṭṭa*, *maṭṭu*, *moṭṭa* shortness, smallness; decreasing, growing less (as wind, rain, price, etc.), small horse, pony; *moṭaku* state of being small in size; bit, piece (as of a pencil, etc.). *Tu. maṭṭi-taṭe* a small kind of cucumber. *Te. maṭṭagu*, *maṭṭu-paḍu* to decrease, diminish, abate (*intr.*); *maṭṭagincu*, *maṭṭu-cēyu* id. (*tr.*); *maṭṭamu* inferior, poor, bad, indifferent; *maṭṭasamu* small, petty, scanty; *maṭṭasi* a dwarf; *maṭṭu* limited, stinted, small, little, scanty; *moṭika* a remaining piece, remnant. Cf. 4938 *Ta. muṭṭu*. / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9723; add to (6) Pali *maṭṭhaka*- short, small. DED(S) 3812.

4662 *Ta. maṭṭu* honey, toddy, fermented liquor, sweet juice, drink taken at the time of sexual union, liquor jar, fragrant smell; *maṭṭam* toddy. *Ma. maṭu* sweetness, honey; *maṭṭu* nectar. *Tu. miṭṭi* sweetness (or < *IA*; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10299); *miṭṭe* pollen. DED(S) 3813.

4663 *Ta. maṭṭai* leaf-stalk of a fern or palm, stem of plantain; husk of coconut; *maṭai* flat leaf of palm, plantain and screwpine, jagged stem of a palmyra leaf, horse of palmyra stems on which a thwarted lover mounts to proclaim his grief and win his love, flower petal, branch, sheath as of Indian corn, blade of a weapon, shoulderblade. *Ma. maṭṭa*, *maṭṭal* palm branch; *maṭal* palm bough, cadjan, palm-leaf (as for thatching), husk of coconuts, coat of jackfruits, etc. *Ka. maṭṭe*, *moṭṭe* bough of the palm, coconut or date tree, fibrous coat of a coconut, brush for whitewashing made of the fibrous coat of the coconut; *maḍal* bough of the coconut tree. *Koḍ. maṭṭa* base of fronds of coconut tree. *Tu. maḍalu* palm branch, coconut branch with plaited leaves. *Te. maṭṭa* branch or bough of any palm tree, leaf of the aloe, cabbage, or of similar plants, a young palm tree. *Ga. (S.³) maṭṭa* spathe of palm tree. DED 3814.

4664 *Kui* maṭa (maṭi-) to sow broadcast; *n.* broadcast sowing. *Kuwi* (F.) matali, (S.) mattinai, (Su. P. Isr.) maṭ- (-it-) to sow. DED(S) 3815.

4665 *Ta.* maṭṭi-ppāl, maṭṭi-ppālai *Ailantus malabarica*. *Ka.* maḍḍi id. *Te.* maḍḍi-pālu the resinous juice of *A. malabarica*. DED 3816.

4666 (a) *Ta.* maṇ the earth, world, earth as an element, dust, dirt, dry ground, soil, land, lime-mortar. *Ma.* maṇ, maṇṇu earth (as one of the five elements), soil, mud, mud-wall, wall, earth as opposed to heaven. *Ko.* maṇ earth, mud, whitewash, rust; maṇḡt clod of earth (kiṭ clod). *To.* moṇ earth, mud; land property. *Ka.* maṇ, maṇṇu earth, clay, mud, soil, ground. *Koḍ.* maṇṇi mud; land property. *Tu.* maṇṇu earth, clay, soil. *Te.* manu, mannu earth, mud, soil, dirt. *Ga.* (S.³) manu earth, clay. *Go.* (Ko.) maṇḍul earth, ground, soil (*Voc.* 2694); (Ma.) maṇḍom dust (*Voc.* 2695).

(b) *Ta.* maṇal sand, gravel. *Ma.* maṇal sand. *Ko.* maṇḍ id. *To.* er-molṇ (*obl.* er-molṭ-) id. (cf. 2552 *Ta.* iravu). *Ka.* maṇal, maḷal, malal, maral, malar sand, gravel. *Koḍ.* maṇa sand. *Pa.* man id. *Ga.* (P.) man id. *Go.* (LuS.) munnomee id. *Koṇḍa* maṇu id. DED(S) 3817.

4667 *Ta.* maṇa (-pp-, -nt-) to be united, mingled, come together, happen, be fixed, attached, shine, wed, copulate with, live in company with, embrace; maṇappu copulation, essence, possession of extensive properties; maṇam union as of lovers, marriage, respectability, dignity, prosperity, affluence; maṇantavaṇ, maṇavaḷaṇ, maṇavāli bridegroom, husband. *Ma.* maṇam reputation, marriage; maṇavaḷaṇ, maṇāḷaṇ bridegroom, husband; maṇāṭṭi bride. *Te.* manumu, manuvu marrying a husband, marriage of a woman. *Go.* (A. Y. Mu. Ma.) marminṇ, (Tr.) marming marriage (*Voc.* 2735). *Malt.* manye to love, marry; manc-naqe to love each other, marry each other. DED(N) 3818.

4668 *Ta.* maṇa (-pp-, -nt-) to emit fragrance; maṇappu scent, odour, perfume; maṇam fragrance, fragrant substance. *Ma.* maṇakka to yield a smell; smell (*tr.*); maṇap-pikka to cause to emit a smell or smell; maṇam smell (good or bad). DED 3819.

4669 *Ta.* (Lush.) maṇakkārai *Vangueria spinosa*. *Ka.* maṇḡāre, maḡḡāre, maḡḡāre id. Cf. 4716 *Ta.* marukkārai and 1475 *Ta.* kārai. DED(S) 3820.

4670 *Ma.* maṇaḷḷu a bad sort of fish, pilchard; a bait fixed to a fish-hook. *Tu.* maṇaḷḡy pilchard. DED 3821.

4671 *Ir.* maṇi (-t-) to talk, speak. *Ko.* mayn- (maṇc-) to talk, scold, abuse. *Tu.* maṇipuni, manipuni to speak, utter (used chiefly in negative). DED 3822.

4672 *Ta.* maṇi bell, gong, sound of bell, hour. *Ma.* maṇi little bells (worn as jewels), gong, hour by the bell; maṇikka to strike a

bell, sing child asleep. *Ko.* mayṇ bell, sound of bell, time of day. *To.* moṇy sacred bell kept in dairy. *Tu.* maṇi small bell. / ? < Skt. maṇi-jewel. DED 3823.

4673 *Ta.* maṇikkāṭṭu, makkāṭṭu wrist. *Ma.* maṇikkāṇṭam, maṇikkēṭṭu id. *Ka.* maṇikkāṭṭu id. *Tu.* maṇigaṇṭṭu ankle. *Te.* maṇikkāṭṭu, maṇikkāṭṭu wrist; maṇḍa ankle; back of the hand. *Kol.* menekṭi wrist (< Mar.) *Ga.* (P.) maṇḍa id. *Go.* (G.) maṭṭa id. (*Voc.* 2688). *Kur.* (Hahn) mulguṭa id. Cf. 4645 *Ta.* maṇaṅku (maṇi-forms). / Cf. Mar. maṇḡaṭ wrist, ankle. Skt. maṇibandha- (bandha- translates kaṭṭu); see Mayrhofer s.v. DED(S) 3824.

4674 *Ta.* maṇiyam office of the village headman, employed as a revenue subordinate of the Sirkar, for which he holds a māṇiyam or receives payment; superintendence of temples, mutts, palaces, custom-houses, etc.; maṇiyakkāraṇ headman of a village, superintendent of a temple, etc. *Ma.* maṇiyam superintendence of temples, palaces, villages, etc.; maṇiyakāraṇ manager of an estate. *Ko.* maṇe•v, maṇye•v the office of monegar; maṇe•ga•rn, maṇye•ga•rn monegar. *To.* moṇyxo•rn government-appointed representative of the tribe. *Ka.* maṇiya, maṇiha, maṇeya, maṇe superintendence of temples, maths, palaces, custom-houses, etc.; maṇiyagāra, maṇēgāra man who holds any maṇiya office. *Tu.* maṇigāre, maṇegāre revenue inspector. *Te.* maṇiyamu office or duties of the manager of a temple; maṇiyagāḍu subordinate revenue officer under a tahsildar, one who manages the affairs, or the manager, of a temple. / ? < Skt. maṇi- (jewel of office). DED 3825.

4675 *Ta.* maṇai low wooden seat, low earthen dais, howdah, board, plank, wooden base of cutting instruments, footstool. *Ka.* maṇi, maṇe stool, low bench, seat. *Tu.* maṇe low stool to sit upon. DED 3826.

4676 *Ta.* maṇṭi sediment, dregs, settlings. *Ma.* maṭṭu dregs, lees, sediment of oil or palm-wine. *Ka.* maḍḍi, maḍḍu, maṣṭu, miḍḍe dregs, lees of sediment as of oil, ghee, etc., given as food to cattle; a lumpy mass as of worms, etc. *Tu.* maḍḍi sediment, lees; rice boiled with coconut and husk for cattle. *Te.* maḍḍi lees, sediment or refuse of any liquid, dregs; foulness, dirtiness, turbidity; foul, turbid; maṣṭu sediment, lees, settlings, dregs, refuse, scum, dirt. Cf. 5237 *Ta.* vaṇṭal. DED 3827.

4677 *Ta.* maṇṭi kneeling, kneeling on one knee as an archer. *Ma.* maṇṭuka to be seated on the heels. *Ka.* maṇḍi what is bent, the knee. *Tu.* maṇḍi knee. *Te.* maṇḍi kneeling on one knee. *Pa.* maḍṭel knee; maḍi kuḍṭel kneeling position. *Go.* (L.) menda, (G. Mu. Ma.) miṇḍa knee (*Voc.* 2827). *Koṇḍa* (BB) meḍa, menda id. *Pe.* menda id. *Maṇḍ.* menda id. *Kui* menda id. *Kuwi* (F.) menda, (S. Su. P.) menda, (Isr.) menda id. Cf. 4645 *Ta.* maṇaṅku (maṇi-forms). / ? Cf. Skt. maṇḍuki-

part of an elephant's hind leg; Mar. *meṭ* knee-joint. DED(S) 3828.

4678 *Koṇḍa maṇḍi* earthen pan, a covering dish. *Pe. maṇḍi* cooking pot. *Kui maṇḍi* brass bowl. *Kuwi* (S.) *maṇḍi* basin; (Isr.) *maṇḍi* plate, bowl. Cf. 4682 Ta. *maṇṭai*. DEDS 760.

4679 *Ma. maṇṭa* broken grain, dough of rice flour. *Kur. maṇḍi* cooked rice, meal. *Malt. maṇḍi*, *mendi* ricewater. Cf. 4683 Ka. *maṇṇi*. DEDS 761.

4680 Ta. *maṇṭu* (*maṇṭi*-) to blaze up, glow; *maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to kindle. *Te. maṇḍu* to burn, blaze, flame, cause or produce a burning pain, be angry, be in a fury or violent rage, be envious; *maṇṭa* flame, blaze, burning pain, anger, wrath, fury, envy; *maṇḍincu* to burn (*tr.*), inflame, provoke, irritate; *maḍḍu* great heat, redhot iron, brand; very hot; (K.) *mrandu* to be consumed by fire, burn. *Kol. (Pat., p. 167) maṇḍeng* to burn, scorch (*intr.*). *Nk. maṇḍ-* to burn (*intr.*). *Go. (M.) maṇḡānā* to blaze; (Ma.) *marg-* to burn (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2745); (Tr.) *maṇṭstānā* to cook in oil (*Voc.* 2743); (ASu.) *maṇṭu-* (curry) to be charred. *Kui mṛahpa* (*mṛaht-*) to consume by fire, burn; *n.* destruction by fire. Cf. 4801 Ta. *māṭṭu*. DED(S, N) 3829, and from DED 3905.

4681 Ta. *maṇṭu* (*maṇṭi*-) to be close together, crowded, pressed, throng, abound, move swiftly, grow vehement, increase, become excessive, be fascinated, charmed, engrossed, thrust in, press upon, close in, attack; *n.* pressing, thronging, plenty, abundance; *maṭu* (-pp-, -tt-) to gore, pierce, thrust, unite, join; *maṭai* clasp as of ornament, joint as in a spear, nail, rivet. *Ma. maṇṭuka* to run, run to escape, flee; *maṇṭikka* to cause to run. *Ka. maḍu* to put firmly together, join closely; *maḍuḥa* joining closely together. *Te. (K.) maṭṭu* to be thronged, spread; besiege, surround. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *maḍ-* (thorn) to pierce. *Br. maṭ* thick, dense (of hair, jungle, weaving, buttermilk). DED 3830, 3808.

4682 Ta. *maṇṭai* mendicant's begging bowl, earthen vessel, head, skull, cranium, brainpan, top portion as of palms, a standard of measure. *Ma. maṇṭa* skull; similar objects. *Ko. maṇḍ* head. *To. maḍ* id. *Ka. maṇḍe* id.; (Hav.) *maṇḍage* a big jar. *Koḍ. maṇḍe* head. *Tu. maṇḍe* large earthen vessel, skull, head. *Kor. (M.) maṇḍa*, (O. T.) *maṇḍe* head. Cf. 4678 *Koṇḍa maṇḍi*. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *maṇḍa-* head. DED(S) 3831.

4683 Ka. (Hav.) *maṇṇi* thick porridge. *Tu. maṇṇi* rice flour and jaggery boiled with coconut juice, etc., treacle. Cf. 4679 *Ma. maṇṭa*.

4684 Ta. *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*-) to bathe, perform ablutions, immerse oneself completely as in water; wash (*tr.*), clean by washing, smear, anoint; *maṇṇ-uru* to wash, cleanse,

bathe as an idol; *maṇṇāṇ* washerman of the Ādi-Dravidas. *Ma. maṇṇāṇ* washerman. Cf. 5241 Ta. *vaṇṇāṇ*. DED 3832.

4685 Ta. *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi*-) to do, make, perform, adorn, beautify, decorate, polish, perfect, finish; *maṇṇ-uru* to polish as a gem; *maṇai* (-v-, -nt-) to make, create, form, fashion, shape. *Ma. manayuka*, *maniyuka* to fashion, form earthenware, make as a potter. Cf. 5327 Ta. *vaṇai* and 4758 *Tu. malpuni*. DED 3833.

4686 Ta. *maṇṇai* calf of the leg. *Ma. maṇṇa*, *vaṇṇa* id. (or *vaṇṇa* with 5249). *Koḍ. moṇe* id. DED 3834.

4687 Ta. *mata* (-pp-, -tt-) to be furious as by must or fanaticism, be luxuriant or fruitful, grow fat, be wanton or lascivious, be intoxicated, be arrogant, be bewildered; *n.* (also *matavu*) strength, beauty, excess, abundance, ignorance; *matakkam* stupor caused by over-eating or drinking, weariness; *matappu* being intoxicated, exhilaration, wantonness or voluptuousness, being ferocious as beasts, being fertile as land, being luxurious as trees or vegetation; *matam* exhilaration, exultation, joy, ichor of elephants, strength, pride, arrogance, presumption, honey, madness, frenzy, wantonness, lasciviousness, venereal heats, richness of land, fertility, inebriety, intoxication, musk, abundance, greatness; *matan* arrogance, strength, enthusiasm, elation, beauty, greatness, glory, abundance, excess, ignorance, bewilderment; *matar* (-pp-, -tt-) to flourish, be fertile, rich or luxuriant, be too luxuriant to be productive (as soil, plants, etc.), be affected with frenzy as a bull or elephant, be self-conceited, arrogant, rejoice, be full of joy, increase, abound; *n.* pride, arrogance, self-conceit, wantonness, joy, abundance, rush, gust, impulse, bravery; *matarppu*, *matarvu* flourishing, being rich, plump or luxuriant, joy, delight, intense desire, beauty, strength, abundance, fullness; *matarvai* flourishing, being rich, plump or luxuriant, pride, haughtiness, exhilaration, bewilderment; *matalai* desire, attachment; *matār* arrogance; *matāḷi* (-pp- -tt-) to thrive, flourish, be luxuriant, rich, be too luxuriant to be productive as plants, soil, etc.; *mati* (-pp-, -tt-) to be haughty, be furious; *matippu* growing fat (as a person), growing leafy (as a plant); *mataiiya* wanton, lascivious, beautiful, handsome, innocent, strong; *matukai* strength. *Ma. madam* delight, intoxication, elated spirits, passion, juice that flows from a rutting elephant's temples; *madaiikka* to grow rank; *madikka* to be elated, intoxicated, be in rut. *Ka. masaka* vehement emotion, great agitation, passion, wrath, rage; *masagu*, *mosagu* to expand, become expanded, developed, break forth or out, appear, rise; activity to be displayed, be agitated or commoved; be urged on by the passions, grow furious, be enraged, rage; display, exhibit, manifest; *mase* acute lust. *Koḍ. madi-* (*madip-*,

madic- (animal) is lustful of the female, (elephant) is in must. *Tu. madakuni* to go or move swiftly. *Te. masāgu* to rage, be enraged or furious, increase, rise or swell, be extended; *masakamu* copulation, sexual desire or inclination; *masakonu* to feel sexual desire, yield, melt, be charmed; *masaru* frenzy, fury, absorption; (K. also) *vb.* to grow frenzied, arrogant, proud; *masalu* to boil well or violently, bubble; *madincu* to become fat. *Kur. madārnā* to be nervous and fidgety (as an animal overfed and left without work), be in rut, grow fond of a thing through habit, (Hahn) be intoxicated. Cf. 4706 *Ta. maya*. / The group has been influenced by Skt. *mad-* and its derivatives. Cf. also Skt. *mac-* to be arrogant, Pkt. *maccai* is excited, etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9710. DED(S) 3835.

4688 *Ta. mataku* covered channel, drain, conduit, sluice to let off water from a tank. *Ka. madaga, madagu* sluice, floodgate; (Hav.) *madakka* pond. *Tu. madaga* a large natural tank. *Te. madugu, madumu, maduvu* sluice, floodgate, watergate. DED 3836.

4689 *Ta. matalai* prop, post, cornices on sides or front of house. *Ko. madl* lintel of doorway. DED 3837.

4690 *Ta. matani* sister-in-law; *matini* elder brother's wife, wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle older than oneself, elder brother's daughter. *Koḍ. madema* female, cross-cousin a little older than oneself, sister-in-law. *Te. vadiniya, vadine* an elder sister-in-law, elder brother's wife, husband's or wife's elder sister, whether older or younger than oneself (though always elder in the former case according to Hindu custom, the husband being always older than the wife), paternal aunt's or maternal uncle's daughter older than oneself. DED 3838.

4691 *Ta. mati* moon, full moon, month; *matiyam* id., full moon day. *Ma. mati* moon. DED 3839.

4692 *Ta. matil* wall round a fort, fortification, wall, coping. *Ma. matil* wall, esp. as surrounding a garden, house or temple. *Ka. madil* wall. *Tu. madily, maduly* roofed wall of a compound. *Te. maduru, magulu* coping of a wall. *Koṇḍa madru gōḍa* mud wall, the compound wall. DED(S) 3840.

4693 *Kui* (Mah., p. 123) *madurkā* (pl.) red ants. *Kuwi* (ibid.) *mairikā* id. DEDS 762.

4694 *Ta. vatuvai* bride, wedding, wedding garland, sexual union. *Ko. madv* Badaga wedding ceremony. *To. meṭṭ* marriage of people other than Todas. *Ka. mada* joining, wedding, marriage; *madal, madive, maduve* wedding, marriage; *madaliga, madavaniga* bridegroom; *madaligitti, madavanigitti, mada-valige*, (K.²) *madeval* bride; *madavana* man connected by marriage, husband. *Tu. madumē* wedding; *madumāye* bridegroom; *madumāly*

bride, pubescent female. *Kuwi* (D.) *mahla* betrothal. DED 3841.

4695 *Kur. madgi* mahua flower. *Malt. máthgi* *Bassia latifolia*. DED 3842.

4696 *Ta. matti* a kind of fish. *Ma. matti* a small fish, *Sardinia*, used as manure. DED 3843.

4697 *Ta. mantāram* cloudiness, murkiness. *Ma. mantāram, mandāram* close, sultry weather. *Te. (B.) mandāramu* cloudy, gloomy, dark weather. DED 3844.

4698 *Ta. manti* female monkey, monkey in general. *Ma. manti* black-faced monkey. DED 3845.

4699 *Ma. mantiri(ya)* coloured mat. *Ko. mandi-r(g)* grass sleeping-mat. *To. modery* mat. *Ka. mandalige, mandlige* grass mat. *Tu. mandiri, mandri* bedsheet, covering garment. DED 3846.

4700 (a) *Ta. mantai* flock, herd, common pasture of a village, open space in the middle of a village common to the community. *Ka. mandi, mande* flock of sheep or goats, herd of cattle or buffaloes, open place in the jungle or near a village where a flock or herd stands, pen, fold. *Te. manda* flock, herd, drove, pack, (B. also) place where flocks or herds are kept outside a village, hamlet inhabited by herdsmen. *Pa. manda* herd, flock; company, association. *Go. (F-H. Ma. S.) manda* herd, flock (*Voc.* 2704). *Koṇḍa manda* herd. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *manda* herd, flock.

(b) *Ka. mandi, mande* persons, people. *Tu. mandi, mandē* id. *Te. mandi* crowd, collection of persons; retinue, following, infantry. *Kol. (SR.) mandī* men; (Kin.) *mandi* man. *Pe. mandanakar, madanakar* people belonging to the same side or party. Cf. 4777 *Ta. maṇṇu*. DED(S, N) 3847.

4701 *Te. mannemu* highland, upland. *Pa. manom* cultivated field in the jungle or upland. DED 3848.

4702 *Ta. mammar* distress, sorrow, affliction, delusion, illiteracy, lasciviousness, lust. *Ka. mammala* mental inquietude. *Tu. mammē* longing, eagerness; want, deficiency. DED(S) 3850.

4703 *Ka. mammu* food (in children's language). *Tu. mamma* breast. *Pa. mama* milk (children's word). *Kur. mamā* rice (nursery language). DED 3851.

4704 *Pe. may* (pl. -ku) breast, teat. *Manḍ. may* (pl. -ke) id. Cf. 5073 *Ta. mey*. DEDS 763.

4705 *Kol. (SR.) mai*, (Kin.) *māy* cat. *Kui meo* id. *Kuwi* (D.) *mīyo*, (S.) *mrfyuli* id. DEDS(N) 764.

4706 *Ta. maya* (-pp-, -nt-) to mistake, misunderstand; *mayakku* (*mayakki-*) to bewilder, confuse, puzzle, mystify, fascinate, allure, charm, mix up, unite, ruin, destroy, disturb, unsettle, make one swoon; *n.* (also

mayakkam) mental delusion, stupor, bewilderment, aberration of mind as from ignorance, fascination, etc., spiritual ignorance, mistaken knowledge, misunderstanding, giddiness, unconsciousness, coma, confusion, mixture, laziness; **mayakkaṭi** bewilderment, intoxication; **mayāṅku** (**mayāṅki**-) to be confused, bewildered, be charmed, allured, be intoxicated, be changed in one's mind or body, be ruined, desolated, be distressed, be disturbed, tossed about (as the sea), be in doubt, be overwhelmed with anxiety, be mixed up, resemble, be crowded together, be engaged in a fight, lose one's senses, be in a state of disorder or confusion, become unconscious; **mayar** (-v-, -nt-) to be bewildered, confused, lose consciousness, be fatigued, tired, wonder; *n.* bewilderment; **mayarvu** illusion of the senses, confusion, bewilderment, ignorance, weariness; **mayari** person whose mind is confused, bewildered person, lascivious person, ignorant person; **mayal** confusion, bewilderment, delusion, madness, desire, lust, sensual infatuation, doubt, fear, dread; **mayarkai** confusion, bewilderment, delusion; **maiya** infatuation of love, madness, overwhelming pride, must of elephant; **maiyaḷavar** persons of deranged minds; **maiyaḷār** id., magicians; **maiya** (-pp-, -tt-) to be perplexed; **maintu** infatuation of love, madness, must of elephant, ignorance; **macakku** (**macakki**-) to charm, bewitch, confuse, perplex; **macakkam** dullness, indolence, swoon, unconsciousness, morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **macakkai** morbid longings of a pregnant woman; **macaṅku** (**macaṅki**-) to become confused, be doubtful; **macaṅkal** confusion, perplexity. *Ma.* **mayāṅhuka** to be drowsy, giddy, be perplexed, infatuated; **mayakkam** drowsiness, giddiness, swoon, bewilderment, distraction; **mayakku** perplexity, doubt; **mayakkuka** to perplex, delude, fascinate; **mayal** infatuation, charm of love; **mayyal** perturbation, grief. ? *To.* **mo-ṣṭ** (**mo-ṣṭy**-) to be in rut; mint passion, heat (of female buffalo); *mīn* **uṣṭ** (**uṣṭy**-) (female) is passionate and arouses passion. *Ka.* **mayamu**, **maymu** bewilderment, perplexity; **mayme** perplexed, downcast state; **maccu**, **meccu** illusion, delusion, deception; a decoy powder. *Koḍ.* **me-k** (**me-ki**-) to mix thoroughly (*tr.*); **me-ṅg** (**me-ṅgi**-) id. (*intr.*). *Tu.* **maikuni** to entice, persuade, perplex. *Te.* **maikamu** intoxication, inebriation, unconsciousness, drowsiness; **maida** intoxication; **maidu** deception, deceit, delusion, intoxication; an enchanting powder; (K.) **mey(i)du** to be infatuated, be beside oneself, be intoxicated; **mampu** intoxication. *Kur.* **māyā** malt prepared for making beer, malt refuse, beer in its preparatory stage; (Hahn) **māyā**, **māyān** arrack made of rice. *Malt.* **méca** an intoxicating beverage prepared of corn. Cf. 4687 *Ta.* **mata** and 5257 *Ta.* **vayam**. DED(S) 3852.

4707 *Ta.* **mayir** hair of human beings or animals, fur, fleece, down of birds, tail of the yak; **macir** hair. *Ma.* **mayir** hair. *Ir.* **megaru**

id.; **meguru**, **moyiru** hair of body. *Ko.* **mi-r** hair, feathers. *To.* **mi-r** hair. ? *Tu.* **jameri** the hair about the body. *Kui* **tlāmeri**, (K.) **tlāmeri** hair of the head (for **tlā**-/**tlā**-, cf. 3103 *Kui* **tlāu** head). *Yerukala* (Hodgson, *Miscellaneous Essays relating to Indian Subjects*, 2.119) **mogurū** hair; *Korvī* (Belgaum; *LSI* 4.650) **magara** id.; *Kaikāḍī* (Sholapur; *LSI* 4.650) **magri** id. [*Korvī* = *Yerukala* according to *LSI*; this and *Kaikāḍī* are classed as *Ta.*] DED(S) 3854.

4708 *Pa.* **mayur** duckweed. *Ga.* (P.) **may-mur** moss. DEDS 765.

4709 *Pa.* **mer-** to rub oneself; **merpip-** (**merpit-**), (S.) **mercip-** (**mercit-**) to rub another with the hand. *Ga.* (P.) **mar-** to rub (oil, etc.) on oneself; **marup-** (**marut-**) to rub (oil, etc.) on another. *Go.* (W.) **marehtānā** to rub; (Ph.) **marahṭānā**, **marehtānā** to smear; (Driberg) **marehtālle** to apply (*Voc.* 2724). DEDS 766.

4710 *Tu.* **maramara** sleepy, drowsy. *Te.* **mṛālu** to droop, (K. also) eyes to close; (Śaṅk.) **mṛāgu** to droop; **mṛā-gannu** half-closed eyes; **mṛā-ganniḍu**, **mṛā-gannu-vaḍu**, **mṛā-gannu-veyu** to have the eyes half-closed; (K.) **mṛāncu** to close (the eyes). DED 3855.

4711 (a) *Ta.* **maram** (*in cpds.* **marattu-**) tree, wood, timber; **marakkāl** a measure. *Ma.* **maram** tree, wood, timber; **marakkāl** a measure. *Ko.* **marm** (*obl.* **mart-**) tree. *To.* **me-ṇ** (*obl.* **me-ṇt-**) id. *Ka.* **mara** id. *Koḍ.* **mara** id. *Tu.* **mara** id.; **mar(a)kaḷu** a measure of salt equal to 28 pounds. *Te.* **m(r)ānu**, **m(r)āku** tree. *Kol.* **ma-k** (*pl.* **ma-kul**) id. *Nk.* **māk** id. *Pa.* **meri** (*pl.* **merkul**) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **mar**, **marin** (*pl.* **markil**), (S.) **māren** (*pl.* **markil**) id. *Go.* (Tr.) **marā**, (most other dialects) **mara**, **maṛa**, (Ko.) **māra**, **māṛa**, (Ma.) **marnu**, **mārnū** id. (*Voc.* 2712); (Koya Su.) **māra** id.; (LuS.) **murano** id. *Konda* **maran** (*pl.* **marak**) id. *Pe.* **mar** (*pl.* **-ku**) id. *Manḍ.* **mar** (*pl.* **-ke**) id. *Kui* **mrahnu**, **mrahunḍi** (*pl.* **mrahka**), (K.) **mṛānu** id. *Kuwi* (Su.) **mārnū** (*pl.* **mārka**), (F.) **mṛānū** (i.e. **mṛānū**; *pl.* **mārka**), (S.) **marnu**, **mṛānu**, (Isr.) **mṛānu**/**marnu** (*pl.* **marka**), (P. D.) **mara** id. *Kur.* **mann** id. *Malt.* **manu** id. Cf. 4714 *Ta.* **maravai**. DED(S) 3856.

(b) *Pa.* **mar netta** a kind of animal [? tree-dog]. *Go.* (Mu.) **maṛa nay** a kind of animal living on trees; (Ko.) **māṛ ney** wild dog (*Voc.* 2741). *Kui* **bōde marna** a kind of wild cat.

4712 *Ta.* **maral**, **marul** bow-string hemp. *Ka.* **marugu** id. Cf. 4637 *Ta.* **mañci**. / Cf. *Skt.* **mūrvā**-, **morāṭā**-, *Pali* **maruvā**-. DED 3857.

4713 *Ta.* **maravam**, **maravu**, **marā**, **marām** seaside Indian oak, *Barringtonia racemosa*; small Indian oak, *B. acutangula*; common cadamba, *Anthocephalus cadamba*; **marā-maram** sal tree; **pipal**. *Ma.* **marā-maram** the sal tree. DED 3858.

4714 *Ta.* **maravai** a wooden utensil or bowl. *Ma.* **maravi** id. *Ka.* **marage**, **maragi**,

marige wooden basin, a sort of bucket; (Gowda) *margili* a small vessel with handle for serving food. *Tu. marāyi* trough, bowl. Cf. 4711(a) *Ta. maram*. DED 3859.

4715 *Ta. marukan, maru-makan, marumān* man's sister's son, woman's brother's son, son-in-law, descendant, scion, member of a clan; *fem. maruki, maru-makal; maru-makkal* cross nephews and nieces; *marumakkaṭṭayam* system of inheritance in which sister's sons become heirs to man; *marapu* lineage, established usage; *marapiṇṇ* descendants, forefathers, kinsfolk, people of one's own caste; *maruṅku* relative; race, tribe, family. *Ma. marumakan* sister's son, son-in-law; *maru-makattayam* = *Ta. marumakkaṭṭayam*. *Ka. momma, mom-maga*, (K.²) *mamma* grandson; *mom-magaḷu* granddaughter; *mom-makkaḷu* grandchildren. *Koḍ. mommo-vēṇ* grandson; *mom-mo-va* granddaughter. *Tu. mar-māye* female's son-in-law, nephew or brother's son; *fem. marmāy. Bel. (LSB 2.2) marjedi* grandchild. *Kor. (T.) marje* grandson; *marji* granddaughter; (O.) *marmayi* son-in-law. *Te. manumāḍu* grandson; *manumarālu* granddaughter (cf. 4764 for *-marālu*). *Koḷ. marge* grandchild. *Nk. marge* id. *Nk. (Ch.) marge* id. *Pa. merva*, (S.) *meriya* son's son. *Go. (G.) mariyur* mother's brother's son; (Ma.) *mariyog* father's sister's son (*Voc. 2716*). DED(S, N) 3860, DED 4205.

4716 *Ta. marukkārai, matukkārai* emetic nut, *Randia dumetorum*. *Ka. maṅgāre-muḷḷu* id. *Te. mraṅga, maṅga* id. Cf. 1475 *Ta. kārai* and 4669 *Ta. mapakkārai*. DEDS 767.

4717 *Ta. maruṅku* side, side of body, waist, form, limit, land, place, track, trace; *maruṅkul* waist, esp. of women, hip, stomach, abdomen, body; ? *maru* place. *Ma. maruṅṅhu* side. *Ko. magl* side, act of lying down to sleep, slope of hill. *To. magil* slope of hill; *max* slope, hillside; ? *ma-ṛ* side (a *ma-ṛ* that side, etc.; *ōṛ ma-ṛ* left side; *paṣ ma-ṛ* right side; *i ma-ṛm* both sides; *o ma-ṛ* half [lit. one side]; *tada(m) ma-ṛ* separately [see 3162]). *Ka. maggal, maggil, maggul* side. *Tu. margily* the side, flank. *Te. makka* either side of the part of the body just above the hip. *Pa. (S.) makka* buttock; ? *mārlong*, (S.) *marnong* rib. *Go. (Tr.) marḡi* rib bone; (Mu.) *maruṅ* ribs of mat; (Mu.) *marṅgi, marṅgeri*, (Ma.) *marṅgi* rib; (Ko.) *marṅg* side (*Voc. 2717*). *Pe. marṅgar* side; *marṅgar preku* ribs (cf. 4418). Cf. 4820 *Go. mārel*. DED(S, N) 3861.

4718 *Ta. marutu, marutam Terminalia tomentosa. Ma. marutu T. alata. Ka. matti, maddi, marti* several *Terminalia* species, esp. *T. tomentosa*; *Shorea robusta. Tu. matti T. tomentosa. Te. maddi T. glabra. Kol. (Kin.) madgi T. tomentosa. Nk. madgi* id. *Pa. merdengi* (stem merdeng-) the sāḷ tree, *T. tomentosa. Ga. (P.) mardiq maren* id. *Go. (Tr.) mard māṛā*, (W.) *maru*, (M.) *mardi* id.; (SR. Ma.) *mard sāḷ tree (Voc. 2723, 2733). Konda*

madi maran T. glabra; (BB) *maddi sāḷ tree. Pe. mardi mar* id. *Mand. mardi* id. *Kui mardi (pl. mardinga)* the arjun tree, *T. arjuna*; (K.) *mardi sāḷ tree. Kuwī (Su. Isr.) mardi* id. [*T. tomentosa* var. *typica* Bedd. = *T. alata* Roth = *T. tomentosa* W. & A. = *T. glabra* var. *tomentosa* Dalz. *T. arjuna* Bedd. = *T. glabra* W. & A.] DED(S) 3862.

4719 *Ta. maruntu (in cpds. maruttu-)* medicine; *maruttap* physician; *maruttuvam* practice of medicine, remedy. *Ma. marunnu* medicine; *maruttan* doctor or charmer, headman of Pulayars. *Ko. mad* medicine. *To. mad* id. *Ka. mardu, maddu* id. *Koḍ. maddi* id. *Tu. mardy* id. *Te. mandu* id. *Koḷ. (SR.) mand* id. *Nk. mand* id. *Nk. (Ch.) mand* id., poison. *Pa. merud (pl. merdul)* medicine. *Ga. (Oll.) mardil*, (S.) *marid* id. *Go. (W. M. A.) mat*, (L.) *matu*, (SR.) *matta* id. *Kur. mandar* id. *Malt. mandru* id. DED(S) 3863.

4720 *Ta. maruppu* horn of a beast, elephant's husk, part of a lute, branch of a tree, horns of crescent moon, ginger. *Kur. maraḡ* horn, antler. *Malt. margu* horns; *margo* male deer. *Br. margh* horn. DED 3864.

4721 *Ka. maruva Lagerstroemia flos reginae*, a timber tree. *Tu. marva L. reginae. [L. Flos-Reginae Retz. = L. reginae Roxb.] DEDS 768.*

4722 *Ta. maruvu (maruvi-)* to combine, join together, be united in affection, arise, be evolved (as a custom), appear, come near, approach, embrace, adopt, accept, follow, become accustomed to, have sexual intercourse with, meditate upon, encase, set (as a jewel); *n.* combining, following, embracing; *marūu* friendship, intimacy, word or phrase in a corrupted or contracted form sanctioned by usage; *meccu (mecci-), meycu (meycci-)* to praise, extol, flatter, esteem, admire greatly, wonder; *n.* approbation, commendation. *Ma. maruṅṅhu* tameness, friendliness; *maruṅṅhuka* to be attached, accustomed, tame; *marukkam* attachment, tameness, experience; *marukkuka, maruṅṅhikka* to tame, domesticate, seduce, embrace; *maruvuka* to become familiar, fondle, embrace, abide; *maruvalar* enemies; *meruṅṅhuka* to be tamed, attached; *merukkuka* to tame; *merikkam* = *marukkam. Ko. marg* infatuation caused by love-philtre; *mark mad* Kurumba medicine which causes helplessness to resist physical harm; *mec- (mec-)* to praise. *Ka. marcu, maccu, meccu* to be very much devoted to, assent, be pleased with, like, approve; *n.* superior attendance, great devotion, approbation, liking, fondness, pleasure; *marcisu, maccisu, mercisu, meccisu* to cause to assent, please; *maccike, meccike, meccige* assent, etc. *Koḍ. mecc- (mecci-)* to be pleased. *Tu. marca* enticement, seduction, taming, domesticating; *marcuni* to be enticed, seduced, be tamed, domesticated; *marcelu* tamed; tameness; *marcāvuni* to entice, seduce, tame, domesticate; *meccuni* to approve,

consent, be pleased; **meccigè** approval, approbation, applause; **meccāvuni** to please. *Te.* **maragu**, (K. also) **marāgu**, **marugu** to become familiar with, be accustomed to, be addicted or given to, take to, acquire a strong liking or taste for, love, desire, wish, (K. also) learn; **marapu**, (K. also) **marupu** to accustom to, familiarize with, create a strong liking or taste for, train, break in, (K. also) teach; **mappu** to teach, train, break in; **maccika**, **macciga** love, affection, caressing, tameness; tame, domesticated; **maccu** love-powder, bait; (K. also) *vb.* to attract, enchant; **meccu** to admire, applaud, praise, commend, compliment, approve; *n.* admiration, applause, praise, commendation, approbation; admirable, praiseworthy; **meppu** admiration, approbation, praise, applause; **meppincu** to please, satisfy, give satisfaction, win the approval or admiration of. *Pa.* **mer-** to learn; **mercip-** (mercit-) to teach. *Ga.* (Oll.) **mar-** to learn; **marip-** (marit-) to teach; (S.) **marr-** to learn; (S.³) **mary-** (mariy-) *id.*, be habituated. *Go.* (Tr.) **maṣānā** to visit frequently, come again and again (as pigs to a field); (SR.) **maṣānā** to visit again and again; (Ph.) **maṣānā**, (Ch. Mu.) **mars-** to be used to, be in the habit of (*Voc.* 2739). *Koṇḍa* **marzi-** (-t-) to learn; **mars-** (-t-) to teach, train (as bullocks yoked to the plough). *Pe.* **mah-** (mast-) to learn, become accustomed. *Kui* **māspa** (māst-) to break in cattle, train cattle to the plough; **māspa** (māst-) to train, break in; **mriha** (mrihi-), **mriṣa** (mriṣi-) to be content with, bear with, tolerate, settle down in a place. *Kuwi* (F.) **mriṣali** to accustom; **mrihali** to be accustomed; (S.) **mrih'nai** to tame, teach; **mrihinai** to learn; (Isr.) **mrih-** (-t-) to practise; love. ? *Kur.* **maṇā** (maṇḍas) (animals) stay habitually in a certain place. ? *Malt.* **mare** to will, wish, love; **maṛ-mene** to be pleased with, love; ? **mīnje** to become familiar. *Br.* **marri** tame, domesticated; **marring** to pay heed to, obey. / Cf. *Mar.* **mecṇē** to approve (< Ka.). DED (S) 3865.

4723 *Ta.* **maruḷ** (maruḷv-, maruṭ-) to be confused, bewildered, deluded, be afraid, be timid, wonder, be similar; *n.* bewilderment of mind, confusion, ignorance, delusion, illusion, wonder, intoxication, madness, toddy, imp. devil, possession as by a spirit; **maruḷal** inarticulate sound, murmur of voices, fear, infatuation; **maruḷaṇ** bewildered person, person under possession of a spirit or deity; **maruḷāḷi** priest acting as medium through whom a deity is supposed to foretell, worshipper of certain minor gods; **maruḷi** bewilderment of mind, person in bewilderment; **maruḷkai** astonishment, wonder, bewilderment; **maruṭci** false understanding, perversion of mind, bewilderment; **maruṭṭu** (maruṭṭi-) to entice, fascinate, infatuate, bewitch, threaten, menace, cause to be changed, resemble, allure, coax, cheat; *n.* threatening, enticing; **maruṭ-ṭam** that which intoxicates, toddy, cheating; **maruṭṭi** that which intoxicates, toddy;

temptress, blandishing, woman, fascinating woman; ? **varuṭṭu** (varuṭṭi-) to charm, fascinate. *Ma.* **maruḷuka** to be frightened; **maruḷ** frenzy, possessedness, evil spirit. *Ko.* **maruḷ** voice of demon (pica-c) which seizes woman at night and speaks through her. *To.* **maruḷ** o-x- to lose one's senses. *Ka.* **marave**, **maruvu** intoxication, madness, fury, bewilderment, paralysis, torpor, etc.; **marasu** to become furious, begin to rage; **maruḷi**, **maruḷi** person who in reality is clever but simulates stupidity; **maruḷuḷi** bewilderment; **maruḷ** to be bewildered, etc.; *n.* bewilderment, confusion, madness, foolishness, stupidity, fury, ecstasy, frenzy, state of being possessed; a mad or foolish person, an evil spirit, demon, imp; **maruḷa** a bewildered, bad, foolish man, a badly disposed man; **maruḷ(u)-tana** state of being bewildered, mad, etc.; **maruḷcu** to bewilder, etc.; **maḷ**, **maḷlu**, **meḷ** bewilderment, etc. (= **maruḷ** *n.*). *Tu.* **marlu** madness, insanity; mad, insane, foolish; **marlāṭa** foolishness, silliness, pranks, tricks; **marlāvuni** to entice, decoy, allure, seduce; **marluni** to be restless or overactive, be intent on doing mischief; **marle** mad man; *fem.* **marladi**; **marka** fainting, dejection, languor; **aruḷumarulu** foolish, simple, childish. *Te.* **marulu** love, passion, desire, lust; an evil spirit; **marulu-konu** to fall in love; **marulu-kolupu** to enamour, captivate, charm, inflame with love; **aruḷumarulu** dotage, the childishness of old age. / Cf. *Pkt.* (DNM) **marula** = **bhūta**-, **piśāca**-. DED(S) 3866.

4724 *Ta.* **marai** sambar, Indian elk; bison, wild cow. *Ka.* **mare** a kind of deer. ? *Te.* **maṇūbōtu** the male of a species of antelope, gayal, bison (**pōtu** male animal; s.v. 4586 *Ta.* **pōttu**). *Go.* (Koya Su.) **maramām** sambar. / ? Cf. *Skt.* **marūka**- a kind of deer. DED(N) 3867.

4725 *Ta.* **marai** nut of a screw. *Te.* **mara** anything of a spiral form, spiral, screw; **mara-cuṭṭu**, **mara-mēku** screw. *Kuwi* (S.) **marra** *id.* DED(S) 3868.

4726 *Pa.* **meram** grass, grass-land; open forest. *Go.* (A.) **marma** rough vegetation burnt when land is cleared; (Ma.) **maram(i)** sp. tall grass or weeds (*Voc.* 2734). ? *Kur.* **marcā** waste land. DED(S) 3869.

4727 *Ka.* (Bark.) **marki** to weep. *Tu.* **markuni** to groan, moan; **markely** groaning, moaning.

4728 *Ta.* **mappu** being overcast or cloudy, bewilderment, beclouded state of the intellect as by intoxication, dullness, arrogance; **mammal** dusk. *Ka.* **marvu**, **marbu**, **mabbu**, **mobbu** darkness, gloom, dimness, drowsiness, heaviness with sleepiness, dullness, stupidity; **mabbiga** (a creature of darkness), Asura or Rāksasa. *Tu.* **mappu** evening, twilight; **mappu āpini** to grow dark; **marbu**, **mabbu** dim, dull, obscure. *Te.* **mrabbu** cloud; **mabbu** cloud, darkness, dimness, ignorance, haziness, vagueness; **mabbu-konu** to be intoxicated. *Go.*

(Koya Su.) mabbu cloud (< Te.). Cf. 4750 Ta. maṛu. ? Cf. 4753 Ta. maṛai. DED(N) 3849.

4729 Ta. mal fertility, richness, strength; malar (-v-, -nt-) to abound, become full; mali (-v-, -nt-) to abound, be plentiful, be full, increase, be proud, become large, swell, spread, expand; malipu excess, abundance; malir (-v-, -nt-) to flood, come frequently; malivu abundance, fullness, cheerfulness; malku (malki-) to increase, abound, grow, flourish; mallal strength, abundance, wealth, fertility, richness, elegance, brilliance, beauty; mallai richness, fertility, greatness. Ma. malika to abound, overflow; malekka to grow thick, swell; malka to abound. To. maṣn a flood; maṣ fertility, in: maṣ fo-r (fod-) (child) is delivered (-k, to a woman), maṣ for- (foṭ-) to bring forth (-k, a child). Ka. male to be raised or elevated, be haughty, be puffed up, insolent, act in an overbearing manner; malya great, big, chief, principal; mallali a large concourse, crowd; (PBh.) mammala, malamala excessively. Tu. malla, mallavu, mallāvu great, large, big, extensive, chief, principal, important, loud; mallastigē, mallādigē greatness, superiority, loftiness, pride; mallāye a man senior in age, rich man, grown-up man; fem. mallāy. Te. malayu (Sank. K.) to spread, (B.) rejoice, be pleased, eager, delighted, shine, be splendid, unfold, display; malucamu superior, fine; mallaramu pride, arrogance; malladi a crowd. / Cf. Pkt. malampia- proud. DED(N) 3870.

4730 Ta. mal, mallam wrestling, boxing; mall-āṭṭam, mall-āṭal wrestling, quarrelling, fighting; mallaṇ wrestler, pugilist; great, famous man; mallu-kkaṭṭu to wrestle, scuffle, quarrel. Ma. mallu wrestling; mallan wrestler, boxer; strong, athletic. Ka. mallādu to strive and struggle for the retention or obtainment of things; mallāṭa mutual strife or struggle for; malla wrestler, boxer by profession, very strong man, athlete (one of the tatsamas); mallā-malli pugilistic encounter. ? Kod. mallē, mallāṇ go-li cock. Tu. malle boxer, wrestler. Te. malladi, mallāṭa, mallu wrestling; mallā-dincu, mallādi-gonu, mallādu to wrestle; mallūdu wrestler, boxer. ? Cf. 4741 Ta. malai. / Cf. Skt. malla- wrestler, boxer by profession, athlete, very strong man; Turner, CDIAL, no. 9907. DED 3871.

4731 Kui maḍa palm of the hand, sole of the foot. Kuwi (Ḍ.) mala id. DEDS 769.

4732 Ka. mala other, next, second (in cpds., e.g. mala-tande stepfather, malacūlu second pregnancy, second child). Te. malu next, second. DED 3872.

4733 Ka. malaku a round ornament of glass beads and coral or pearls strung upon a thread, so that each bead, etc., is separated by a knot, worn by females on the head; a kind of necklace. Tu. malaky a kind of necklace. DED 3873.

4734 Ta. malukku slip-knot. Ka. malaku a turn, twist, fold, bend, a sash; mallani, mallari turning round, wandering about. Te. malāgu to wander, roam about, turn back (intr.), become crooked; malāpu to turn back (intr.); malapu id. (tr.); malācu id., (K. also) to bend, cause to slant; mala-gonu to be twisted; malayu id., wander, roam; malāka a twist, curved line, crookedness, spiral; maluku a turn, twist, fold, slip-knot; malugu, maluvu a turning. Kol. (Kin.) malay- to return; (SR.) malāy- id., roam. Pa. mell- to return. ? Ga. (S.³) maṇ- (maṇ-) to turn back (intr.); maṇp- (maṇup-) id. (tr.). Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) mallānā, (A.) mall-, (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) mal-, (M.) maldānā to return; caus. (Tr.) malluhtānā, (W. Ph.) mallahtānā to turn back (tr.) (Voc. 2752). Cf. 5286 Ma. valayuka. DED 3874.

4735 Ka. malagu, malaṅgu to recline, lie down, rest, incline, bend (intr., as full ears of paddy, etc.); n. pillow, cushion. Kod. malang- (malangi-) to lie down, neglecting work. Tu. malaguni to lie down, sleep; maleṅguni to recline, lean against. Kol. maṅg- (maṅkt-) to sleep, have sexual intercourse; (Kin. SR.) maṅ- to sleep. Nk. maṅg- id. Nk. (Ch.) maṅg- id., lie down; maṅgup- to make to sleep. Go. (Mu.) maṅ bedstead (Voc. 2755). Pe. mag- (makt-) to lie, sleep; mak- (-t-) to cause to lie, fell (tree). Kuwi (Ṭ.) meg- (-it-) to fall down, fall off. Cf. 4740 Ta. malar and 4825 Ta. māl. DED(S, N) 3875.

4736 Ta. malaṅku (malaṅki-) to be agitated, turbid, confused, shake, move, tremble (as the eyes), perish; malakku (malakki-) to bewilder, disturb, confuse; malakkam confusion of the mind, distress, bewilderment; malai (-v-, -nt-) to be staggered, be doubtful or confused; (-pp-, -tt-) id., be amazed; afflict, distress; malaippu confusion of mind, astonishment, amazement; malaivu delusion, confusion of mind, amazement, fright; milai (-pp-, -tt-) to be bewildered. Ma. malekka to grow thick or muddy, be perturbed, perplexed; maleppu perplexity, wonder. Ka. mallani, mallari bodily agitation, bewilderment, fear, amazement. Te. malācu to winnow grain; (K.) malayu to be distressed, grieve. Kol. melg- (melekt-) to shake (intr.); melp- (melept-), melgip- (melgipt-) id. (tr.); (Pat., p. 131) melageng to move (intr.). Ga. (S.) melg- to stir, move. Go. (M.) melhānā to shake; (Elwin) talla melihānā to shake head in trance (Voc. 2956); (ASu.) mellī- to move. DED(S) 3876.

4737 Ta. malaṅku eel. Tu. (B-K.) malejji a kind of fish. Te. malūgu a sort of fish; (B.) maluga a kind of eel. Go. (Ma.) malanj(i) eel-like fish; (Tr.) malāj fish called tambū in Hindi (Voc. 2750). Konda malgu moya a kind of fish. Kui mraū (pl. mraṅga) eel. Kuwi (Isr.) mṇiya id. ? Kur. miṅj id. DED(S, N) 3877.

4738 *Ta.* malaṭu sterility, barrenness as of women; sterile person or animal; malaṭaṇ sterile man; malaṭi barren woman. *Ma.* (Kauṭ.) malaṭi barren woman. *Tu.* maraḍu, maraḍu barrenness, sterility; barren. *Br.* malēṇṇ ewe or she-goat that has ceased to give milk. DED(N) 3878.

4739 *Ta.* malar (-v-, -nt-) to open as a flower, bloom, be expanded, extended or spread, be cheerful, beam with joy, be wide open as a gate, (*lex.*) appear, rise to view; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to flower; *n.* full-blown flower, blossom; malarcci blossoming, blooming, freshness, cheerfulness; malarattu (malartti-) to cause to flower, open out (as closed hand or umbrella); malarppu causing to blossom, exposing (as one's chest); malarōṇ Brahmā, as seated on a lotus. *Ma.* malar full-blown flower; malaruka to open as a flower, be fried as grain, be concave, corolla-like; *tr.* malarttuka; malarcca expanding. *Ka.* malar, maral flower. *Te.* (K.) malācu to flower, blossom. ? *Br.* maling to open, undo, untie; malinging to be opened, undone, untied, begin (rain), get up (wind). DED 3879.

4740 *Ta.* malar (-pp-, -tt-) to turn the face or mouth upward (as a pot); malarttu (malartti-) to throw on one's back as in wrestling; mallā (-pp-, -nt-), mallār (-v-, -nt-) to fall or lie on the back; mallāttu (mallātti-) to make a person or thing to lie on the back. *Ma.* malaruka to lie on the back; malarttuka to place on the back, lay open; malakkam standing upright and bending the head backwards. *Koḍ.* male- (malev-, maland-) to turn face upward (*intr.*); mala- (malap-, malat-), malat- (malati-) id. (*tr.*); mala-ra outstretched with face upward. *Tu.* maraṇkaṇi, maraṇkaṇē (or with 4761 *Ta.* maraṇku), malaṇkaṇi, malaṇkaṇē on the back (as in: mō jeppu to lie on the back, mō būruni to fall on the back). Cf. 4735 *Ka.* malagu. DED 3880.

4741 *Ta.* malai (-v-, -nt-) to oppose, fight against, wrangle, dispute; (-pp-, -tt-) to fight, go to war, become unfriendly; *n.* occupation of war; malaippu fighting, war, enmity, opposition; malaivu opposition, contention. *Ka.* male to oppose, fight against, contend with, be refractory; (K.²) *n.* overbearing conduct; (K.²) malepu pride, arrogance. *Te.* malayu to rage, (K. also) wrestle, fight. ? Cf. 4730 *Ta.* mal. DED 3881.

4742 *Ta.* malai hill, mountain. *Ma.* mala mountain, raised land, hill-land. *Ko.* mal im buffaloes of the Nilgiri tribes (i.e. mountain buffaloes); mal a-r high downs on western half of Nilgiri plateau. *To.* maṣ o-r id; mal the mountains (Nilgiris as opposed to the plains). *Ka.* male mountain, forest; (PBh.) malepar chieftains of mountainous regions. *Koḍ.* male thick jungle land, cardamom plantation in jungle on mountain-side. *Tu.* malē forest, hill overgrown with forest. *Te.* mala mountain. *Kol.* ma-le, (Haig) malē hill.

Pa. maṇṇ forest. ? *Ga.* (Oll.) mare (*pl.* marel) hillock; (S.) māre (*pl.* mārel) hill. *Br.* mash hill, mountain. / Cf. Skt. malaya-mountain range on the east of Malabar, the western Ghāts; garden, celestial grove; ? māla- forest or wood near a village; ? mālaka- wood near a village. DED 3882.

4743 *Kur.* mal not; malā not; no; malnā not to be (so); mal'a not (when the negation falls on one single word which is being opposed to another word); no; malkā deprived of, lacking. *Malt.* mala no, not; mal- (*past* mall-) to be not. ? *Ta.* -mal in negative adverbial suffix -āmal (Su. 1971, pp. 391, 394-5). ? *Te.* (K.) malayu to appear, happen, be. DED 3883.

4744 *Ta.* mallam cup, porringer, plate; mallai mendicant's begging bowl. *Ma.* malla, mallika earthen cup, bowl; mallam a vessel of a coconut shell. *Ka.* malla, mallike a sort of drinking vessel, earthenware vessel of a peculiar form. *Te.* malla a shallow earthen dish; mallakamu oil cup in a lamp; malaka dish. *Go.* (W.) mallā pitcher for water; (Mu.) malla waterpot (*Voc.* 2754); (Tr.) mālkī small earthen platter (*Voc.* 2809). / Cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9909, where the items are lexical Skt., BHS (e.g. malla- bowl), MIA and NIA; for a possible IE derivation for this *CDIAL* entry, see Burrow, *Indologica Taurinensia* 7.155 f. (1979/1981). DED(S) 3884.

4745 *Kol.* (SR.) mall- to root out. *Nk.* mall- to uproot. DED 3885.

4746 *Ta.* mavvam, mayam, māmai, māyam, mātar, mātu beauty; mā id., Lakṣmī. *Ko.* ma-k, ma-km (*obl.* ma-kt-) beauty. *Te.* mavvamu beauty; beautiful; mā Lakṣmī. DED 3886.

4747 *Ta.* maṛa youth, infancy, infant; maṛalai childhood, tenderness in age; maṛa-vaṇ young man, warrior; mārai youth, beauty; maṇaṇku lamb. *Ka.* manaka, maṇika, malaka young cow or buffalo (fit for breeding). *Kur.* manxā male buffalo. *Malt.* mangu buffalo. *Br.* malh son; (comm. by K. Paramasivam; MBE 1980a). DED 3887, 3912.

4748 *Ta.* maṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to shave, esp. the head. *Ko.* maṇ- (*mayṇḍ-*) to shave. DED 3888.

4749 *Ta.* maṛu axe, battle-axe, red-hot iron for ordeals; maccu-kkatti pruning knife. *Ma.* maṛu mace, hatchet, red-hot iron for ordeals. *Ko.* maṛt axe; ? maṛv piece of iron used to strike chisel. *To.* moṣt axe. *Ka.* marcu, maccu, maccu-katti billhook or straight knife used for cutting bushes; (Hav.) maḍu axe. *Koḍ.* matti axe with blade fastened through wooden handle. *Tu.* maḍu axe, hatchet. *Te.* maccu-katti wood-knife, billhook; maḍdu-katti id., (K. coll.) blunt knife. *Pa.* maḍi large axe for splitting wood. *Ga.* (S.²) mari axe. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph. A. Y. D. G. Mu.) mars, (SR.) maras, (L.) maras, mar(a)su, magsu, (Ma.)

maṣu id. (*Voc.* 2738). *Koṇḍa* marzu id. *Kur.* massā ṭong'e a large kind of axe. *Malt.* masu axe. DED(S) 3889.

4750 *Ta.* maru blunt; maruku (maruki-) to become blunt, be dim or obscure; maṣuṅku (maṣuṅki-) to be blunt or dull (as an edge or point), be obscured, be deprived of lustre or glory, fade, disappear, be lost, become dull in feeling, lose keenness of intellect, be dim, obscure (as the sun or moon in an eclipse or behind a cloud); marukku (marukki-) to blunt, dull, obscure as lustre or glory, deprive the intellect of its keenness; maṣuṅkal that which is blunt, dim or unpolished, blockhead, shameless person; maṣuṅki shameless woman; marukkam bluntness, reduced circumstances, dimness, cloudiness, obscurity of the sun in an eclipse, fading as of a colour, dullness of intellect as from age or a disease; maṣa confusion of mind; makku (makki-) to die, perish, become dull, decay as fruits, moulder, be spoiled as by dampness; *n.* sluggishness, doltishness, ignorant person, dullard; maṅku (maṅki-) to grow less, diminish, become dim (as light or eyesight), grow pale, lose lustre, become obscured (as splendour), decline in prosperity, decay, be ruined, die, perish; *n.* ruin, loss; maṅkul cloud, fog, night, darkness; maṅkulam cloudiness, murkiness, obscuration, perturbation, confusion of mind, gloominess, gravity of countenance, dullness of the eyes, dimness of sight, uncertainty, doubtfulness, indistinctness, obscureness, paleness (as of colour). *Ma.* marunnaṇē āka to grow blunt; maṅṅuka to grow dim, wan, pale; maṅṅiram, maṅṅul dimness, fading light, cloudy sky; maṅku chaff, blighted ears. *Ko.* mag- (magy-), mang- (mangy-) (light) becomes less, lose colour (e.g. withering flower), (face) become ugly (through smallpox, etc.); mak- (maky-) to fall into unconsciousness; mak, maki state of unconsciousness. *To.* mak 0oṭ- (0oṭy-) to become senseless. *Ka.* maṣa dimness; maṣal the eyes to become dim; margu to grow dim or faint, disappear or perish; margisu to cause to disappear, cause to perish, destroy; maggu to grow wan or sallow, become pale, grow faint or dim as gold, vanish away, disappear as colour, grow dirty, rusty or mouldy, perish, die away, become strengthless as a horse, vanish, disappear as a person; maggisu to cause to vanish; maka state of being not bright or dim; maṅku dimness, want of lustre, obscurity of intellectual perception, confusion of mind, silliness, stupidity, stubbornness; maṅkutana confused, stupid, silly behaviour; maṅju dimness of sight, obscurity (of intellectual perception). *Tu.* margu dead; margu āpini to die; maṅka, maṅku dullness, stupidity. *Te.* mraggu, (*K.* also) maggu to die, perish; m(r)akku to fade, lose shining or lustre, die; *n.* dirtiness, foulness. *Kui* manguri dusk, twilight. *Kur.* maṣṇā to get dirty, soiled, lose brightness or freshness, be ashamed, grow exhausted, be spent. *Malt.* marge to become black; margro black;

margtre to blacken, cause sorrow, make sad; margru name of a tree, the bark of which is black. Cf. 4627 *Ta.* macaṅku, 4728 *Ta.* mappu, and 4830 *Ta.* māṅku. / Cf. *Skt.* maṅku- stupefied; (*lex.*) blotch; durmaṅku-refractory, obstinate, disobedient (*lex.*); maṅgula- evil, sin; BHS maṅku-, maṅgu-, madgu- mentally disturbed, upset, abashed, out of countenance; madgura-, madgula-, maṅgula- sallow, unhealthy (in appearance); Pali maṅku- staggering, confused, troubled; dummaṅku- id.; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9704. DED(S) 3890.

4751 *Ta.* marukku (marukki-) to beat, pound, hull by pounding (as paddy); marukkal husked rice with bran not removed. *Ma.* marakkuka to beat, wash, cleanse. DED 3891.

4752 *Ta.* maruppu (maruppi-) to put off, protract, delay as in coming to a decision; deceive; macaku (macaki-) to linger, loiter, hang about designedly, hesitate, be undecided; macamaca (-pp-, -tt-) to be slow and indecisive; macaṇai dullard, indolent person. *Ma.* marakkuka to protract, delay, confound; maruppu putting off a decision, resisting payment. *Ka.* masal delaying, hindering, opposing. *Te.* masalu, masalu-konu to delay, tarry, hesitate, idle away time, wander, move about; masalika slowness. DED 3892.

4753 *Ta.* maṣai rain, cloud, water, blackness, darkness, coolness; (-pp-, -tt-) to be charged with rain, become dark as a cloud, be cool. *Ma.* maṣa rain. *Ko.* may id. *To.* maw id.; maṣ tiṛ water running after rain (tiṛ swamp). *Ka.* maṣe rain. *Koḍ.* maḷe id. *Tu.* maḷe id.; maryāla rainy season, monsoon. ? Cf. 4728 *Ta.* mappu. DED 3893.

4754 *Kor.* (*T.*) maḷkaṇi upside down. *Pe.* mṛag- (mṛakt-), in: paṭa m. to fall on the face; *caus.* mṛak- (-t-). *Kui* malga (malgi-) to be prone, fall flat on the face; paṭa m. id.; malgisi *adv.* prone. DEDS 770.

4755 *Pe.* margaliṇ next year. *Mand.* margetiṇ id. DEDS 771.

4756 *Go.* (*F.H.*) maṣsur, (*Y.*) maṣso (*pl.* -rk) husband; (*W. Ph.*) māṣāl man; māṣālor mankind; (*Tr.*) mai-mansāl man and wife, male and female (*Voc.* 2747). *Kui* mṛeha male; mṛehenju man, boy, husband; mṛehali woman, girl, wife. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) mṛeha, (*F.*) mṛeha, (*S.*) mleha, mneha man; (*Isr.*) mṛeha id., husband. *Malt.* muṣe man, i.e. male; muṣ-maqe male child; muṣoti, muṣti of man, belonging to man; muṣo male, with reference to plants. DEDS 772.

4757 *Ta.* maḷikai grocery shop. *Ka.* maḷige warehouse, shop. *Tu.* maḷige storehouse, wholesale shop, cloth shop. *Te.* maliga wholesale grocer's shop, warehouse. / Cf. *Mar.* malgi, malghi the fixed or permanent part of a bazaar, the regular buildings and shops (as contrasted with temporary booths). DED 3894.

4758 *Tu. malpuni* to do, make, perform, cause, frame. *Te. (K.) mal(u)cu* to make, fashion; (*Šaṅk., K.) malācu, mal(u)cu* to engrave, carve. Cf. 4685 *Ta. maṇṇu*. DED 3895.

4759 *Ta. mallu* rafter. *Ma. mallu* rafters, side-posts, sloping beams. DED 3896.

4760 *Ta. maṛa* (-pp-, -nt-) to forget, neglect, disregard, put an end to, give up; *maṛati, maṛappu, maṛal, maṛali, maṛavi* forgetfulness; *maṛai* (-v-, -nt-) to be hidden, shrouded, disappear, recede (as from sight); (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, conceal, cover, shelter, protect; *n.* concealment, secret, disguise, refuge, fraud; *maṛaiṇṇu* concealment, screen; *maṛaiṇṇu* vanishing, disappearance, hiding place, screen. *Ma. maṛa* a screen, shelter, covering, secret; *maṛayuka* to disappear, hide oneself; *maṛavu* shelter, cover, concealment; *maṛekka* to hide, conceal, screen, bury; *maṛeppu, maṛappu* coverlet, shelter, protection; *maṛakka* to forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind; *maṛati, maṛavi* forgetfulness; *maṛappikka* to cause to forget. *Ko. marv-* (*mard-*) to forget, be forgotten; *mar* refuge, place out of sight, secret; *marc-* (*marc-*) to keep secret in mind, (grief) comes to end, cause (someone's grief) to come to an end. *To. maṛ-* (*maṛθ-*) to forget; *maṛ* shelter, refuge; *maṛf* place where one cannot be seen or heard, state of not being seen, non-existence; *maṛf xi-* to kill; *maṛf o-y no-ḷ xō-ṛ* second funeral (lit. funeral on day when he vanishes; see *TGT* VII.6.7); *maṛp* dead, in: *maṛ(p) pī-x-* to make (lit. go to) an ordinary funeral, *pa- maṛp o-x-* to be dead and gone (for *pa-*, see 3999). *Ka. maṛe* to become unmindful of, forget, be forgotten, vanish from the mind; *n.* (also *maṛa*) disappearance, state of being hid, secrecy, concealment, cover, screen, refuge; *maṛukuli* a forgetful man; *maṛagu, maṛapu, maṛavu, maṛahu* hiding, secrecy, forgetting, forgetfulness; *maṛapu* to hide, conceal, cause to forget; *maṛave* state of becoming unmindful of, oblivion, forgetfulness, unconsciousness; *maṛasu, maṛayisu, maṛisu* to veil, hide, conceal, keep oneself out of view, cause to forget; *maṛasuha* concealing; *maṛeyuvike* becoming unmindful of, etc.; *moṛe* shelter, refuge. *Kod. maṛa-* (*maṛap-, maṛand-*) to forget; *maṛe* place out of sight, concealment; *maṛandi* forgetfulness. *Tu. madapuni, maṛapuni, maṛepuni* to forget; *madapu, maṛapu* forgetfulness; *madapele* a forgetful man; *madepuni* to screen, shelter, hide; *madeyuni* to be out of sight, shut; *madē* screen, retired place; *madepu* shade, shelter, retirement; *maṛē* shelter, retreat. *Te. maṛacu* to forget; (*K.*) *maṛapu* to cause to confuse; *maṛapincu* to cause to forget; *maṛakuva, maṛapu* ignorance, forgetfulness; *maṛūgu* to be concealed or hidden (*K. also maṛuvu, maruvu*); *n.* concealment, cover, shelter, screen; *adj.* hidden, secret, unseen; *maṛukuva* forgetfulness; *maṛu-paḍu* to be hidden, disappear,

vanish; *maṛuvu* concealment, cover, shelter, retreat; *moṛāgu* to deceive, (*K. also*) hide, lurk; *n.* deceit, deceiver; *kanu-moṛāgu* to deceive. *Kol. mad-* (*matt-*) to forget. *Nk. (Ch.) mak-* to hide oneself; *makup-/makp-* to conceal something. *Pa. meng-* id. *Ga. (Oll.) mēy-* id.; *meyondi* lost, one who is roaming about; *meyk-* to go astray, roam; *meyikp-* (*meyikt-*) to make to go astray, make to roam; (*S.*) *meyk-* to roam, wander. *Go. (Tr.) marēṅānā, (W.) maruṅ-siānā, (M.) māraṅ-, (?) māraṇd-, (Ph.) maraṅānā, maruṅānā, (A.) maruṅ-, (Mu.) maruṅ-, mareṅ-, (Ma.) maṛuṅ-* to forget; (*W.*) *marginā* to err; *marangtāl* astray (*Voc.* 2718); (*M.*) *māraṇā* to lose (*Voc.* 2798); (*ASu.*) *marūm-* to forget; *makkānā* (*Tr.*) to escape notice, (*W.*) hide (*intr.*); (*Tr.*) *makstānā, maksuhtānā, (W.) maksuhtānā (tr.); (M.) makānā* to conceal; (*Mu.*) *mak-* to be hid; (*A. Ma.*) *makk-* to hide (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2676); (*Tr.*) *raccānā* to forget where one is or lose one's way (esp. in the dark), live among people and become like them; (*Ph.*) *raccānā* to lose; *raccāl* lost; (*W.*) *ractāl* astray; (< **mṛac-*; *Voc.* 3009); (*Ko.*) *marr, (Ma.) ke'-maṛ* mat-door (cf. 1648); (*Ma.*) *maṛ(i)* mat (*Voc.* 2740). *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *marg-* to conceal oneself, disappear, hide. *Pe. jaṇ(g)-* to be lost; *jak-* to lose. *Maṇḍ. dāṅg-* to be lost; *dāk-* to lose. *Kui mraṅga* (*mraṅgi-*) to be lost, mislaid; *n.* loss; *mṛāpka* (< *mṛāk-p-*; *mṛākt-*) to lose, obliterate; *n.* losing, obliterating. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *jāṅg-* (-it-), (*F.*) *jangali, (S.) jāṅginai* to get lost; (*Isr.*) *jāṅg-* (-it-) to be lost; *jāk-* (-h-) to lose. *Malt. masge* to vanish, disappear (as a person); *masekāre* to vanish (as an illness). (*Pe. Kuwi jāṅg-* from **mṛāṅg-* > **mjāṅg-* [= *Kui mraṅg-*]; similarly *Maṇḍ. dāṅg-*) Cf. 4836 *Ta. māṛu*. DED(S) 3897.

4761 *Ta. maṛaṅku* (*maṛaṅki-*) to be bewildered, confused; *maṛam* bewilderment; *maṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to be turned upside down, return, recede, turn back, retreat, fall down; bend, rise up as a wave, be twisted, go about often, walk to and fro; (-pp-, -tt-) to turn about, return, turn upside down, upset, repeat, double; *maṛi-taral* returning, coming back; *maṛivi* return; *maṛukkam* whirling, unsteadiness, distress, affliction, sorrow, perplexity, relapse of disease; *maṛuku* (*maṛuki-*) to whirl, go about often, wander, be bewildered, confused, be unsteady, unsettled, be distressed; *maṛukali* (-pp-, -tt-), *maṛukkali* (-pp-, -tt-), *makkali* (-pp-, -tt-) to return, relapse (as a disease). *Ma. maṛi* a turn, fresh start, corner, a shift, turning round or inside, deceit; *maṛiyuka* to turn back, turn over, be upset, turn over and over, tumble heels over head, roll; *maṛiccal* turning over, returning, tumbling, heels over head, rolling, turning topsy-turvy, deceit; *maṛivu* change, rolling, tumbling, confusion, deceit; *maṛikka* to turn upside down, turn back; *maṛippu* an upset; *maṛukuka* to flounder, welter. *Ko. mayr-* (*marc-*) (tree) falls; pull up by the roots; *maṛi-* (*mard-*) to overturn (*intr.*), roll over

once or end over end; **maṛṭ-** (**maṛṭy-**) to overturn by levering. **To. maṛy-** (**maṛs-**) to fall (tree, wall), (teeth) fall out, (horn) is broken; (**maṛc-**) to fell (tree), pull down, take (honey) from comb. **Ka. maral, maral, malar** the face to be turned or averted, turn back or backward, turn, retreat, return, happen or occur again, do again; **maralcu, maraliṣu, maralcu** to turn or avert the face, turn, cause to retreat, return. **Koḍ. mari-** (**mariv-, mariṇj-**) to roll (*intr.*, in lying position), overflow, go up (steps of house, as bride does); (**marip-, maric-**) to roll (*tr.*, in lying position). **Tu. maraṇkaṇè, marakaṇè** on the back, topsy-turvy (or with 4740 **Ta. malar**); **marapuni** to fell, pull down a wall; **maralikke** hinge. **Te. mara** joint, hinge, spring, catch, contrivance; **maṛalu, maralu, mallu** to turn back, go or come back, return; **maṛalincu, maralincu** to turn back, recall, rescind, abrogate, annul, ward off, turn, elude, evade; **maralucu** to turn or bring back, cause to return; **maṛala(n), marala** again, anèw, afresh, back, in return; **maralā-baḍu** to turn back, rebel; **maralā-bāṭu** turning back, rebelling; (**K.**) **mraggu** to be distressed; fall down; **mraṅgu** to decrease, be abated, be humbled, (**K.** also) fall down, perish; **mrandu** to die, (**K.** also) be afflicted, be crushed, droop. **Koṇḍa maṛ-** (**maṛt-**) to turn (*intr.*); **maṛ-** (**-t-**) id. (*tr.*). **Pe. maz-** (**mast-**) to turn (*intr.*), turn round, return; turn into, be transformed into; **mah-** (**mast-**) to turn round, turn over (*tr.*); turn into, transform. **Kui mabga** (< **mag-b-, magd-**) to grovel, wallow, roll on the ground, roll upon, overlay. **Kuwi mar-** (**-h-**) (**Su.**) to creep, crawl, (**Isr.**) lie down flat; (**Isr.**) **marhi marhi hal-** to crawl, creep. DED(S, N) 3898.

4762 **Te. maṛādi** spouse's younger brother, younger sister's husband, younger male cross-cousin; **maṛāḍalu** spouse's younger sister, younger brother's wife, younger female cross-cousin. **Koḷ. maran** (*pl. -sil* or **marandl**) spouse's brother (? mother's brother's son); **marndal** (*pl. Oḍasil*) mother's brother's daughter; (**SR.**) **marānd** husband's younger brother; **marāndā** wife's younger sister. **Go. (Y.) marṇḍu** male cross-cousin; **marṇḍeyar** female cross-cousin; (**G.**) **marṇḍari**, (**Ma.**) **maṇḍare** id. (**Voc.** 2731); (**ASu.**) **marṇḍār** father's sister's daughter; **marṇḍu** (*pl. -ṛ*) male cross-cousin. **Kui mrigali** maternal uncle's daughter; **mrigenju** maternal uncle's son; **mrigi** belonging to one's maternal uncle. **Kuwi (F.) mrāndesi** (*pl. mrāndinga*), (**Mah.**) **mrāyenju**, (**Isr.**) **marnde²esi/mrande²esi** wife's younger brother. DED(S) 3899.

4763 **Ta. maṛam** valour, bravery, anger, wrath, enmity, hatred, strength, power, victory, war, killing, murder, Yama; **maṛal** hate, enmity, disagreement, fight, war, death; **maṛali** Yama; **maṛalu** (**maṛali-**) to oppose, give fight, kill; **maṛavai** anything cruel by nature; **maṛavōṇ** warrior, boy between the ages of 10 and 14; **maṛavan** inhabitant of desert tract, of hilly tract, one

belonging to the caste of hunters, person of Maṛava caste, warrior, hero, commander, military chief, cruel, wicked person; **maṛatti** woman of Maṛava caste, woman of desert tracts, woman of hilly tracts. **Ma. maṛam** disagreement, war; **maṛal** death, Yama; **maṛavar** Maṛavas, the Tamil tribe of warriors. **Tu. marava** the caste of Maṛavas. DED 3900.

4764 **Ta. maṛi** young of sheep, horse, deer, etc., female of sheep, horse, deer, etc., sheep, deer. **Ma. maṛi** offspring, the young of animals, a young deer. **Ko. mayr** young of animals except cattle. **To. maṛy** young of animals (except buffaloes) and birds. **Ka. maṛi** the young of any animal (excepting kine and buffaloes), a young child, a shoot, sapling. **Tu. mari** a young animal. **Te. maṛaka** a kid; **-marālu**, in: **manu-marālu** granddaughter (cf. 4715). **Go. (Tr. W. Ph.) marri** (*pl. mark*), (**A.**) **mari**, (**Mu.**) **marri/marr** (*pl. mark*), (**Ma.**) **maṛi** son (**Voc.** 2713); (**Koya Su.**) **merka** female young of goat (< **Te. maṛaka**). **Koṇḍa maṛin** (*pl. -ku*) son; **maṛisi** id. (referring to 3rd person); (**Sova dial.**) **mēmar koro** boy-child; (**BB**) **mē-mari** husband, man (for **mē**, see 4791). **Pe. mazi** son; **meyhi** id. (referring to 3rd person). **Maṇḍ. tāṃji** his son. **Kui mriṇenju** (*pl. mrika*) son; **mrao, mrau** daughter; (**K.**) **mriṇenji** son; **mṛāga** (*pl. -ska*) daughter. **Kuwi (F.) miresi** (*pl. mirka*) son; (**S.**) **mriṇesi** son, nephew; **anda mriṇesi** servant; (**Su.**) **mir²esi** (*pl. mirka*) son; **mānga** (*pl. māska*) daughter. **Br. mār** son, boy, lad; **masiṛ** daughter. DED(S, N) 3901.

4765 **Ta. maṛu** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to refuse, deny, disown, object, check, contradict, confute, refute, put away, reject; **maṛuppu** refusal, denial, objection, opposition, refutation; **maṛutali** (**-pp-, -tt-**) to deny, disavow, contradict; **maṛutalippu** denial, refusal; **maṛutalai** opposite side, opponent's point of view, sense of contrariety, enemy, antagonist; (**-pp-, -tt-**) to appear on the opposite side, deny, disavow; **maṛi** (**-v-, -nt-**) to be checked, arrested; (**-pp-, -tt-**) to stop, detain, arrest, check; **maṛi-paṭu** to be stopped as the water of a river, be hindered as a business; **maṛiyal** stopping, detaining, checking, confining, gaol; **maṛai** negative (in grammar); abstinence, relinquishment. **Ma. maṛikka** to attack, arrest; **maṛippu** an arrest; **maṛukka** to resist, rebel; **maṛukkal, maṛuppu** opposition, refusal. **Ka. maṛuvasala, maṛumasal** antagonist, enemy. DED(S) 3902.

4766 **Ta. maṛu** another, other, next, beyond; **maṛu-nāl** next day, tomorrow; **maṛumai** the next birth, the next world; **maṛu** other, again; **maṛrai, maṛra** other; **maṛumai** the next birth, the next world; **maṛu** other, again; **maṛrai, maṛra** other; **maṛratu** the other; **maṛraṇ** the other one. **Ma. maṛu** other, next; **secunlines**; **maṛu-nāl** the next day, **maṛraṇ**, **fem. maṛraṇ** the other. **Ko. mar** other, another, next, following. **To. maṛ** next in time (day, month, etc.); **maṛč** again;

makol tomorrow. *Ka.* maṛu other, next, following, second; again; opposite; *matta*, *mattam* again, further, besides, moreover; *mattina* of another, other, different; *mattu* other, again, further, besides, and; *matte* other, else, again, further; *māṛaṇa* after, following, the next morning or day; *māṛaṇe* other, following, next. *Koḍ.* maṛi counter (maṛi ku·ti echo, maṛi va·ki counter-curse); *mattiandi* day after tomorrow. *Tu.* maṛu following, next. *Te.* maṛi and, again, then, further, furthermore, still more, afterwards, after, next; *maṛiy okaṭi* another; *maṛi maṛi* very often, still more; *maṛu-nāḍu* the next day, the next following day; *maṛusa* next, following; *maṛu-sanja* the evening twilight; *maṛusaṭi* next, following. *Kol.* maṛi thereafter (in past), then (in future); *ma·r* (? *mar*) *tolli* day after tomorrow. *Nk.* maṛi again; *marneṭ* day after tomorrow. *Pa.* maṛi again; maṛi ok another. *Go.* (SR. Mu.) *mati* but (*Voc.* 2697). *Konda* maṛi then, but, still; *maṛsa* the following (referring to time), e.g. *m. nāḍu* next day. Cf. 4615 *Pe.* *mayhiṇ*. DED(S) 3903.

4767 *Ta.* maṛu stigma, blemish, fault, stain, blot, spot (esp. on the moon), sign, symbol, mole, freckle; *maṛai* freckle, mole, spot; *marai* flaw in precious stone. *Ma.* maṛu spot, freckle, mole, wart. *To.* maṛ black pigmented spot on body (or with 4632 *Ta.* *maccu*). *Te.* maṛaka stain, blot, spot. *Go.* (Tr.) *marrō* black mole or wart; (Ch.) *marror* (*pl.* *marrohk*) black mole (*Voc.* 2737). Cf. 4632 *Ta.* *maccu*. DED 3904.

4768 *Ta.* maṛuku (maṛuki-) to be ground into a paste as sandalwood. *Ka.* (Hav.) *meri* to pound (paddy). *Kor.* (T.) *meri* to pound.

4769 *Ka.* maṛugu, maṛagu to burn, be very hot, be inflamed with passion, love, suffer great pain, be distressed, grieve; *maṛuka* sorrow, grief; *maṛa* with grief; *maralu* to bubble up, boil fiercely. *Te.* maṛūgu, maṛūgu, (K. also) maṛugu, maṛāgu to boil (*intr.*), (K. also) seethe, bubble; be distressed, grieve; *maṛukuva*, (K.) *marukuva* grief. *Konda* *marg-* (-it-) to burn, (water) to boil, (body) to burn with heat. DED(S) 3905.

4770 *Ta.* maṛuku street, narrow street, lane. *Ma.* maṛuku street. DED 3906.

4771 *Ka.* *mattar*, (Narasimhia) *mattalu* a measure of land. *Te.* (inscr., SAN) *maṛuturu*, *marturu* id. DEDS 773.

4772 *Nk.* (Ch.) *madge* mango. *Pa.* *medi* (*pl.* *medul*) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *maygil* id.; *mayga* mar mango tree; (S.) *maygga* mango. *Go.* (Tr. W. Ph.) *markā*, (Y. Ch. D. Mu.) *marka*, (Ma.) *mahka* id. (*Voc.* 2727). *Konda* *maṛka* id.; *maṛka* maran mango tree. *Pe.* *maska* mango (esp. ripe mango). *Maṇḍ.* *mahke* mango. *Kui* *maha* ripe mango, mango fruit; (K.) *maha'a* mango. *Kuwi* (F. Su.) *mah'a*, (S.) *maha*, (Isr.) *mah'a* id. DED(S) 3907.

4773 *Te.* *marri* banyan tree. *Kol.* *marri* id. *Pa.* *mar* id. DED 3908.

4774 *Ta.* maṇ king, kṣatriya, warrior, lord, chief, husband; *maṇṇaṇ* king, lord, chief, husband; *maṇṇavaṇ* king, etc., Indra. *Ma.* *mannan*, *mannavan* king. *Ka.* *manneya* chieftain, commander. *Te.* *manniya*, *manniyāḍu*, *manniḍu*, *manne*, *mannēdu*, *manne-kāḍu* lord, suzerain, chief, chieftain. DED 3909.

4775 *Ta.* maṇu petition, request, prayer, word, submission. *Ka.* *manave*, *manuve* petition, request, solicitation. *Te.* *manavi* a humble or respectful representation, request, solicitation, prayer, petition. DED 3910.

4776 *Ta.* maṇai house, dwelling, mansion, house-site, a land measure, wife, family, household, domestic life; *maṇaiyāl*, *maṇaiyōl* wife; *maṇaivi* wife, heroine of a pastoral or agricultural tract, female owner or resident of a house. *Ma.* *mana* house; brahman's wife. *Ko.* *mantanm* affairs of household; *man devr* household god. *To.* *man* family, household. *Ka.* *mane* habitation, abode, house, apartment, room; *manetana*, *mantana* household, household life; *manetanasta* householder, a worthy, honourable man. *Koḍ.* *mane* house; *maneka·rē* man of a house. *Tu.* *manē* house, home; *manetana* household. *Konda* *ponḍeṇ* *mane* cowshed (cf. 4500). Cf. 4778 *Ta.* *maṇṇu*. DED(S) 3911.

4777 *Ta.* maṇṇu hall of assembly, golden hall of Chidambaram, court of justice, arbitration court, cow-stall, herd of cows, raised platform under a tree for village meetings, centre of a garden, junction of four roads or streets; *maṇṇam* hall, assembly, court, meeting place under a tree in a village, open space used for riding horses, plain, open space, central place in a battlefield, Chidambaram, house, cowshed, long street; *maṇṇal* marriage, long street; *maṇṇaṇ* Śiva; *maṇṇ-il* courtyard of a house; *maṇṇu* (*maṇṇi-*) to fine, punish. *Ma.* *mannu* place of judgement or assembly; *mannam* standing place, place of judgement or discussion. *Ko.* *mand* Toda mund (i.e. village); burning place for dry funeral; *mandm* (*obl.* *mandi-*) meeting. *To.* *moḍ* (*obl.* *mort-*) locus of tribal activity, including village with dairy, dairy apart from village, and funeral place; patrilineal clan. *Ka.* *mandu* hamlet of the Todas on the Nilagiri. *Koḍ.* *mandi* village green. Cf. *Ta.* *mantai*. DED 3913.

4778 *Ta.* maṇṇu (*maṇṇi-*) to be permanent, endure, remain long, stay, persevere, be steady; *maṇṇal* permanence, stability, steadiness. *Ma.* *mannuka* to stand fast, persevere. *Te.* *manu* to live, exist, behave, act, conduct oneself; *man(i)ki* existence, living, life, residing, livelihood, abode, dwelling, home, place, locality; *manukuva* abode, dwelling place; *manugaḍa* life, living, livelihood, subsistence; *manucu*, *manupu* to protect, maintain, preserve, revive; *manupu* protection, maintenance; *manuvu* livelihood,

4252

conduct; **manni** life; **mannu** to last, be durable. *Nk. (Ch.)* **man-** to be. *Pa.* **men-** (mend-, mett-) to be, stay. *Ga. (Oll.)* **man-** (may-, maṭ-) id.; (S.) **man-** (mand-, manj-, mey-) to be. *Go. (Tr. SR. W. Ph.)* **mandānā** (matt-), (D. Mu. Ma. S.) **man-** to remain, abide, be (*Voc.* 2703); (Tr.) **maiānā** (*past mās-*) to be (*Voc.* 2710). *Konda* **man-** (maR-) to be, (BB also) stay, dwell. *Pe.* **man-** (mac-) to be. *Mand.* **man-** (mac-) id. *Kui* **manba** (mas-) to be, exist, remain, abide; *n.* state of being, existing, act of remaining or abiding. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) **man-** (macc-) to be; (F.) **manjali** (mac-) to remain; (S.) **mannai** (macc-) to be; (Isr.) **man-** (mac-) to remain, exist, stay; *aux. vb.* to be. *Kur.* **mannā** (mañjas) to become, come off, result, be, turn out to be, be in appearance, act as if, behave as though, be abundant, amount to. *Malt.* **mene** to be or become, grow or be produced. *Br.* **manning** (mar-, ma-, *past* mass-) to become, be. Cf. 4776 Ta. **maṇai**. DED(S) 3914.

4779 Ta. **maṇnai** throat, cheek. *Ma.* **manna**, **menna** neck. DEDS 774.

4780 Ta. **mā** animal, beast (esp. horse, elephant); **mān** deer, beast. *Ma.* **mān** deer. *Ko.* **ma•v** id. *To.* **mo•f** id. *Koḍ.* **ma•ṇūñni** *n.pr.* bull in mythology (< **ma•nī** **kuññi**; see 1646). *Te.* **māvu** horse. *Kol. (SR.)* **māg** deer. *Go. (Tr.)* **mau** (*pl.* **mauk**), (W.) **māok**, (A. Ch. D. Mu. Ko.) **māv**, (M.) **koḍ māv**, (Ma.) **māv(i)** sambar (*Voc.* 2811). *Konda* (BB) **māv** id. *Pe.* **mānges** id. *Mand.* **māngeh** id. *Kui* **māju** (*pl.* **mānga**) elk. *Kuwi* (Su. P.) **māyu** (*pl.* **māga**), (Isr.) **māyu** sambar. *Kur.* **māk** antelope, red deer. *Malt.* **māku** stag. /Cf. Nahali **māv** horse. DED(S) 3917.

4781 Ta. **mā** black; **māmai** blackness; **māci** cloud; **mācu** darkness, cloud; **māyam** blackness; **māyavan** Vishṇu; **māyaval** woman of dark complexion, Durgā; **māyan** dark-complexioned, Vishṇu; **māyol** dark-coloured woman, woman of dark brown colour; **māyōṇ** dark-coloured person, Vishṇu; **māl** blackness, black, cloud, Vishṇu; **mālai** evening, night, midnight, darkness. *Ma.* **māl** black; **māla** night, darkness. *Ko.* **ma•ngma•ngn** (of the eyes) blurred from looking at an object for a long time, (of a colour) not a pure primary colour. *Ka.* **māsu** to grow dim, be obscured, fade, become dusky, grey or black; **māsara** a dusky colour. *Tu.* **mākariyuni** to become black; **māñka** darkness; **māsuni** to fade, lose colour. *Te.* **māgu-padu** to become black; **māguḍu** blackness, state of being blackened or soiled; **māgilu** to become dim; **māpu** evening, night. *Pe.* **mācka**, **māja** darkness. *Kui* **māsu** dusk, twilight. *Kur.* **māxā** night; **māxnā** to grow dark, be overtaken by night; **mōxārō** black, dark-complexioned. *Malt.* **māqu** night: **māqti** of the night. *Br.* **maun** black, dark (of night). Cf. 4627 Ta. **macaṅku**, 4792 Ta. **mācu**, and 5101 Ta. **mai**. DED(S) 3918.

4782 Ta. **mā**, **mānti**, **māti**, (Koll.) **mātti** mango; **māñkay** unripe mango fruit. *Ma.* **mā**, **māvu** mango tree; **māñña** mango fruit, mango pickle. *To.* **mo•fin** bum mango fruit; **mo•fin** **me•ṇ** mango tree. *Ka.* **mā**, **mām**, **māvu** mango. *Koḍ.* **ma•nge** id. *Te.* **māvi**, **māmiḍi**, **māviḍi** id. (see s.v. 4851 *Ma.* **miṭi**); **māgayu** mango fruit. *Kol. (SR.)* **māmḍi**, (Kin., P.) **māmṛi**, (W.) **ma•ndi** mango fruit. *Nk.* **māmṛi** mango. /Cf. *Skt.* **mākanda**-mango tree. DED 3919.

4783 Ta. **mā**, **mācu** afterbirth, secundines; **māñku** the sticky coating over the body of a newborn baby. *Ma.* **mā**, **māvu**, **mācu**, **māccu** afterbirth. *Ko.* **ma•c** id. *Ka.* **māsu** id., placenta; the exterior membrane which invests the foetus, chorion; **māvi** after-birth. *Koḍ.* **ma•ti** id. *Tu.* **māsē** id. *Te.* **māvi** id. *Ga. (S.³)* **māyi** placenta. Cf. 4792 Ta. **mācu**. DED(S, N) 3920.

4784 Ta. **mā**, **māvu** flour, meal, powder, dust. *Ma.* **māvu** flour. DED 3921.

4785 Ta. **mā** the fraction $\frac{1}{20}$. *Ma.* **mā** id. DED 3922.

4786 Ta. **mā** great; **mātu** greatness; **māl** id., great man; (**mālv-**, **māñr-**) to be magnified, glorified. *Ma.* **mā** great. *Ka.* **mā** great, in: **mā-gelasa** great work, **mā-māyi** great mother; (Hal.) **mā** big, great. *Go. (Mu.)* **māy(i)** very big (*Voc.* 2794); (G.) **mayali** big (*Voc.* 2709). DED(S, N) 3923.

4787 Ta. **mā** an expletive. *Ma.* **mā** interj. of wonder, 'bravo!'. *Ka.* **mā** interj. expressing admiration. DED 3924.

4788 *Pe.* **māk-** (-t-), **māṅ(g)-** (**māṅt-**) to bake (bread). *Kui* **māka** (**māki-**) to bake or roast by wrapping in leaves and placing on hot ashes or stones. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **māk-** (-it-) to roast in fire, cook food wrapping it in leaves. Cf. 5053 *Kur.* **mekkhnā**. DEDS(N) 775.

4789 *Ka.* **māgu** to ripen fully as fruit, grow mature or seasoned as a medicine or snuff; **māgisu** to cause to ripen as fruit. *Tu.* **māguni** to ripen. *Te.* **māgu**, (K. also) **maggu** to ripen fully, mellow; *n.* ripeness, mellow-ness. *Ga. (S.)* **māng-** to ripen off the tree. *Kui* **māja** (**māji-**) to become ripe after plucking. *Kuwi* (S.) **māca** **tuh'nai** to ripen; (Isr.) **māh-** (-t-) to ripen (*tr.*; bananas). DED(S) 3925.

4790 Ta. **mākular**, **mākulavar** hunters, savages; **māku** a net. *Ka.* **māvuliga** man who uses nets for catching deer, etc. /? < *Skt.* **vāgurā-** net, **vāgurika-** hunter, deer-catcher. DED(S) 3926.

4791 *Kol.* **ma•s** man; (SR.) **mās**, (Kin.) **māc** husband; **ma•sal** (*pl.* **ma•sasil**), (SR.) **māsā**, (Kin.) **māca** wife. *Nk.* **mās** man; **māsal** woman. *Nk. (Ch.)* **mās** husband; **māsa** wife. *Pa.* **mañja**, (S.) **mañña** man. *Go. (Mu.)* **manja** man, human being (*Voc.* 2684); (Tr.) **mai**, (W.) **māi**, **maiṇu**, (Mand.) **māyi** woman, wife (*Voc.* 2796). *Konda* **māsi** (*pl.* -r)

husband; *āl māsir* husband and wife; (Sova dial.) *mēmar koṛo* boy-child; (BB) *mē-mari* (*pl. mē-marṇu*) husband (for *mar(i)*, see 4764). *Kur. mēt*, *mēt* adult man, husband; *māi* female child; way of addressing girls younger than the speaker. ? *Ta. māntar* human beings, male persons. From DED (S, N) 4189 (see App. 53).

4792 *Ta. mācu* spot, stain, taint, tarnish, defect, fault, flaw, sin, evil, dust; *māccu* fault. *Ma. mācu* filth, spot; *māccu* filth, dirt as of the hands. *Ko. ma-c* dirt on face, hands, or body. *Ka. māsu* to be stained, become foul, dirty, impure or filthy; to dirty, soil; *n.* impurity, filth, dirt; *māsalu* impurity, dirtiness; (PBh) *māsadike* the state of not being impure. *Koḍ. ma-ji- (ma-ji-)* (clothes) become soiled; *ma-ji* soiled clothes. *Tu. māsu* turbidity, soiling; turbid, soiled; *māsuni* to soil; *māselu* that which is soiled; *māyāṅruni*, *māyandruni* to become dirty or filthy. *Te. māsi* dirt, uncleanness; *māyu* to become dirty, soiled or unclean; *māpu* to dirty, soil; *n.* dirt; *māpuḍu* dirt, state of being soiled. *Ga. (S.³) māś-* to be dirty; *māpap-* to make dirty. *Go. (A. G. Mu.) māc*, (*Ma.*) *mācu* dirt; (*M.*) *māc* dirty (*Voc.* 2772); (*LuS.*) *machattoo* dirtied; *machoo* dirt. *Konḍa* (BB) *māt-* to make dirty. *Mand. māci* dirt. *Kui māsi* filth, dirt, stain; wrong, wrongdoing, sin; (*K.*) *māci* dirt. *Kuwi* (*Mah.*) *maci*, (*S.*) *māci* dirty; (*F.*) *maci kiali* to dirty (body); *mahi kiali* to dirty (clothes); *maci aiya* to become dirty (body); *māhali* to be dirty (clothes); (*T.*) *māh- (-it-)* to become dirty; (*Isr.*) *māci* dirt; *māh- (-it-)* to be dirty. Cf. 4781 and 4783 *Ta. mā*, and 5101 *Ta. mai*. / Cf. *Pkt. macca-* dirt; *maccia-* dirty; (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10287). DED (S, N) 3927.

4793 *Ta. mācuṇam* python. *Pa. māyonḍ bām* id. *Go. (Tr.) māsul* rock python; (*A. Mu.*) *māsul*, (*Ko.*) *māsoṛ* python (*Voc.* 2813). / ? Cf. *Apabhraṃśa (Mahāpurāṇa) māhuṇḍala-* a kind of serpent. DED 3928.

4794 *Ma. māccal*, *māccil* besom, broom. *Ka. (Gowda) māyṇu* broomstick. *Tu. maipu* a broom or besom made of the ribs of palm leaves; (*B-K.*) *mayṇu*, *māyṇu* broom stick. *Kor. (T.) māyi* broom. ? *Ta. māṛu* id. DEN 68.

4795 *Mand. mānj-* to be stale, become stale. *Kuwi māj- (-it-)* (*Su. T.*) to become stale, (*Isr.*) get spoiled (food), smell bad. DEDS 776.

4796 (a) *Ta. māṭam* storied house, house, mansion, hall, hut; *māṭi* terrace; *mālikai* palace, temple, mansion, house. *Ma. māṭam* house with an upper story; *mālika* an upper story; palace. *Ka. māḍa*, *māṭa*, *māla*, *mālige* a large building, upstairs house; *mādi* upstairs house, palace. *Koḍ. ma-ḍi* upper story. *Tu. māḍu* roof; *māḍa* shrine of a demon; *mālige* an upper story, a terraced roof; (*B-K.*) *mālo* a pandal-like erection with a platform to keep night-watch, usually in gardens and fields. *Te. māḍugu* a storied house or building;

māle a storied house; *māliga* a house, a storied house. *Kol. ma-ḍi* upper story of a building; (*Kin.*) *māṭ* elevated platform, machan (comm. by Kamaleswaran). *Nk. māri* large house. *Nk. (Ch.) māra* raised platform in a field, machan. *Go. (SR.) māḍi* upper story; (*Y.*) *māri* a storied house (*Voc.* 2780). / Cf. *Skt. mālikā-* whitewashed, upper-storied house; (*lex.*) *māḍi-* palace; BHS *māḍa-* some kind of building; *māla-* upper part of a building; *Pali māla-*, *māla-* a sort of pavilion, hall; *Pkt. māḍia-* house; *māla-* upper part of a house; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9996.

(b) *Ta. mēṭai* platform, raised floor, artificial mound, terraced house. *Ma. mēṭa* raised place, tower, upper story, palace. *Te. mēḍa* house with two or more stories, upper chamber. *Pa. mēṭ* ole bungalow. *Go. (Ko.) mēṭa* large house, bungalow (*Voc.* 2965). *Konda mēṭa* mide terraced building (see 5069). *Pe. mēṭ* storied house, mansion. *Kuwi (S.) mēḍa illu* storied house; (*Isr.*) *mēṭa* upstairs building. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) mēṭa-* whitewashed storied house; *Pkt. mēḍaya-* id. DED (S, N) 3930.

4797 *Ma. māṭuka* to build, construct; *māṭṭam* making. *Ko. ma-ṭm (obl. ma-ṭt-)* fashion of doing things, action, wonderful thing; *ma-ṭ- (ma-ṭy-)* to do, act (< Badaga). *To. soty mo-ḍ-* to swear an oath (< Badaga). *Ka. māḍu* to do, make, perform, accomplish, cause, effect, prepare, manufacture, construct, build, execute, cultivate as a field; *n.* doing, making; *māḍuvike*, *māḍuha* doing, making, etc.; *māḍisu* to cause to make, do, perform, build, etc.; *māṭa* making, doing, work, business, performance, undertaking, manner, way, state of being nicely made, well-finished state, handsomeness, beauty, elegance; *māṭ = māḍu vb.*; *māṭke* doing, business, manner. *Koḍ. ma-ḍ- (ma-ḍi-)* to do; *ma-ḍi* burned clearing in jungle where grain is grown. *Tu. māḍavuni* to cultivate as land, display, parade. *Te. māḍ(i)ki* manner, way, mode. *Go. (Ko.) māṭ-* to make (*Voc.* 2804). DED (S) 3931.

4798 *Ta. māṭu* ox. *Ma. māṭu* id. *Ko. ma-ṭ* senseless beast (cattle, buffalo, then applied to man). *To. ma-ṭ*, in: *mo-f ma-ṭ* deer and other jungle animals. DED 3932.

4799 *Ta. māṭai* being bent downwards as horns of cattle. *Ma. māṭa* cow with horns bent downwards. *Ko. māṭ* et bullocks with horns curving back. *Tu. mōḍe* ox or buffalo with curved horns. DED (S) 3933.

4800 *Ma. māṭṭam*, *māṭṭu* sorcery; *māṭṭuka* to bewitch. *To. mo-ṭonm (obl. mo-ṭont-)* sorcery that kills. *Ka. māṭa* trickery, jugglery, deceit, magic, sorcery; *māṭagāra* magician, sorcerer; *fem. māṭagārti*. *Tu. māṭa* sorcery, witchcraft: wickedness, mischief. DED 3934.

4801 *Ta. māṭṭu (māṭṭi-)* to kindle (as fire), light (as a lamp), burn, put in or thrust (as fuel). *Ko. ma-ṭ- (ma-c-)* to make (fire) burn. *To. mo-ṭ- (mo-ṭy-)* to put fuel on fire. *Te.*

māḍu, **māḍu** to be burnt, scorched black; *n.* the burnt portion of rice or any other thing cooked or fried; **māḍucu**, **māḍ(u)cu** to burn, scorch, scald, blacken by frying too much. *Go.* (Tr.) **māsānā** to burn (*tr.*), light a lamp, burn a corpse, wood, etc.; (W. Ph.) **māsānā** to burn (*tr.*); (G. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.) **mās-** to kindle fire (*Voc.* 2812); (Koya Su.) **māṇḍ-** (ASu.) **mār-** to be charred. *Kur.* (Hahn) **māṇḍrṇā** to roast in hot ashes. *Malt.* **māṇḍe** to roast in hot ashes. Cf. 4680 Ta. **maṇṭu**. DED(S, N) 3935.

4802 Ta. **māṭṭu** (**māṭṭi-**) to fasten on, buckle, tackle, hook, fix, attach, use, bring into play, grasp, comprehend, be proficient in, be able, be competent, have the necessary strength; (mod. Ta., auxiliary only in negative) will not; *n.* a mode of construction in verse; **māṭṭal** a woman's ornament. *Ma.* **māṭṭuka** to hook in, fix in. *Te.* **māṭu** a patch of metal put in to mend a vessel; **māṭu** to be caught or entangled; *n.* state of being caught or entangled. *Go.* (Mu.) **māh-** to fit (shaft to arrowhead); (Ma.) **māṭ-** to fit into (*tr.*), fasten (button) (*Voc.* 2815). *Kui* **māṭpa** (**māṭt-**), **māṭpa** (**māṭt-**) to prepare a load, bind up a load for carrying. *Kuwi* (S.) **dakki māth'nai** foundation; (Isr.) **māṭ-** (-h-) to begin; **māṭpi ā-** to arrange, plan. DED(S) 3936.

4803 Ta. **māṇ** (**māṇp-**, **māṇṭ-**) to become excellent, glorious, be good, worthy, be full, abundant, be great; *n.* greatness, glory, splendour, excellence, dignity; **māṇṭal** being great, being worthy; **māṇṭavar**, **māṇṭār** the illustrious, the great; **māṇpu** honour, dignity, beauty, greatness, excellence, goodness; **māṇam** greatness, excellence; **māṇal** id., goodness; **māṇi** beauty; **māṇci** glory, greatness, magnificence, splendour, majesty, clearness, clarity, beauty, nature; **māṇcimai** glory, greatness, etc. *Ma.* **māṇpu** glory, beauty. *Te.* **māṇu** beauty, elegance; beautiful, elegant, fit, proper, worthy. DED 3937.

4804 Ka. **māṇ** to heal, be healed or cured. *Te.* **māṇu** id.; **māṇucu** to heal, cure. *Nk.* **māṇḍ-** to heal (*intr.*). *Nk.* (Ch.) **māṇḍ-** id. *Maṇḍ.* **māṇ-** (**māṇt-**) id. *Kui* **māṇa** (**māṇi-**) to heal over, be healed (sore). *Kuwi* (S.) **māṇpinai** to heal; (P.²) **māṇ-** (-it-) id. (*intr.*). DED(S) 3938.

4805 Ta. **māṇi** penis. *Ma.* **māṇi** id. *Ka.* **māṇi** id. DED 3939.

4806 *Kui* **māṇi**, **māṇi** bamboo. *Kuwi* (S.) **ḍeru māḍi**, (D.) **māṇi** bamboo bush; (Isr.) **māṇhu** (*pl.* **māṇska**) thorny bamboo. From DED(S) 3929; (Kur. **mās** is another pronunciation of **bās** < IA; Pfeiffer 1972).

4807 *Go.* (Tr.) **māṇḍānā**, (Ch.) **māṇḍ-**, (Ph.) **māṇānā** to like, approve of; (SR.) **mande vayānā** to like (*Voc.* 2782). *Kui* **māṇḍa** (**māṇḍi-**) to have a fixed intention, intend; aim at, desire, wish; *pl.* action **māṇka** (**māṇki-**). *Kuwi* (S.) **māṇḍinai** to profess;

māṇḍinai to agree, sanction, wish; **māṇḍi** **kinai** to encourage; (Isr.) **māṇḍ-** (-it-) to marry. ? *Kur.* (Hahn) **māṇḍnā** to select. DEDS 777.

4808 Ta. **māṭalai**, **māṭulai**, **māṭulam** citron lemon. *Ma.* **māṭalam** *Citrus medica*. *Ko.* **ma·dalṃ**, **ma·dal ga·y** sp. lemon. *Ka.* **mādala**, **mādāla**, **mādi** *C. medica*. *Tu.* **mādala**, **māpala** id.; **mādara-phala** a large kind of citron. *Te.* **mādi-phalamu** *C. medica*. *Go.* (Ma.) **māṭla** a kind of citron (*Voc.* 2786). / Cf. Skt. **mātu-luṅga-**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10013. DED(S) 3940.

4809 Ta. **māṭalai**, **māṭulai**, **māṭulam** pomegranate. *Ma.* **māṭalam** id. DED 3941.

4810 To. **mo·ṭyxn** low-caste man (< Badaga **ma·ḍiya** any low-caste man). *Ka.* **mādiga** cobbler, chuckler, outcaste. *Tu.* **mādige** id. *Te.* **mādiga** id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **madig** (*pl.* -er) man of the sweeper caste; *fem.* **madigra**. / Cf. Skt. **mātaṅga-** a Candāla, a man of the lowest rank; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10000. DED(S) 3942.

4811 Ta. **māntu** (**mānti-**) to be ruined, perish, die, be extinct. *Ka.* **māṇdu** to stop, cease; stop, ward off, check; **māṇdisu** to cause to stop or cease; **māṇḍade** that which does not stop, cease, etc. *Te.* **māṇu** to cease, stop, give up, abandon, forbear, leave off, quit, refrain, abstain, desist from; **māṇukonu** to give up, abandon, relinquish, forgo, resign, cease, desist from, abstain from; **māṇ(u)cu**, **māṇupu**, **māṇipincu** to cause to cease, stop, remove. DED 3943.

4812 *Ma.* **māntuka** to scratch with nails or claws, dig with hand or hoof; **māntu** a scratch; **mānti** a grate for coconuts. *Koḍ.* **ma·nd-** (**ma·ndi-**) to scratch. DED 3944.

4813 Ta. **māmaṇ**, **māmā** mother's brother, maternal uncle, father-in-law, father's sister's husband, a term used by Pariah women in addressing their husbands; **māmakaṇ** maternal uncle; **māmaṇār** father-in-law, wife's or husband's father; **māmāṇ** id., maternal uncle; **māmi** maternal uncle's wife, mother-in-law, wife's or husband's mother, father's sister. *Ma.* **māman** mother's brother. *Ko.* **ma·mn** = Ta. **māmaṇ**; **ma·ym**, **me·m** = Ta. **māmi**. *To.* **mun**, **mumum** (*voc.* **muma·**) = Ta. **māmaṇ**; **mimy**, **mimimy** = Ta. **māmi**; **mo·mn**, **mo·my** = **mun**, **mimy** (in a song; probably < Ta.). *Ka.* **māma** uncle; **māva** mother's brother; spouse's father. *Koḍ.* **ma·vən** = Ta. **māmaṇ**; **ma·vin** = Ta. **māmi**. *Tu.* **māme** mother's brother; **māmi** paternal aunt, mother-in-law, wife of a maternal uncle; **māve** father-in-law. *Te.* **māma** father-in-law, maternal uncle; **māmakuḍu** maternal uncle. *Kol.* **ma·mak** (*voc.* **ma·ma**) mother's brother, father-in-law; **ma·mi** *voc.* of podal mother-in-law. *Nk.* **māma** mother's brother, father-in-law. *Nk.* (Ch.) **māmā** mother's brother, father's sister's husband, father-in-law; *fem.* **māmi**. *Pa.* **māma** mother's brother, wife's

father; **māmi** mother's brother's wife. *Go.* (Y. Ch. Mu. Ko.) **māma**, (G. S.) **māmal** mother's brother, father's sister's husband, wife's father (*pl.* Y. -**lir**, Mu. -**lor**); **māma** (Ma.) mother's brother, (M.) father's sister's husband; (Ch.) **māmi** father's sister, mother's brother's wife (*Voc.* 2791). *Konda* **māma** mother's brother, father-in-law. *Pe.* **māma** maternal uncle. *Kui* **māma** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **mama**, (S. Isr.) **māma** id. *Kur.* **mamus** id., father's sister's husband. *Malt.* **mama** mother's brother, aunt's husband. *Br.* **māmā** maternal uncle. /Cf. Skt. **māma(ka)**- maternal uncle; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10055. DED(S, N) 3945.

4814 *Ta.* **māy** (-v-, -nt-) to hide, vanish, perish, be annihilated, terminated, die, become lustreless as the setting sun, forget; (-pp-, -tt-) to hide, kill, destroy, put an end to; **māyccal**, **māyppu**, **māyvu** death, hiding, vanishing; **māccal** dying; great suffering; laziness, sloth. *Ma.* **māyuka** to grow dim, vanish; **māccal** vanishing, being blotted out, forgetfulness; **māykka** to efface, destroy. *Ko.* **ma-nj-** (**ma-nj-**) to keep secret in one's mind; (menstruation) ceases at menopause; **ma-ym** (*obl.* **ma-yt-**) disappearance. *To.* **mo-z-** (**mo-j-**) to hide (news, information, secret). *Ka.* **māy** to be hidden, disappear, pass away; **māyisu** to cause to disappear; **māya** disappearance, vanishing; **māju** to cause to grow dim, cause to disappear, hide, conceal; *n.* hiding, dissimulation, deceit, fraud; **māñju** to conceal, suppress the truth; **māñjisu** to cause to grow dim or disappear. *Kod.* **ma-yan** disappearance. *Tu.* **māyuni** to be extinguished, put out, evaporate as vapour or fumes, fall off of corn, etc., from being overripe; **māya** disappearance; **māyaka**, **māyika** vanishing, fleeting, passing away, disappearing; **mājuni** to wear away, become dim, be effaced, vanish; **mājāvuni** to hide, conceal, erase, wipe out, efface; **māṅguni** to disappear, vanish. *Te.* **māyu** to be destroyed, perish; **māyincu** to destroy, annihilate, do away with; **māpu** to destroy, efface, erase, ruin. *Pa.* **māy-** to get lost, disappear; **māypip-** (**māypit-**) to lose. *Ga.* (Oll.) **māyṅ(g)-** to get lost, disappear; **māyṅp-** (**māyṅt-**) to lose. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) **māy-** to be lost; *caus.* **māyih-**; (SR.) **māyāl āyānā** to disappear (*Voc.* 2792); (Koya Su.) **māy-** to be lost; **māp-** to lose. *Konda* **māp-** (-t-) to exterminate; **māya** vanishing or disappearing suddenly; **māya ā-** to disappear, vanish. DED(S, N) 3946.

4815 *Ka.* **māy** to be healed, cured. *Go.* (G. Mu. Ma.) **māy-** to be healed (*Voc.* 2793). DEDS 778.

4816 *Pa.* (S.) **mār-** to pull faces. *Go.* (Tr.) **mārānā**, (SR.) **mārusānā** to annoy, tease (*Voc.* 2799); (ASu.) **mārūs-** to pull faces. DEDS(N) 779.

4817 *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma. S.) **mār-**, (Tr.) **mārānā** to be finished; (Mu.) **mārḥ-**/**mārḥi-** to finish (*tr.*); (M.) **mārḥānā** to com-

plete; **mārānā** to exhaust (*Voc.* 2797); (A. Y. Mu. S.) **mārḥ-**, (W. Ph.) **mārḥānā** to finish (*Voc.* 2814); (ASu.) **mār-** to stop (doing something). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) **rā-** (-t-) to come to an end, be finished (< ***mārā-**); **rāp-** (-h-) to finish. DEDS(N) 780.

4818 *Ta.* **mār** breast, chest; fathom; **mārpu** bosom, breast, chest, woman's breast; **mārṣu**, **mārṣam** breast, chest; **mār-āppu**, **mār-āppu** portion of a saree covering the bosom of women. *Ma.* **mār**, **mārṣvu**, **mārṣu** chest; fathom. *Ko.* **ma-r** (*obl.* **ma-r**, **ma-ṭ-**) id.; **ma-rap** covering shoulders with cloak and holding it in front with both hands. *To.* **mo-r**, **mo-r** chest, breast (in songs). *Ka.* **mār** fathom. *Kod.* **ma-rī** id. *Tu.* **mārṣu**, **mārṣu** id. DED 3947.

4819 *Ta.* **māri** water, rain, shower, cloud, toddy, liquor. *Ma.* **māri** heavy rain. /Cf. Skt. **māri-** rain. DED 3948.

4820 *Go.* (A.) **mārel** (*pl.* -**k**) wing; (Ch.) **mārel** (*pl.* **mārehk**) feather; (Tr.) **mārē** (*pl.* -**hk**) long feather; (W. Ph.) **mārē** feather; (W.) **mārē** down; (D.) **mārek** (*pl.* -**ṅ**), (G.) **mārek**, **māreri**, (Ma.) **mārē** (*pl.* -**ṅ**) wing; (Mu.) **mārek** (*pl.*) wings; (Mu.) **marahk** (*pl.*) feathers (*Voc.* 2801). *Pe.* **māra** wing, upper arm. *Mand.* **mārē** id. *Kui* **māra** wing, limb, arm. *Kuwi* (F.) **māra**, (Isr.) **māra** wing; (S.) **māra** wings. Cf. 4717 *Ta.* **maruṅku**. From DED(S) 3861.

4821 *Te.* **mārēdu** Bengal quince, *Aegle marmelos*, **bēl**, **bīlva**. *Kol.* (Kin.) **māror** id. *Nk.* **māror** id. *Go.* (A. Y. Ch. Mu. Ma.) **māhka**, (Tr. W. Ph.) **māhka** id. (*Voc.* 2816). /Cf. Skt. **mālūra**- *A. marmelos*. DED 3949.

4822 *Ta.* **māl** (**mālv-**, **māṅr-**) to be confused, perturbed; *n.* illusion, delusion, aberration of mind, dullness, stupor, confusion, desire, love, lust; **māli** toddy; **māṅrār** those who are confused in mind; **māṅrāl** bewilderment; **māṅ** (**māṅv-**, **māṅr-**) to be doubtful, be confused. *Ma.* **māl** infatuation, confusion, grief, sickness of mind; (*DCV*) **mālu** toddy. *Te.* **mālugu** to be lazy; *n.* laziness; **mālūbōtu** lazy man, sluggard. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **māl** liquor. *Pa.* **māl** id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **māl** id.; (S) **māl** id., toddy. /Cf. Skt. **mālikā**- an intoxicating drink. DED (S, N) 3950.

4823 *Ta.* **māl** a kind of net. *Ma.* **māl** a kind of net for carrying fruits, fishing, etc.; **māli** a coir net. DEDS 781.

4824 *Ta.* **mālar** children born of a Brahman mother and a Śūdra father; hunters, savages, outcastes. *Ka.* **māla** low, base; *n.* of a barbarous tribe. *Te.* **māla** the pariah caste [of the Telugu country], outcaste, pariah; vile, mean, ignoble; **mālādu** pariah, outcaste; *fem.* **māladi**. /Cf. Skt. **māla**- son of a Śūdra and a Sūta; *n.* of a barbarous tribe. DED 3951.

4825 *Ta.* **māl**, **māpu** bamboo ladder. *To.* **māl-** (**malt-**) (buffalo) looks sideways before charging. *Ka.* **mālu** to bend; **māla**, **mālu** sloping, slanting, slope, descent; **mālisu** to

look obliquely, turn the eye and cast a look from the corner, bend to one side (as a post, etc.), behold for a long time. *Tu. māluni* to lean, incline, reel, stagger, totter; *mālāvuni* to make lean or incline, cause to lean; *malave* man with squint eyes; *maleyuni*, *malevuni* to frown, scowl, stare. Cf. 4735 *Ka. malagu* and 5369 *Ka. vālu*. DED(S, N) 3952.

4826 *Ta. mālimi* youthful friendship. *Te. mālimi* familiarity, affection, love. DED 3953.

4827 *Ta. mālai* garland, wreath, necklace, anything strung together, line, row; *malai* (-v-, -nt-), *milai* (-v-, -nt-) to wear, put on (as a garland); (J. Filliozat, *Journal asiatique* 251.272 [1963], queries the existence of a *Ta.* verb *malai* in this sense). *Ma. māla* garland, wreath, necklace, dewlap. *Ka. māle* wreath, garland, necklace, row, line, series (one of the tatsamas). *Koḍ. ma-le* necklace, dewlap, jungle cock's ruff of neck-feathers. *Tu. mālē* garland, wreath, necklace. *Te. māla* id. /Cf. Skt. *mālā*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10092. DED 3954.

4828 *Kol. (SR.) māl* beans. *Nk. māl* (*pl. mādl*) pod or fruit of leguminous plants. DED 3955.

4829 *Ko. mayv* Badaga man; *fem. mayt*; *may paṭy* Badaga village. *To. ma-f* Badaga man; *ma-mox* Badaga boy. DED(N) 3956.

4830 *Ta. māṛku* (*māṛki-*) to be bewildered, fascinated, be spoiled or lost, grow lazy; *māṛā* (-pp-, -nt-) to be fascinated, be confused, bewildered, fade, become dim. *Ma. māṛkuka* to languish, grow faint, sleep, die; *māṛkāta* unfailing, unremitting; *māṛkal*, *māṛca* faintness, dullness, laziness. Cf. 4750 *Ta. māṛuku*. DED 3957.

4831 *Ta. māl* (*mālv-*, *māṇṭ-*) to die, perish, be exhausted, expended or finished; *māṭṭu* (*māṭṭi-*) to kill, destroy, remove, cause to disappear; *māṇṭār* the dead; *maṭku* (*maṭki-*) to be dim, deprived of lustre, glory, or brilliance, lose strength, be destroyed. *Ka. māṇ* to stop, cease, subside, be laid aside, be got rid of, be checked or repressed, desist from, cease from, give over; *māl* to cease, etc. *Tu. māṇāvuni*, *māṇāvuni* to lessen, decrease, abate. *Te. mālu* to be spoiled, be destroyed, be removed; *mālucu* to stop, set aside, remove; *malugu* to be extinguished, (K. also) be reduced, diminish (as hunger), (lamp) goes down due to lack of oil; *malupu* to extinguish, put out, destroy; (K.) *malāgu* to cease, stop (as births and deaths), (sins) to diminish; (K.) *malāpu* to remove, extinguish; *manūgu*, (K. also) *manuvu* to die. *Kuwi* (F.) *mṛakhali* to obliterate, wipe out; (T.) *maṇk-* to erase; (Isr.) *mṇeṅ-* (-it-) to die out, be destroyed; *mṇek-* (-h-) to destroy completely, erase. DED 3958.

4832 *Ma. mālam* hole in earth, wood, of snakes, scorpions, etc.; *māṭam* a niche in

walls. *Ka. māḍa*, *māḍu* hole or niche made in a wall; (Jēnu Kuruba dial., *LSB* 4.12) *māli* rat's hole. *Koḍ. ma-li* long hole (e.g. of rat or jackal). *Tu. māṭe* hole or cavity in earth, wood, etc., hole of snakes, scorpions, etc. *Kor. (O.) mōla* rat's hole. *Go. (Tr. LH.) māṇḍo* hole (*Voc.* 2784). *Kur. māṇḍā*, *māṇā* the hollow haunt of any animal, den, any hollow place, cavern, grotto. DED(S, N) 3959.

4833 *Pe. māṛa* creeper. *Kui māla* a creeping or climbing plant, creeper; tendrils, long branch of creeping or climbing plant. *Kuwi* (Su. T. Isr.) *māṛa*, (F.) *māṛra* creeper. DEDS 782.

4834 *Ta. māru* (*māri-*) to become changed, exchanged, altered, reversed, be cured, be corrected, have a change of residence, retreat (as showing one's back), become false, sell, exchange (as goods), barter, deny; *n.* mutation, change, enmity, hostility, anything that disagrees or is unsuitable, death, birth, recompense, return, reply, contrariety, contradiction, change or substitute (as of a garment), alternative; *mārupaṭu* to be changed, be opposed, disagree, differ, be discordant, be in contrast, be inimical; *mārupaṭu* opposition, perverseness, unsuitability, disagreeableness, discrepancy, double-dealing; *māṛru* (*māṛri-*) to change, alter, rectify, convert, cure, set right, dispel, relieve, remove, derange, change or alter for the worse, repel, expel, hinder, prevent, deny, refuse, destroy, cancel, repeal, change (as money), exchange, barter, traffic, trade, shift, transfer, be interrupted, fail (as rains), detain; *n.* changing, removal, destruction, barter, exchange, sale, clothes freshly washed, similarity, resemblance; *māṛrumai* contrariety, diversity; *māṛram* diversity, hatred, remedy, word of challenge, vow, answer, reply, word; *māṛṛāṇ* enemy; *māṛṛāl* rival wife; *māṛṭu* word. *Ma. māṛuka* to be changed, altered, change place, remove to a distance, be healed, subside, cease, exchange, barter; *māru* change; *māṛram* change, barter, trade, diversity, reply, word; *māṛṛal* curing; *māṛri* person who fails, unfortunate; *māṛru* change (chiefly of raiment), reply, word; *māṛruka* to change, substitute, remove. *Ko. ma-r-* (*ma-ry-*) to change (*intr.*), (sun) sets, sell; *ma-raṭm* (*obl. ma-raṭt-*) sale; *ma-t-* (*ma-ty-*) to change (*intr.*, *tr.*); *ma-ṭa-v* white clothes; *ma-nt* word, language. *To. mo-r-* (*mo-ry-*) to change (*intr.*), sell; *mo-ry* seller; *mo-ṭ-* (*mo-ty-*) to change (way, path); *mo-ṭof* (*obl. mo-ṭot-*) beautiful clothes, beauty (given by god to cock); *mo-t-* (*mo-ty-*) to change (clothes); *mo-t* change; words, speech (in songs); *mo-ṭ* equality (e.g. of two lines of sitting persons). *Ka. māru* to be opposite, be hostile, oppose, take or give one thing for another, barter, sell, be sold, sell (*intr.*), be changed into another form, change; *n.* state of being other, different or next, that of being changed or altered, that

which is given in exchange, that which is put for sale, selling, sale, state of being opposite or hostile, state of being reflected; *māruḷi* another business or affair; *mārāli* barterer, seller, Vaiśya; *mārisu* to cause to sell, exchange, change; *mārupu* exchange, change; *mārma*, *marma* an opponent; *mātu*, *māta* word, saying, language, promise, slander, rumour, antidote, remedy; *mātāli* a talkative, garrulous man; *mātuga*, *mātugāra* a talkative man; *fem.* *mātugārti*; *mātugārike*, *mātugāratana* loquacity. *Kod.* *ma·r-* (*ma·ri-*) to sell; *ma·t-* (*ma·ti-*) to change (*tr.*). *Tu.* *māruni* to sell, dispose of; *mārāṭa* sale, barter, exchange; *mārāvuni* to cause to sell, get sold; *mār-nuḍi* a reply; *mārpāṭa* change, alteration; *māduni* to turn about; *mādāvuni* to turn about, turn the face to another quarter; *mādy* turning about; *mātyukathe* conversation, intercourse; *māpuni* to undress, change dress; *martè* selling, bargain. *Te.* *māru* return, giving in return, exchange, barter, substitute, equivalent, opposition, contradiction, answer, reply, a time, repetition; equal, different, other, another, changed, altered, turned, averted, given or said in return; *vb.* to be changed, altered or turned into a new form, be transformed, pass, be current, be cashed, be destroyed, perish; *mārū-dalli* stepmother; *māru-konu* to oppose, attack, face, front; *māruga* instead of, in lieu of, in place of, as a substitute or equivalent for; *mārucu*, *mārcu* to change, alter, modify, convert, turn into a different thing, transform, transmute, exchange, barter, serve as food, kill, destroy; *mārutūḍu* enemy, foe; *mārudala* change; *mārupu*, *māru*, *mārakamu* change, alteration, modification, conversion, act of turning or state of being turned into something different, exchange, barter; *mārumāṭa* reply, opposition, contradiction, synonym; *mārāṭa* in lieu of, instead of; substituted, equivalent; *mārāṭa(mu)* contradiction, opposition, quarrelling; *mārāḍu* to contradict, quarrel, oppose; *māṭa* word, expression, speech, language, statement, report, command, blame, mention, affair, matter, subject, topic; *māṭal-ādu* to speak, talk, converse; *māṭiki* frequently, again and again; *mātu* a time, repetition. *Go.* (*Ko.*) *māṭa* word, speech (*Voc.* 2775). *Koṇḍa mā-* (*-it-*) to barter, exchange; *māṭa* word. *Kui māska* (*māski-*) to exchange; *n.* exchange. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *māskali*, (*S.*) *maskinai*, (*Su. Isr.*) *māsk-* (*-it-*) to exchange. (The *Kui* and *Kuwi* forms are *pl. action.*) DED(S, N) 3960.

4835 *Pe.* *māzon* (*pl.*) *sesamum*. *Mand.* *māyūṇ* id. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *mayka* (*pl.*) id.; (*S.*) *māiki nfyu* gingelly oil. DEDS 783.

4836 *Ta.* *māru* (*māri-*) to conceal, hide. *Te.* *mātu* to conceal; *n.* concealment, covering, screen, ambush; *mātu-paḍu* to disappear, vanish, subside; *mātu-vaḍu* to be concealed or hidden. *Ga.* (*S.*³) *mātu* hiding-place (< *Te.*). *Koṇḍa* (*BB*) *mārg-* to disappear. *Kui mārga* (*mārgi-*) to hide, conceal oneself, take

cover; *n.* concealment of oneself, taking cover; (*K.*) *mārg-* to hide. *Kur.* *mārnā* (*maṇ-dyas*) to intercept from view, hide away from sight, bury. ? *Malt.* *mande* to bury (or with 4863). Cf. 4760 *Ta.* *maṛa*. DED(S, N) 3961.

4837 *Koṇḍa mānika* a wide basket to carry stones, mud, etc. *Kur.* *manxā* (prob. *n*, not *ṇ*) swing-basket, used for irrigating or fishing. DEDS 784.

4838 *Ta.* *miku* (*mikuv-*, *mikk-*) to exceed, surpass, be in excess, grow, increase, swell, be doubled (a letter), crowd, be great, excellent, be superior, remain, be left over, be superfluous, be self-conceited, arrogant; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to augment, make large, excel, surpass, increase, regard with pride; *adj.* great; *mikuttu* (*mikutti-*) to save, spare, leave over; *mikka* great, much, excellent, superior; *mikkatu* that which is abundant or excessive, that which is excellent, superior, that which remains over (as food after a meal), that which oversteps the limits, excess, transgression; *mikkavar*, *mikkār* great persons, superior persons, majority of persons, most people; *mikkōṇ* great person; *mika*, *mikku* very much, abundantly; *mikal* being plentiful or abundant, greatness, victory; *mikavu* abundance; *mikaṛkai* doubling (as of a hard consonant); *mikutam* abundance, profusion, redundancy; *mikuti* much, abundance, fullness, satiety, crowd, increase, excess, remainder, surplus, excellence, arrogance; *mik-unta* much, great, excessive, remaining; *mikai* abundance, excess, excellent thing, excellence, greatness, that which is unnecessary, superfluous, that which remains or is left over, extra, arrogance, evil deed, fault, defect, error; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to increase, swell, be proud; *miñcu* (*miñci-*) to exceed, surpass, transgress, increase, become proud, be elevated; *n.* excess; *miccam* remainder, remnant, surplus, excess; *miccīl* remainder, leavings, what is left after a meal, charcoal; *mippu* abundance, excellence, greatness; *mitāri* remainder, residue; *miti* remainder, that which is left; ? *viñcu* (*viñci-*) to excel, surpass, be excessive. *Ma.* *mikuka* (*mikk-*) to surpass, abound, be foremost; *mikka* the greater part, the chiefest; *mikavu* eminence, plenty, much; *mikakka*, *mikukka* to increase, be foremost; *mikuti* plenty, greatness, profit; *mikekka* to exceed, increase, thrive, prosper; *miccam* more than enough, above average; surplus, remnant; *miñcal* surplus, remains of food laid by; *miñcuka* to exceed, superabound, remain; *miñcikka* to leave fragments of food, spare, save; *miñcippu* remainder. *Ko.* *mik-* (*miky-*) to be left over, be saved from death; *mikk-* (*mikk-*) to save (money, life); *micm* remainder. *To.* *mik-* (*miky-*) to be left over, remain; *mixc-* (*mixč-*) to save, put by; *mixīl*, *mičm* remainder; ? *misx-* (*misxy-*) to pollute dairy by transgressing rules. *Ka.* *mikku* to grow abundant, increase, exceed, remain over; *n.* excess, state of being more or above or

other, remainder, rest; **migu** (mikk-) to grow great, abundant or excessive, exceed, grow more or larger, superabound, be in excess, be over and above, remain over, be left as a remnant, remain, go beyond, surpass; **migate** surplus, remnant, rest; **migil(u)**, **migalu** greatness, muchness, abundance, excellence, superiority, superabundance, excess, remainder, rest; **mige** abundance, excess; *adv.* so as to abound, abundantly, excessively, much; **miñcu** to become great, excel (as in any work), go beyond, exceed, expire (as a period), pass beyond reach, behave overbearingly or proudly. *Kod.* **miñj-** (miñji-) to be left over, remain (of things). *Tu.* **miguni**, **mikkuni** to surpass, exceed, transgress, remain, be left; **mikka** left, remaining; other; **migytè**, **migitè** surplus, balance, remnant, mesne profits; **migi**, **migily**, **migu**, **miggi** surpassing, excelling; **migiluni** to excel, surpass; **miñjuni** to be released, saved, escape, exceed, spare, conquer, overcome. *Te.* **migulu** to remain or remain over, be over and above, be left as a remainder or residue, be saved or laid by, be left unspent, survive, pass, elapse, be too late; **migul(u)cu**, **migilincu** to save, lay by; **migata**, **migulu** remainder, rest, balance, remnants, leavings, residue, surplus, relic; **migilina** remaining, rest, **migula(n)** greatly, much, exceedingly; **mikkilu** to increase, exceed; **mikkili** great; greatly, highly, very, much, vastly, excessively, extremely, too much, more than proper; **mikkilivādu** one who is superior or better, a superior; **mikkaṭamu**, **mikkutaṃu** much, excessive, extreme, great, strong, severe; *n.* excessiveness; **mincu** to exceed, go above or beyond, excel, surpass, transgress, increase, rise, be great, high or excessive, elapse, expire, be gone by, be beyond recall, be too late; *n.* increase, rise, swell; **mincudala** increase, rise; exceeding, excelling, surpassing, transgressing. *Nk.* **migil-** to be left over (< *Te.*). *Go.* (ASu.) **mayy-** to remain, be surplus; **mayyūs-** to save, cause to remain. *Konda* **mis-** (-t-) to increase, excel. /Cf. BHS **mijī-** remainder of food (*Divy.* 346.1: **ekā odanamijy avatiṣṭhate**). DED (S, N) 3962.

4839 *Ko.* **mick-** (micky-) to yield to opportunity. *To.* **misx-** (misxy-) to move (*intr.*) slightly upward from position, budge; **misk-** (misky-) to lift slightly from ground. *Ka.* **misuku** to move, stir, quiver, throb, swing, etc.; *n.* moving, shaking, swinging. *Tu.* **misukuni** to move, venture; interfere with, meddle. *Te.* **misuku** to move. DED 3964.

4840 *Ka.* **misugu** to shine, glitter, sparkle; *n.* shine, lustre; **misisu** to cause to shine or become full of lustre; **misuni** the glittering metal, gold; (PBh.) **misupa** shining (**misu-**). *Te.* **misamisa** sparkling, brilliancy; **misamisa-manu** to sparkle; **misimi** brilliancy, lustre, polish; brilliant, polished. /Cf. Pkt. **misamisa-**, **misimisa-**, **misimisiya-** shining, dazzling; MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 35, for areal etymology (no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*). DED 3965.

4841 *Ta.* **micai** eminence, elevation, elevated place, hill, mound, sky, front, a locative ending; **mi** top, surface, height, elevation, eminence, loftiness, sky, heavens, greatness, dignity; **micai** upper part; **micu**, **mitu** top, outer or upper surface, elevated place, on, upon, over, overmuch; **mimicai** that which exceeds or abounds; *adv.* above, over; **mettu** (**metti-**) to abound, increase; ? **mita** (-pp-, -nt-) to float, rise high in the sky, be in abundance, excess; **mitappu** floating; boat, ship, raft, float of a fishing line; abundance, height, elevation; **mitavai** boat. *Ma.* **mica** height; above, on; **mitu** the top; **mitil** above; **mittu**, **mittal** the top, firstfruits, first handful of rice given to the cat, the first portion of stolen property which brings disease to those that use it, offering to demons; **mitt-āka** to be set aside for sacred uses; **mettuka** to rise high, jump; **meccam** excellency, superiority, remaining over and above; **meccamē** well, highly; ? **mutakkuka** to float; **mutappu** buoy. *To.* **mi-s** small part cut from each portion of calf at sacrifice. *Ka.* **misal** anything that is set apart for some purpose and is to be left untouched until the object is accomplished, anything untouched or undefiled. *Kod.* **mi-da** on top; **mi-di** offering to a god. *Tu.* **mittu** above, upon, over, after; **mittara** high, beyond the reach of hand; **mittaruni**, **mittavuni** to ascend, mount, climb. *Te.* **mī** upper (e.g. **mīgaḍa** the cream of milk or curds; **mīḡalu** the upper part of the foot, instep; **mīḡeyyi**, **mīḡeyi** the back of the hand); **mīḍaṭi**, **mīḍi** upper, higher, next, further, future; **mīḍiki** up, upwards; **mīḍu** the upper surface, top, head, futurity, a succeeding or following part, sequel, what is devoted or set aside for a deity, etc.; **mīḍu-kaṭṭu** to devote, sanctify, set apart in the name of a god; *n.* that which is devoted to or set aside in the name of any deity and vowed to be presented or offered at a future period; (K.) **meppu** to jump, leap; **miṟṟu** high, elevated, raised; a high place. ? *Go.* (A.) **may-** to win; (SR.) **maitānā** to conquer; (Tr.) **maittānā** id., surpass; (Ph.) **maitānā**, **maiṃānā** to surpass, win (*Voc.* 2708). *Konda* (BB) **mi'a** on, above; **mi'eRand** from above. *Pe.* **migo** upper part, summit; above; **migni** upper, higher. *Kui* **mio** above, aloft, over. *Kur.* **maitā**, **maitlā**, **maiyyantā**, **maṃyantā** uppermost, topmost, placed above, higher, highest; the higher regions, heaven; **maitantā** coming from above; **maiti** from above; **maitlē** from the top, from above; **maṃyā** on, upon, above, overhead; **meccā** high, tall, lofty; **mēn-ernā** to look up, raise the eyes. *Malt.* **mece** above, up; **mecge** height; **mecgetre** to raise, lift up; **mecten** superficially; **meṇye** up, above; **mémere** to look upwards (*ére* to see); **mémètre** to lift up (as the countenance). *Br.* **bash** up; **basha**, **bashabō** get up! (*imper.* 2sg. and pl. of *bashing); **bash-tūlh**, **bash-ō-tūlh** uprising and down-sitting, consorting with, exercise, exertion (cf. *Malt.* **mece**; Krishnamurti 1969). Cf. 5086 *Ta.* **mē**. DED (S, N) 3966.

4842 *Ta. micai* (-v-, -nt-) to eat as a meal, taste, enjoy, experience; *n.* food, boiled rice; micaivu eating, food. *Te. mesāgu, mesavu* to eat, feed on. Cf. 5093 *Ta. mēy*. DED 3967.

4843 *Ta. miñiru* beetle, honeybee; ? *nimiṛu* bee, honeybee. *Ka. (Hal.) micāri, miciri* a species of bee. *Go. (Ma.) mesi, (Mu.) mas* a kind of small bee; (Tr.) *mas phukī* the smallest kind of bee; (SR.) *mes* beehive; *mes nayi* honey (*Voc.* 2957). DEN 69.

4844 *Ta. miñci* ring worn on the second toe or ring-finger. *Ma. miñci* a foot-ring. *Ka. miñcu* silver ring worn by married women on the second toe; (Coorg) *miccu* a kind of toe-ring. *Te. mincu* a kind of ring worn by men on the second toe. DED 3968.

4845 *Ka. miṭakisū, miṭagarisu* to open and shut the eyes rapidly, blink, wink, stare; *miṭi* blinking, staring. *Te. (B.) miḍikincu* to blink; (Šaṅk.) *miṇakarincu* to blink, be at a loss what to say or do. *Pa. (S.) miḍkip- (miḍkit-)* to blink the eyes. *Koṇḍa miṭka* blinking of the eyes. *Pe. miṭmiṭ ki-* to blink the eyes. *Kuwi (Isr.) miṭi miṭi ki-, miṭi sini ki-* to blink (*sini ki-* to look); (T.) *kanu viṭ-* to blink the eyes. *Kur. miṭka'ānā* to wink, blink; (Hahn) *miṭkī* a twinkling of the eye. /Cf. Turner, CDIAL, no. 10119, **miṭt-*. DED(S, N) 3969.

4846 *Ta. miṭal, miṭaṇ* strength; *miṭukku* strength, pride, stiffness of manners; *miṭukan* strong, powerful man; rough, coarse person; proud, conceited man; *miṭṭu (miṭṭi-)* to be hard, be exultant, vain, join battle, talk harshly or arrogantly; *n.* strength, bravery, courage; fault, crime, mischief; vulgar talk, vulgarity, presumptuous speech. *Ma. miṭama* valour, prowess, skill; *miṭaman* valour; *miṭukku, miṭukkam* strength, activity; dexterity; *miṭukkan* resolute, active, clever; *miṭukkuka* to insist, urge on. *Ko. miṇḍ- (miṇḍy-)* to refuse to obey or listen; kick. *Ka. miḍuku* to become conscious, grow animated or quickened, become lively or vigorous, be alive; move (*tr.*), urge on, push; *n.* setting in motion, animation, life, liveliness, activity, sprightliness, vigour, strength, valour; *miṇḍa* man of high position, hero, somebody or something that is above or beyond another's reach, beyond his faculties or out of his power; *miṭu, miṭṭu* eminence, greatness, superiority, excellency, excess, beauty, niceness. *Te. miḍuku* to live, subsist; *miṇḍa* great, high, excessive, exceeding; male; *miḍi* pride; proud, haughty. *Kol. (Pat., p. 99) miṇḍgi* young. *Nk. miṇḍgi* a young man. Cf. 4925 *Ta. muṭuku* and 4971 *Ta. muraṭu*. DED(S) 3970.

4847 *Ta. miṭaru* neck, trachea, windpipe, throat; a draught. *Ma. miṭaru* throat; a draught, gulp; *miṭila* throat. *Ko. miṭ* front of neck; neck of pot. *To. miṭ (obl. miṭ-, miṭt-)* neck. *Ka. meṭre* throat. *Te. meḍa* neck, shoulders; *meḍa-kāya, (Merolu) miḍsu* neck. ? *Go. (Tr.) warēṭ* id.; (L.) *veḍer* id., throat; *veḍori* neck; *veḍāgā* throat; (Mu.)

vaṇer, (Ma.) veṇer id. (*Voc.* 3287) (or with 5547 *Ma. vēla*). *Koṇḍa meṭa* neck; (BB 1972) *ṭreki* throat (? aphaeresis of *m-*). /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) *maḍa-* neck. DED(S) 3971.

4848 *Ta. miṭṭu (miṭṭi-)* to fillip the strings of a lute, etc., play on the lute. *Ma. miṭi* tap, rap, fillip, throbbing; *miṭikka* to tap, fillip, the pulse to beat, palpitate; *miṭippu* rapping, pulsation; *miṭṭuka* to tap, fillip, strike the wires of an instrumen, play the lute, etc. *Ka. miḍi* to strike at or strike with a finger or the fingers, fillip, strike with the index, as the strings of a lute, etc., toss up with the thumb (as a rupee), move with a jerk of the fingers, pull or extend the string of a bow; *n.* moving with a pull of the fingers, propelling; *miḍi-vil* a bamboo slit at the one end of which a pebble is kept which is propelled by bending the end backwards and letting it spring back; *miṭu* to strike the wires of a lute or guitar with the index finger, touch the lute or guitar. *Te. miṭṭincu* to flick away; *miḍivillu* a pellet-bow; *miṭu, (K. also) miṭṭu* to toss or fling with the tip of a finger, toss up, fillip or strike with the nail of a finger against the thumb, strike the strings of the lute with the fingers, touch, play upon; (K.) *miḍucu* to flick with the fingers. *Pa. miṭṭ-, (S) miṭkip- (miṭkit-)* id. *Go. (Mu.) mirih-* to crack knuckles; (Ma.) *moḡ-* to snap fingers; *moḡhk-* to crack knuckles; (Ko.) *muhr-* id. (*Voc.* 2835). *Koṇḍa (BB) miṭka* snapping of the fingers. DED(S) 3972.

4849 *Ta. miṭi* poverty, want, affliction; (-pp-, -tt-) to be poverty-stricken, destitute, be scanty; *miṭimai, miṭivu* poverty, want; *miṭiyaṇ* poor, indigent; *miṭai (-v-, -nt-)* to be distressed. *Ma. muṭukuka* id. *Ka. miḍi, miḍu* grief; *miḍuku, miḍugu* to be very much distressed, grieve, mourn; *miḍuku* grieving, lamenting, groaning; *miḍa, miṭṭane* in a sorrowful manner. *Te. miḍuku* to grieve, mourn, lament, bear, endure. DED 3973.

4850 (a) *Ka. miḍi* to leap, bounce, hop; make fly; *miṭṭu* to jump, bounce; *miṭu* jumping, flying. *Te. miḍiyu* to flash or fly off (as a chip), jump, leap forward; *miṭṭu* to jump, leap; (K.) *miḍuku* id.; (K.) *meḍuku* to frisk, leap. *Kol. miṭ- (miṭt-)* to leap. *Nk. miṭṭ-* to jump. *Go. (M. Ko.) mirr-* to run; (M.) *mirānā* to flee (*Voc.* 2840).

(b) *Ko. miṭl* locust. *To. muṭṣṇ* grasshopper. *Ka. miḍice, miḍite, miḍate, miḍucu* grasshopper, locust. *Tu. miṇṭē* grasshopper. *Te. miḍuta, miḍata* id. *Kol. miṭṭe* id. *Pa. (S.) miṭaka* id. *Ta. veṭṭukkili* large grasshopper, locust; *viṭṭil* locust. *Ma. viṭṭil, veṭṭil* grasshopper, locust. /Cf. Skt. *maṭaci-* locust (?; G. A. Jacob, JRAS, 1911, 510). DED(N) 3974.

4851 *Ma. miṭi* small cucumber before the flowers fall off; *miṭil* a very young fruit. *Ka. miḍi* a very young, quite unripe pebble- or pellet-like fruit; (Hav.) *meḍi* a tender mango.

Koḍ. muḍi fruit when very small and not yet grown (mango, jack, guava, coconut). *Tu.* miḍi young, unripe fruit; muḍi a young unripe mango, etc. *Te.* mā-miḍi mango. DED 3975.

4852 *Ka.* miḍuku to move (*intr.*); *n.* moving. *Te.* miḍuku to move, wander; miṭṭāḍu to roam, walk about. *Go.* (Tr.) miḍḍing-miḍḍing-aiānā to wander about at a loss (*Voc.* 2825); ? (Tr.) miṭṭuttānā to seek for, hunt for; (Mu.) miṭṭih- to search (*Voc.* 2846). DED(S) 3976.

4853 *Ta.* miṭai (-v-, -nt-) to weave as a mat, etc. *Ma.* miṭayuka to plait, braid, twist, wattle; miṭaccal plaiting, etc.; miṭappu tuft of hair; miṭala screen or wicket, olas plaited together. *Ka.* meḍaru to plait as screens, etc. (Hav.) made to knit, weave (as a basket); (Gowda) mEḍi plait. *Ga.* (S.³) miṭṭe a female hair-style. *Go.* (Mu.) miṭh- to plait (hair) (*Voc.* 2850). Cf. 4927 *Ta.* muṭai. DED(S) 3977.

4854 *Ka.* miṭṭe, miṭṭe a kind of weapon. *Te.* (Old *Te.*, PSS 1970, p. 64) miṭṭakōla a variety of arrow (for kōla, see 2237). *Pa.* biṭṭa blunt wooden arrow; metṭaḍ (? meṭṭaḍ) id. *Go.* (Ma.) biṭo, (Ko.) miṭṭa, miṭṭom broad-headed arrow for shooting birds (*Voc.* 2552); (LuS.) beeto iron beak of an arrow. *Pe.* biṭa blunt arrow. *Kuwi* (F.) miṭa wooden arrowhead; (Isr.) miṭa ambu arrow with rounded head. DEDS(N) 668.

4855 *Pe.* miṇiya *Anogeissus latifolia.* *Manḍ.* miṇiya id. *Kuwi* mṇiya (Ṭ.) id., (Isr.) name of a tree. DEDS 785.

4856 *Ta.* miṇumiṇu (-pp-, -tt-) to mumble, speak with a low reiterated sound, murmur as a secret, utter incantations; muṇamuṇa (-pp-, -tt-), muṇumuṇu (-pp-, -tt-) to mutter, murmur; muṇaṅku (muṇaṅki-) to speak in a suppressed tone, mutter in a low tone, murmur; muṇaṅku (muṇaṅki-), muṇaku (muṇaki-) to mutter, murmur, grumble, moan; muṇakkam muttering, murmuring, grumbling, moan; miṇaṇṇu (miṇaṇṇi-) to prattle as a child, speak softly; miṇalai prattle, lisp; maṇaṇṇu (maṇaṇṇi-) to be indistinct as speech; maṇalai prattling, babbling. *Ma.* miṇumiṇukka to mumble, mutter; miṇṭuka to utter, speak low, attempt to speak; miṇṭāṭṭam opening the mouth to speak; miṇṭāte without utterance; muṇemuṇēnā mumbling sound. *Ka.* minuku to speak in an indistinct, faint or low tone, murmur. *Tu.* muṇumuṇu muttering, mumbling; mupkuni to say hūṇ expressive of disapproval or unwillingness, cry as a ghost; mupkele grumbler. *Te.* minnaka (*neg. gerund*), (*inscr.*) minṇaka silently, quietly, coolly; (K.) minuku to murmur within oneself; (K.) mun(u)ku to mutter, grumble. /Cf. *Skt.* miṇmiṇa-, minmiṇa- speaking indistinctly through the nose, Mar. miṇmiṇā speaking low, faintly, indistinctly, H. minminā id.; Pkt. muṇamuṇai mutters,

mumbles. MBE 1969, p. 295, no. 36, for areal etymology (no entry in Turner, *CDIAL*). DED(N) 3978.

4857 *Ta.* miṇṭu (miṇṭi-) to try, lift as with a lever, thrust, uproot, push, force forward; miṇṭi staff or post used as a lever. *Ma.* miṇṭuka to jerk as with a lever, wrench; miṇṭaruka to wedge in, force open; miṇṭuka to draw out, pluck out the eyes, seeds, from a jackfruit. *Ka.* miṇṭu to pull up by the roots, tear out or up, pull out, raise with a lever; *n.* instrument for pulling up or raising, lever; miṇṭu to raise with any lever, raise. *Tu.* miṇṭuni, miṇṭuni to force up or out, exert a pressure or sustain weight as with a lever. *Te.* miṇṭa lever, spring; (K.) miṇṭu, miṇṭu to pull or pluck out, remove; (K.) meṇḍu to lever up; *n.* a turn, twist; meṇḍuveṭṭu to turn, twist. ? *Go.* (Elwin) mitwanj a cage-trap for porcupines and hares (*Voc.* 2828). DED(S) 3979.

4858 *Ko.* miṇḍṇ, muṇḍṇ paramour. *Ka.* miṇḍa man who does not restrain the animal passion, libertine, paramour, lover, whore-master; miṇḍagāti incontinent woman, adulteress, whore; miṇḍagāra paramour, adulterer, whoremaster; miṇḍatana lasciviousness, whoredom; miṇḍi lusty female, woman of nubile age; miṇḍu animal passion, sensual longing. *Koḍ.* muṇḍē, muṇḍiga-rē paramour; muṇḍigarati mistress. *Tu.* miṇḍakāre, miṇḍe rake, paramour, whoremonger; miṇḍagārigē, miṇḍāṭigē, miṇḍāḍigē unchastity, lewdness (applied to a female); miṇḍi incontinent woman. *Te.* miṇṭhūḍu, miṇḍāḍu, miṇḍagāḍu, miṇḍagīḍu paramour; miṇḍata, miṇḍalakōri unchaste woman, adulteress; miṇḍatanaṇṇu, miṇḍarīkamu adultery; muṇḍari, muṇḍalamāri a lewd, dissolute or licentious man, lecher, whoremonger, debauchee, libertine, rake. DED 3980.

4859 *Pa.* miṇḍcub fish-hook. *Go.* (Tr. G.) mahcum, (Ma.) ma^ccum id. (*Voc.* 2767). DED 3916.

4860 *Ta.* mitavai boiled rice, porridge, gruel, preparation of dhal; (PN) miti food mixed with ghee; vitavai boiled rice, gruel; metukku boiled rice. *Te.* meduku, metuku a grain of boiled rice; boiled rice. *Ga.* (S.³) metkul cooked rice (< *Te.*). DED 3981.

4861 *Ta.* miti (-pp-, -tt-) to tread on, tread down, trample on, insult, dishonour, rush or dash against, attack as the door of a fort; *n.* treading, tread, step in a tank or well, treadle of a weaver's loom, food trampled and formed into a ball, walking, gait; mitiyal treading; (Koll.) meti to step on. *Ma.* meti treading on, treading out grain; metikka to tread as loam, trample, thresh; metiyuka to be bruised; (Tiyya) motikkuva to trample. *Ka.* midi to pound, kill, destroy, rub, grind, triturate; midisu, middisu to cause to pound, have pounded. ? *Koḍ.* mey- (meyv-, meynj-) (paddy) becomes well pounded or cleaned; (meyp-, meyc-) to pound (paddy). *Tu.* medi-

puni, medupuni, medpuni to clean by pounding as rice; full, mill. *Te. medugu* to be pounded or ground, be reduced to fine powder or paste; be trained or practised, be accustomed or habituated; *meducu* to grind, pound, reduce to fine powder or paste; *medupu* id., train, accustom, habituate; *mēdincu* to rub, grind. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *med-* (-it-) to put down foot; (F.) *medali* to push; *metkali* to jostle. DED(S, N) 3982.

4862 *Te. minumu* (usually *pl. minumulu*) black gram, *Phaseolus radiatus*. *Pa. mīdi* (usually *pl. mīdīl*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) mindil* *P. mungo*. [*? Skt. (lex.) malada- P. radiatus*. [*P. radiatus* is a variant of *P. mungo*.] DED (N) 3983.

4863 *Kol. mind-* (mint-) to bury. *Nk. mind-* to fix stakes in ground. *Ga. (S.³) medup-* to bury. *? Go. minjānā* (SR.) to bury, (Tr.) (snake) to bury itself in the earth, (field) to be covered with crop, (M.) to hide; (Ko.) *mins-* to hide (*Voc. 2821*); (SR. Tr. W. Ph.) *missānā*, (Mu.) *mis-*, (Ma. Ko.) *miss-*, (M.) *misānā*, (Ch.) *mistānā* to bury (*Voc. 2849*). *? Malt. mande* to bury (or with 4836). DED(S, N) 3984.

4864 *Kol. (SR.) kaṇlā mindī*, (Kin.) *kandī* *mindig* (*pl.*) eyelash. *Go. (A. Ch. Ma.) mindi*, (Tr. W. Ph.) *mindī* id.; (M.) *koṇḍā-mindī* eyebrow; (Ko.) *koṇḍa-mindī* eyelid, eyelash (*Voc. 2831*). /Cf. Halbi *mendī* eyelashes. DEDS(N) 786.

4865 *Go. (SR.) minangānā* to taste sweet; (Tr.) *mingānā* id. (3sg. neut. *minugtā*); (Ph.) *mingānā* (*n*, not *ṇ*, before *g*), (Ch. Ma. Ko.) *ming-*, (M.) *mingānā* id.; (G.) *miṇṭa*, (Mu.) *miriṇṭ*, (Mu.) *miliṇ*, (L.) *mirgul* sweet; *mirgul* burka sweet gourd (*Voc. 2829*); (LuS.) *mingtura* sweet; (ASu.) *minñūl man-* (fruit) to be tasty; *minñūñ-* (fruit, water, etc.) to be tasty. *Maṇḍ. mṛik-* to be sweet. DEDS(N) 788.

4866 *Ta. miṇuṅku* (*miṇuṅki-*), *muṇuṅku* (*muṇuṅki-*), *viṇuṅku* (*viṇuṅki-*) to swallow, gulp, devour, consume; *viṇukku* a gulp, swallow; *muṇuntu* (*muṇunti-*) to swallow. *Ma. miṇuṅṅuka*, *viṇuṅṅuka* to swallow, devour, gulp down; *miṇuṅṅikka* to absorb. *Ko. ming-* (*mingy-*) to swallow; *ming* act of swallowing. *Ka. miṅgu*, *muṅgu* to swallow. *Koḍ. mugg-* (*muggi-*) id. *Te. m(r)ingu* to swallow, devour, consume. *Kol. (Kin.) ming-*, (SR) *miṇ-* to swallow. *Nk. ming-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) ming-* (*miṅkt-*) id. *Go. (A.) ming-*, (Y.) *miṇ-* id. (*Voc. 2818*). *Koṇḍa riṇ-* (-it-), (Gūri dial.) *miṇiṇ-* id., devour. *Pe. rugginga*, *rugginda* onom; of swallowing. *Kur. (Hahn) munxnā* to devour. DED(S, N) 3985.

4867 *Ta. miḷaku* black pepper, *Piper nigrum*. *Ma. miḷaku*, *muḷaku* pepper. *Ko. melg* chilli. *To. mōḷx* pepper. *Ka. mepasu*, *meṇasu*, *moṇasu* id. *Koḍ. maḷu* chillies. *Tu. muṇuci*, *muṇci* pepper, chilli. DED 3986.

4868 *Ko. mily* rope made of two leather thongs (runs from yoke to head of plough-share). *Ka. mīli*, *mini* rope made of twisted leather straps. DED 3987.

4869 *Go. (Tr.) mulitānā*, (Ch.) *mulitānā* to set (of the sun); *mul-* (G. Mu. Ma.) to become evening, (Mu.) (sun) to set; *caus. (Mu.) mullih-* to make it night, come late at night; (M.) *mulhānā* to delay; (Mu.) *mult*, *mulpe*, (M. Ko.) *mulpe* evening; (Tr. W. Ph.) *nulpē*, (Mu. Ma.) *nulpe* id. (*Voc. 2930, 2014*); (ASu.) *nulpē* id. *Koṇḍa mili* evening, night; (BB) *mili* *mili* twilight. *Pe. mṛi-* (-t-) to become evening; *mṛika* dusk, twilight; *mṛikaliṇ* in the evening. *Maṇḍ. mṛika* twilight, evening. *Kui bilarāṅa* evening (from about 4 o'clock onwards); *bilari*, *biluri*, *bilurāṅa* evening; (P.) *miḍari*, *miḍuri*, *miḍuṇi* id. *Kuwi* (Su.) *mīl'ora*, (F.) *miroliki*, (S.) *miḍ(h)ola*, (Isr.) *mīr'ola*, *mṛi'ola* evening; (D.) *min'oṇi* twilight. DEDS 787.

4870 *Ta. mīlir* (-v-, -nt-) to be upset, turned topsy-turvy; (-pp-, -tt-) to roll (*tr.*), turn over, upset. *? Kol. (Pat., p. 131) miḍiyeng* to fall over. *Pa. miṇg-* to be overturned; *mīkip-* (*mīkit-*) to overturn (*tr.*); *? bilj-* to fall on the back; *bilja* lying on the back; *biljip-* (*biljit-*) to make to fall on the back. *Go. miṇd-* (Mu.) to turn round, turn back, (Ma.) to be turned over, inverted (of the eyes); *caus. (Ma.) miṇ'* to turn over, invert; (L.) *miḍinā*, *miḍiyānā* to overturn (*Voc. 2845*). *Koṇḍa meṇ-*, *mel-* to fall over. *Kui mlinga* (*mḷingi-*) to be turned over, turn on the side; *mīipka* (< *mīik-p-*; *mīikt-*) to turn over (*tr.*), overturn, turn upside down; *n.* overturning; *mīlpa* (*mīlt-/mīṭ-*) to overturn, change over, turn over; *mīlva* (*mīlit-*) to be changed, transformed; *n.* transformation. *Kuwi* (S.) *mīl-* to change; *mīlh'nai*, *mīlh'nai* to invert; *mīiphnai* id., turn over; (Isr.) *mīpi-/mīri-* (-t-) to change into (horse, etc.); *mīrip-* (-h-) id. (*tr.*). *Kur. mulukhnā* to turn upside down, overturn, capsize (*tr.*); *mulukhnā* to get upturned, capsize (*intr.*). DED(S, N) 3988.

4871 *Ta. mīlir* (-v-, -nt-) to roll (as the eyes), jump, leap. *Ka. mīlir* to move to and fro, move about, swing, wave, jump or fly about, roll; *n.* moving to and fro, etc.; *mīlircu* to move about (*tr.*); *mīliri* to move to and fro, move about; *mīlisu* to move about, fly, float, wave, jump, frisk; *mēlisu* to move round (*tr.*), cause to revolve, roll (as the eyeball); *mēlle* rolling, looking obliquely, squinting; *mēlla* id., a squinting man. *Tu. malave* man with squint eyes. *Te. mēlla* squinting, squint; *adj.* squinting, squint; *melāgu* to wander, rove about; behave, conduct oneself; *caus. melācu*; *melapu* to conduct, lead, manage; (K. also) *n.* mannerly behaviour, skill; *meliyu* to be twisted; *meli*, *melike* turn, twist; (K.) *melayu*, *meliyu* to wander, behave. *Go. (ASu.) mēlli-* to move; *mēllūs-* to cause to move. DED(N) 3989.

4872 *Ta. milir* (-v-, -nt-) to become famous; *n.* greatness; *milī* king, chief, strong man, great man; strength, valour, etc. ? *Ma. meṛukka* to shine with fat, thrive, grow stout; *meṛuppu* lustre, brilliancy, stoutness; *meṛuppikka* to fatten. *Ka. milir* to prosper, flourish, increase or grow greatly, become powerful. ? *Tu. meliyuni* to become rich. DED 3990.

4873 *Ta. milai* wood, forest serving as a defence, thicket, copse, bush, fenced enclosure; guard, watch; *miṭai* bush, small shrub. *Ka. meḷe* bush, clump, thicket; *miḍi* bush, small shrub. DED 3991.

4874 *Ka. millī*, *minpi* small wooden or metal spoon; small metal vessel in the form of a cambu, any small metal vessel used for drinking. *Tu. millī* small metallic vessel. *Te. millī* small spoon, teaspoon. DED 3992.

4875 *Ta. mirai* (-pp-, -tt-) to oppress, harass; suffer, be afflicted; *n.* fear, trouble; torment. *Ma. miṛa* excitement, fear. *Te. meṛamu* to cause pain or mortification; rankle; (K. also) pierce, stab; *meṛumu* to pierce, stab; *meramera* rankling, fear, anxiety; *merameram-anu*, *merameral-aḍu* to rankle. ? *Malt. mergtre* to act furiously. DED(S) 3993.

4876 *Ta. miṇ* flash, glitter, lightning; *miṇmiṇi* firefly; *miṇṇu* (*miṇṇi*-) to emit lightning, shine, glitter; *minṇal* lightning; bright coin; *miṇuṇku* (*miṇuṇki*-) to glitter, shine, appear bright; *minukkku* (*minukkki*-) to polish, brighten, beautify, make a display; *miṇukkam*, *miṇukkal* polish, brightness, excellence, showiness, show; *miṇ* star. *Ma. minnuka* to flash, shine; *minṇal* lightning; *minni* shining; a gem in ear-rings; *minnikka* to cause to flash or shine; *minnu* lightning; *minukka* to be fine, glitter; *minukkuka* to polish, varnish, make glitter; *minukkam* shining, polish; *minuṇṇuka* to glitter; *minuppu* sparkling; *miṇ* star. *Ko. minc-* (*minc-*) to flash, glitter, be dazzling, lighten; *mi-n* star. *To. mic-* (*mič-*) to flash, lighten; *mic* lightning (in songs); *mi-n* star. *Ka. miṇa* glittering, sparkling; *miṇaku*, *minuku* to glitter; *n.* glitter; *minu*, *mini* sparkling, shining; *minuku*, *minugu* to shine, glitter; *n.* lustre, etc.; *miṇcu* to shine, be bright, sparkle, glitter, flash, lighten; *n.* shine, lustre, brightness, glitter, lightning; *miṇ* star. *Koḍ. minn-* (*minni*-) to lighten, flicker. *Tu. miṇimiṇi* twinkling, glistening, dimly shining; *meṇṇu* glitter, sparkle; *miṇuku*, *meṇaky*, *meṇuku* sparkling; *miṇ(u)-kuni*, *meṇ(y)kuni*, *minukuni*, *meṇcuni*, *miṇcuni* to shine, sparkle, glitter; *meṇci* brightness, lightning; (B-K.) *meṇkoḷi*, *meṇkōri* glowworm. *Te. miṇuku* to glimmer, sparkle; *n.* glimmer, glimmering, sparkling; *miṇūgu*, *miṇūguru*, *miḍūgu*, *miḍūguru* spark of fire, firefly; *min(u)ku* twinkling, twinkle, glitter, flash, ray of light; (K. also) *vb.* to glitter, shine; *minuku-minukum-anu*, *minukkuranu* to twinkle; *mincu* a flash of lightning, shining, brilliancy; (K. also) *vb.* to shine as lightning,

shine; *minna* a gem; *minamina* glitter, shining. *Pa. minnal* spark. *Ga. (S.³) munake* firefly. *Go. (Tr.) minkō* the stars which a stunned, dazed, or liverish man sees; (W. Ph.) *minko*, (Mu. Ko.) *miṇko* firefly; (Mu.) *miṇkom*, (M.) *miṇko*, (L.) *miḍkos* star; (Ma.) *min^okonj(i)* (*pl. min^okosku*) star; firefly (*Voc. 2842*); (Tr.) *miḍstānā*, (W.) *miṛsālānā*, (M.) *miṛkānā*, (Ph.) *miṛsālānā*, *miṛsiltānā* to flash, of lightning; (SR.) *miḍcānā* to flash; (A.) *miṛc-*, (Ma.) *miṛs-* to lighten (*Voc. 2844*); (ASu.) *miṛc-* to glitter; *miṛcval* lightning; (L.) *miḍsā*, *miṛcā* id.; (LuS.) *meershinta* to glitter; *meersheetatta* lightning; (Mu.) *mirngul*, (Ma.) *mirngog* spark (*Voc. 2837*); (ASu.) *minṇūṛ* id. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *miṛs-* to lighten. *Kuwi* (Su.) *mṇih-* (*mṇist-*), *mips-* to lighten; (Isr.) *mṇih-* (*mṇist-*) id., glitter; *mṇispu* lightening; (S.) *miṛsi* mannai to scintillate; *mrih^onai* to sparkle; (Mah.) *miṇig-* to shine. *Kur. binkō* star; *bincō* firefly. *Malt. bīṇḍke* star. Cf. 5396 *Ta. viṇ*. DED(S, N) 3994.

4877 *Kol. (SR.) minpeṇ* to wink. *Kur. miṇxnā* to close the eyes, weigh down the eyelids (as one feeling drowsy); (eyes) to be closed. *Malt. minqe* to close or shut the eyes, sleep. DED(S) 3963.

4878 *To. mi-y-* (*mi-d-*) to bathe (used of the priest of the ti., i.e. the most sacred grade of dairy). *Ka. mi*, *miyu* (*mind-*, *mid-*) to take a bath, bathe; cause to bathe, wash, bathe, pour over (the body); *n.* bath; *miyisu* to cause to take a bath, bathe; *miṇa*, *miṇa* bathing, bath. *Tu. miṇini* to take a bath, wash oneself; *miṇāvuni* to make or cause to bathe, bathe, wash, give a bath; *miyarpuni* to wash a corpse. *Pa. mi-* (*miṇ-*) to bathe. *Ga. (Oll.) (nīr) mui-*, (S.) *mi-*, *miy-* id. *Go. (G. Mu.) miy-*, (Ma. Ko.) *mi-*, (L.) *miyānā*, *minā* id.; (Tr.) *mihitānā* to wash somebody else's body, esp. infants; (L.) *micnā* to bathe another; (Mu.) *mih-* id. (*Voc. 2855*). *Maṇḍ. mi-* (-t-) to bathe. *Kui miṇa* (*miṇ-*) to lave, bathe or anoint oneself, be anointed or spattered; *n.* act of bathing; *miṇpa* (*miṇ-*) to bathe, wash (another); *n.* act of bathing; *musa* (*musi-*) to wash the head. *Kuwi* (F.) *miṇali* to bathe (oneself); *miṇhali* to bathe (another); (S.) *miṇai* to wash; (Su. Isr.) *mi-* (-t-) to bathe; (Isr.) *miṇ-* (-h-) to give bath. *Kur. mūjnā* to wash the face of; *mūjhrnā* to wash one's face. *Malt. mūnje* to wash another's face; *mūnjre* to wash one's own face. DED(S) 3995.

4879 *Ta. micai*, *vīcai* moustache. *Ma. miṣa*, *viṣa* moustaches, whiskers; feelers of insects, antennae. *Ko. mi-c* moustache. *To. mi-s* id. *Ka. miṣe* id. *Koḍ. mi-se* id. *Tu. miṣe* moustaches, whiskers; feelers of an insect. *Te. miṣamu* (*pl. miṣamulu*, *miṣalu*) moustache, whiskers. *Kol. mi-sal* (*pl.*) moustache. *Nk. (Ch.) miṣak* id. *Go. (M.) miṣāṇḍ*, (Y.) *miṣiṇ*, (Mu.) *miṣaṇ*, *mēchaṇ*, (Ma.) *miṣaṇ*, (Ko.) *miṣok* id. (all *pl.* forms); (S.) *miṣal* (*pl. -ku*) id. (*Voc. 2857*). *Koṇḍa*

mēsamku (pl.) id. *Pe.* mēsku id. *Kui* (K.) misamku id. *Kur.* micī, misī, mechā id. /Cf. Mar. mišī (pl. mišā) moustache. Cf. also Santali misi, Mundari mici, misi id. (Pfeiffer, p. 183). DED(S) 3996.

4880 *Kui* minja (minji-) to attack, charge, rush or pounce upon; *n.* attack; minjora an attacker; *fem., neut.* minjori. *Kuwi* (F.) minjitesī he snatched away from; (S.) minj-(-it-) to rob; (Isr.) minj-(-it-), mih-(-t-) to take by force; miski ā- id., tug. DEDS 789.

4881 *Go.* (Tr.) minjānā to rub or wring the hands in chagrin (*Voc.* 2851). *Pe.* mṛinj- (mṛinc-), mṛinj- to punch, press. *Mand.* mṛic- id. DEDS 790.

4882 *To.* mi-ṛ- (mi-ṛy-), me-ṛ- (me-ṛy-) to drive (buffaloes) on migration. *Br.* mṛiṅg to drive away, drive (an area) for game (Bray: Si. miṭ-, meṭ-, Jat. mēṭ-, mēs- to wipe out). DED 791.

4883 *Ta.* miḷ- (miḷv-, miṇṭ-) to return, disappear, vanish, be cured as of a disease, be rescued, redeemed, liberated, pass beyond; (miṭp-, miṭṭ-) to liberate, extricate, release, bring back, recover, remove, cause to disappear, redeem, restore, rescue, chew the cud; miḷa again; miḷi returning; miṭci id., turning; bringing back, causing to return, releasing, redeeming; miṭpu releasing, redemption, salvation; miṭṭu (miṭṭi-) to cause to return, save. *Ma.* miḷuka to return; bring back; miḷcca returning, bringing back; viḷuka to return, get back; avenge; viṇṭu again; viḷca return, ransom. *Ko.* mi-ṇ- (mi-ṇḍ-), mi-ṇḍ- (mi-ṇḍy-) to escape; mi-ṇṭ- (mi-ṇṭy-) to make to escape; mi-ṭ- (mi-ṭy-) to be successful in dispute or quarrel; (?) eat. Cf. 5453 *Ta.* viṭu-koḷ. DED 3997.

4884 *Ta.* miṛu (miṛi-) to go beyond, exceed, transgress, violate, infringe, domineer, be in excess, remain over, be great, grow lofty as a tree, stout as a person, be haughty; viṛu (viṛi-) to be distinguished, pre-eminent, increase; *n.* excellence, distinction, abundance. *Ma.* miṛuka to exceed, transgress; viṛuka to be grand, dignified, be puffed up, proud. *Ko.* mi-r- (mi-ry-) to be extreme in anything, (beauty) is great, refuse to heed. *To.* mi-ṛ- (mi-ṛy-) to become uncontrollable. *Ka.* miṛu to go beyond, go beyond the proper limit, transgress, evade, surpass, exceed, put into the shade; pass, elapse (as time); move out of reach, become excessive (as trouble, etc.); be elated, lofty, unrestrained or proud, act overbearingly; miṛuha going beyond, transgressing, etc. *Koḷ.* mu-r- (mu-ri-; Mercara dialect mu-ruv, mu-nd-) to disregard, disobey (one's words), be superior to, outdo. *Tu.* miṛu much, exceeding; miṛuni to transgress, violate, exceed; miṛāvuni to cause to surpass or exceed; miṛikē, miṛigē, miṛuvikē transgression, violation. *Te.* miṛu to exceed, transgress, excel, surpass, increase, pass, elapse, grow haughty, conceited, impertinent or disobedient. *Koḷ* (Pat., p. 195) viḍeng to

overtake. *Go.* (Tr.) wirānā to pass, surpass, outstrip; (A. Ch.) viṛ- to surpass; (Mu.) viṛ- to be more than sufficient, win; (Pat.) wiḍāna (d = ṛ) to cross over (*Voc.* 3268). *Kui* mija (miji-) to exceed, excel, surpass, overtake, pass by, precede. DED(S) 3998.

4885 *Ta.* miṇ fish. *Ma.* min. *Ko.* mi-n. *To.* mi-n. *Ka.* min. *Koḷ.* mi-ni. *Tu.* miny. *Te.* minu. *Pa.* mini (pl. minul). *Ga.* (Oll.) min (pl. minil). *Go.* (Tr. A. W. Ph. Mu. etc.) min (*Voc.* 2852). *Konḍa* (BB) min (pl. minga). *Pe.* min (pl. -ku). *Mand.* min (pl. -ke). *Kui* minu (pl. minga). *Kuwi* (F.) minu (pl. mrika), (S.) minu (pl. minka), (Su. P.) minu (pl. mnika), (Isr.) minu/mpinu (pl. mpika). *Malt.* mīnu. /Cf. Skt. mīna- fish; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10140a. DED(S) 3999.

4886 *Ta.* muka (-pp-, -nt-), mukar (-v-, -nt-), mō (-pp-, -nt-) to smell; mōppam smell; nose; mōr smell; (Tinn.) mōru to smell; mūcu (mūci-) to sniff; mūccu respiration, breath. *Ma.* mukakka, mukaruka to smell, kiss. *Ko.* mu-t- (mu-yt-) to smell (*tr.*); ? mungg a kiss. *To.* mu-t- (mu-ty-) to smell (*tr.*); mu-t act of smelling, sniffing; scent (of track). *Ka.* mūsu to smell; (Hal.) mūcu, nūcu id. *Koḷ.* mu-s- (mu-si-) id. (*tr.*). *Tu.* mūsuni to smell, take notice; mūsū smell; mūsāvuni to make smell; mūsaliyuni to scent, trace, track, smell; mugaltē scent; mūri bad smell, stench; mōga fragrance. *Te.* mūcūcu, mūru-konu, mūrkonu to smell. *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 139) munstoleng to sniff (i.e. munst-ōleng sniffing, to see; cf. 1066). *Pa.* mūñ-, (S.) mūñk- to smell, sniff. *Go.* (Tr.) muskānā to smell at, e.g. flower; (W.) maskānā, (M.) muskānā to smell; (SR.) muskānā to inhale, enjoy perfume; (G. Mu. Ko.) mūsk- to smell, sniff (*Voc.* 2932); (ASu.) mūsk- to smell. *Konḍa* (BB) mūnz- to sniff, smell. *Pe.* mūnj- (mūnc-) id. *Mand.* mūnj- id. *Kui* mūnja (mūnji-) id.; *n.* act of smelling. *Kuwi* (S.) mūnjinai, (F.Ṭ.) mūnj-, (Isr.) mūnj- (-it-) to smell. ? *Kur.* nusungnā id. DED(S, N) 4000.

4887 *Ta.* muka (-pp-, -nt-) to draw (as water), bale, measure (as grain or liquid), obtain in full measure, lift, take up; mukavai drawing as water, taking up as grain, anything which is given in large quantities, bucket for drawing water, ladle, heap of paddy on the threshing floor; mukai large earthen vessel; mō (-pp-, -nt-) to take in a vessel (as water). *Ko.* mu-v- (mu-d-) to scoop up (water) with pot; mu-g clay pot in which cows are milked by priests at milk-ceremony. *To.* mu- the most sacred dairy-vessel; aḍy mu- earthen vessel with various dairy uses, including that of fetching water from the stream. *Ka.* mōge to take water with a vessel out of a pond, tank or stream for one's use, ladle out (any fluid with a small vessel out of a larger one), scoop, bale; *n.* state of (water) being sufficient to be taken (out of a pond, etc.); mōge, mage, magi small earthen vessel for ladling out; (K.) mōgape a vessel for lifting water. *Tu.* mugē, mugayi small earthen vessel; mōgēre

fisherman; *muggeru* a Malayalam fisherman; *magapuni* to draw and turn over; *nīru m.* to draw water (or with 4617 *Ta. makiṭi*). / Cf. *Mar. moghā* a kind of vessel (used on water-wheels, etc.). DED(S) 4001.

4888 *Ta. mukaṭu* top, highest part, ridge of a roof, hump of a camel, platform; *mōṭu* height, hill, eminence, top of a house, etc.; *mucci* crown of the head, tuft of hair on the head, crest. *Ma. mukaṭu* the head-end of a cloth; *mukaḷ* top, summit, ridge, roof. *Ko. moyl* ridge of roof. *To. muxuḷ* id. *Ka. mogaḍu*, *mogaḷu*, *magil* id. *Tu. mugili* turret, top as of a temple; *mōḍu* hill. *Te. mogaḍu* ridge of roof; *mōḍu* raised or high ground; (Inscr.) *mōru* peak. *Go. (W. Ph.) mukur* comb of cock (*Voc.* 2864). / Cf. *Skt. mukuṭa-*, *mauli-* crest, diadem; BHS, Pali *makuṭa-* id.; Pkt. *maūla-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10144. DED 4002.

4889 *Ta. mukam* face, mouth; *mukappu* front, forepart, porch, façade; *mukari*, *mukai* forepart, front, beginning, headship; *mukarimai* chieftaincy; *mukarai*, *mōrai* face, chin; *mukavu* façade, porch; *mokkaṭṭai*, *mokkai* face. *Ma. mukam* face, front, mouth, commencement, chief; *mukana* forepart; *mukappu* frontispiece; *mukaṭu* face, forepart; *mukaṭuka* to go forward; *mōr* face. *To. mīx* open ground in front of village, where people sit and buffaloes are milked. *Ka. moga* face, mouth; *mōre* face. *Tu. moga*, *mugaṇu* the front; *mōre* face, visage. *Te. moga* the front part, beginning, commencement, mouth of a river; *mogakonnu* to face; *mogadala* the front part, front; *mogamu* face, mouth, the front; *mōmu* the face, countenance; *mōra* face or head, generally of the lower animals; (B.) *mokkaṭṭu* features, face, likeness. *Kol. mokam* face. *Nk. mokam* id. *Pa. mokom* id. *Go. (G. Ma.) mukam*, (M.) *mukum* id. (*Voc.* 2861); (A. S. Ko.) *mokom* id. (*Voc.* 2972). *Konḍa* *mokom* id.; *mōro* protruding face of animal. *Pe. mūm* face. *Manḍ. mūmb* id. *Kui (K.) mūmbu* id. *Kuwi (Su. P. Isr. F.) mūmbu*, (S.) *mūmbū*, (Mah.) *mūkā* id. DED(S) 4003.

4890 *Ta. mukari*, *mukuli*, *mucali*, *mutali* fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. *Te. mogali*, (Inscr.) *movali* id. DED 4004.

4891 *Ta. muki (-v-, -nt-)* to end, terminate, be finished; *(-pp-, -tt-)* to finish, conclude, achieve, accomplish; *mukivu* end, termination; *mūy (-v-, -nt-)* to end; *muñcu (muñci-)* id. *To. mux- (muxθ-)* (one's days) are numbered, finished. *Ka. mugi* to end, terminate, be finished, accomplished, *mugiyuvike* ending, ceasing, state of being complete; *mugisu*, *mugasu*, *mugusu* to conclude, finish (*tr.*). *Tu. mugiyuni* to end, terminate, cease; *mugipuni* to finish (*tr.*); *mugitē*, *mugipu* settlement, decision, contract, bargain; *mugitala* end, conclusion; final; *mugituruni* to accomplish, conclude, finish. *Te. mugiyu* to be finished, completed, ended, terminated, concluded, terminate; *mugincu* to finish, complete, end, terminate, conclude; *mugimpu* finishing, completion,

end, close, termination, conclusion; *mugiyika* terminating, ending. *Kui mūga (mūgi-)* to be completed, terminated, accomplished; *n.* completion, accomplishment; *mūpka (< muk- p-; mūkt-)* to complete, finish, accomplish; *mūpa (mūt-)* id., succeed, be able, have power; *n.* ability; *mugse* completely, entirely. *Kuwi (S.) mū- (-t-)* to be able, sufficient; (Isr., Rayagada dial.) *mū?- (-t-)* to be able. *Kur. muñjnā* to finish off, come to the end of, consume, spend completely; *muñjurnā* to come to an end, be completed, die; (Pfeiffer 1972). DED(S) 4005.

4892 *Ta. mukil* cloud. *Ma. mukil* id. *To. niṣ muxuḷm* mist on hills in morning (in song; see 3675). *Ka. mugil* cloud, series or bank of clouds; the sky. *Tu. mugaly*, *mugaḷu* cloud; *mugaliyuni* to become cloudy (the sky). *Te. mogulu*, *moyilu* cloud. *Kol. morgar* id. *Pa. malgur* id. *Ga. (Oll. P.) mogul* id., sky; (S.) *moggul* id. *Go. (M.) moyol*, (Ma.) *moyol (pl. moyosk)*, (L.) *muyol* cloud (*Voc.* 2987); (LuS.) *moyoollee* a cloud; (Koya T.) *moyyel* id. DED(S) 4006.

4893 *Ta. mukiṭ (-v-, -nt-)* to appear in the form of a bud; *(-pp-, -tt-)* to bud, put forth buds, appear, fold or close up as a flower in petals, shut as the eyes; display, cause to appear, bear, bring forth; *kai-mmukiṭ (-pp-, -tt-)* to join the palms of the hands, as in salute, prayer, etc.; *mukiṭam* flower-bud about to bloom; *mukiṭi (-pp-, -tt-)* to fold or close up as a flower its petals, shut as the eyes; *mukai (-v-, -nt-; -pp-, -tt-)* to bud; *n.* opening bud; *mūṭ (-pp-, -tt-)* to close as a bud; *n.* flower-bud; *mokku* flower-bud; bud-like designs on saris; *mokkuḷ* flower-bud; *mokkuḷi (-pp-, -tt-)* to gather up. *Ma. mukiṭ* a sprout, bud. ? *Ko. mu-v- (mu-d-)* to salute; *kay mu-v-* to make an añjali; *movc- (movc-)* (priest) prays to god for someone else, moving right hand up and down. *To. koy mux- (muxθ-)* to salute. *Ka. mugi* to contract, shut up or close as a flower, close, shut as eyes, mouth, etc., join the two hands with the open palms brought together; *mugisu* to close (a flower; *tr.*); *mugul* to close or shut as the eyelids, bud, sprout; *mugul*, *mugaḷu* bud, opening bud; *mugulcu* to cause to contract, close or shut; shut; *moggu*, *mogge*, *maggu* a bud; (Hav.) *muguṭu* flower-bud. *Tu. mugiyuni* to close, contract, shut up; *kai m.* to salute; *muguru* sprout, shoot, bud; tender, delicate; *muguruni*, *mukuruni* to bud, sprout; *muggē*, *moggē* flower-bud, germ; (BRR; Bhattacharya, non-brahmin informant) *mukkē* bud. *Kor. (O.) mūke* flower-bud. *Te. moguḍu* to close, be closed, contract, be folded; *mogiḍincu* to close, shut, fold, bring together; *mogucu*, *moguḍ(u)cu*, *mōḍ(u)cu* to close, shut up, contract, fold; *mogga*, *mogaḍa* a bud; *mōḍupu* state of being closed or shut. *Go. (ASu.) moggī*, (Koya Su.) *moy* bud. *Konḍa mūg- (-it-)* to be closed; *mūk- (-t-)* to close. *Manḍ. muk-* to shut (mouth). *Kui mogu* bud, leaf-bud. Cf. 5113 *Ta. moṭṭu*. / Cf. *Skt.*

mukula-, (*Jex.*) **mudgara-** bud; Pkt. (*DNM*) **moggara** id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10146. DED(S, N) 4007.

4894 *Ta.* **mukir**, **mokkul**, **mōrai** bubble; **mokkuli** (-pp-, -tt-) to bubble up. *Ma.* **mukki-likka** id., ferment. *Tu.* **muguli** bubble. DED 4008.

4895 *Ka.* **mūkuti**, **mūguti**, (Kumt.; U.P.U.) **mūgute** nose-ring; (Tipt.) **mukura** a nose-ornament. *Tu.* **mūkuti**, **mūkudi**, **mūguti** a nose jewel. *Te.* **mukkara** a sort of nose-ornament or nose-ring; **muṅgara** a kind of nose-ring worn by women. *Kol.* (Kin.) **muk-keram**, (SR.) **mukkerām** nose-ring; (W.) **mo-karam** nose-stud. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **mukra** nose-ring. *Pa.* (S.) **muṅgram** id. *Go.* (G.) **mukkara**, (SR.) **mukkera**, (A.) **mukera** id. (*Voc.* 2866); (*LuS.*) **moongagoi** id. Cf. 5024 *Ta.* **mūku**. DED(S) 4009.

4896(a) *Ta.* **mukku** (**mukki-**) to strain as a woman in travail, make great efforts; **mukkal**, **mukku** straining as in travail, great effort. *Ma.* **mukkuka** to strain, grunt, make an effort as in travail or when easing nature; **mukkal**, **mukkam** straining, etc.; **mikkuka** to press, strain at stool. *Ko.* **muk-** (**muky-**) to strain to deliver child, make a strenuous effort; **muk** act of straining, great effort. *To.* **muk-** (**muky-**) to grunt while defecating when constipated; hesitate. *Ka.* **mukkiri**, **mukkare** to strain, make violent efforts in pain, etc. *Tu.* **mukkuruni** to snort, grunt, growl; **muk-kuru** snorting, grunting, growling; (B-K.) **bukku** to strain. *Te.* **mukku** to strain, exert with a strain or strenuously, moan, groan, grumble. *Pe.* **mūk-** (-t-) to lift with effort. ? *Br.* **mukking** to stammer.

(b) *Ma.* **mūluka** to groan, moan, mumble, buzz, assent with a hem; **mūlal** hum, groan, buzzing noise. *Ka.* **mūlugu**, **mūluku** to strain with a grunting, groaning, or moaning noise, be in labour, groan when lifting a heavy load; **mūluku** straining, etc., in childbirth. *Te.* **mūl(u)gu** to groan, moan as from pain, murmur, grumble; *n.* groan, moan, murmur, grumbling; **mūlugu** to murmur. *Kol.* (SR.) **mūlg-** to groan. ? *Kuwi* (S.) **mūlgina** to sulk. DED(N) 4010.

4897 *Ta.* **mukku** (**mukki-**) to eat in large mouthfuls; **mokku** (**mokki-**), **mokki-ttip-** to eat greedily in large mouthfuls. *Ka.* **mukku** to eat in a certain manner, put any dry grain, etc., into the mouth with the hollowed hand and gobble; **mukkul**, **mukkuḷe** mouthful of water for rinsing the mouth, rinsing the mouth, cleaning the teeth; **mukkuḷisu** to rinse the mouth, spit out, abandon, reject. *Tu.* **mukkuni** to gobble, swallow, devour; **mukkā-vuni** to over-feed (*tr.*); **mukkele** voracious man; **mukkuli**, **mukkuḷi** mouthful of any liquid; **mukkuliyuni**, **mukkuḷiyuni** to gargle or rinse the mouth. *Te.* **bokku** to eat greedily, stuff the mouth and eat voraciously, gobble. *Kui muka* (**muki-**) to cast food into the mouth with the hand; **mukal** mouthful;

mukal giva to rinse out the mouth, take a mouthful, gargle. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **buk-** (-it-) to gobble, swallow. Cf. 5127 *Ma.* **mōkuka**. DED 4011.

4898 *Ta.* **mukku** corner, lane, nook. *Ma.* **mukku** corner, narrow lane. *Kurub.* (*LSB* 1.11) **mūṅgi** corner. *To.* **muk** edge; **muṣk** corner, edge. *Tu.* **mukku** corner, narrow lane. *Kui* **mudgu** corner. *Kur.* **mūxā** edge, brink, margin. DED(N) 4012.

4899 *Ka.* **mukku** a certain vessel, pot, pan or cup. *Te.* **mūkuḍu** an earthen pan, a plate, covering dish. DED 4013.

4900 *Ta.* **mūṅkā** mongoose, *Viverra ichneumon*. *Ka.* **muṅgi**, **muṅgisi**, **muṅguli**, **muṅgili**, **muṅgali**, **muṅguri**. *Tu.* **muṅgili**, **muṅguli**, **muṅgilē**. *Te.* **muṅgi**, **muṅgisa**. *Kol.* **muṅgus**. *Nk.* **muṅsāk**. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **muṅgus**. *Ga.* (S.²) **muṅgi pōtu**. *Go.* (Tr.) **muṅgus**, (Y.) **muṅgus**, (S.) **muṅsi**, (A.) **mugus** (*Voc.* 2870); (ASu.) **muggūs**. *Koṇḍa* **muṅgi**, **muṅgi elka**. *Kuwi* (P.) **muṅgi orli** / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.*) **madguśa-**, (Bhoj. *Uṇ.*) **magguśa-**, Pkt. **maṃ-gusa-**, **muggasa-**, **muggusu-**, H. **mūgūs**, **māgūs**, Mar. **mūgūs**, **mūgas**, Sgh. **mugaṭi**; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9702. DED(S, N) 4014.

4901 *Pe.* **muh-** (**must-**) to chew. *Kui* **muhpa** (**muht-**) to munch, chew, grind the teeth. DEDS 793.

4902 *Ta.* **mucar** buttermilk, curds; **mōr** buttermilk, curd diluted with water. *Ma.* **mōr** buttermilk. *Ko.* **mocr** id. (in proverbs). *To.* **mo-r** id. (used only at the ti- dairy). *Ka.* **mosar(u)**, **masaru** curds. *Koḍ.* **mo-ri** buttermilk; **kaṭṭi mo-ri** curd (cf. s.v. 1148 *Ta.* **kaṭṭu**). *Tu.* **mosaru** curds. *Te.* (*SAN*) **mōru** buttermilk. ? *Br.* **maringa-** to form into curds, curdle. / Cf. Skt. **morāṭa-**, **morāṇa-** sour buttermilk. DED(S) 4015.

4903 *Ta.* **muci** (-v-, -nt-) to be torn, be crumpled as a garment, be tired, feel discouraged; (-pp-, -tt-) to faint, become tired, be distressed, grow thin, perish; **mucippu** thinness, emaciation, languor, debility, fatigue, weariness, destruction; **mucivu** crumpling. *Ma.* **muṣikka** to dirty; **muṣiyuka** to grow faint, weary, be worn out, dirty; **muṣiccal** wearisomeness; **muṣippikka** to tire. *Ka.* **muccuru** to become torpid or stupified, lose consciousness, faint away, swoon, be troubled in mind. *Te.* **musincu** to be spoiled, become weak or unsound, decay, decline, fail; **mucciru** to grieve, sorrow; **mucciri** one who is sorrowful; **mucciritanamu** perturbation, sorrow, grief. DED(S) 4016.

4904 *Te.* **musi** **musi navvu** a smile. *Pa.* **muck-** to smile. *Go.* (Tr.) **mus mus kowwānā** to smile or half-laugh (*Voc.* 2931); (ASu.) **mus mus kavv-** to smile. *Pe.* **mus mus in-** id. *Kui* **musu/musuk inba** to chuckle, grin, smile. *Kur.* **muskārnā**, **musmusurnā** to smile. / An areal etymology for which cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10227, ***muss-** (e.g. H. **muskānā** to smile,

Nep. musmusāunu id.), and no. 14754 Lahnda muskaṇ id. DEN 70.

4905 *Ka.* muṣṭi the vomit nut, *Strychnos nux vomica*. *Te.* muṣṭi, muṣṭi id. *Pa.* (S.) muṣṭi id. DED 4017.

4906 *Ta.* muciru, muyiru red ant. *Ma.* mīru, nīru id. *Kui* murari, (P.) mujoṛi large red ant. (K.) muci trāku a kind of ant. *Kuwi* (T.) muh'iri id. DED(S) 4018.

4907 *Pa.* (S.) muc a kind of grass. *Go.* (LuS.) moochee the moochan grass. / ? < IA. DEDS 794.

4908 *Ka.* (Hav.) mujaṇṭi a kind of honey (very small bees). *Tu.* mujaṇṭe, mujiṇṭi, mojaṇṭi a small kind of bee; a honeycomb; majaṇṭi a small kind of bee; its wax.

4909 *Pa.* muñjur mucus of nose. *Ga.* (Oll.) muñzur (z = dz), (S.³) mājur id. *Go.* (Mu. Ko.) mūter, (Ma.) mūteḡ id. (*Voc.* 2939); (LuS.) mootyagai running discharge from the nose. *Koṇḍa* mūRi mucus of nose. *Pe.* mūci id. *Maṇḍ.* mūci id. *Kui* mūsi, (K.) mūci id. *Kuwi* mūci (Su.) id., (F.) phlegm, (S.) cold (i.e. in the nose), (Isr.) id., mucus. *Kur.* mussō running from the nose. *Malt.* muso snot; the nose. ? *Ko.* muku• snot. DED(S) 4019.

*4910 *Ta.* mucu langur, *Semnopithecus priamus*. *Ma.* mocca a light-coloured monkey (or with 4626 *Ka.* maṅga). *Ka.* musu, musuku, musuva a large and black kind of ape; (Hav.) muju black monkey; (Gowda, *Dr. Ling.*, p. 98) mucca black-faced monkey. *Koḍ.* muccē langur. *Tu.* mujji, muju a black monkey. *Te.* koṇḍa-muccu large black-faced monkey, baboon. *Kol.* muy black-faced monkey; (Haig) mui langur. *Nk.* muy black-faced monkey. *Pa.* muy id. *Ga.* (P.) muy id. *Go.* (Tr.) mūnj (*pl.* mūsk) langur monkey (female); (W.) mūnjāl ape; (M.) munj monkey; (D. Mu.) mūnjāl, (Ma.) mūnji, (S.) mūnju, (Ko.) mūnj black-faced monkey (*Voc.* 2937). *Kui* mūsu (*pl.* mūska) sp. monkey or ape. *Kuwi* (F.) mūhu (*pl.* mūska) monkey (hanuman); (S.) mūhu monkey; (Su.) muhu (*pl.* mūska), (Isr.) mūhu (*pl.* mūska) black-faced monkey. *Malt.* muge baboon. DED(S, N) 4020.

4911 *Ta.* mucuṭṭai leather-berried bindweed, *Rivea ornata*; clove-scented creeper, *R. hypocrateriformis*; a kind of creeper, *Ipomaea candicans*; mucuṭṭai leather-berried bindweed, *R. ornata*. *Ka.* musuṭe elephant creeper, *Argyreia speciosa* Sweet. DED 4021.

4912 *Ta.* mucuṭṭar low, mean people. *Ma.* (DCV) muṣaṭan coward. *Ka.* musuṇḍi, mūsaṇḍi a crooked, perverse, rude person, a coward; musuṇḍitana crookedness, perversity, cowardice. *Tu.* musuṇḍi, musuḍi a shameless woman. DED(S) 4022.

4913 *Ta.* mukumucukkai bristly bryony creeper, *Mukia scabrella*. *Ma.* muṣumuṣukka

Bryonia scabra. [*M. scabrella* Arn. = *B. scabrella* Linn.] DED 4023.

4914 *Te.* musuru a constant or continued rain. *Pe.* muṇcuḍ dinom/dīna rainy season. *Ga.* (P.) muṣuṇḍi rainy season. *Go.* (M.) musur, (Ko.) musur, musuṛ rain (*Voc.* 2933). *Koṇḍa* musur constant rain, cloudiness; mosop cloud(s), being overcast (of the sky). DED(S) 4024.

4915 *Ta.* muccu (mucci-) to cover; māy (-v- -nt-; māyi-) to cover, fill, surround closely; *n.* a cover; moy (-pp-, -tt-) to cover, enclose; ? muyaṅku (muyaṅki-) to embrace, copulate; muyakkam embrace, copulation. *Ko.* muc- (muc-) to cover; mucaṇ tight-fitting cover. *To.* mūc- (mūč-) to cover; mūcxu• lid, cover. *Ka.* muccu to close, shut, shut up, cover, conceal; *n.* shutting; muccaka closing, shutting; muccalu closing, covering, screening; muccaḷa covering, cover, lid; muccike shutting, closing; muccige covering, ceiling of room; muccisu to cause to close; muccuvike shutting, etc.; muccē cover, lid; musuku to cover. *Koḍ.* mucc- (mucc-) to close; mucci lid, cover. *Tu.* muccuni to shut, close, cover, screen, shelter; mucca, muccala, mucci, muccu lid of vessel; muccaṇṭe a close mouthpiece; muccāvuni to cause to shut; muccigē lid, cover, ceiling. *Te.* māyu to cover, cover up, shut, close, conceal, hide, screen; (K. also) be shut, closed, (flower) closes its petals; mūta covering, shutting, a cover, lid, shutter; musūgu, musūguḍu cover, covering, veil; musūgu-vaḍu to be covered, veiled; (K.) muccu to close (*intr.*, *tr.*); (K.) muncu to cover, envelop. *Kol.* (SR.) muns- to close, cover. *Nk.* mus- to cover. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) muc- to cover, close, shut (door); muyip- to cover oneself, fill up a hole. *Pa.* muy- to cover oneself; muypip- (muypit-) to cover (another); mucca shell-covering of the snail. *Ga.* (Oll.) muy- to cover oneself with wrapper; (S.) māyk- (māyt-), māy- to close, cover. *Go.* muccānā (Tr.) to wrap something round one's body, put new skins on a drum, (Ph.) to cover; (M.) mucānā, (A. Y.) mucc-, (G. Mu. S.) muc- to cover; (Ko.) muc-, mus- id., put on outer cloak; (Tr.) muccī, (Ph. Mu.) muccē a lid or cover; (Ma.) muccē cover of pot, lid (*Voc.* 2872); (Koya Su.) mōs- to cover. *Koṇḍa* mus- (-t-) to bury (as a corpse), cover (a pit), close (with lid); *caus.* musis-/muspis-. *Pe.* muc- (mucc-) to cover, bury; muci lid. *Maṇḍ.* muc- to bury. *Kui* musa (musi-) to cover (a drum with skin or an umbrella with cloth); munja (munji-) to be covered, buried; muspa (must-) to cover, bury; *n.* burying; (K.) mucc- to shut. *Kuwi* (Su.) muh- (must-), (F.) mūssali, (S.) muh'nai to bury; (Isr.) muc- (-it-) to cover up. *Kur.* muccnā to close door or lid, shut; muccō a fishing basket; musuḡnā to envelop, wrap in, pack into a bundle. *Malt.* muce to close or shut up; musge to pack up, tie into a bundle; musgre to be closed. *Br.*

must shut, closed. Cf. 5030 Ta. **mūcu**. DED (S, N) 4025.

4916 Ta. **muñci** reedy sugar-cane, *Saccharum arundinaceum*. Ka. **muñji**, **muñja**, **mode**, **madi**, **node** S. **munja**. Tu. **muñji** id. / ? < Skt. **muñja**- S. **sara** or **munja**. [*S. arundinaceum* Retz. = *S. munja* Roxb. = *S. sara* Roxb.] DED 4026.

4917 Go. (Ma.) **munji**, **mundi**, (Ko.) **munj** forehead (*Voc.* 2873). **Kui** (K.) **munju** id. **Kuwi** (Su. S.) **munju**, (Isr.) **mūnju**, (F.) **monju** id. From DED(S) 4129.

4918 Ta. **muññai**, **muññai** firebrand teak, *Premna*; headache tree; dusty-leaved firebrand teak; woolly-leaved firebrand teak; charcoal tree. Ma. **muñña** *Premna integrifolia* (the wood serves to produce fire by attrition). DED 4027.

4919 Ta. **muṭaṅku** (**muṭaṅki**-) to contract, become lame or maimed, bend, be spoiled; abide, remain, stay, lie down; *n.* rheumatism; lane, turning in a street; **muṭaṅkar** physical exhaustion as in confinement; **muṭaṅkal** being bent as a bow; roll of palm-leaf used in letter-writing; **muṭaṅki** bed-ridden person; elbow or jutting part of a piece of land; **muṭakku** (**muṭakki**-) to bend as knee, arm, etc., wind round, wrap (as one's person), cause to bend or contract, disable (as one's limbs), roof in (as a hut), cover, lie down; *n.* curve, bend, tongue corner of a winding sheet, a kind of ring; **muṭakkam** contraction, lameness, being crippled by paralysis, bend, curve; **muṭantai** lameness, anything bent, amenorrhoea; **muṭam** crippled condition of leg or arm, anything bent, bend; **muṭalai** ball, globe, twist in the fibre as of firewood; **muṭavan** lame, lame man; (Shanmugam) **muṭatti** lame woman; **muṭavu** (**muṭavi**-) to limp; **muṭukkar** short street, pathway difficult to pass, lane; mountain cavern, place where water presses against a tank and erodes, interstice, interspace; **muṭukku** corner, narrow winding street; **muṭaṅku** (**muṭaṅki**-) to be contracted, withdrawn, bent, be subject to; *n.* withdrawing, contracting, bending, shaking off drowsiness or laziness by stretching one's limbs, idleness. Ma. **muṭam**, **muṭakkam** contraction of members as by landwind, lameness; **muṭakālam** lame-footed (said of birds, etc.); **muṭakka** to limp, halt; **muṭantan**, **muṭavan** lame; *fem.* **muṭanti**, **muṭavi**; **muṭaṅṅuka** to become lame; **muṭakku** an uneven palm-leaf; **muṭukku** corner, narrow passage. Ko. **muṭ** state of having crippled or no arms or legs; **muṭ** man with no arms or legs, or crippled; *fem.* **muṭ**. Ka. **muḍuku**, **muḍugu**, **muḍubu** to bend, shrink, become crooked, be contracted, be distorted; bend (*tr.*) crook, distort, etc.; *n.* bending, shrinking, becoming or being crooked, being distorted, curve, corner, angle. **Koḍ.** (Shanmugam) **muḍa** lameness; **muḍavēn** lame man; **muḍavati** lame woman. Tu. **muḍa** stiffness, rigidity; **muḍaṅku**, **muḍaṅku** crookedness,

obliquity; a humpback; perversity, obstinacy; crooked, perverse; **muḍaṅkuni** to become crooked, bow, bend; **muḍaṅkely** side, margin, edge; **muḍaṅkele** humpbacked man, perverse man; **muḍajily** shrinking; **muḍe** stiff. *Te.* **muḍuta** wrinkle, crumpling of paper; **muḍūgu**, **muṇūgu** to become closed, (K. also) contract, shrivel up; **muḍūcu**, (K. also) **muṇūcu** to close (*tr.*), contract, (K. also) cause to shrink; **muḍucu-konu** to shrink, shrivel, contract, close up. **Kol.** **muḍkia** ear-ring. *Pa.* **muḍ-** to stoop, bend, bow; **muḍip-** (**muḍit-**) to make to stoop or bend. *Go.* (ASu.) **muḍḍūs-** to shrink (*intr.*). **Kuwi** (T.) **muṭ-** to bow, bend body. Cf. 4935 Ta. **muṭtu** and 5114 Ta. **muṭtai**. DED(S, N) 4028.

4920 Ta. **muṭalai** bad smell as of flesh; **muṭuku** bad odour, stench; **muṭai** flesh, stench, offensive odour, smell of sour butter-milk or curds. Ma. **muṭa** dirt as in cloth, salt, sugar, etc.; **muṭayuka** to be soiled, dirty. Ka. (K.²) **muḍe-nār** to smell badly. DED 4029.

4921 Ta. **muṭi** (-v-, -nt-) to tie, fasten, make into a knot, put on, adorn; (-pp-, -tt-) to fasten, tie, decorate with, put on as flowers; *n.* knot, tie, tuft or coil of hair, man's hair tuft, crown of head, top as of mountain, bundle as of paddy seedlings for transplantation, noose; **muṭiccu** tie, tuft of hair, small bundle, knot in wood; **muṭinar** those who tie knots; **muṭippu** tying, fastening, tie, knot, bundle. Ma. **muṭi** knot, bundle of rice plants, top-knot, hair of head, head-dress; **muṭa** knot; **muṭikka**, **muṭiyuka** to tie up; **muṭippu** money tied up in a cloth, esp. for being presented. **Ko.** **muṭy** knot tied by priest in his front hair, ascetic's hair-knot; **muṭy a-l** Toda conical dairy. *To.* **muṭy** beautifully shaped top (as of tree), top of conical dairy; **muḍy** hair (as cut in paying vow); in: **muḍy irk-** (see 516). Ka. **muḍi** to bind or tie the hair, fasten or set in the hair of the head, as flowers, etc.; *n.* knot or bundle of hair, braid of hair, bundle of grain packed in straw; **muḍisu** to fasten or set in the hair-knot or braids (of others), as flowers; **muḍipu**, **muḍupu** bundle, money-bag. Tu. **muḍi** bundle of rice packed in straw, lump of tamarind packed in leaves, (B-K.) tuft; **muḍiyuni** to be turned into a knot, be knotty; **muḍipini**, **muḍipuni** to dress the head with flowers, make the top-knot tight; **muḍipāvuni** to have a person's head dressed with flowers; **muḍipu**, **muḍupu**, **muḍupely** bundle of money, jewels, etc., devoted to an idol; **muḍepini**, **muḍepuni** to bind. *Te.* **muḍi** knot, tie, joint in reed, bundle; **muḍiya** bundle, knot; **muḍūcu**, **muḍucu** to tie in a knot or bundle; **muḍupu** bundle of money, jewels, etc.; money or jewels promised by a vow and reserved to be offered to a god or goddess. **Kol.** **muḍi** knot. **Konda** **muṭi** id. **Br.** **muṭtux** knot, bundle; knotted. Cf. 5037 Ta. **muṭai**. DFD(S, N) 4030.

4922 *Ta. muṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to end, terminate, be completed, effected, accomplished, be destroyed, perish, die; (-pp-, -tt-) to end (*tr.*), terminate, effect, accomplish, destroy; *muṭipu*, *muṭivu* end, finality, completion, conclusion, decision, death, limit; *muṭimār* those who accomplish things; *muṭiya* unto the end, finally; *muṭiyal* all, whole. *Ma. muṭiyuka* to come to an end; *muṭikka* to finish, spend, destroy; *muṭippu* destruction; *muṭiyan* waster, prodigal; *muṭivu* end, destruction, extravagance. *Ko. muṛc-* (*muṛc-*) to finish (work); *arymuṛy gey-* (*gec-*) to overcome (someone) in a fight (for *arṇ-*, see 77 *Ta. aṭu*). *Ka. muḍi* to end, come to an end, become extinct; *n.* end, ruin, destruction; *muḍipu* to end. ? *Tu. muḍusuni* to eat up, consume. *Te. (K.) mūḍu*, *mūḍu* to end (*intr.*), terminate, (death) to approach. *Go. (Ma.) muṛi* end, termination (*Voc.* 2922). *Kuwi (S.) muth'nai* to complete; (*Isr.*) *muṭ-* (-t-) id.; be finished. DED(S) 4031.

4923 *Ta. muṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to appear, be possible, capable. *Ko. muṛy-* (*muṛc-*) to be possible, be able. DED 4032.

4924 *Ta. muṭi-vārai* cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus*. *Ka. muḍivāla A. schoenanthus* Linn. *Tu. muḍivāla*, *muddela*, *muḍyala*, *muḍyela A. muricatus*. Cf. 5374 *Ta. muṭi-vārai*. [*A. squarrosus* Linn. = *A. muricatus* Retz.] DED 4033.

4925 *Ta. muṭuku* (*muṭuki-*) to hasten, be in haste, move quickly, become urgent, throng and surge, be strong, meet, advance against; *n.* a rapid movement in verse; *muṭukal* quickness, strength; *muṭukku* (*muṭukki-*) to urge, bring pressure on, drive in as a screw, drive, cause to run as a horse, set in motion, bite off hurriedly, plough, induce, urge on, feel urgently as the call of nature, increase in price, hasten; *n.* urging, pressing hard, increase (of price), dearness, strength, power, pride, arrogance stiffness of manners; *muṭukaṭi* busy time, critical moment; *muṭukkam* high price, tightness; *muṭukkan* strong man; *muṭalai* strength, greatness. *Ma. muṭukkuka* to urge on, e.g. cattle. *Ko. muṛg-* (*muṛgy-*) to be screwed up; *muṛk-* (*muṛky-*) to screw into place, keep (wife) in order; *muṛk* showing of strength in contests (wrestling, running, etc.). *To. mud(k) kiy-* to be persistent. Cf. 4846 *Ta. miṭal*. DED 4034.

4926 *Ta. muṭuku* bracelet made of lac, ring. *Ma. muṭuku* bracelet, woodbind to tie up sugar-cane. DED 4035.

4927 *Ta. muṭai* (-v-, -nt-) to braid, plait, wattle; *n.* ola basket, umbrella of palm-leaves; *muṭaical* plaiting, braiding, that which is plaited. *Tu. muḍepini*, *muḍepuni* to plait, braid, knit; *muḍeyuni*, *muḍevuni* to be folded, get entangled; *muḍe* screen made of coconut leaves. *Te. muduta* plait, coil. Cf. 4853 *Ta. miṭai*. DED(S) 4036.

4928 *Ko. muṛmuṛn*, *muṭa*• *muṛmuṛn* without any reason. *Koḍ. muṇdate*, *muṇdate*• *ngi* for no reason. DED 4037.

4929 *Ta. muṭṭattanam* ignorance, stupidity; *muṭṭan* dunce; *muṭṭal* id., simpleton, stupid fellow; *muṭṭāṭṭam* stupidity, pertinacity or conceit arising from ignorance. *Ma. muṭṭan* a stout, obstinate, stupid person; *muṭṭal*, *muṭṭalan* obstinate, hopelessly stupid. *Ka. muṭṭāla* cowardice, bluntness, stupidity; *muṭṭālu* coward, stupid man. *Tu. muṭṭālu* very stupid or indigent man. Cf. 5135 *Ta. mōṭu*. DED 4038.

4930 *Ta. muṭṭu* short log, wooden prop. *Ma. muṭṭam*, *muṭṭan* trunk, log of wood; *muṭṭi* short log or block. *Pa. moṭṭi* log, beam. *Go. (Ko.) moṭ* log of wood (*Voc.* 2976). DED(S) 4039.

4931 *Ta. muṭṭi* small earthen pot. *Ma. muṭṭi* vessel used for drawing toddy. *Tu. muṭṭi* small kind of earthen pot equal to a pint, by which toddy is sold to customers. DED 4040.

4932 *Ta. muṭṭu* (*muṭṭi-*) to dash against, butt, oppose, meet, assault, attack, fight; *n.* battering, butting; *muṭṭikai* jeweller's small hammer. *Ma. muṭṭu* knocking, tapping, butting, dunning; *muṭṭuka* to dash against, knock, tap, butt, strike as a bell or clock; *muṭṭikka* to press, harass, make to hit, knock, dash, etc.; *muṭṭi* hammer. *Ko. muṭ-* (*muc-*) to meet, harm; *miṭk* small hammer. *To. -mil-muṭy* (to quarrel) about (for *-mil*, see 5086); ? *muṭ-* (*muṭy-*) to outstrip. *Ka. moṭṭu* to rap the head (of another) with the knuckles of the fist; *n.* a rap with the knuckles of the fist. *Koḍ. muṭṭ-* (*muṭṭi-*) to bump against. *Te. moṭṭu* to give a blow or stroke with the knuckles, esp. on the head, give a blow or knock on one hard body with another that is smaller; *moṭṭu*, *moṭṭukāya* a knock with the knuckles, a blow on a hard body with one that is smaller. *Pa. muṭṭ-* to hammer; *muṭka* blow with fist. *Ga. (P.) muṭa* fist. *Go. (Mu.) muṭ*, (*Ko.*) *muṭiya* hammer; (*Mu.*) *muṭka* a blow (*Voc.* 2874). *Pe. muṭla* hammer. *Maṇḍ. muṭla* id. *Kuwi (Su.) muṭla* id. *Kur. muṭga'ānā* to deal a heavy blow with the fist; *muṭgā*, *muṭkā* clenched hand or fist, hammering with the fist; *muṭka'ānā* to hit or hammer at with the fist. / Cf. *Skt. muṭ-* to crush, grind, break; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10186. DED(S) 4041.

4933 *Ta. muṭṭu* (*muṭṭi-*) to hinder, be hindered, prevented; *n.* hindrance, obstacle, impediment, difficulty as in passing, prop, support; *muṭakku* (*muṭakki-*) to prevent, hinder; *n.* hindrance, delay; *muṭakkam* restraint, hindrance; *muṭukkaṭi* hindrance, objection, thwarting, straits, difficulties; *muṭaṇku* (*muṭaṇki-*) to be hindered, frustrated. *Ma. muṭṭu* impediment, stoppage; *muṭṭuka* to be hindered, stopped; *muṭṭikka* to stop, hinder, block up; *muṭaṇṇuka* to be

hindered, obstructed; **muṭakkam** hindrance, stop, suspension; **muṭakku** prohibition, suspension; **muṭakkuka** to stop, impede, arrest, forbid. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** impediment, hindrance, stoppage; prop, stay. *Go.* (Tr.) **mūṭānā** to be blocked, of a bamboo or gun-barrel; (A.) **mur-** to be blocked up; **muh-** to block up; (SR.) **muhānā** to plug; (Ph.) **muhtānā** to block up with earth (*Voc.* 2895, 2935). *Br.* **mūrk** stopper, bung; **mūrk tining** to stop up. DED(S) 4042.

4934 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** pollution, menses. *Ma.* **muṭṭuka** to touch. *Ko.* **muṭ-** (**muc-**) to touch (corpse at funeral). *To.* **muṭ-** (**muṭy-**) id. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** to touch, come in contact with, reach, arrive; be laid out, be expended or used as money; *n.* touching, touch, contact, defilement by contact, menses, lochia; **muṭṭayisu** to touch, reach; **muṭṭal**, **muṭṭale**, **muṭṭave**, **muṭṭil**, **muṭṭu** touch, contact, menses, impurity from childbirth; **muṭṭisu** to cause to touch, convey, cause to reach, deliver, expend; **muṭṭuvali** expenses, outlay; **muṭṭuvike**, **muṭṭuha** touching, touch, contact. *Tu.* **muṭṭuni** to touch, attain, reach, arrive, come to hand, cost; **muṭṭu** touching, touch, contact; menstruation, ceremonial uncleanness; **muṭṭāvuni** to cause to touch, accompany to one's destination, cause to reach, deliver; **muṭṭa** proximity, nearness; near; **muṭṭadāye** a relation, man with whom one can associate; *fem.* **muṭṭadāy;** **muṭṭuvali**, **muṭṭoli** expense, cost. *Te.* **muṭṭu** to touch, be received, obtained or paid (as a thing or money), reach; *n.* touch, contact; menses; menstuous; **muṭṭu-konu** to touch; **muṭṭu-kōlu** touching, contact; **muṭṭuta**, **muṭṭudi** a menstuous woman; **muṭṭagu**, **muṭṭavu** to be in menses; **muṭṭincu** to make or cause to touch. *Go.* (W.) **muṭis**, (Ph.) **muṭtis**, **moṭtis**, (Pat.) **motas** (i.e. **moṭas**), (*LSI*, Chanda Marīā, p. 540) **moṭras** near (*Voc.* 2875). *Koṇḍa* **muṭ-** to touch. DED(S) 4043.

4935 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** knee, elbow, knuckle. *Ma.* **muṭṭu** knob, joint or knot of cane or bamboo, knee and elbow. *To.* **muṭ** elf bone from elbow to wrist, top joint of front leg of a calf. *Tu.* **muṭṭe** knuckles, joints of fingers. *Te.* **cēti-muḍuku** elbow; **kāli-muḍuku**, **muḍumu** knee. *Kol.* (SR.) **muḍsū**, (Pat., p. 19) **mūḍs**, (P.) **muṭug** id.; (Kin.) **muṭuc** id., elbow. *Ga.* (S.³) **muḍkul** knee-cap. Cf. 4919 *Ta.* **muṭāṅku**. DED 4044.

4936 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** dilemma, need, want; **muṭṭu-ppaṭu** to be pressed, perplexed, be in difficulty or extremity as one beset by creditors; **muṭṭu-ppaṭu** dilemma, need, want, trouble, distress, evil. *Ma.* **muṭṭu** being non-plussed, perplexity, want; **muṭṭu-pāṭu** straits, want; tormenting, importunity. ? *Ko.* **muṇḍy** state of man unable to pay debt, rent, or contribution. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** nonplused, embarrassment, want. *Tu.* **muṭṭu-kadi**, **muṭṭu-gadi** critical state, dangerous illness, narrow path, straitened circumstances. *Te.* **muṭṭu-paḍu** to be embarrassed, be in trouble or

fix, be distressed; **muṭṭu-pāṭu** trouble, embarrassment, fix, trouble. DED(S) 4045.

4937 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** tool, instrument, sundry things. *Ko.* **muṭṭa-rn** Kota economic associate with Badaga or with Kurumba (he gives tool, etc.); Kota economic associate with Toda (less formal than **keḷ** relationship). *To.* **muṭ** things given by Kotas to Todas, including tools. *Ka.* **muṭṭu** implement, tool, thing, utensils, furniture, things belonging to a house as beams, etc. *Te.* **muṭṭu** instrument, tool. Cf. 3041 *Ta.* **taṭṭumuṭṭu**. DED 4046.

4938 *Ta.* **muṭṭu** (**muṭṭi-**) to be deficient; *n.* shortness, deficiency. *Ma.* **muṭṭ-āru** river with a short course; **muṇṭu** anything short; **muṇṭan** short, a dwarf, dwarfish; **muṇṭatti**, **muṇṭi** short woman. *Ko.* **moḍ** short of stature; **moṇ** short. *Tu.* **munda** small. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 111) **moṭṭi** short. *Nk.* **moṭṭik** id. *Pa.* **mundi** id. *Go.* (Mu.) **munda** small; (Ko.) **monḍo** short; (Tr.) **munda** wiring (should be **wirinj**) thumb (*Voc.* 2881). Cf. 4661 *Ta.* **maṭṭam**. DED(S) 4047.

4939 *Ta.* **muṭṭai** egg, ovum; world as a globe; **muṇṭai** egg. *Ma.* **muṭṭa**, **moṭṭa** id. *Ko.* **moṭ** id. *To.* **muṭy** id. *Ka.* **moṭṭe** id. *Koḍ.* **muṭṭe** id., testis. *Tu.* **moṭṭe** egg. DED 4048.

4940 *Ta.* **muṭṭai** dry cake of cowdung. *Ka.* **mūḍal** dry cowdung. *Te.* **muṭamu** cowdung found dried in woods. DEDS 795.

4941 *Ko.* **muṭm** (*obl.* **muṭt-**) day when moon is not visible. *To.* **muṭ** new moon; **muṭ no-ḷ** day when moon is not visible. DED 4049.

4942 *Tu.* **muddi** buttock. *Te.* **muddi** id., anus; back, hind part; **mūḍi** anus. *Pa.* **muṭus** lower back. *Ga.* (S.³) **muddi** back, anus (< *Te.*). *Go.* (Ma.) **muṭonji** buttock (*Voc.* 2876). *Koṇḍa* **muḍi** female organ. *Kui* **moḍengi**, **moḍenji** rump of a bird or fowl. *Kuwi* (F.) **mūḍdi**, (Isr.) **muḍi** anus. DED(S) 4050.

4943 *Go.* (Tr.) **munum** the share of a field which is given to a weeder to work in (*Voc.* 2888). *Kuwi* (Isr.) **muṇmbu** area of work.

4944 *Pe.* **muṇkāni**, **mulkāni** wife. *Kur.* **mukkā** id., woman. DEDS 796.

4945 *Pa.* **munda** tank. *Ga.* (Oll.) **munda** id. *Go.* (Mu.) **munda** id. (*Voc.* 2882). *Koṇḍa* (BB) **munda** bund, embankment. *Pe.* **munda** tank, bund. *Kui* **munda** tank, reservoir. / Cf. Halbi **munda** tank. DED(S) 4051.

4946 *Ka.* (Hav.) **muṇḍi** a kind of yam with very broad leaves. *Tu.* (B-K.) **muṇḍi**, **moṇḍi** a kind of bulbous root used in preparing curry.

4947 *Ta.* **muṇṭu** a short-sized cloth. *Ma.* **muṇṭu** the short cloth of Kēraḷa men. *Ko.* **muṇḍ** waistcloth. *To.* **muḍ** cloth worn over shoulders by Badaga women (< Badaga **muṇḍu**). *Ka.* **muṇḍu** short cloth used as a turban or as an undergirth cloth. *Koḍ.* **muṇḍi** waistcloth. *Tu.* **muṇḍu** small upper

garment; **muṇṇi** the folds of a male's cloth. DED 4052.

4948 *Ka. muṇḍige* post; (PBh.) **mūḍige** a pole (planted in the middle for support). *Tu. mūṇḍu* a pole to support a wooden bridge. *Ga. (Oll. P.) muṇḍe* post, pillar. *Go. (SR.) muṇḍā*, (G. Ma.) **muṇḍa**, (Ko.) **muṇḍe** id. (*Voc.* 2883); (ASu.) **muṇḍā** a wooden pole in the shape of Bhima; **muṇḍēl** pole. *Koṇḍa muṇḍam* erected poles in the construction of cowpen. *Pe. muṇḍa* pillar. *Kuwi (Su. Mah. Isr.) muṇḍa* post, pillar./Possibly of IA origin; cf. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10191; *DBIA*, no. 299. DEDS(N) 798.

4949 *Kui muṇḍru* cucumber. *Kuwi (Su. P. T. Mah. Isr.) muṇḍra* id. DEDS 797.

4950 *Ta. mutal* beginning, first as in rank, place, etc.; cause, God as the first cause, one who is first or oldest, best, that which is superior; principal, fund, capital, money yielding interest; place; **mutalvar** persons beginning with; celestials; **mutalvan** one who is first, chief, head, god, king, father; **mutalvi** lady of first rank; **mutali** head, chief, religious leader; **mutalu (mutali-)** to commence, begin, come first, have a beginning, have as the origin, begin with; **mutanmai** priority superiority, supremacy; **mutir (-v-, -nt-)** to precede, excel, surpass; **mutirvu** excess, plenty. *Ma. mutal* beginning; blossom or catkin of *Artocarpus*, considered as the first fruit (**mīttu**) and superstitiously plucked off; principal or capital, stock in trade, property, money; **mutanma** greatness; **mutali** headman; **mutalvan** a chief; **mutiruka** to go forward, be beforehand, early; **mutirttuka** to forestall. *To. moṭil* valuable thing. *Ka. modal*, **madalu** state of being first, preceding, in front, prior; state of being chief, the chief thing; beginning, extremity or tip; original, principal or capital, stock in trade; at the beginning, first, etc., for the first time; **motta-modal**, **moda-modal** the very beginning, at the very first; **modaliga** a chief, headman. *Koḍ. moda* an article belonging to one. *Tu. mudely* origin, cause, capital, principal. *Te. modalu* beginning, commencement, origin, source, principal, capital, the chief or principal thing or person, base, basis, foundation; **moṭṭa-modal** the very beginning; **moṭṭa-modaṭa(n)** at the very beginning; **mōḍaṭa(n)** at first, in the beginning; **mōḍaṭi** first, earliest, foremost, former, earlier, prior, original, primary, chief, principal. *Ga. (S.³) mōḍaṭ adj.* first. *Go. (L.) modal* beginning (*Voc.* 2980); (ChD.) **mothur**, (Ph.) **mohtur** id. (*Voc.* 2979). *Koṇḍa modal (obl. modoR-)* the first. *Kui muduli* possessions, stock in trade, store. Cf. 4951 *Ta. mutal* and 5020 *Ta. muṇ*. /Cf. Mar. **muddal** principal, capital; primary, fundamental. DED(S, N) 4053.

4951 *Ta. mutal* base, foot, bottom or lowest part of anything, stump, lowest part of stem. *To. mīṭ* straw (cf. 'stubble' in *Tu.*). *Ka. modal*, **madalu** root, base; **moddu** block,

log of wood. *Tu. mudely* the bottom, stubble, stump of a tree; **madaḍu** log, trunk. *Te. modalu* root; **moddu** stump, block. *Koḷ. (P.) modal (pl. modasil)* tree trunk; (Kin.) **modal** stump; (Kin.) **modd** trunk; (SR.) **modda** log. *Nk. modhal* trunk of tree, stump. *Nk. (Ch.) maddun* stem of tree: *Pa. model* trunk of tree, base; **model** key wrist. *Go. (Mu.) maddol* plant, shrub (*Voc.* 2701); (Mu. Ko.) **modol**, (S.) **modal** trunk of tree (*Voc.* 2981) *Koṇḍa modal* id. Cf. 4950 *Ta. mutal*. DED(S) 4054.

4952 *Ta. mutalai*, **mutalai**, **mucali** crocodile. *Ma. mutala*. *Ko. mocal*. *Ka. mosale*, **masale**. *Koḍ. mosale*. *Tu. mosalē*, **mudalē**, **mudalē**, **mūdālē**. *Te. mosali*. *Koḷ. (Kin.) moseli*. *Pa. mōca*. *Koṇḍa (BB) mōdi*, **mūdi**. *Kur. (BB) bōca*. *Malt. boce*. /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) **mācala**-crocodile; (*lex.*) **musali**-house-lizard; alligator; Pkt. **muduga-** = **grāhaviśesa-**. DED(S) 4055.

4953 *Ta. mutirai* pulse or other leguminous plant, pigeon-pea, dhal. *Ma. mutira* horse-gram. *Koḍ. mudire* id. ? *Koḷ. (SR.) muḍde* pulse; (Kamaleswaran). DED(N) 4056.

4954 *Ta. mutu* old, ancient; **mutt-eyil** ancient fortress; **mutumai** antiquity, oldness, old age, proverb, maturity; **mutāri** being old or ancient, that which is ripe; **mutiyavan**, **mutiyan**, **mutiyān** aged man, elder, senior, *Brahmā*; **mutiyāl** elderly woman, woman possessed by a spirit; **mutiyōl** old woman, goddess; **mutiyōr** persons of ripe wisdom; **mutir (-v-, -nt-)** to grow old, have the qualities of age, become mature, grow ripe; **mutircci** maturity, ripened condition, great age, excellence in learning or experience; **mutirvu** maturity, ripened condition, great age; **mutuvar** elders, old persons, persons of ripe wisdom, men of experience, counsellors; **mutuval** that which is time-worn; **mutuvōr** elders, men of experience, the great, the elders as king, teacher, mother, father, elder brother, poets; **mutai**, **mutai-ppuṇam** ground long under cultivation; **mutaiyal** wild jungle, ancient forest; **mū (-pp-, -tt-)** to become old, be older than another, be senior in age; *n.* old age; **mūvār** the Devas as never ageing; **mū-tēvi** the elder sister of *Lakṣmī*, goddess of misfortune; **mūtt-appan** father's father; **mūttavan** one who is senior in age, elder brother, superior; **mūttār** aged persons, elders, husbands, elder brother; **mūttāl** aged woman, elder sister, first wife; **mūttōṇ** aged person, elderly man, senior, elder brother, *Gaṇeśa* (as the eldest of *Śiva*'s sons), man between 48 and 64 years of age; **mūttāṭkal** forefathers, ancestors; **mūttāṭṭi** aged woman; **mūttāṭaṇ** aged man; **mūtu** oldness, elderliness; **mūtai** old, past, ancient; ground cleared of wood and prepared for tillage; **mūppar** elders in age, superiors, deacons; **mūppan** headman in some castes; **mūppān** elder, *Śiva*; **mūppi** aged woman, woman of distinction; **mūppu** seniority in age, old age, power of management, leadership. *Ma. mutu* old, prior, ripe; **mutukkan** old man; **mutuma** a choice word

(*opp.* putuma); *muta* jungle land brought for the first time under cultivation; *mutiruka* to grow up, become mature, *mutircca* growth, tallness; *mutirppu* maturity; *mutt-appan* grandfather; *mutu-mutt-appan* great-grandfather; *muttan* old man; *mutti* old woman; grandmother; *mūkka* to grow, grow old, ripen, ferment; *mū-dēvi* elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune; *mūtu* prior; *mūta* old, grown (*opp.* ilaya); *mūttatu* old, elder; *mūttappan* father's elder brother, father's father; *mūttamma* elder sister of mother or father, mother's mother; *mūttācci* grandmother; *mūttavan* elder, senior, elder brother; *mūttān* an old Nayar, senior; *mūttōr* old men; a title of barons in Kaṭattawanāḍu; *mūppu* old age, maturity, seniority, a right of inheritance, an office of dignity; *mūppan* old man, senior, elder, president; the headman of a class (a title bestowed by Rājas on Tiyaṛs and Māpḷas); a caste of jungle dwellers in Wayanāḍu, agrestic slaves. *Ko.* *mud*, *mudk* old age; old; *mudkn* old man; *fem.* *mudky*; *mutl* maturity, ripeness, old age; *mut-* (*muty-*) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (or with 5017). *To.* *muṭ*, *muṭy* old; *muṭ* maw heavy rain (in song); *mut-* (*muty-*) (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (or with 5017); *mu-f-* (*mu-t-*) to become old; *mu-t* old age (in song); *mu-tk* former times (*ablative* *mu-tkṣn* from of old). *Ka.* *muttu*, *mudi* advanced age, oldness, old age, priority; *mudaka*, *muduku* old man; *fem.* *mudaki*, *mudiki*, *muduki*; (*K.*²) *mutta*, *mudupa* old man; *mudu* (*mutt-*), *mode* to advance in growth, increase, become full-grown, mature, advance in years, become old; *n.* old age, etc.; *mudukatana*, *muppu* old age; *mū-dēvi* elder sister of Lakṣmī, goddess of misfortune. *Koḍ.* *mudi* old; *mudikē* old man; *fem.* *mudiki*; *muttajiē* great-grandfather; *mutta-y* great-grandmother; *mu-* (*mu-p-*, *mu-t-*) to grow up (in songs); *mu-de-vi* quarrelsome, extravagant, cruel woman. *Tu.* *mudi*, *mudu* old, aged, ancient; *mudiyuni* to be worn out; *mudiye* old man; old, aged; *muduke* old man; *mutt-aije* great-grandfather; *mutt-ajji* great-grandmother; *muppu* old, aged; old age; misfortune, ruin, destruction; *moppē* old man; (*B-K.*) *mujadē* old man; *mujudu* an old person. *Te.* *mudara*, *muduru* not young or tender (as a fruit or berry or the like), grown up, ripe, mature, advanced, old; *mudi* old age; old; *muditanamu*, *mudimi* old age, decrepitude, *mudiyu* to become or grow old; *mudukāḍu* old man; *muduru* to become ripe or mature, arrive at the period of full growth or maturity, grow, advance or increase, become worse or aggravated as a disease, enmity or ill-feeling; *mudusali* old; an old person; *mudusalitanamu* old age; *mutta*, *mutti* old person; *mutt-avva* great-grandmother; *muttāta* great-grandfather; *muppu* old age; danger, misfortune; *mūdēvi* the goddess of ill-luck or misfortune. *Nk.* *mudgan* husband. *Pa.* *muttak* old man. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) *muttak* id. *Go.* (*Ma.*) *mu-*

(*Ph.*) *muiānā*, *mutānā* to grow old; (*G. Mu.* *M.*) *muytor*, (*Ma.*) *muytor*, (*Ko.*) *muytonḍ* old man; (*G. Mu.*) *muytar*, (*M.*) *muytār* old woman (*Voc.* 2894); (*Mu.*) *mudiyal* old man; (*Mu.*) *mudiyo*, (*M.*) *mudiyāl*, (*Ko.*) *mudpal*, (*Ch. S.*) *muido*, (*Tr. W. Ph.*) *moidō*, (*G.*) *mujo*, (*Ma.*) *mujjo* husband (*Voc.* 2860); *mutte* (*Mu.*) old woman, (*G. Ma.*) woman, (*Ko.*) id., wife; (*M.*) *mute*, (*S.*) *mutto* wife; (*L.*) *muṭo* old woman, mother, wife (*Voc.* 2886); (*Koya Su.*) *muy-* (fruit) to become mature; *mukkāl* old man; *mukkād* old woman. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *müssela* old man; (*S.*) *mū'nai* to outgrow; (*Isr.*) *mudr-* (*-it-*) to become matured, ripen. *Br.* *mutkun* old; old thing. ? Cf. 3374 *Konḍa dū-*. DED(*S, N*) 4057.

4955 *Ta.* *mutuku* back, the region of the spine, back portion, back (as of a chair), middle place, ridge, mound. *Ma.* *mutu* the stronger, upper part of animals, the back; *mutuku* the back, the spine of fish; *muruttu* back-bone. *Te.* *mucca* lower part of the spine. *Pa.* *muḍukuḍ* the back of anything. *Go.* (*Tr.*) *muṛcul*, *muṛcuṭ*, (*W. Ph.*) *muṛcul* the back; (*Mu.*) *mursul*, *musul*, (*M.*) *mursul* waist; (*Ch.*) *muccur* (*obl.* *muccuḍ-*) upper part of back (*Voc.* 2908); (*Ma.*) *mon'koḡ*, (*Ko.*) *morkul*, *morkuṛu* back (*Voc.* 2983); (*LuS.*) *moorchool* the back; (*M.*) *naṛi-mursul* waist (for *naṛi*, see 3584); (*L.*) *muṛculi* id.; (*L.*, *Voc.* 2995) *molki* the back. *Konḍa* *muṭam* upper back. *Pe.* *muren* spine. *Maṇḍ.* *ḍuḍ-muren* id. *Kui* *muḍrenji*, (*K.*) *murenji* id.; *musali* presenting the back, at the back of; *musali āva* to be at the back of; *musali giva* to turn the back on. *Kuwi* (*F.*) *mūressi*, (*Su.*) *mur'esi* *pṛēnu*, (*Isr.*) *mur'esi*, (*D.*) *ṭuḍu mur'eni* back-bone. DED(*S*) 4058.

4956 *Ta.* *mutuku* coarseness, grossness. *Te.* *mutuka*, *muduka* coarse not fine, thick, rough, rude, indelicate, gross, blunt, vulgar, indecent, foul, obscene; *moduka* rough, thick, close; *modukana* roughness, thickness. DED(*S*) 4059.

4957 *Ma.* *muttaṭi Triacanthus*, a fish with three horns. *Tu.* *muttāḍi* id. DED 4060.

4958 *Ta.* *muttālam* morning. *Ma.* *muttāram* breakfast. Cf. 143 *Ta.* *attālam*. DED 4061.

4959 *Ta.* *muttu* pearl, tear, castor-bean, oil-seed (as castor, rape etc.), succulent seed of pomegranate, a goldsmith's weight, seeds or shells, etc., used in games, that which is excellent or praiseworthy; *muttam* pearl, castor-bean, a superior quality of emerald; *muruntu* pearl. *Ma.* *muttu* pearl kernel (cf. *mur* oyster). *Ko.* *mut* woman's ear-ring. *To.* *mut* pearl. *Ka.* *muttu*, *mutya* id. *Koḍ.* *mutti* id. *Tu.* *muttu* id., a drop. *Te.* *mutti-yamu*, *muttemu*, *mutyamu* pearl. /Cf. *Skt.* *muktā-*, *mauktika-*, *Pali Pkt.* *muttā-*; *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 10152. DED 4062.

4960 *Ta.* *muttu*, *muttam* kiss; *muttu* (*mutti-*), *muttam iṭu* to kiss; (*Koll.*) *mucc* kiss. *Ma.* *muttu*, *muttam*, *mutti* kiss; *muttuka*,

mottuka to kiss. *Ka.* muttu, muddu kiss; muddiḍu to kiss; (Coorg) mudku id.; ? muṇḍu kissing, caressing, fondling. *Koḍ.* mutta kiss. *Tu.* mutta, muttu, mudda, muddu id. *Te.* muddu id.; muddiḍu to kiss. *Kol.* mud kiss; mud i-ḍ- to kiss. *Pa.* moṭṭ- id. /Cf. Pkt. (DNM) muddi- kiss. DED(S) 4063.

4961 *Ta.* muttu pock of smallpox, pustule; mutti yellow spreading spots on the breasts of women. *Ma.* mutukkan pimple, blotch; muttācci small red pimples on the body of infants. *Tu.* mutteri a kind of skin eruption; muddāṇu, muddaṇu pimples or blotches on the face. *Kui* mūtenji mole, birthmark, wart, corn. *Kuwi* (F.) mūt'esi pimple; (Isr.) mut'esi wart. DED(S) 4064.

4962 *Ta.* muttai lump, large mass, boiled rice gathered into a ball; mottai ball, round lump. *Ka.* muddi, mudde a roundish mass, ball, roundish lump; rāgi porridge; moddu, maddu lump, mass. *Tu.* muddè lump, unshapen mass. *Te.* mudda lump, mass; morsel, mouthful. *Koṇḍa* muda lump (of tumeric, mud, etc.). /Cf. Mar. mūd lump of boiled rice as turned out of a ladle. DED(S) 4065.

4963 *Ta.* muntiri cashew tree, *Anacardium occidentale*; vine; muntirikai common grape vine, cashew tree. *Ma.* muntiri vine, grape. *Te.* munta-māmiḍi cashew. DED 4066.

4964 *Ta.* muntiri, muntirikai the fraction $\frac{1}{320}$. *Ma.* muntiri id. DED 4067.

4965 *Ta.* muntai a small vessel; montai a small earthen vessel, a small wooden vessel; (Koll.) monne a kind of pot. *Ma.* monta cruse, goglet; mōnta brass ewer to draw water, water-vessel of kings. *Ka.* munde a jar-like brass vessel. *Te.* munta small pitcher. *Pa.* (p. 97) mutta basin. *Koṇḍa* muta small pitcher or pot. *Pe.* muta metal vessel. *Kui* mūta small brass pot. *Kuwi* mūnta (F.) water pot of brass, (Isr.) small metal jug, pot, vessel. DED(S) 4068.

4966 *Ta.* mummaram, mummuram impetuosity, vehemence, fierceness, swiftness; mummari (-pp-, -tt-), mummuri (-pp-, -tt-) to rage, be violent, vehement or impetuous. *Te.* mummaramu acme, crisis or height of a disease, violence, intensity, vehemence; mumarincu to grow violent, reach the crisis. DED 4069.

4967 *Ta.* muyal (muyalv-, muyaṇi-) to practise, persevere, make continued exertion, take pains, begin, undertake; *n.* war; muyalvu endeavouring, persevering, exercising, effort; muyaṇci, muyaṇri, muyaṇṇu effort, exertion, activity, perseverance, diligence, industry, employment, performing religious ceremonies; muyaṇku (muyaṇki-) to do, perform. *Ka.* mogasu to begin to exert oneself, make oneself ready for work, act zealously after or for a contrived plan, exert oneself. *Te.* mogi exertion, effort, endeavour; mogiyu to attempt, try; (K.) moggu to undertake to do, be prepared for action. DED 4070.

4968 *Ta.* muyal, mucal hare. *Ma.* muyal id. *Ir.* munna, monna id. *Ko.* molm id. *To.* mū-ṣ id. *Ka.* mola, mala id. *Koḍ.* mona id. *Tu.* muyeru, mug(geru) id.; mola a large hare; (B-K.) mēru hare, rabbit. *Kol.* mi-te hare. *Nk.* mite id. *Pa.* mūda id. *Ga.* (Oll.) munde, (S.) mūnde id. *Go.* (Tr.) malol (pl. malohk), (A. Ch.) malol, (MuE.) maloṭ (pl. malohk), (Ko.) maloṭ (pl. -i), (Ph.) malol, mulol, (MuW.) malol, molol, (W. D. Ma. M.) molol (pl. D. molohk, Ma. molosku), (Y.) molor (pl. -k) id. (Voc. 2751). *Koṇḍa* morol id. *Pe.* mrōl id. *Kui* mṛaḍu id. *Kuwi* (F.) mṛālu, (S.) mṛālu, (Isr.) mṛālu id. *Kur.* muṇyā id. *Malt.* muṇye id. *Br.* murū id. DED(S) 4071.

4969 *Ta.* muraṇcu (muraṇci-) to mature, be old, ancient; *n.* maturing; mūri antiquity, old age. *Kol.* murtal old woman. *Nk.* murtal id. *Pa.* murtal id. *Ga.* (Oll.) murtal id. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) mūrānā to grow old (of a woman), (SR.) murānā to ripen (of a boil) (Voc. 2900); (S. Pat.) murtar woman (Voc. 2911); (Tr.) muṭṭēli very old (of trees only) (Voc. 2926); (ASu.) mur- to mature. DED(S) 4072.

4970 *Ta.* muraṇcu (muraṇci-) to be full, abundant; mūri strength, greatness. *Tu.* mūru fat, stout, corpulent. *Te.* mūru to increase, be full. DED 4073.

4971 *Ta.* muraṭu roughness, unevenness, ruggedness, knob or knot as in timber, joint of the body, ill-temper, wildness, rudeness, obstinacy, largeness, bigness; muraṭaṇ rude man, obstinate man; muraṭṭaṭi rough, rude, lawless, reckless behaviour; muraṇ (muraṇp-, muraṇṭ-) to be at variance, be opposed; *n.* variance, opposition, perversity, spite, hatred, fight, battle, strength, greatness, roughness, stubbornness, fierceness, a flaw in rubies; muraṇu (muraṇi-) to be at variance; muraṇar enemies; muraṇaṇ cross-tempered, quarrelsome person, obstinate person, impatient person, hasty, impetuous person; muraṇṭu (muraṇṭi-) to be obstinate, opposed, cross-grained; *n.* persistence, obstinacy, opposition, disagreement, unyielding nature; murappu roughness; murampu mound of gravel or stone, mound, elevation, rock, rough hard ground; murarai hard, stout trunk of a tree; murippu hump of an ox; murivu greatness; muraṭaṇ obstinate person, reckless person, ignorant, foolish person, hunter, rude person, savage; muraṭu coarseness, roughness, obstinacy, obdurateness, cruelty, knot in wood, stump, piece of wood, largeness; mūri hump; muṇṭu (muṇṭi-) to be unruly, refractory, attack vehemently; *n.* petulance, obstinacy, vehement attack, stupidity, knot as in a tree, bulging or protuberance (cf. 4988 *Ma.* muṇa), joint of the body, hump; muṇṭu refractoriness, unruliness, annoyance, worry; muṇṭi, muṇṭukkāraṇ refractory man; ? mūrkku obstinacy. *Ma.* muram roughness, rugged nature; muraṭu the stump, foot, root of a tree; foot; muraṭaṇ knotty, stubborn, saucy, refractory; muraṭuka to be knotty; muraṇ fight, strength; muruppu uneven

touch, moss, inner side of skin or leather. *Ko.* *morṭ*, *morṭtanm* unyieldingness, inflexibility, violence of action; *morḍṇ* violent man; *mupḍ-* (*muṇḍy-*) to refuse to obey or listen; kick. *Ka.* *murūḍu*, *moraḍu* roughness, ruggedness, unevenness; *moraḍi*, *moraḍu*, *moraḍe*, *morḍi*, *marāḍi*, *maḍḍi*, *maṇṭi* a stony, rough hillock; *moṇḍu*, *moṇḍutana* stupid obstinacy, esp. in demanding or dunning. *Koḍ.* *moraḍi* foot of a tree. *Tu.* *mura*, *mora* a stone quarry, laterite stone; stony, hard, strong; *murāḍi* knotty; *murūḍi*, *murūḍu* roughness, coarseness; rough, coarse; *mureḷu* thick part of a spade; *murli* quarrelsome woman; *murle* quarrelsome man; *moraṇḍa*, *moraṇḍala*, *moraṇḍe* swelling on any part of the body, induration of the skin. *Te.* *moraṭu* rough, rude, unmannerly; rude man; *moraṭutanamu* rudeness, roughness; *moraḍu* stump, pollard, block; hard, rough, knotty, stubborn; *morapa* stony, gravelly, pebbly; *moramu* pebble, gravelstone; *morasu* rough, rude; *moṇḍari* stubborn fellow; *moṇḍi* stubborn, obstinate, perverse; *mrōḍu* stump of tree; *moppe* obstinate man; rough. *Nk.* *murmi* gravel. *Pa.* *murum* id. *Ga.* (S.²) *morḍo* stump of tree. *Go.* (A.) *murum* gravel (*Voc.* 2904). *Kui* *mursa* (*mursi-*) to be reckless, dare; *mrōjo* base of a tree trunk. Cf. 4846 *Ta.* *miṭal*. / Cf. Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.* 326) *murumba* = *mṛḍyamāna-pāṣāṇa-cūrṇa-*; Pali *marumba* a kind of sand or gravel; Mar. *murūm* gravel. DED(S, N) 4074.

4972 *Ma.* *muraṭuka* to shrivel; *muraḷuka* id., decay. *Ka.* *murūṭu*, *muraṭu*, *murūṭu* to be bent or drawn together, contract, shrink, shrivel; *murūṭu* contracting, shrinking, state of being contracted, etc.; *murūṭuha* contracting, shrinking, that contracts. *Tu.* *murūṭu*, *nurūṭu* shrunk, shrivelled; *murūṭuni*, *nurūṭuni* to shrink, shrivel. *Nk.* *mural* to wither. *Go.* (Ch.) *murs-*, *muṣ-* to be dried up and hard (*Voc.* 2920). *Kur.* *murdnā* to become perfectly dry, be dried to excess; *murda'ānā* to dry to the inside, dry to excess; *murjhārnā* to get quite dry. (Hahn) dry up, wither; *murjha'ānā* to scorch, parch. DED 4075, DEDS 799.

4973 *Ta.* *mural* (*muralv-* *muraṇṭ-*) to make sound, cry, sing; *muralal* sounding, confused noise, high pitch; *muralvu* soft sound as of a lute; *muravam* noise, reverberation, drum; *muraṅkai*, *muraṅci* sound, song; *muraṅṭu* (*muraṅṭi-*) to make sound, cry; *muraḷi* flute, nose-flute; *muracam*, *muracu* drum, tabour, war drum; *muravu*, *murūṭu* drum. *Ma.* *muraḷuka*, *murūḷuka* to hum, grunt, growl; *muraḷi* flute; *muracu*, *murajam* a small drum; *morampuka* dogs to snarl, men to hawk. *Ka.* *moraḷ* to hum, grunt, growl, buzz, howl; *more* to hum, buzz, sound, murmur, creak, gurgle, whizz, be noisy; cause to sound; *n.* humming, etc.; *moraha*, *morahu*, *morehu* humming, etc.; *mure* to hum, buzz, sound or play a lute, sound as a lute does. *Koḍ.* *moraḍ-* (*moraḍuv-*, *moraṭ-*) to weep; *more* lamentation. *Tu.*

muresuni, *moresuni* to rumble, rattle (as thunder); *murepini*, *murevuni*, *mureluni* id., creak (as shoes); *muriya* cry, weeping, loud noise; *muriyāṭu* lamentation, wailing; *muriyeḍuni*, *mureḍuni*, *muriyoḍuni*, *moreḍuni* to weep, lament, bewail; *muriyeḍpini* to grumble, murmur; *more* cry; *muriyō* alas!, weeping loudly, cry of lamentation, distress, etc.; *morampu* a cry, roaring. *Te.* *morayu* to sound, resound; *morayika*, *morapamu* sound, noise; *mrōgu*, *mrōyu*, *mrōvu* to sound (or with 4989 *Ta.* *muṛaṅku*); *mrōguḍu*, *mrōṭa* sound. *Kol.* *moray-* (*morayt-*) to produce musical sound (bell, etc.); *morp-* (*moropt-*) to play (flute), ring (bell), make to produce musical sound. *Nk.* *moray-* to sound (*intr.*); *morap-* id. (*tr.*). *Pa.* *mur-* to growl (tiger), hoot (owl); *murip-* (*murit-*) to snore. *Go.* (Tr.) *mōritānā* to guggle in the throat while sleeping; (F-H.) *muri-*, (W.) *muritānā*, (SR.) *muḍiyānā*, (Ma.) *mōr-* to snore (*Voc.* 3002). *Kui* *murū inba* to mutter, grumble, growl. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūrū-kīali* to growl; (Isr.) *murū murū ā-* to grumble, complain. *Kur.* *murnā* to thunder, esp. with repeated peals, utter threats, threaten. *Malt.* *mure* to speak, say yes or no. ? *Br.* *marrām* shout, call, cry, fame (or with 5013). Cf. 4989 *Ta.* *muṛaṅku* and 5013 *Ta.* *muṛumuṛu*. / Cf. Skt. *mūrali-* flute; *muraja-* a kind of drum; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 10210, 10214. DED(S, N) 4076.

4974 *Ta.* *mural* needle-fish, *Syngnathus*. *Ma.* *mural-min* id. / Cf. Skt. *murala-* a species of freshwater fish; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10213. DED 4077.

4975 *Ta.* *muravu* break, broken condition as of the mouth of a pot; *muri* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to break off, snap off, perish, be ruined, be scattered, go wrong, be defeated, separate, leave, lose one's position; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to break off (*tr.*), snap off, ruin, defeat; *n.* piece, bit broken off, scratch, blemish; *murippu* breaking, bruising, cracking; *muriyal* bit, fragment, that which is brittle; *murivu* breaking, snapping, leaving, separation; *murukku* (*murukki-*) to destroy, crush, ruin, kill, break in pieces, dissolve; *n.* killing; *murūṅku* (*murūṅki-*) to perish, be destroyed, break; *mūri* a bit, part. *Ma.* *mūruka* to cut, cut up (a hog, etc.), reap. *Ko.* *mury-* (*mure-*) to break (stick-like thing; *intr.*, *tr.*), indent (neck in throwing pot); *mury* small piece, small crack in iron of tool. *To.* *mūry-* (*mūrs-*) to break in two (stick; *intr.*); (*mūrc-*) id. (*tr.*). *Koḍ.* *muri-* (*murip-*, *muric-*) to make a cut. *Tu.* *muri* an incision or notch; *murku* fragment, piece, bit; *mūruni* to mince, cut up (as vegetables). *Te.* *muri*, *muriya* a bit, piece; *muri-konu* to cut; *muriyu* to break; *mukka* piece, bit, fragment, part; *bruyyu* to be destroyed, perish; *bruṅgu* to die; (K.) *bruncu* to kill. *Kol.* (Kin.) *murk-* to split (wood). (SR.) *murk-* to break; ? (SR.) *muriyā* flesh (< *Te.* *muriya* piece [of flesh]). *Nk.* *mur-* to break (*intr.*); *murk-* id. (*tr.*); *murṇḍe* a quarter (of bread). *Pe.* *mur-* to cut (horizontally).

Kui mroku inba to snap off, be broken off; *mrunga (mrungi-)* to be torn; *mrunga vipka* to break away from a torn part; *mrupka* (< *mrup-p-*; *mrukt-*) to tear, murder, kill; *n.* tearing, murder; *mrūva (mrūt-)* to die (balance word of *sāva*); ? *muŋpa (muŋt-)* to split wood. *Kuwi* (Su.) *muka (pl. -ŋa)* crumb(s); (Isr.) *muka* small piece, e.g. meat, cloth, pot, etc. *Kur. murenā* to twist and break; *murcrnā* to get broken, not to come off or out entire; *muruknā* to abscind, amputate, cut in twain by hacking, cut in small pieces, damage by cutting off a part, mangle, mutilate. *Malt. murke* to cut into bits, cut across, cross (as a river); *murkre* to be cut to pieces. Cf. 5008 *Ta. muŋi*. / Cf. Pkt. (*DNM*) *muria-* broken, smashed. DED(S) 4078.

4976 *Ta. muraŋci* a cord. *Tu. murajè* rope made of straw. *Go. (Ph.) maronj* bark; (Tr.) *maŋōnj* strip of bark; (Ch.) *marōj* fibre for rope; (Mu.) *moros*, *maŋos* rope prepared from fibre of paur tree; (Ma.) *moros*, (M.) *moras*, (Ma.) *moroli* rope (*Voc.* 2725); (Koya Su.) *mōrūm* bark used for tying a bundle. *Kui mraŋsu* rope made from hide. *Kuwi* (T.) *marcu* rope attaching bullock to plough. DED(S, N) 4079.

4977 *Ta. muri (-v-, -nt-)* to bend, lack in strength, be gentle; *n.* curve, bend; *muri-muri (-v-, -nt-)* to curve, bend; *murivu* contracting, fold, laziness; *mūri* laziness, indolence; shaking off laziness; *mūri nimir (-v-, -nt-)* to stretch oneself as from laziness. *Ma. muruŋuka* to pluck by twisting (as coconuts); *mūri* numbness, apathy, stiffness; *mūruka*, *mūri niviruka* to stretch oneself. *Ko. muniv-* (*munivd-*) to stretch and groan when one wakes; *mu-nj-* (*mu-nj-*) to jerk spasmodically and groan in sleep. *To. mūry fury-* (*fur-*) to stretch the body in yawning. *Ka. muri* to bend, be bent, grow crooked, wind, meander, stretch oneself with windings of the limbs; bend, turn round or twist (as the whiskers); *n.* state of being bent, curved, etc., a bend, winding course of a river, ring; *murike* bending, crooking by straining; *murige* bending, twisting, a twist; *muripu* to turn round or whirl the fist; *murivu* bending or twisting, a bend, winding course of a river; surrounding; *murucu* to turn round, twist; *murudisu* to pluck up by twisting; *muruhu* a bend, curve, winding course of a river, a surrounding place, crookedness of mind, a crooked object, a pervert; turn, repetition; (PBh.) *murul* crooked; (Gowda) *murūtu* to become crooked; *mor(a)ku* to be turning round or be giddy from pride; *morahu* a bend, winding course of running water. *Tu. muri* curve, circle, ring, twist, the creases of the hand, windings of a conch, etc.; *murigè* twist, entanglement; *murlu* stretching of a limb; *murluni* to be stretched as the limbs; *mūri* stretching oneself. *Te. murincu* to turn (*tr.*). *Pa. murg-* to be bent; *murgal* hunchback. *Ga. (S. P.) murg-* to bend (while peeping); *murgēn* bent; (S.³)

murg- (*murug-*) to bend down. *Go. (Tr.) muŋtānā* to be dislocated (*Voc.* 2923); (Tr.) *mur-jupni aiānā* to be crooked (*Voc.* 2909); (LuS.) *moorga* humpbacked. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *murli kriyū* deformed ear. / Cf. Pkt. *muria-* twisted; OMar. (Master) *muraŋ-* to turn, twist. DED(S) 4080.

4978 *Ta. muruku* tenderness, tender age, youth, beauty, Skanda; *murukan* youth, young man, Skanda. *Ma. murukan* Subrahmanya. ? *To. mo-l piḷad*, *mo-l kwi-ḍyad* young birds, young cocks (a pair of song units); *mo-lm* (*obl. mo-lt-*) in: kin *mox mo-ltkm* even to the children. *Tu. murku* the young of an animal; *murle* little, small; tender. *Te. murupu* beauty, loveliness, grace. *Konḍa* (BB) *murli (pl. murku)* young man. DED(S) 4081.

4979 *Ta. muruku* ornament worn in the helix of the ear. *To. murx*, in woman's name *Pitymurx* (*pity* silver, 5496(a)). *Ka. mura*, *murū*, *murugu*, *muruvu*, *muruhu* a wire ring used as an ornament for the nose and the ear. *Tu. muru* ear-ring; *murgi* twisted bangle or wristlet made of silver. *Te. murugu*, *muruvu* bracelet, bangle. *Ga. (S.²) murug* bracelet. *Go. (Ko.) mur* (*pl. muhk*) bracelet, bangle (*Voc.* 2897). *Kuwi* (Su.) *murmu (pl. murka)*, (F.) *mūrmū (pl. mūrpka)* nose-ring. / Cf. Pkt. *muravi-* a kind of ornament; H. Mar., etc., *murkī* ear-ring. DED(S, N) 4082.

4980 *Ta. muruku* fuel; *muruŋku* (*muruŋki-*) to simmer [i.e. smoulder]; *muruku* (*muruki-*) to exceed the proper limit in heating (or with 5009); *murūtu* firewood. *Ma. (Tiyya) moriyuva* to become roasted. *Ka. muruŋtu* to cause to burn, kindle. *Tu. muripuni* to burn, consume (as firewood for culinary purposes); *muripāvuni* to cause to burn; *murlu* kindling fire into a blaze; *murluni* a spark to be kindled into a blaze; *murtely* dry leaves, etc. used for kindling fire. *Pa. murkub* sweat. *Malt. murye* to singe the feathers of a bird preparatory to roasting it; *muthre* to be scorched; *muthre* to scorch. / Cf. Skt. *murmura-* an expiring ember; burning chaff, Pali *mummura-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10215. DED(N) 4083.

4981 *Ta. murukku* palas tree, *Butea frondosa*. *Ma. murikku* *Erythrina indica* (in Lush. usually with some qualifying word); (Lush. also) *B. frondosa*. *Ka. mutta*, *muttaga*, *muttala*, *muttuka*, *muttuga*, *muttula*, *muŋtaga*, *muŋtuga* *B. frondosa*. *Tu. muttaka* id. *Te. mōdugu*, (Inscr.) *mōdugu* id. *Kol. (Kin.) modg* id. *Ga. (S.²) murtanḍ* id. *Go. (Tr.) mur maŋā* (A. Y. W. Ph.) *mur*, (Mu.) *murraŋ*, (G.) *muraŋ*, (M.) *moghaŋi* id. (*Voc.* 2896); (LuS.) *mogaree* id.; (Koya Su.) *muŋō*, *moŋō* id. *Kur. murkā* id. *Malt. murko* name of a tree. / For similar words in Munda languages, see Pinnow, p. 93 (Santali *muru'd*, etc.). DED(S, N) 4084.

4982 *Ta. muruŋkal* *Moringa pterygosperma*, Indian horse-radish tree. *Ma. muriŋŋa* *Hyper-*

anthera moringa, Indian horse-radish. *Ka. nugge, nuggi* *M. pterygosperma*. *Tu. nurige, nurge* id. *Te. munaga* id. *Pa. munga*, (S.) *mulnga* id. *Go.* (Mu.) *murunga* a kind of tree (*Voc.* 2903); (ASu.) *mulgē, mungē* Indian horse-radish tree. *Konḍa muṇṇa maram*, (BB) *muluṇa mara* drumstick tree [i.e. *M. pterygosperma*]. *Kur. mungā* a shrub, the fruits and leaves of which are eaten as curry. /Cf. Skt. *muraṅgi-*, *murūṅgi-* *M. pterygosperma*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10209. [*M. pterygosperma* Gaertn. = *H. moringa* Vahl.] DED(S, N) 4085.

4983 *Kol. muruḍi* black. *Nk. muloṛi* id. DED 4086.

4984 *Tu. muli* thatching grass. *Kui mliu* a reed-like grass. ? *Malt. mali* a kind of reed of which arrow shafts are made. ? *Br. milinj* a wild grass used as fodder. DEDS(N) 800.

4985 *Ta. mulai* woman's breast, teat. *Ma. mula* id., udder. *Ko. mel* breast; *mol* id. (in a proverb; < Badaga), pointed end of anvil. *To. miṣ* nipple, teat, breast, udder; *mil* breast (*TS*, p. 878). *Ka. mole* female breast, dug of an animal. *Koḍ. mole* breast. *Tu. mirē* breast, nipple or teat of any animal. DED 4087.

4986 *Te. mola* waist, middle; ? *malugu*, *malumu* small of the back above the loins. *Kol. mulke* (P.) back, (SR.) waist. *Nk. mulke* waist; *mulkene ḍāḍ* backbone. *Pa. mulka būla*, *mul būla* id. *Go.* (L.) *molki* back (*Voc.* 2995). *Konḍa mola* waist. *Br. mux* waist, loins. DED(S) 4088.

4987 *Ta. mullai* Arabian jasmine, *Jasminum sambac*; some other varieties of jasmine. *Ma. mulla J. sambac*, etc. *Ka. molle J. multiflorum* or *pubescens*. *Te. molla* jasmine. /Cf. Skt. *mallikā-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL* no. 9913. DED 4090.

4988 *Ma. muṇa* protuberance, tumour, excrescence; rough, knotty, teeth of a saw, etc.; *muṇantu* knot, protuberance on a tree; *muṇekka* to swell as a tumour, rise in a wen; (Kauṭ.) *muṇaṇṇu* knots, protuberance. *Tu. murē, morē* node, protuberance swelling, bruise; *morampē* swelling or protuberance on any part of the body; *muraṇḍa, muraṇḍē*, (B-K.) *murampe, molampe* swelling, protuberance; (B-K.) *murelu, murevu* the foetus to be formed. DED(S, N) 4091, and from DED 4074.

4989 *Ta. muṇaṅku* (*muṇaṅki-*) to roar, thunder, make loud noise, be noised abroad, be made public; *muṇakku* (*muṇakki-*) to sound, beat a sounding instrument; *n.* sound, noise; *muṇakkam* loud noise, as of thunder or drums, clamour, roar; *muṇavu, muṇā* drum, large loud-sounding drum; *moṛi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, speak; *n.* word, saying, language. *Ma. muṇaṇṇuka* to roar, reverberate; *muṇakkam* a reverberating, rumbling, roaring sound; *muṇakkuka* to beat or play an instrument, make to resound; *moṛi* word; *moṛiyuka* to speak; *miṇaku, miṇavu* drum. *Ko. moṛv* a

child's continuous crying. ? *To. miḷ* good points in argument (in assembly), directions given in building. *Ka. moṛagu* to sound as certain musical instruments, roar, thunder, play certain instruments; *n.* sound of certain musical instruments, roaring, thunder. *Koḍ. moḷi* subject of talk or song. *Te. mṛōgu, mṛōyu, mṛōvu* to sound (or with 4973 *Ta. mural*); *mṛōguḍu, mṛōta* sound. *Kol. muḍ-* (*muṭṭ-*) to talk, speak (a language). *Nk. muṛ-* (*muṭṭ-*) to speak; *muṭṭa* language. *Konḍa miṛi-* to speak, utter. Cf. 4973 *Ta. mural*. DED(S) 4092.

4990 *Ta. muṇam* cubit; *muṇaṅ kāl* knee, part of the leg from knee to ankle; *muṇaṅ kai* elbow, forearm; *muṇi* joint as of the body; *moṛi* joint as of wrist, knee, ankle, etc.; *muḷi* joint as of the body, knot in trees, ankle. *Ma. muṇam, muḷam* cubit, projecting joint; *muṇaṅ kāl* knee; *muṇaṅ kai* elbow; *muṇi* knuckle, joint. *Ko. moḷm* cubit; ? *malm* id.; *mogay, mogi-* elbow; *moga-l* knee. *To. magoy* cubit; ? *mi-g-mu-* knee (*mu-* pot); ? *mury* all the ribs attached to the backbone; *muṛy eḷf* rib. *Ka. moṛa, moṇa* cubit, joint; *moṛa kāl* knee; *moṛa key* elbow. *Koḍ. moḷa* cubit; *moḷa kay* elbow. *Tu. moṛa, mura, moḷa, moṛaṅgē, muraṅgē* cubit; *morampu* knee; *molaṅku, molaṅkana* knee-pan. *Te. mūra* cubit; *mō* (K. also *mṛō*) *ceyyi, mō* *ceyyi* elbow; *mō* (K. also *mṛō*) *kālu, mō kālu* knee; *mōkaṛincu, mōkaṛincu, mōkaṛil(lu)* to kneel. *Kol. mu-ra*, (P.) *movka*, (Pat., p. 27) *mōki* elbow. *Pa. mūra* cubit. *Ga.* (P.) *ki-mundku* elbow. *Go.* (G.) *moṛi* id. (*Voc.* 2990); (W.) *muṛṭōlā* knee (*Voc.* 2910). *Konḍa miṛva* id.; *muṇku* knee-joint. *Kui miru, mriū, meḍu* id., *miṛeka* a cubit's length. *Kur. mūkā, mūkā* knee, elbow; (Hahn) *mukā* elbow; (Hahn) *mūkā, mūkul* knee. *Malt. mūke* knee; *muki* cubit. Cf. 5123 *Ko. aḍ mug-*, *Ka. moṛgu*. DED(S, N) 4093.

4991 *Ma. muṇi* vexation; *muṇippu* sadness, anger; *muṇikka* to trouble, vex; *muṇiyuka* to grow angry, be in a pet; *muṇiccal* displeasure, disgust, pettishness; *muṇippikka* to make displeased. *To. muf-* (*mut-*) to become angry (e.g. Kurumba who consequently practises sorcery); *mu-p o-x-* (*o-y-*) to be pettish, ask in coaxing whine; *mu-p xiy-* (*xis-*) to spoil (a child). *Ka. muḷ* to be irritated, vexed, annoyed, become angry; *muḷi* to grow passionate, angry; *muḷiyisu* to cause to become angry; *muḷisu* anger, passion. *Te. muḍi* a quarrel. DED(S) 4094.

4992 *Ta. muṇu* all, entire, whole; large; (-pp-, -tt-) to be whole, entire; *muṇukka, muṇuka* wholly, entirely, altogether, completely; *muṇucu* entirety, whole; *muṇutta* fully developed; *muṇutu* all, whole, entirety; *muṇutum, muṇuttum* wholly, entirely; *muṇuntu* entirety; *muṇumai* id., completion, perfection; great size; *muṇuvatu(m)* all, whole; wholly. *Ma. muṇu* whole, entire; *muṇukka* to grow thick, big; *muṇukku* bigness; *muṇuppu* completion, size, thickness, thronged state;

muḡuppikka to bring to the highest degree, condense, make bulky; **muḡutu**, **muḡuvan** whole, entire; **muḡuvāl** a complete man. **Tu**, **murka** full, brimful, exceeding, very much. **Koṇḍa** (BB) **muṭṭiṇ** completely. **Pe**, **muṭṭe** altogether. ? **Go**, (Mu.) **mul** all persons; **mulnahk** all day; (L.) **mulu** people (*Voc.* 2928); (LuS.) **mooloo** army, retinue. DED (S, N) 4095.

4993 **Ta**, **muḡuku** (muḡuki-) to bathe the entire body by dipping or pouring, sink, be entirely immersed (as in business); **muḡukku** (muḡukki-) to immerse (*tr.*); **muḡucu** (muḡuci-) to dive, dip, get in, enter; **muḡuttu** (muḡutti-) to plunge, dip in, drown (*tr.*); **muḡuval** an aquatic bird; **mūḡ** (-pp-, -tt-) to submerge, engulf; **mūḡku** (mūḡki-) to plunge, submerge, sink as a ship; **mūḡttu** (mūḡtti-) id. (*tr.*); **muḡḡku** (muḡḡki-) to plunge, sink, be immersed; **mukku** (mukki-) to press under water, immerse; **mukkuḷi** (-pp-, -tt-) to dive; **muḡḡāccī** plunging in water; **mukkuvar** a sect of fishermen. **Ma**, **muḡukuka** to sink under water, dive, be immersed; **muḡukikka**, **muḡḡikka** to bathe a child, plunge, immerse; **muḡḡuka** to dive, plunge, sink; **mukkuka** to dip, immerse, plunge; drown (as criminals); dye; **mukkuvar** a class of fishermen; (Kauṭ.) **mulḡkuka** to immerse. **Ko**, **mulḡ**- (mulḡy-) to be lost to one completely; **mulḡ**- (mulḡy-) to make to suffer great loss; have intercourse with thoroughly; **mu-g**- (mu-yg-) to submerge oneself, dive, drown; **mu-k**- (mu-yk-) to submerge (*tr.*). **To**, **mulḡ**- (mulḡy-) to be destroyed; **mulḡ**- (mulḡy-) to destroy; **mu-x**- (mu-xy-) to be destroyed, drown; **mu-k**- (mu-ky-) to destroy; **mu-xc**- (mu-xc-) (river) drowns, is deep; destroy. **Ka**, **muḡugu**, **muḡagu**, **muḡigu**, **muḡ(u)ku**, **muḡiḡku**, **muḡuḡku**, **muḡuḡgu**, **muḡugu**, **muḡagu**, **muḡigu** to go or sink under water, sink, become plunged in a liquid, immerse oneself, dive, dip, set as the sun, be ruined; **muḡugisu**, **muḡugisu**, etc., to immerse, dip, etc. (*tr.*); **muḡavu**, **muḡuvu** ruin, loss. **Koḍ**, **muḡḡ**- (muḡḡi-) to dive; **mukk**- (mukki-) to dip (*tr.*) under water; **mukkovē** a class of fishermen. **Tu**, **murkuni**, **mulḡuni**, **muḡuguni** to sink, immerse (*intr.*), be ruined, (sun) to set; **murkāvuni** to cause to sink, immerse, ruin; **murḡeḷu** ducking, diving; **muḡuduni** to dive, sink. **Te**, **munūgu**, **mungu**, (K. also) **muḡugu**, **muḡūgu** to sink, plunge, dive, be inundated, be drowned, (K. also) (sun) to set, perish; **munḡincu**, **munucu** to cause to sink, sink (*tr.*); **muncu** to plunge, immerse, sink, ruin; **munuka** plunge, immersion, sinking; **mumpu** plunging, immersion, dip; **bruḡu** to sink, be hidden; **bruncu** to sink (*tr.*), drown. **Koḷ**, **munḡ**- (munḡt-) to submerge oneself under water, drown, (sun) sets; **munḡip**- (munḡipt-) to submerge (*tr.*). **Nk**, **munḡ**- to sink into, be submerged; **mupp**- to dip (*tr.*). **Nk**, (*Ch.*) **munḡ**- to dive, be drowned; **munḡup**- to drown (*tr.*). **Pa**, **mulḡ**-, (S) **mulī**- to dive, be immersed. **Go**, (S.P.) **mulḡ**- to immerse, be immersed. **Go**, (*Tr.*) **muḡuḡānā** to dive, sink, be drowned;

muḡuttānā to plunge (*tr.*); (W.) **muḡāḡānā** to sink, be drowned; **muḡiānā** (sun) to set; (L. M.) **muḡandānā** to drown; (Ph.) **muḡitānā** to sink; *caus.* **muḡisahtānā**, **muḡahtānā**; (G.) **muḡḡ**-, (S.) **muḡuḡ**-, (A.) **muḡuḡḡ**- to sink, be drowned; (Mu. Ma.) **muḡnd**-, (M.) **muḡndānā** id. (*Voc.* 2924); (LuS.) **moḡunda** to sink in water; (Koya Su.) **muḡḡ**- to immerse, bathe (*intr.*); **mu**- to immerse (*tr.*); (ASu.) **muḡḡūḡ**- to be immersed; **muḡḡūs**- to immerse. **Koṇḍa** **muḡḡ**- (-it-) to be drowned, sink; **muḡḡ**- (-t-) to dip in (vessel), drown (a person in a river). **Pe**, **munḡ**- (munc-) to be immersed; **muc**- (mucc-) to immerse. **Manḍ**, **munḡ**- to sink (*intr.*); **muc**- to make to sink. **Kuī** **munḡa** (munḡi-) to be immersed, submerged, immerse oneself; *n.* submersion; **muspa** (must-) to immerse; *n.* immersing; **bruḡḡa** (bruḡḡi-) to sink completely in, penetrate; be of such consistency that one sinks into it. **Kuwi** (F.) **muḡḡhali** to dip into; **munḡjali** to sink partly; (S.) **munḡinai** to sink; **munḡ**- (-it-) (Su.) to be immersed, (Isr.) drown, sink; (Su.) **muḡ**- (must-) to immerse. **Kur**, **mulḡxnā** (mulḡyas), **munḡxnā** to sink, walk or fall into, be submerged, founder, go to the bottom, (sun or moon) sets, get hopelessly lost; **mulḡa'ānā** to precipitate, plunge, let sink, submerge, engulf, wreck, ruin; **mulḡxta'ānā** to cause (somebody or something) to be sunk through the agency of a third person, swallow up. **Malt**, **mulḡ** to dip in, draw water; **mulḡre** to dive, be dipped in. DED (S, N) 4096.

4994 **Ta**, **muḡai** (-v-, -nt-) to enter; (-pp-, -tt-) to pierce, bore; *n.* large mountain cave, cavern, den; **muḡaiṇcu** cave, hole; **mūḡai** a hollow place; **mūḡai** cleft, crevice, subterranean water-course, pool. **Ma**, **mulayuka** to creep in, retire, cattle to enter the stable; **mulḡkka** to gather, shut up as cattle for the night. **Ka**, **mōḷe** a small hole (made by crabs, etc.) in the banks of ricefields or tanks, a fissure. Cf. 3714 **Ta**, **nuḡai**. DED 4097.

4995 **Ta**, **mul** thorn, brier, thistle, bristle, spine, anything sharp or pointed as a fishbone, porcupine's quill, etc., goad, spur, sharp-pointed instrument, sharpness; **mulḡu** (mulḡi-) to enter, pierce; **mulḡi** thorny plant, name of various plants; **mulari** bramble, thorny twig; **mulavu**, **mulā** porcupine; **mulḡam-panḡi** porcupine; **muṭṭakam** thorn, thorn-bush, fragrant screw-pine, *Pandanus odoratissimus*. **Ma**, **mul** sharp-pointed, thorn, prickle, an iron pin, spur, bones of fish and snakes; **mulḡan** thorny, as plants; porcupine; **mulḡi** different plants; a fish. **Ko**, **mul** thorn; **mulyp** thorny plants. **To**, **mul** thorn; **mul** digging-fork; **mul-ody** porcupine (< Badaga); **mulḡy** sp. thorny plant; penis. **Ka**, **mul**, **mulu**, **mulḡu** thorn, pointed thing as a prickle, a sting, spur, hand of a clock, tongue of a balance, etc.; *vb.* to prick, sting; **muluhu** pricking, stinging, goading, goad; **mulḡa** hand of a clock; **mulḡu** fork. **Koḍ**, **mulḡi** thorn; **muḡḡe** screw-pine. **Tu**, **mulḡu** thorn, thorny bush, iron prickle, spur, bone of a fish or

serpent, spine, fork; **mullaḍi** thorny ground; **muṇḍeyi** screw-pine. *Te.* **mulu**, **mullu** thorn, prick, prickle, the hand, pointer, needle, spur; **muliki** arrow, arrowhead, iron point of a goad, peg of a spinning top; **muṇḍla** thorny. *Kuwi* (S.) **mullu** needle Cf. 4998 *Ta.* **muļai**. DED(S) 4098.

4996 *Ta.* **muļi** (-v-, -nt-) to dry, burn, be scorched, perish; mature, curdle; (-pp-, -tt-) to dry, become dried, be scorched; *n.* dryness, faded condition, that which is dry; **muļari** firewood, sacrificial fuel, fire, firebrand, fever. *Ma.* **muļi** scorched or dry, the appearance of skin scalded and burst; **muļiyuka** to be scorched, torn as skin. *To.* **mūly-** (**mūlys-**) to be dry (of leaves, flowers). Cf. 5048 *Ta.* **mūl**. DED(S) 4099.

4997 *Ta.* **muļai** (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to spring, grow as horns, hair, etc., sprout as shoots, germinate as seeds; *n.* shoot, sprout, seedling; ? **muļari** lotus. *Ma.* **muļa** germ, shoot, young plant; **muļekka** to germinate, shoot, grow up as rice-plants; **muļavu**, **muļepu** sprouting, germinating. *To.* **mīl**, **mīl** shoot of plant. *Ka.* **moļe** to germinate, grow, shoot forth, come out of the ground, sprout, bud, shoot; *n.* germ, bud, sprout, first shoot out of the ground; **moļake**, **moļike** germ, bud, sprout; **moļasu** germination; a kind of morbid swelling of the guttural glands; (Bark.) **muṇḡi**. (Hav.) **munge** sprout. *Tu.* **muļiyuni**, **muļeyuni**, **muļevuni**, **moļipuni**, **moļepuni** to germ, shoot, sprout; **muļe** germ, shoot; **moļike** bud, germ; **muṇḡe** shoot, bud, sprout; **mūṇku** the germ of corn. *Kor.* (T.) **mūṅku** tender shoot. *Te.* **molaka**, **mōka** germ, sprout shoot; young; **molakettu**, **molacu**, **mol(u)cu**, **molatencu** to sprout, germinate, shoot, bud, grow; **mola-pincu** to cause to sprout, grow; **molava** sprout; **mokka** young plant, germ, shoot, sprout; **mōsu** a sprout, shoot. *Go.* (M.) **moṛiyānā** to sprout; (Mu.) **maṛi-** (seeds) to sprout (*Voc.* 2992); (ASu.) **moṛōkā** plant; (Koya Su.) **moḍ-** (plant) to spring up. *Pe.* **moka** shoot, sprout. *Kui* **moka** a shoot. *Kuwi* (Su.) **mōgla** shoot of bamboo; (P.) **moko** sprout; (S.) **mokko** herb, plant, tree; (Isr.) **moko** sprouting of crop; **mōgla** eye, shoot of potato, etc. *Kur.* **mūl** the minute pedicle (in pulse grains) which is to develop when sprouting; **mūl-mūlṛnā** to germinate, either in soil or spontaneously. DED(S, N) 4100, and from DED(N) 4007.

4998 *Ta.* **muļai** peg, stake, pivot, pin of a door, etc. *Ma.* **muļa** peg, stake. *Ko.* **moļ** peg. *Ka.* **moļe** pin, nail, spike, wedge, peg, stake, pointed object. *Tu.* **muļe**, **mole** nail, peg, wedge. *Te.* **mola** pin, nail, spike. Cf. 4995 *Ta.* **mūl**. / Cf. *Mar.* **moļā** nail (whence *Go.* (ASu.) **mōlā** iron nail). DED(S, N) 4101.

4999 *Ta.* **muļai** core of a boil. *Ka.* **moļe** id. *Te.* **molaka** id. DED 4102.

5000 *Ta.* **muļai** piles. *Ma.* **muļa** external piles, polypus. *Ka.* **moļe** piles. DED 4103.

5001 *Ta.* **muļai** bamboo. *Ma.* **muļa** id. DED 4104.

5002 *Go.* (Tr.) **muṛhuttānā** to cover up; **muṛutānā** (Ch.) to conceal, (W.) to cover; (W.) **muṛihṭānā** to shut down; (Ph.) **muṛtānā**, (Mu.) **muṛih-**, (Ma.) **muṛ?**- to cover (*Voc.* 2927). *Pe.* **mṛūg-** (**mṛūkt-**) to put on (hat, dancing mask), cover oneself with (e.g. umbrella); **mūg-** (**mūkt-**), (Kal.) **mūṅ(g)-** id., close up, be closed (mouth, lotus); **mūk-** (-t-) to surround, enclose, close (mouth), obstruct one's way. *Kui* **mlūnga** (**mlūngi-**) to be covered; **mlūpka** (< **mlōk-p-**; **mlōkt-**) to cover. *Kur.* (Hahn) **mulga'anā** to cover, protect. Cf. 5034 *Ta.* **mūṭu**. DEDS(N) 802.

5003 *Ta.* **muļkā** (-v-, -nt-) to sit with arms and legs folded. *To.* **mugulm īr-** (**īṭ-**) (person) squats on heels, (tiger) sits on haunches. DEDS 801.

5004 *Ta.* **mullaṅki**, **muļā** radish, *Raphanus sativus*. *Ma.* **mullaṅki** id. *Ka.* **mullaṅgi**, **mūlage**, **mūlaṅgi** id. *Tu.* **mulleṅgi**, **mūleṅgi** id. *Te.* **mullaṅgi** id. / Cf. *Skt.* **mūlaka-** id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10250. DED 4105.

5005 *Ta.* **muṛam** winnow; **muṛṛil**, **muccil** toy winnow. *Ma.* **muṛam** winnow to sift grain. *Ko.* **morm** winnow. *To.* **muṛn** (*obl.* **muṛt-**) id. *Ka.* **moṛa**, **maṛa** id.; **muccal** small winnowing fan used by children as a toy. *Koḍ.* **mora** winnowing basket. *Te.* **moṛiṭe** small winnowing basket; (B.) **muccili** small winnowing fan used by children as a toy. DED 4106.

5006 *Ta.* (DCV) **muṛalai** hermit's tree [i.e. *Buchanania latifolia*]. *Ma.* **muṛal**, **mural** id. *Ka.* **moṛaṭe**, **moṛappi**, **moṛale**, **moṛave** id. *Te.* **morali** *Sponia orientalis*; (Lush.) **mōralli** *B. latifolia*. [*Trema orientalis* Blume = *S. orientalis* Planch. *B. latifolia* is different.] DED(S) 4107.

5007 *Ta.* **muṛi** (-v-, -nt-) to be spoiled; (-pp-, -tt-) to change the nature of (as milk, medicine); **muri** (-v-, -nt-) to be spoiled; **mukkal** stench of things owing to dampness. ? *Ma.* **muṛiṇṇu**, **muyiṇṇu**, **muṣuṇṇu** an offensive smell. *Ka.* **muṛikil** impurity, foulness, uncleanness; **muggu** to get or have the smell of corruption, become or be musty or mouldy by dampness; *n.* an offensive smell, mustiness, fustiness, mouldiness; **muggalu** mustiness, mouldiness; (Hav.) **mūri** bad smell. *Tu.* **murguni** to mould, become musty; **mugga** mould, mustiness; musty; **mūri** a bad smell, stench. *Te.* **muṛiki** dirt, filth, impurity; dirty, foul; **muṛugu** to become putrid, rotten or rancid; **mukku**, (K. also) **mrukku** to spoil, become mouldy or musty, mould; **m(r)ukka** spoiled, mouldy, musty; (K.) **mugga** mould, mustiness; mouldy etc.; (B.) **muggu** to be musty or mouldy, be damaged, spoiled. *Koḷ.* (Kin.) **murr** dirt. *Nk.* **murg** a bad smell. *Pa.* **mur**, **murru** dirt; **mura**, **mur(r)at** rotten. ? *Ga.* (Oil) **muyut** dirt. *Go.* (Ko.) **murk** id.

(*Voc.* 2905). *Konda* muṛki dirty. DED(S) 4108.

5008 *Ta.* muṛi (-v-, -nt-) to break, give way as a branch, be defeated, discomfited, perish, cease to exist; (-pp-, -tt-) to break (as a stick), cut, discontinue; *n.* piece, half, broken half of coconut, piece of cloth, deed, written bond, ola receipt, part of village or town, room; muṛiccal breaking, indigence, want; muṛippu antidote, estrangement, breach of friendship; muṛiyal breaking; muṛivu id., breach, rupture, fracture, enmity; antidote; muṛukku (muṛukki-) to break. *Ma.* muṛi fragment, piece of cloth, room, chamber, apartment, parish, hamlet, a note, bond; muṛikka to break, cut, wound, decide, settle; muṛiccal breach; muṛippikka to cause to cut down; muṛiyan cutting; muṛiyuka to break through or in pieces, be wounded, be decided, curdle as milk; muṛivu breach, wound; muṛuka to cut up vegetables. *Ka.* muṛi to occasion a flaw in a thing by bending it, sever by fracture, break, break off as leaves, fruits, etc., crush, break down, defeat, rout, destroy, break up, put an end to, do away; break (*intr.*), become weakened in constitution, lose strength, be impaired; *n.* fragment, piece, broken or torn-off particle, state of being broken, broken off, etc.; muṛige, muṛuyuvike breaking, etc.; muṛivu crushing, destruction; muṛisu to cause to break, cause to crush, get changed as large money into smaller; muṛuka, muṛaka man who breaks or ruins, maimed man, imbecile; muṛukatana breaking, ruining; muṛuku fragment, bit (as of bread); muṛuva, muṛava a maimed, imbecile wretch. *Tu.* mudipuni, mudupuni to pluck out; muyipuni to pluck off. *Te.* (K.) muṛiyu to be broken, severed; *n.* piece, crumb; (K.) muṛugu to be crushed. Cf. 4975 *Ta.* muravu. DED(S) 4109.

5009 *Ta.* muṛi (-v-, -nt-) to exceed the proper stage, as in boiling or heating; muruku (muruki-) to exceed the proper limit in heating (or with 4980). *Ma.* muṛiyuka to be scorched in frying. DED 4110.

5010 *Ta.* muṛi sprout, shoot, tender leaf, leaf. *Ma.* muṛi-ppeṭṭatu stage of palm tree's growth beyond orra-kāccatu (i.e. a cocopal in the 8th-10th year). DEDS 803.

5011(a) *Ta.* muṛukku (muṛukki-) to be proud, haughty, arrogant, disagree, be angry; *n.* arrogance, impertinence, disagreement, discord, rancour, stiffness of manners, vehemence; muṛukkaṭi (-pp-, -tt-) to oppose, disobey (as a command); muṛuku (muṛuki-) to be haughty or insolent, bluster, become vehement; muṛippu pride, harshness; muṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to become stiff, hard, be stiff-necked, haughty; muṛaippu stiffness (as of a corpse), haughtiness, impudence; high price. *Ma.* muṛukuka to be coagulated, become stiff. *Ko.* murk- (murky-) to be on bad terms with, refuse to do what one is told, sulk. *To.* muṛ- (muṛu-) to become angry, become sad in mind, have dispute with; muṛk- (murky-) to

be on bad terms with, be offended. *Ka.* muṛuku, murku, mukku pride, arrogance; muṛuku, muṛuka, muṛaka making foppish or coquettish airs. *Tu.* murtāpa, murtāma haughtiness, arrogance, pride; folly, foolishness. *Te.* muriyu, (K. also) muṛiyu to exult, be in great glee, walk affectedly and gracefully, (K. also) be proud; murikāḍu a proud or conceited man; muripamu, muripemu graceful affectation in gait, pride, arrogance, haughtiness; pride arising from 'conscious beauty, coquetry, caressing fondling, coaxing; muripincu to make oneself entreated or begged for anything, coquet; moṛaku, moṛakūḍu an obstinate and foolish man; moṛakamu folly, obstinacy.

(b) *Ta.* mukkaram, muṣkaram obstinacy. *Ma.* muṣku strength, vigour, insolence, presumption; muṣkan stout, stubborn, violent; muṣkaram strength, power; muṣkaran strong, self-willed; mukkaḷam fullness of blood, turgid, well-fed, wanton state. *Ka.* muṣkara pertinaciousness, stubbornness, obstinacy, insolence. *Tu.* musku disregard, disrespect; mukkuḍa stout, robust. *Te.* muṣkaramu obstinate, stubborn, rude; mokkaṭṭu an obstinate man; mokaḷamu obstinacy, stubbornness; obstinate, irresistible; mokkali, mokaḷikāḍu an obstinate man, a brave man. DED(S) 4111.

5012 *Ta.* muṛukku (muṛukki-) to twist (as a rope), twirl, spin (as a potter his wheel); *n.* twisting, turn or thread of screw, ball of thread; muṛuku (muṛuki-) to wriggle, twist. *Ma.* muṛukuka to be twisted, be tight; muṛukal a twist; muṛukku twining, twisting, writhing, a twisted cake; muṛukkal writhing, spasms; muṛukkuka to twist, twine, tighten; muṛiccu-kuttuka to wreath, plat; muṛiccu-kutti anything twisted. *Ka.* muṛuku to give a different shape (to the face), twist (it) out of its natural shape, distort (it), change the expression; *n.* distortion of the features; muṛukisu to cause to appear distorted, distort or change (as the face or its features); (PBh.) muṛigu curve. *Koḍ.* mur- (muri-) to tighten (*intr.*); murik- (muriki-) id. (*tr.*); muriki string which binds or tightens, rope round centre of drum by which its heads are tightened. *Te.* muṛakaṭamu turning; muṛakaṭincu to turn (*tr.*). *Koḷ.* (Pat., p. 139) murgaḍileng to twist (a limb). *Kur.* murka'ānā to sprain; murkārnā to sprain oneself. DED(S) 4112.

5013 *Ta.* muṛumuṛu (-pp-, -tt-), moṛu-moṛu (-pp-, -tt-), morumoru (-pp-, -tt-) to murmur, grumble; muṛaiyiṭu to complain, express grievance; muṛaiyiṭu complaint. *Ma.* muṛumuṛukka to murmur; muṛa lamentation, wailing; muṛa iṭuka to complain, find fault. *Ko.* murg- (murgy-) to growl; morv- (mord-) to mumble; moyr complaint; moyr id- to make a complaint. *To.* muṛx- (muṛxy-) to growl; muṛy complaint; muṛk- (murky-) to complain. *Ka.* moṛe to roar, cry aloud, clamour, bawl, yell; moṛe, moṛata roaring,

wailing, etc.; *moreyuvikē* crying aloud, etc.; *morey-iḍu* to wail, lament, complain; *moṛō* imitative sound of crying aloud. *Te. muṛa-muṛamanu, muṛamuṛalāḍu* to be angry, fret, frown; *moṛugu, moṛuvu* to bark as a dog, bawl; *n.* barking of a dog; *moṛuguḍu* barking; *moṛa, moṛra* cry, scream, shriek, howl, wailing, clamour; *moṛaliḍu* to cry out. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 139) *mutkeng* to groan. *Pa.* *mokk-* to bark. *Go.* (Tr.) *moḥcānā*, (W.) *muḥcīnā*, (M.) *muḥcānā*, (A. Y. Mu. S.) *muḥc-*, (Ko.) *buhs-*, (Ma.) *bu?c-* id. (*Voc.* 2936); (Ma.) *murr-* to growl (*Voc.* 2916). *Konḍa muṛli-* (-t-) to bark. *Mand. murg-* id. *Kui muska* (*muski-*) id.; *n.* barking. *Kuwi* (F.) *mōkhali*, (S.) *mukh'nai*, (Isr.) *muk-* (-h-), (Su. Isr.) *musk-* (-it-) to bark. ? *Br. marrām* shout, call, cry (or with 4973). Cf. 4973 *Ta. mural.* / MBE 1969, pp. 295-6, nos. 37, 38, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10215, which probably on semantic grounds should be divided into two entries, the second being related to (no. 38) *Te. moṛamōṛa* the rustling sound of cloth or the like, (B.) *moral-moral-āḍu* to crackle (items which hardly belong in this DEDR entry). DED(S, N) 4113.

5014 *Ta. muṛuval* tooth, smile, happiness; *muṛuvali* (-pp-, -tt-) to smile; *mūral* tooth, smiling. *Ma. muṛuvel* tooth. DED 4114.

5015 *Ta. muṛai, muṛaimai* order, arrangement, system, regularity, turn by which work is done, time (as once, twice), birth, manners, custom, approved code of conduct, relationship by blood or marriage, justice, antiquity, fate, nature. *Ma. muṛa* what is binding, law, custom, duty, turn; *muṛama* custom. *Ko. moyr* relationship between kin. *To. mīr* relationship by blood or marriage. *Ka. moṛe* a turn, time, (K.²) propriety, virtue; relationship; (Hav.) *mare* relationship. *Tu. mudē, muddē* consanguinity. *Go.* (Hislop, III, p. 133) *mura* custom. *Konḍa* (BB) *mur* kinsman. DED(S) 4115.

5016 *Ta. muṛṛam* courtyard of a house, inner yard of a house, esplanade, open space, expanse. *Ma. muṛṛam, muṛṛi, miṛṛam* front yard, court before a house. DED(N) 4116.

5017 *Ta. muṛru* (*muṛri-*) to become mature, ripen, be fully grown, be advanced in age, abound, increase, become hardened as the core of a tree, be fulfilled (as one's desire), come to an end, be finished, die; complete (*tr.*), finish, destroy, kill; *n.* perfection, completeness, that which is complete, ripeness, maturity, end, termination; *muṛṛukai* completion; *muṛṛum* wholly, entirely, all; *muṛra* entirely, 'fully'; *muṛral* maturing, anything that is fully grown or developed, hardness (as of the core of a tree), fruit almost ripe, completing, ending, strength, old age; *muṛri* (-pp-, -tt-) to complete, finish; *muṛrimai* mature wisdom; *muṛṛ-avai* grandmother; *muṛuku* (*muṛuki-*), *muruku* (*muruki-*) to ripen. *Ma. muṛru* entireness; *muṛruka*

to grow ripe, entire, perfect; *muṛra* wholly, entirely. *Ko. mut-* (*muty-*) to become ripe, become mature or advanced in age (or with 4954 *Ta. mutu*); *muṛ et-* (*eyt-*) to go round completely. *To. mut-* (*muty-*) (child) becomes strong, (fruits) become hard and unfit for use, (potatoes) are hard and good for seed (or with 4954 *Ta. mutu*). *Tu. muttuni* to become extinct, be destroyed; *muttāvuni* to ruin, destroy. *Te. m(r)uggu* to ripen, become overripe (or with 5046 *Ta. mūṛ*). DED(S) 4117.

5018 *Ta. muṛru* (*muṛri-*) to surround, besiege, blockade; *n.* siege; *muṛṛukai* blockade, siege, surrounding; distress, want; *muṛral* surrounding, encircling; *muṛikkai* siege. *Ma. muṛruka* to be close, crowded. *Ko. mut-* (*muty-*) (people) come together in a dense crowd. *Ka. muttu* to enclose, cover, settle upon (as flies, etc.), environ, encompass, surround, hem or shut in, besiege, drive into straits, attack, swarm or crowd together (as bees), throng; *muttalu* environing, surrounding; *muttiga, muttige* covering, surrounding, siege, blockade. *Tu. muttuni* to surround, besiege, hem in, encompass; *mutti, muttige* siege. *Te. muṛṛaḍincu* to besiege; *muṛṛu* id., (K. also) surround, spread over, be crowded; *muṛṛaḍi, muṛṛadamu* siege, surrounding. *Kuwi* (F.) *mūcali* to surround, enclose; (S.) *muccinai* to besiege; (Isr.) *muc-* (-it-) to lay siege. Cf. 2715 *Ta. cuṛru* for *Ta. cuṛru-muṛṛum*, *To. tūt mutm*, *Ka. sutta mutta*, *Tu. suttamutta*. DED(S) 4118.

5019 *Nk. murmuri* parched rice. *Go.* (SR.) *murre* fried gram; (F-H.) *mureng* puffed rice; (Tr.) *murrē* roasted gram (*Voc.* 2917); (ASu.) *murē* parched gram. *Kui mūri* parched rice. DEDS 804.

5020(a) *Ta. muṇ* in front, previous, prior; antiquity, eminence; sign of the locative; *muṇpu* former time, front, antiquity; bodily strength, greatness; before, in front of, formerly; *muṇṇaṇ* powerful man, leader, master; *muṇṇ-il* front of a house, space; *muṇṇam* in front; *muṇṇar* before, in advance, in front of, in former times; *muṇṇavan* the first being, Śiva, elder brother; *muṇṇavaḷ* elder sister; goddess of misfortune; *muṇṇu* (*muṇṇi-*) to meet, reach, join, precede; *muṇṇē* before, in the presence of; *muṇṇai* former times, antiquity; elder sister, elder brother; *muṇṇōr* predecessors, ancestors, the ancients, chief ministers; *muṇṇōṇ* Gaṇeśa, god, predecessor, ancestor, father, elder brother; *muṇātu* that which is in front, that which is earlier; *muṇai* front, face, appearance, superiority, eminence, point, sharpened end, edge, cape, headland; *muṇaiṇar* commander of an army; *muṇaivan* God, as the first being, saint, chief, Arhat, the Buddha; *muṇṇai* formerly, before; *muttai* front; *muntti* front, outer edge of cloth; some time before; *muntu* (*munti-*) to come in front, advance, meet, be prior in time or place, take precedence, take

the lead, be first, surpass, excel, be old, of long standing; *n.* antiquity, priority, beginning; **muntai** antiquity, the past, former time; ancestor; in front of. *Ma.* **mun**, **munnam** priority in space and time; first, former; before; **munnamē** before; **munnar** forepart of animals; **munnal** presence; **munni** cape, headland; **munnil**, **munnē** before; **munnēya-van**, **munnēvan** the former; **munti** the edge, skirt of cloth; **muntuka** to overtake; **muntiyatu** previous; **mumpu** the front, presence; **mumpān** the foremost, principal; **mumpināl** formerly; **mumpil** in front; **mumpē** before; **muna** a sharp point, sharpness, promontory; **munampu** headland, tip; **munakka** to go before. *Ko.* **mun-**, **mu-** front, fore; **mund**, mind previous time, state of being before in space; **mundal**, **mindal** being first or before; **mund-** (**mundy-**), **mind-** (**mindy-**) to go in front, act first; **mundy gerund** before; **mon** point; **munga-r** forward, in front, early. *To.* **mudk** in front; next year (? **-k** dative suffix); **muda-l** first; **mubo-y faṣ** front teeth; **mun** in front (MBE 1974b, p. 64, K78); former (**mun go-ṣtk** in former times, < ***mun go-ṣm**, *DBIA*, no. 97); **mīn** sharp point, top of hill; **mīnp** sharp end of horn. *Ka.* **mun** (**mum**), **munnu** that which is before, in front of, or preceding in space, that which is preceding in time, that which is towards a place (etc.), in front or onward, that which is following; **muñcu** to be or go before or first, precede, outgo, go beyond, exceed, outdo, surpass, excel; *n.* state of preceding or being before in time or position, state of being previous or prior, former time; **muñcita** state of being before in time, beforehand, previous or prior; **muñca** a man of the front, chief, leader; **muñce** in advance, in the first place, previously, formerly, first, beforehand, before, earlier than; **untu**, **munda**, **mundu** the front part or side, front, state of being in front of anything that is behind, state of being advanced in position, that of being first, state of being before or previous, state of being future; **mundu** to precede; **munna**, **munnam**, **munnal** the front, etc.; in front, before; formerly, previously; first, prior to, preceding; following, henceforth; **munne** even the front, etc.; **mumbiga** a man of the front; **mumbu** forepart, front, the direction of the front, state of being previous; **mone** point, extremity, end; sharpness; state of being before. *Koḍ.* **miñña** in front, further; **muppoḍe** previous; **mumba-ra** the fore; **mumbi** predominance; **muṇ** gay forearm; **mone** sharp point; (*Kar.*) **mund-** (**mundi-**) to go ahead. *Tu.* **munḍaṇa** priority; first, prior; future; **mundaripuni**, **mundarisuni**, **munderiyuni**, **munderuni**, **mundersuni** to advance, march, continue, carry on; **mundily** courtyard of a house; **mundē** before, in front; **munni** tip, lappet; **munniḡe** hem of a dressing garment; **mune**, **munnē**, **mone**, **monē** point, end, extremity; **moṇepu** small piece of land stretching into a river. *Te.* **muni** first, former, previous, front; **munimuṅgala** the very front;

munu-konu, **munu-paḍu** to come to the front, lead; **munupaṭi** former, previous; **munupu** the past, a former period in time; formerly, of old, previously; **munumu** the front or van of an army; **munumunu**, **munu-munnu** first of all, in the very beginning; (*K.*) **munucu** to go or appear before; (*K.*) **munupu** to cause to appear, show; (*K.*) **muncu** to increase, excel; **munṇāḍi** first; **munnu** former period of time; formerly, first; **muṅgali** front, foremost; **muṅgili** courtyard; **mundaṭa(n)** in front, before; **mundaṭi** first, former, prior; front; **mundara** the front, former or past time; in front, before, first; in the last instance; previously, formerly; hereafter, in the future; **mundu** the front, state of being first or early; priority, past time, the past; first, front, earlier, prior, previous; *adv.* first, early, to begin with, in former times; **mona** point, extremity, tip, the front; **monakāḍu** general, leader, chief; **monakonu** to begin, commence; **monayu id.**, prevail. *Kol.* **mut** before; **mutta sa-l** next year; (*Pat.*, p. 55) **muttung** next year; (*Pat.*, p. 39) **muni** sting of scorpion. *Nk.* **mund** before. *Nk. (Ch.)* **muṛ** in front of; **muṛta sāl** coming year; **murtun** next year. *Pa.* **muna vanda** forefinger; **mundi** in front; **munni** before; **munnited** first, the one in front; **mundel** in front, before; **mund kekol** front part of ear; **mūni**, (*S.*) **mona** tip, point. *Ga. (S.)* **mundēl**, (*P.*) **mundel** the front. *Go. (Tr.)* **munnē** before, in front; next year; (*Y. Mu. Ma. S. Ko.*) **munne** in front of, previously; (*W. Ph.*) **munnē**, (*D. G.*) **mune** before, in front of; (*M.*) **mūne** ahead; (*SR.*) **munnevāl** leader (*Voc.* 2892). *Konḍa* **muṅgal**, (*BB*) **mundala** in front. *Kuwi (Isr.)* **munu** point (of needle, etc.); **munu kut-** to bow head. *Kur.* **munddh**, **mund** first, ahead of, previous to, before that time, ago; **muṅjā** the extremity, beginning, headpoint, end. *Malt.* **mundi** formerly, in ancient times; **mundoti** ancient. *Br.* **mōn** front; **mōni** being in front; **must** before, formerly. Cf. 4950 *Ta. mutal*.

(*b*) *Ta.* **muṇ-nāl** yesterday, previous day, former days; **muntā-nāl**, **muntai-nāl** day before yesterday. *Ma.* **muni-nānnu**, **mini-nānnu id.** (see s.v. 2920 *Ta. nāṇru*). *Ko.* **mine-r** any day before yesterday (see s.v. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *To.* **mune-i** day before yesterday (see s.v. 3758 *Ta. nerunal*). *Ka.* **monne** day before yesterday; the other day, lately. *Koḍ.* **monia-ndi** day before yesterday (see s.v. 2920 *Ta. nāṇru*). ? *Tu.* **morani**, **morāni id.** *Te.* **monna id.**; the other day; *adv.* **monnanu**. *Go. (Mu.)* **munne**, **monne** day before yesterday, day after tomorrow; **manne** (*A. W. Mu. Ma.*) day after tomorrow, (*Y.*) *id.*, day before yesterday, (*Ph.*) day before yesterday; (*Tr.*) **mannē**, (*Ko.*) **maniṭi** day after tomorrow (*Voc.* 2706); (*Koya Su.*) **onne** day before yesterday. *Konḍa* **mu'e** (*obl. mu'eR-*) day after tomorrow; (*comm.* by *K.*). Cf. 4615 *Pe. mayhiṇ*. *DED(S, N)* 4119.

5021 *Ta.* muṇi (-v-, -nt-) to dislike, be angry with; muṇinaṇ one who dislikes or hates; muṇivu anger, wrath, dislike, aversion, fatigue, suffering, endeavour; muṇai (-v-, -nt-) to fight, be zealous, be deeply engaged, be angry with, dislike; (-pp-, -tt-) to attack, busy oneself with, be overweight; *n.* battle, fight, war, battlefield, enemy country, hatred, dislike, aversion, austerity, boldness, audacity; muṇaivu aversion, dislike, anger, wrath; muṇai (-v-, -nt-) to dislike, feel aversion to; *n.* aversion; muṇavu (muṇavi-) to dislike, feel aversion to, be angry; muṇaval anger. *Ma.* muniyuka to abhor (the world), be entranced, look sullen; muni excited. *Ka.* muni to become angry or wrathful, manifest anger, be displeased; *n.* that becomes angry, anger; munipu, munisu anger, wrath, passion, rage, enmity; munisugāra a passionate man; muniyisu to cause to become angry, irritate; mone affray, fight, battle; monegāra a bold, courageous man. *Tu.* munipu anger, hatred; muniyuni to be in a passion, hate; munipuni to detest, hate; muṇguḍuni to be angry. *Te.* (K.) mun(u)ku to be aggrieved, displeased; *n.* displeasure, grief; (K.) monayu to attack, meet in battle; mona battle array. *Go.* (Tr.) mungsāṅ yētānā to be more angry than sulky (*Voc.* 2871). DED 4120.

5022 *Maṇḍ.* munel urli a species of rat. *Kuwi* (D.) mulendi or'i id. (molova mūsā). DEDS 805.

5023 *Kur.* mūxā frog. *Malt.* mūqe id. / Cf. *Skt.* mūkaka- id. DED 4421.

5024 *Ta.* mūkku nose, nostril, beak, nose-shaped part of anything; mūkkaṇ man with a large or prominent nose; mukarai, mukari bottom of the nose. *Ma.* mūkku nose, nozzle, beak; mūkkan long-nosed. *Ko.* mu·k nose, funnel of bellows; mu·kn man with long nose; *fem.* mu·ky. *To.* mu·k nose (in songs); mu·ku·ṭ- (mu·ku·ṭy-) to meet (of persons, rivers); mu·ku·ṭ- (mu·ku·ṭy-) to cause to meet; ? mu·kuṭ- (mu·kuṭy-) (person, ceremony) approaches. *Ka.* mūgu, mū nose, forepart, snout, beak, nozzle; mūga, mūgi man with a nose. *Koḍ.* mu·ki nose. *Tu.* mūku, mūgu, mūhku nose, beak; mūke man who snuffles or speaks through the nose; *fem.* mūki. *Te.* mukku nose, beak, end, point, tip. *Kol.* mungaḍ, (Kin.) mukk, (SR.) mukku nose. *Nk.* mungaṇ id. *Nk.* (Ch.) mungan id. *Pa.* muvāḍ (pl. muvācil) id. *Ga.* (Oli.) muṇan, (S.) muṇān, (P.) mungan id. *Pe.* munggel id. *Maṇḍ.* munggel id. *Kui* mungeli, (K.) mungi id. *Kuwi* (F.) mūngelli, (S.) mungeli, (Isr.) muṇgeli, (Su. P.) mungeli (pl. mungelka) id. *Kur.* muṭ id. *Malt.* muṇyu id. Cf. 4895 *Ka.* mūkuti. DED(S) 4122.

5025 *Te.* mūga, mūva, muvva small bell or tinkling ornament; (*VPK*) mūga, mūva, muvva, movva bells fastened on leather strap round bullock's neck. *Kol.* mu·nge anklet bell. *Nk.* munge id. *Pa.* mūva id. *Go.* muya (Mu.) wooden cowbell, dancing-bell.

(*Ma.*) dancing-bell (*Voc.* 2893); (*LuS.*) mooya a small metal bell. *Konda* muva a small bell or tinkling ornament tied to the legs. *Kuwi* (Su.) silik muya dancing-bell; (F.) mūya small bell; (Isr.) mūyā small bell used in anklets and bracelets. DED(S) 4123.

5026 *Ta.* mūhakai, mūhakaiyāṇ dumb person; mūhakar dumb persons. *Ko.* mu·ng dumb; mu·ngn dumb man; *fem.* mu·yng. *Ka.* mūhga dumb, dumb man. *Te.* mūga dumb, dumbness; dumb person; mūgavāḍu dumb man; *fem.* mūgadi; muhga dumb. *Go.* (Koya Su.) mūkāl dumb man. / Possibly adapted from *Skt.* mūka-, *Pali* mūga-. DED(N) 4124.

5027 *Ta.* mūhkā owl. *Ma.* mūhā, mūkan id., *Bubo orientalis*. DED 4125.

5028 *Ta.* mūhkil bamboo, *Bambusa arundinacea*. *Ma.* mūhkil id. *Ir.* mu·gga bamboo. *Tu.* (B-K.) muṇgilu id. DED 4126.

5029 *Ta.* mūcaṭai rancidity, anything that has become rancid, anything unclean; mūcu (mūci-) to go bad, be spoiled, rancid; mūcal being spoiled. *Ma.* mūṣeṭṭa uncleanness. *Ka.* musare boiled rice, which is considered to be unclean by Mādhva brahmans, though they eat it and offer it to idols; the vessels in which anything has been boiled and which want cleansing; (*Gowda*) musirE dirt on utensils. *Tu.* musarē anything boiled or dressed for eating; uncleanness; boiled, dressed, unclean, foul. DED 4127.

5030 *Ta.* mūcu (mūci-) to swarm about, gather round; *n.* swarming, thronging; mūcal swarming, thronging; mūṭ (-pp-, -tt-) to swarm round, surround; mūṭal a lid; mūkai vast horde; moy (-pp-, -tt-) to crowd, press, throng, swarm, spread as an eruption, crowd round, swarm round, cover, enclose; *n.* press, throng, swarm, crowd, closeness, tightness, battle, war; moyppu crowd, multitude; moci (-v-, -nt-) to swarm. *Ka.* musuku, musugu to cover, hide, settle upon as flies, close, swarm or crowd together, spread over or about; *n.* cover, veil; musuṭ to cover as flies, crows, etc., crowd together, cover, hide; *n.* cover, veil; musumbu cover, veil; mukaṭu, mukkuṭu, mukkuṭiku to come or fall upon, inclose, cover, besiege, surround; mogasu to cover, fall upon, attack; moge to cover, fall upon, close with. *Te.* musaru, musuru, mūgu, (K. also) mūvu to collect or gather around, settle upon as flies upon any object, infest, surround, crowd, swarm; mūka crowd, multitude, host, swarm, army; (K.) mogiyu to overspread, attack, close with. *Ga.* (S.) mūng(i) ēr- to swarm. *Go.* (Tr.) moiānā, moittānā to rush at, close with; (SR.) moyānā to kill (*Voc.* 2986). Cf. 4915 *Ta.* muccu and 5034 *Ta.* mūṭu. DED(S) 4128.

5031 *Ta.* mūñci face; mūñcai pouting, sullen countenance; longish face, longish nose; mūñcūru, (STD) mūñjeli muskrat. *Ma.* mūccu, mucci, muññi, moññi, motti, mōnta face. *Ko.* mo·nd id.; mucl mouth-

part of man, bird, or animal, meeting place of two people on path. *To.* **mu-n** (*obl. mu-t-*) face, front; **mu-nör** the front, place in front; **mu-n el-** (*ef-*) to like (see 862); **mu-neŋ** affection, love; ? **mütuf** nose; ? **möŋš** cheek. *Ka.* **müti**, **möti** face, mouth, snout; **musudu**, **musadı**, **musuli** id., muzzle, nose or nostrils of a horse; (PBh.) **musumbu** face. *Kođ.* **mu-đi** face. *Tu.* **musunŋu**, **musunđu** face, snout, muzzle; **möñè** face, countenance, front of a house. *Te.* **müti** mouth; **muŋte** snout of hog, beak of bird. *Kol.* **mu-ti** mouth, beak; (Kin.) **müti** mouth; (Pat., p. 35) **mündur** snout. *Nk.* **müti** mouth, beak. *Pa.* **muydur** lip, snout of pig. *Ga.* (S.²) **müti** snout of pig. *Go.* (Tr.) **massör**, (M.) **mosor**, (SR.) **mosor**, (L.) **mosor**, **mosok**, (Mu.) **mosor** (*obl. mosot-*), (Ma.) **mosog(i)** (*obl. mosot-*) nose (*Voc.* 2996); (G.) **mundur** beak; (G.) **mundori**, (Ma.) **mundogi** snout (*Voc.* 2890); (L.) **mohā** face (*Voc.* 2997). *Konđa* **münzi** nose; (BB) **mütu** beak. *Pe.* **mutla** snout of pig. *Manđ.* **mutli** id. *Kui* **munduri** snout; **mudra** id., upper lip. *Kuwi.* **müti** (F.) beak, (Su. Isr.) id., snout of pig. *Kur.* **moccā** mouth (not said of men unless in joke or abuse). *Malt.* **mudra** face. DED (S, N) 4129.

5032 *Ta.* **mũncu** (**mũñci-**) to lick. *Ma.* **mũñcuka** id., devour; **mũñci** voracious; **penem** lingers; **muñcuka**, **möñcuka** to suck. *Ka.* (Hav.) **mũñju** to suck (used in a derogatory sense). *Kođ.* **mu-ñj-** (**mu-ñji-**) to suck (penis). DED 4130.

5033 *Ta.* **mũtam** dark, clouded sky; chilliness, cold; **mũttam** sky overcast with clouds; **mũtam** clouded sky. *Ma.* **mũtal** dark sky; **mũtam** close weather. *Ka.* **möda** cloud, cloudiness, cloudy day, hazy weather. *Kođ.* **mo-đa** cloud. *Tu.* **müda** id.; **möda** id., obscurity, dullness; **mödu** cloudy. *Te.* **möda-mu** cloudiness; (*SAN*) **müda-mancu** thick mist. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 55) **müdam** fog. *Go.* (S.) **mũram** mist (*Voc.* 2943); (Koya Su.) **mũtam** cold. *Kui* **mudengi** cloud, sky. Cf. 5034 *Ta.* **mũtu**. DED(S, N) 4131.

5034 *Ta.* **mũtu** (**mũti-**) to cover, shroud, veil, hide, screen, obscure, shut in, enclose, close (as the eyes), shut (as the mouth), surround, encompass; **mũtal** covering, cover, lid; **mũti** that which covers, cover, lid, top; **mũtam** place of concealment, secret place; **mũttam** that which is covered; **mũttu** that which forms a cover, coating, that which is covered; **mũtākku**, **muŋtākku** veil, overall, mantle; **mukkāŋu** veil of cloth worn to cover one's head; **mũ** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to close, swarm around, surround. *Ma.* **mũtuka** to be covered, cover; **mũtikka** to cause to cover; **mũtal** covering; **mũti** cover, lid; **mũtu** cover; **mũta** fetus born with a covering; **mũtākku**, **muŋtākku**, **mukkāŋu** veil. *Ka.* **müdige** a quiver. *Kor.* (O.) **müde** a kind of cap. *Ga.* (S.²) **mũrp-** (**mũrt-**) to close; (S.³) **mudup-** to cover, encircle. Cf. 5002 *Go.* **mũ-**, 5030 *Ta.* **mũcu**, and 5033 *Ta.* **mũtam**. DED(S) 4132.

5035 *Ta.* **mũtu** root, cause, origin. *Ma.* **mũtu** the bottom (e.g. of a dish); root, origin. *Ka.* **müdu** to arise, originate, be produced, be born, come into existence, become visible or apparent, come about; **müda**, **müdal**, **müdu** the direction in which the sun rises, east; **müdi** rising of the sun, etc. *Tu.* **müdu** support; the east; **müduni** to rise, be born; **müdävuni** to originate, produce, cause to rise, cause to be born. *Te.* **müdu** to happen, occur, befall; **müducu** to cause to happen. *Go.* (Mu.) **mũ** beginning (*Voc.* 2942). DED(S) 4133.

5036 *Ta.* **mũtu** ewe; **muŋuku** female elk; **muŋuval** bitch. *Kođ.* **mu-đi** girl. DEDS 806.

5037 *Ta.* **mũtai** sack, sack-load, pack, packed bundle as of paddy, large receptacle for grains; **mũttai** bundle, that which is tied up, bag, wallet, satchel, load carried in a sack, bale, a large measure of capacity; **mũttu** (**mũtti-**) to join, link, stitch, sew together; *n.* tie, bond, that which is tied, stitch. *Ma.* **mũta** load, bale, esp. corn in straw bundles for exportation; heap, as of corn, straw; **mũttuka** to stitch together, patch, seam; **mũttal** stitching. *Ko.* **mu-t** bag of grain as a load for an animal. *To.* **mu-ty** full bag. *Ka.* **müde** straw bundle containing pulse and rägi; pillow, cushion; **müdäve** pillow; **müte** bundle of grain, cloth, etc., pack, bale; **moŋte**, **maŋte** leather bag; bundle, bale, burden, load. *Tu.* **moŋte** bundle. *Te.* **mũta** bundle, parcel, package, load carried by a man, bale. *Pa.* **mũta** leaf basket for storing grain. *Go.* **mũta** (M.) a pack, (Ko.) bundle (*Voc.* 2938). *Konđa* **mũta** bundle, packet. *Kuwi* (F.) **mũnta** bundle (clothes, etc.); (Isr.) **mũta** a bundle of grass. *Kur.* **möřa** grain bale. Cf. 4921 *Ta.* **muŋi**. / Cf. BHS **muŋa-**, **mũta-**, etc., some sort of basket, bag, or large container; late Skt. **mũtaka-**, **müdaka-** id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10233. DED(S) 4134.

5038 *Ta.* **mũttai**, **mũtu**, **mũttu-ppucci** bed bug. *Ma.* **mũtta** id. DED 4135.

5039 *Kur.* **müdnā** (**müddyas**) to strike or dash in one's course against some obstacle, stumble. *Malt.* **münde** to gore. DEDS 807.

5040 *Ta.* **mũtari** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**), **mũtali** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to establish with evidence, confront with proof; **mukatalai** confrontation; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to confront, face. *Ka.* **müdalisu** to confront and upbraid, taunt; **müdale** confronting and upbraiding, taunt. *Te.* **müdala**, **müdalike** proof; **müdalincu** to remind, prove, ascertain; **müdalimpu** reminding, proof; **mudarakincu**, **mudalakincu** to oppose, resist, remind of something painful or humiliating, ask, question. DED 4136.

5041 *Ta.* **mũri** buffalo; ox, bullock; (*lex.*) **mũtiri** buffalo. *Ma.* **mũri** bullock, ox. *Ko.* **mu-ry** untamed (of bullocks). *Ka.* **muri** bull, ox. *Gō.* (A. Y.) **mura**, (G.) **mure**, (Ph.) **müřā**, (Ch.) **müřā**, (L.) **murri** cow; (Ma.) **mure** ponda

milch cow (see 4500) (*Voc.* 2898); (LuS.) moore cow; (ASu.) *mūrā* id. DED(S, N) 4137.

5042 *Ta. mūrccai* sharpness. *Ma. mūrkkuka* to sharpen; *mūrcca* sharpness, edge, keen sharp wit; *mūrccikka* to become sharper; *mūrppu* sharpness; *mūrppikka* to whet. DED 4138.

5043 *Ta. mūlam* piles, prolapsus ani. *Ma. mūlam* haemorrhoids; posteriors. *Ko. mu-lm* (*obl. mu-lt-*) eversion of bowel during evacuation (?). *Ka. (Gul.) mūl-vyādi* piles (Skt. *vyādhi-* sickness). *Te. mūlamu* piles, haemorrhoids. DED(N) 4139.

5044 *Ta. mūlai* corner, intermediate point of compass. *Ma. mūla* id. *Ko. mu-l* corner, direction. *To. mu-ly* id. *Ka. mūle* corner, point of compass. *Koḍ. mu-le* corner. *Tu. mūlē* id. point of compass, direction. *Kor. (T.) mullu* corner. *Te. mūla* id., point of compass, direction. *Kol. (SR.) mūlā* corner, elbow. *Pa. mūla* corner. *Go. mūla* (SR.) horizon, (M. Ko.) corner (*Voc.* 2945). *Konḍa mūla* corner. ? *Kui muju*, *mudgu* id. *Kuwi* (F. Su. Isr.) *mūla* id. DED(S) 4140.

5045 *Te. mūla* a braid or tress of female's hair. *Konḍa mūla* hair-knot of women. *Pe. -mul*, in: *temul*, (Kalahandi) *tremul* hair (see 3279). *Kur. mūlnā* to tie the hair into a chignon; *refl. mūlnā. Malt. mulure* to gather up one's hair into a cue; *mulutre* to gather up another's hair into a cue. DED(S) 4089.

5046 *Ta. mūr* (-v-, -nt-) to be mature. *Ma. mūrukka* to grow ripe, mature. *Te. m(r)uggu* to ripen, become overripe (or with 5017 *Ta. mūrū*). *Pa. mūr-* to ripen after being plucked; *mūrkip-* (*mūrkit-*) to ripen off (*tr.*). *Go. mūrānā* to ripen (of a boil); *mūrkstānā* to cram achar berries into a pot, to rot them before extracting the chironji kernels. DED 4141.

5047 *Ta. mūr*i ladle, vessel for holding water, vessel used in sacrifices; *mūr*i ladle; *mūr*i spatula, ladle; *mūrku* (*mūrki-*) to ladle out (as rice from a pot). *Ma. mūr*i a sluice of ricefields. *Ka. mūr*i spout of a water-jar. ? *Tu. mūr*uni to tap toddy; *mūr*tē act of drawing toddy. DED(S) 4142.

5048 *Ta. mūl* (*mūlv-*, *mūlnt-*) to kindle, catch fire, be kindled, stirred up (as anger); *mūl*ci violent temper, rage; *mūl*tu (*mūl*ti-) to kindle (as a flame), stimulate (as a quarrel), stir up (as feelings); *n.* excitement, provocation; *mūl*ttam fuel, bonfire. *Ma. mūl*ttuka to kindle, nourish (a fire), augment (a quarrel); *mūl*ttam smoking out the mosquitoes. *Te. mūl*ttincu to kindle, light; *mūl*ttagincu id., create quarrels, make mischief. *Konḍa mūl*ti- to kindle, light. Cf. 4996 *Ta. mūl*i. DED(S) 4143.

5049 *Ta. mūl*i defect of limb, deformity; one who is deformed or has defective limbs, that which has lost a part or piece esp. at the top, that which is defective, person or thing

devoid of the usual ornaments, ugly woman; a term of abuse; *mūl*i nāy dog with clipped ears. *Ma. mūl*i maimed, having lost an ear. *Ka. mūr*a state of being deprived of or without, that of being bare, that of being maimed; man without ears, man who has lost any member; man with a mental defect, fool, brute; a word of abuse; *mūr*i state of being deprived of, etc.; an earless woman, woman without ornaments in the ears, widow. Cf. 5114 *Ta. mōt*ṭai. DED 4144.

5050 *Ka. mūle*, (Gowda) *mūl*E bone. *Koḍ. mu-le* id. *Tu. (Bhattacharya; non-brahmin informant) mūle* id. ? *Kur. mūd*ḍā id. Cf. 4528 *Te. bomika*. DED(S) 4145.

5051 *Ta. mūlai* brain, marrow. *Ma. mūla* id. *Ko. mi-l* marrow. *Tu. (Bhattacharya; non-brahmin informant) mūle* brain. *Te. mūlaga* marrow. *Kol. (Kin.) mull* id. *Pa. nulli*, *nūlgum*, *nūlgut* id. *Go. (Ma.) mū*ṛe, *mūrgonji* id. (*Voc.* 2944). *Konḍa. mūr*va, (BB) *mū*ṭi id. *Pe. mū*ṭi brain; *prēn mū*ṭi marrow. *Mand. mūr*a brain; *mū*ṭi id., marrow; *bū*ṭi marrow. *Kui nīli* bone marrow; *kāda-mūla* brain; (K.) *mūla* id. *Kur. (Hahn) mūr*mā marrow. *Br. mīl*i id., brain, kernel of nut. DED(S) 4146.

5052 *Ta. mūṅṛu*, (Tinn.) *mūṅṛu* three; *adj. mu* (before doubled consonants), *mūv* (before vowels); *mūṅṛām* third; *mūr*rai triple; *mūvar* three persons; *mu-ppatu* thirty; *mu-nnūṛu* 300; *mūv-āyiram* 3,000; *mu-mmūṅṛu* by threes; three times three; *mūmmāi* state of being three; *mūṛakku* three *uṛakku*. *Ma. mūnnu* three; *mūnnām* third; *mūnnān* a neutral person, middleman; *mūvar* three persons; *mūv-āṅṭu* three years; *mu-ppatu*, *nuppatsu* (cf. *Koḍ.*) thirty; *mu-nnūṛu* 300; *mu-mmūnnu* by threes; three times three; *mūṛakku* three *uṛakku*. *Ko. mu-nḍ* three; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-pa-ṇy* three *pa-ṇy* measures; *mu-na-l* three days; *muat* (< **mu-vat*) thirty; *mu calg* three *calg* measures; *mu pa-d* thirty days; *mu nu-r* 300; *mu-nu-nḍ* by threes; *mu-r kamaṭr aya* O three gods! *To. mu-d* (*obl. mu-dn-*) three; *mu poṭ* thirty; thirty days; *mu mūr*y three trees (in songs); *mu mīn* three stone circles on hills (in songs); *mumu* mox three children (in songs); *mu-xwa-w* three *kwa-x* measures; *mu-nu-r* 300; *mu-okoṣ* ir three buffaloes giving milk to the same calf (in songs); *mu-ṣtyu* three times; *ma-k* three *ačok* measures (numerated as *ak*; see 397). *Ka. mūr*u three; *adj. mu, muk*, etc., *mū*; *mū-vattu* thirty; *mu-nnūṛu*, *mū-nūṛu* 300; *mūvar* three persons; *mūrme*, *mūrme* three times. *Koḍ. mu-nḍ*i three; *mu-ndane* third; *mu-a-ṇḍi* three years; *mu-vē* three persons (in songs); *mu-ma* three times; *mūnnu-rī* 300; *mūmmu-nḍi* by threes; *muyyak ētti* three pairs of bullocks; *nuppadi* thirty (cf. *Ma.*). *Tu. mūr*i three; *mūrjanē* third; *muppa* thirty; *mūnnūdu* 300; *mūv(v)er*y, *mūvver*y three persons; *mukkoḷu*, *mūt*tāra three times; *mūvel*y three pairs of

cattle. *Te.* mūḍu, mūḍu, (inscr.) mūṇṇu three; *adj.* mu, mū (in some cpds.); mūguru, mūvuru three persons; muppadi, muppai thirty; muppaṇḍu thirty persons; munnūṇu 300. *Kol.* mu-ndiṅ three things; muggur three men; muyal three women; mu-nd ul three days. *Nk.* mūndiṅ three things; muggur three men; muyal three women. *Nk. (Ch.)* mūndi three things; mug(g)ur three men; muy(y)a three women; mūndiḍa three times; mū nān three days. *Pa.* mūdu(k) three things; mūvir three men; muyal three women; *adj.* muy. *Ga. (S.³)* mūṇu three; (Oll.) mūnd, (S.³) mūḍug three (*neut.*); (P. S.³) muyal three (*fem.*); (S.³) mūvur three (*masc.*). *Go. (Y.)* mūvir, (G. Ma. S. Ko.) mūvur three (*masc.*); (A. Y. Ch. Tr. Ph.) mūnd, (W. M. Mu.) mūnd, (L.) mūnd, (Pat.) mūdu three (*non-masc.*); (Ph.) mūhk mūhk, (Mu.) mūhk-mūhk-tan three each (*Voc.* 2941); (Pat.) mūhk three each; muor, mudror third (*masc.*); mudane id. (*fem.*). *Konḍa* mu'er three people; mūṇṇi three (*neut.*); mūRku mūRku three each; mūRku leka/laka at the rate of three apiece; mu'-allomorph of mūṇṇi before personal suffixes, e.g. mu'eṭ (*lpl. incl.*), mu'ep (*lpl. excl.*) we three. *Kui* (Letchmajee) mūṇṇi three; mū pattu three times twelve dozen (= 432); (Friend-Pereira; Gūmsar dialect) mū three; mūṇṇi three things; (K.) mūṇṇi three (*fem.-neut.*); mu'ar three men; mū kōṇi 60; mū dina three days. *Kur.* nubb three persons; mūnd three things. *Br.* musit three (entities); *adj.* mus; musika three times. / Cf. Nahali mōṭh(o) three. DED(S) 4147.

5053 *Kur.* mekkhnā (mikkhyas) to bake bread, vegetables, fruit, fish, in a leaf wrapper; (Hahn) mēkhnā (mikkhan) to bake bread. *Malt.* meqe to toast bread or eggs. Cf. 4788 *Pe.* māḱ-. DEDS(N) 808.

5054 *Tu.* megge, megye, meggi a younger brother; megudi, megdi a female's younger sister. *Kor. (M.)* megī, (T.) megge younger brother; (M. T.) megdi younger sister.

5055 *Kur. (Hahn)* meṇjxnā to incubate, shelter as the hen shelters her chickens. *Malt.* mengje id. Cf. 5088 *Go.* mēnj. DED 4148.

5056 *Ta.* metṭi, metṭu a kind of plain ring worn on the great toe or the next toe; venṭaiyam warrior's anklet. *Ka.* metṭu a kind of foot-ring of which two are put to the second toe and which tinkle when struck together by walking. *Te.* metṭe, maṭṭiya, maṭṭe ring worn on any of the toes; meṇḍiyamu, meṇḍemu ring worn on the forefinger. *Nk.* maṭṭe toe-ring. *Pa.* maṭṭa id. *Konḍa* meṭṭi bracelet. DED(N) 4149.

5057 *Ta.* metṭu (metṭi-) to spurn or push with the foot. *Ko.* meṭ- (mec-) to trample on, tread on; meṭ sole of foot, footstep, footprint. *To.* mōṭ- (mōṭy-) to trample on; mōṭ step, tread, wooden-soled sandal. *Ka.* metṭu to put or place down the foot or feet,

step, pace, walk, tread or trample on, put the foot on or in, put on (as a slipper or shoe); *n.* stepping, step of the foot, stop on a stringed instrument; sandal, shoe, step of a stair; metṭisu to cause to step; metṭige, meṭṭa step, stair. *Kod.* moṭṭi footprint, foot measure, doorsteps. *Tu.* metṭu shoe, sandal; footstep; steps, stairs. *Te.* metṭu step, stair, treading, slipper, stop on a lute; maṭṭu, (K. also) metṭu to tread, trample, crush under foot, tread or place the foot upon; *n.* treading; maṭṭincu to cause to be trodden or trampled. *Ga. (S.³)* metṭu step (< *Te.*). *Konḍa* maṭ-(-t-) to crush under foot, tread on, walk, thresh (grain, as by oxen); *caus.* maṭis-. *Kuwi (S.)* mettunga steps. *Malt.* maḍye to trample, tread. DED(S) 4150.

5058 *Ta.* metṭu mound, heap of earth; meṭu height, eminence, hillock; metṭu rising ground, high ground, heap. *Mā.* meṭu rising ground, hillock; māṭu hillock, raised ground; miṭṭal rising ground, an alluvial bank; (Tiyya) maṭṭa hill. *Ka.* meḍu height, rising ground, hillock; miṭṭu rising or high ground, hill; miṭṭe state of being high, rising ground, hill, mass, a large number; (Hav.) mutte heap (as of straw). *Tu.* miṭṭe prominent, protruding; mutte heap. *Te.* metṭa raised or high ground, hill; (K.) metṭu mound; miṭṭa high ground, hillock, mound; high, elevated, raised, projecting; (VPK) meṭu, meṭa, meṭi stack of hay; (Inscr.) meṇṭa-cēnu dry field (cf. metṭu-nēla, metṭu-vari). *Kol. (SR.)* metṭa hill; (Kin.) meṭṭ. (Hislop) met mountain. *Nk.* meṭṭ hill, mountain. *Ga. (S.³, LSB 20.3)* metṭa high land. *Go. (Tr. W. Ph.)* maṭṭā, (Mu.) maṭṭa mountain; (M. L.) meṭā id., hill; (A. D. Ko.) metṭa, (Y. Ma. M.) meṭa hill; (SR.) metṭa hillock (*Voc.* 2949). *Konḍa* meṭa id. *Kuwi (S.)* metta hill; (Isr.) meṭa sand hill. Cf. 5474 *Ta.* viṭam. DED(S, N) 4151.

5059 *Ta.* metṭu place where custom is paid, custom-house. *Tu.* (K. Ramakrishnaiya, *Dravidian Cognates*, p. 181) moṭṭu place where custom is paid. *Te.* metṭu id., place where toll is levied, toll-gate. DED(S) 4152.

5060 *Te.* meṇḍu abundance, plenty, much, a good or great deal; abundant, plentiful, ample, much, great. *Go. (Tr.)* mēnd (*obl. mēṭ-, pl. mēhk*) full (used suffixally, e.g. doppō-mēnd a leafplate full); (W. Ph.) mēṭ full, whole, entire, complete; (Mu.) meṇḍ (*pl. mehk*) id., e.g. gappa meṇḍ (*pl. gappa mehk*) basketful; (Mu.) meṇṭaṇ having the total of; (Ma.) nāṅ meṇḍu the whole village; nāṅ meṭor all the people of the village (*Voc.* 2950). DEDS 809.

5061 *Mand.* med- to wear (shirt). *Kui (K.)* med- (-it-) to put on, wear (jacket). *Kuwi (T.)* med- to put on, wear (coat). DEDS 810.

5062 *Ta.* mitar brain. *Ko.* medl id. *Ka.* midul, miduḍu, medul, medaḍu brain, marrow. *Te.* medaḍu brain. *Kol.* mitik (*obl. mitk-*), (Kin.) mitk id. *Nk.* mitik id. *Pa.*

medek id. *Ga.* (P.) medik id. *Go.* (A.) medur id.; (Tr. Ph.) maddur, (G.) medur(i) id., marrow; (Mu.) madur, (Ma.) meddog, (S.) meddur, (Ko.) medur brain; (Y.) vedur id. (*Voc.* 2954). *Kur.* meddō, (Hahn) meddō, neddō, (Tiga, Bleses) meddō id. *Malt.* medo id. DED(S) 4153.

5063 *Kui* meda scar, spot or blotch on skin. *Malt.* medgo discoloured by bruise; medgre to discolour, blacken. DED 4154.

5064 *Tu.* med(u)kuni to be in motion. *Te.* medalu, medulu to move a little, shake slightly, stir; wander, rove; *vb. n.* medalika; medalincu, medal(u)cu, (K. also) medapu to move, stir, put in motion; (K.) medamu to stir, move; cause to move, stir (*tr.*). DED 4155.

5065 *Ka.* mede heap. *Te.* (VPK, intro. p. 128) meda id. DEDS 811.

5066 *Ta.* mettu (metti-) to plaster, pad, pack. *Ko.* met- (mety-) to plaster, smear; metc- (metc-) to smear. *Ka.* mettu to coat walls with chunam or mud, plaster, lay on, apply to, press into; mettuvike smearing over, etc. *Tu.* mettuni to fill up with earth, repair as a dam. *Te.* mettu to apply, plaster with mud or the like; *n.* plastering with mud. *Kol.* met- (mett-) to plaster with mud. *Nk.* mett- to plaster, smear. *Pa.* mett- to smear. *Ga.* (P.) mett- to rub on, apply (medicine); (S.³) met- to paint thickly. *Manḍ.* mit- to rub on, smear, plaster. DED(S, N) 4156.

5067 *Ga.* (S.) medd- to plant. *Pe.* met- (-t-) to cast (e.g. fishing net), put in (e.g. rice into a pot). *Manḍ.* met- to plant. *Kui* mespa (mest-) to cast into an enclosed space, put into, drop into, let fall, imprison; *n.* act of putting into, imprisonment. *Kuwi* (P.) met- (-h-) to throw; (F.) methali to immerse; (S.) meth'nai to lade; (Isr.) met- (-h-) to put inside. DEDS 812.

5068 *Ta.* mettai bed, cushion, quilt stuffed with cotton, sleeping-place, coat, jacket, hunting accessory carried on the shoulder. *Ma.* metta mattress, bedding, quilt. *Ko.* med mattress. *To.* midy id., bed. *Ka.* mette bedding, mattress. *Koḍ.* mette mattress. *Te.* metta bed, bedding, cushion, pad. DED 4157.

5069 *Ta.* mettai, mettai-viṭu storied house, upper story. *Ma.* metta terrace. *Ko.* med upstairs room covering whole house. *To.* midy upper story. *Ka.* (HavS.) metti the upstairs. *Tu.* mettigè pavement or boards of the floor of an upper story. *Te.* middiya, midde flat roof, terrace, terraced house, one with a flat roof, house with an upper story. *Konda* mide, in: mēṛa mide terraced building (see 4796(b)). DED(S) 4158.

5070 *Ta.* mett-eṇal expr. signifying (a) being smooth or soft, (b) being gentle, (c) being slow, (d) being dull; mett-eṇavu mildness of disposition, even temper, gentleness,

pliancy; metu softness, gentleness, slowness, dullness, bluntness (as of an edge); metumetu (-pp-, -tt-) to be soft to the touch (as fruit); metumetuppu softness, having a soft surface. *Ka.* mettage, mettige softness; soft, pliant, etc.; softly, slowly; mettane, mettanna, mettāne soft, etc.; medu soft. *Tu.* mettana soft, pliant; medu id., gentle, ripe, yielding. *Te.* metta, mettani soft, yielding, mild, gentle, meek, good, lenient; mettana softness, mildness, etc.; soft, etc.; mettanan slowly; meduvu soft; metaka, metuka soft, loose, slack. *Nk.* mette soft. *Ga.* (S.³) mettan soft, tender. *Kuwi* (S.) mettanahi soft; mettana ānai to relent. DED(S) 4159.

5071 *Kol.* (Kin.) mendare a kind of bee. *Nk.* mendhar, mendhare id. *Pa.* mendir id. DED 4160.

5072 *Ta.* mentiyam, mēti, mēntu, ventayam, vental, ventiyam fenugreek, *Trigonella foenum-graecum*. *Ma.* ventayam id. *To.* möty id. *Ka.* mente, menteya id. *Tu.* mettè, menti, mentè id. *Te.* menti pertaining to fenugreek; mentulu fenugreek seeds. *Go.* (ASu.) mētiñ id. /Cf. Skt. manthā-, methi-, methikā-, methini-, vedhani- fenugreek; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10313. DED(N) 4161.

5073 *Ta.* mey truth, reality, soul, consciousness, body (used euphemistically), breast, consonant; (-pp-, -tt-) to be true; mey-kkoḷ to believe to be true; *n.* acceptance as truth; meyp̄pi (-pp-, -tt-) to prove, substantiate; meyp̄pu verification, proof; meym-mai truth, reality, natural state, existence, signification; meyyaṇ one who has realized the truth; true, honest, trustworthy, faithful person; brahman; one who speaks the truth; God; son. *Ma.* mey, mai body, person; true, truth (e.g. mey-vaṛi true religion). *Ko.* may body; meyn son. *To.* moy body; ?m̄iy vulva of animals. *Ka.* may(i), mey(i), mai body; side, part, place. *Koḍ.* may body (in songs). *Tu.* mai body, person; (Shanmugam) mayn id. *Te.* meyi, mē body, side, manner, method, mode; meyi-konu, mē-konu to consent; meyi-kolupu, mē-kolupu to persuade; meyi-kōlu, mē-kōlu consenting, agreeing; (K.) mēmu to agree, concede; mēmuḍu consent; mai the body; manner, way; side; mai-konu to consent, agree; mai-maṛapu ecstasy, trance, (K.) forgetfulness, intoxication; mai-maṛavu armour. Cf. 4704 *Pe.* may and 5099 *Ta.* mēṇi. DED(S) 4162.

5074 *Ta.* meruku smoothness, glitter, lustre, polish; meravaṇai procession. *Ka.* merugu shine, lustre; miṛugu to glitter, flash, sparkle, shine; miṛu shining, sparkling; miṛugu, miṛupu glitter, shine, lustre; mere to shine, gleam, glitter; become manifest, appear, assume an ostentatious appearance; make manifest, display; *n.* shine, lustre; meṛasu, meṛisu, meṛayisu to cause to shine, make manifest, display, exhibit; meṛavapi, meṛavap(i)ge ostentatious display. *Tu.* merè display, parade; merepini, mereyuni, mere-

vuni to shine; swagger, make an ostentatious display; *merepāvuni* to make shine; *merpu* glitter, lustre; *meranigè*, *meravapigè* procession. *Te.* *meracu* to glitter; *merapincu* to cause to shine, show off, show to advantage; *merapu* shining, glitter, lightning flash; *merayu* to shine, glitter, gleam, (K. also) be made public, be known, appear; (K.) *merayincu* to make known, disclose; *merūgu* to shine, glitter, gleam, appear to advantage; *n.* brilliance, glitter, polish; bright, shining; *merumu* to glitter; *n.* flash of lightning. *Koḷ.* *merp-* (*merept-*) to lighten; (SR.) *mirṇūd* spark. *Nk.* *merp-* to flash, lighten. *Pa.* *marp-* (*mart-*) to lighten; *med-* to flash (tiger's eye, etc.). *Ga.* (S.) *merc(i) ēr-* to glitter; (S.²) *mers* lightning. *Koṇḍa* *mers-* to glitter, flash (as lightning). *Kuwi* (S.) *mer-* to light; *mervu* light; *merh-* to lighten; *merpu*, *merhi* manne lightning; (F.) *mērh-* to shine (stars). *Kur.* *merxā* sky, heaven; *merxantā* heavenly. *Malt.* *mergu*, merge sky, heaven; *mergani* heavenly; *merge* to thunder. DED(S) 4163.

5075 *Ta.* *merul* (*merulv-*, *meruṇt-*) to fear, shy; *n.* fear; *meruli* shy person; *miral* (*miralv-*, *miranṭ-*), *mirar* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be frightened, startled; *mirattu* (*miratti-*) to frighten; fascinate, deceive, drive away. *Ma.* *meruluka* to be scared; *merul* fright; *miraluka* to start, be shaken by fear; *mirattal* frightening. *To.* *mī-d-* (*mī-dθ-*) to look fiercely. ? *Te.* *meramera* doubt, suspicion, fear, anxiety, guilty conscience. Cf. 5489 *Ta. veru*. DED 4164.

5076 *Pa.* *merkubi* cucumber. *Ga.* (P.) *meykom* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *wehkum*, (Ch. Ko.) *vehkum*, (W. Ph.) *ahkūm* id. (*Voc.* 3305). ? *Ta.* *mitukkai* country cucumber; (Tinn.) *miḍuku* id. ? *Tu.* (B-K.) *bēcily* a kind of pumpkin. ? *Mand.* *vidge* cucumber. DED (S, N) 4165.

5077 *Ta.* *mel* (*melv-*, *meṇṭ-*), *melku* (*melki-*) to chew, masticate; chide. *Ma.* *melluka* to chew, champ. *Ko.* *mek* cud. *To.* *meṭk* id., mouthful. *Ka.* *mel(u)*, *mellu*, *meli* to chew, masticate, eat with a muttering sound, mumble, eat; *melaku*, *meluku*, *melku*, *malaku*, *maluku* bringing up again for rumination. *Te.* *mekku* to eat, gobble, swallow, gormandize. *Ga.* (S.³) *mekkap-* to eat like a glutton. *Mand.* *mreṭ-* to chew. *Kui* *mrēḍa* (*mrēḍi-*) to chew; *n.* chewing; *mērṭi giva* to chew the cud, ruminate. *Kuwi* (Mah., p. 250) *mreṭ-* to chew (prob. for *mrēḍ-*); (Isr.) *mērd-* (*-it-*) to eat, chew (joking expression). DED(S) 4166.

5078 *Ta.* *mel* soft, tender; *melku* (*melki-*) to become soft, be light; *mella*, *mella* softly, slowly, gently; *melli* woman; *mellikkai* thinness; *mellitu*, *mellicu* that which is soft or fine; thinness, slenderness; *melliyar* the weak, the emaciated, the poor; low, mean person; women (as of delicate build); *mellēnal*, *mellēnal* expr. signifying being soft,

gentle, being dull; *meli* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be weak, become lean, thin, suffer, languish, perish, become poor, reduced in circumstances, be softened (as a hard coconut), be lowered in pitch (music); (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to weaken, make lean, thin, cause suffering, destroy, soften (a hard consonant), lower the pitch; *meliya-vaṇ* weak, powerless man; *melivu* weakness, feebleness, languor, fatigue, etc.; *meṇmai* softness, etc. *Ma.* *mel* slender, tender; *meliyuka* to grow thin, lean; *melivu*, *meliccal* thinness, leanness; *melluka*, *mellikka* to be thin, fine; *mellē* slowly, gently, softly. *Ko.* *melg-* (*melgy-*) to soften (*intr.*) by action of water or heat; *melk-* (*melky-*) id. (*tr.*). *To.* *meṣx-* (*meṣxy-*) (thing) becomes soaked and softened; *meṣk-* (*meṣky-*) to soak (*tr.*) so as to soften; *mely* slowly, stealthily; *meli...* very slowly. *Ka.* *mel(u)* soft, tender, pliant, mild, gentle, kind, pleasant; slow, etc.; *melpu* softness, mildness; *mella*, *mellane*, *melle* gently, softly, slowly; *mellitu*, *mellittu* that which is soft, mild, etc. *Koḷ.* *melle* lightly, slowly. *Tu.* *mella* slow, soft, gentle; slowly, softly, gently; *melipuni* to knead as dough, tread into a well-mixed mass (as earth); *melippu* kneading, mixing well into a mass, macerating; *meliyuni* to become well-mixed, be reduced by sickness. *Te.* *melāta*, *melātuka* woman; *melamella*, *melamellāgā* gently, mildly, quietly, slowly, softly; *mella* slowly; *mellāgā* slowly, tardily, quietly, gently, mildly, softly, gradually, by degrees; *mellana* slowness, tardiness; *mellanan* slowly, tardily; *mellani* slow, quiet, etc. *Ga.* (S.³) *mellaga* slowly. *Koṇḍa* *meleka* id.; (BB) *melesa* gently, softly. *Kui* *mṛērna* soft, quiet, gentle, DED(S) 4167.

5079 *Pa.* *melk-* to lighten; (S.) *malk-* (light) to flash. *Ga.* (P.) *mel-* (lightning) to flash. *Pe.* *malkā-* to lighten. DEDS 813.

5080 *Kur.* *melkhā* throat, neck. *Malt.* *melqe* throat. DED 4168.

5081 *Kur.* *melkhō* husband's brother's wife, (Hahn) a concubine. *Malt.* *melqo*, *melqor* contemporary wives; *melqaler* two or more contemporary wives; *melqo-oji* polygamy. DEDS 814.

5082 *Ta.* *meruku* (*meruki-*) to cleanse floor with cowdung solution, smear as the body with sandal paste, gloss over, varnish; *n.* cowdung, wax, gum, soft waxy pill, mass; *merukku* smearing with cowdung water as the floor, cowdung, substance or solution used to smear any surface; *merukkam* ground or floor prepared by being smeared with cowdung water. *Ma.* *meṇu*, *meruku* wax; *merukuka* to anoint, wax, varnish, daub a place with cowdung; *merukku* anointing, varnish, daubing, polishing. *Ir.* *mēkku* wax. *Pālku.*, *Ālku.* (Zvelebil 1980 on Ir.) *mēkku* id. *Ko.* *mek* bee's-wax; *mek-* (*meky-*) to cleanse floor with cowdung water. *To.* *mōšk-* (*mōšky-*) to smear with dung of buffaloes as a ritual purification; *mōšk* wax. *Koḷ.* *mukk-*

(mukki-) to smear (mud, manure on ground). *Te.* m(r)ēgu, mēvu to smear; ? (K.) mēdu id., daub, mix together. *Kol.* me-g- (me-kt-) to purify with cowdung solution. *Nk.* mēgh- (mēkt-) to apply. *Go.* (Tr.) maṛhuttānā to paint cattle for the Pola or the Diwali festival (*Voc.* 2748); ? mācānā (Tr.) to plaster mud on a wall or dam, (SR. M.) to smear; (G. Mu. Ma. Y.) māk- to plaster (*Voc.* 2773); (SR.) miṭānā to apply (*Voc.* 2823); (Hislop III, p. 132) mitus- to apply (sacred mark); (ASu.) miṭṭūs- to apply saffron powder on the forehead. *Konḍa* miṛis- (-t-) to rub and clean utensils with ashes, etc. *Kui* mṛāṇḍa (mṛāṇḍi-) to plaster, smear; *n.* plastering. *Kuwi* (S.) mṛispi kīnai to polish; (Isr.) mṛek- (-h-) to make clean filling holes, etc. *Br.* miring to plaster. DED(S, N) 4169.

5083 *Ko.* mar iron hook with long wooden handle, used to loosen up straw that cattle are treading on threshing floor. *Ka.* mere-kōlu = *Ko.* mar; ? mere to wander, roam about. ? *Tu.* mijipuni, mijiluni to be full of worms, affected with worms. *Te.* (K.) meṛ-*amu* to stir, move; cause to move, stir. *Go.* (Tr.) mirrānā to swarm (of insects in the rains) (*Voc.* 2839); (Tr.) mirstānā to scatter or splash earth or water over anyone, (lice) to swarm on one's head (*Voc.* 2836); (ASu.) mir- to be split; *caus.* mirus-. DED(N) 4170.

5084 *Go.* (Koya Su.) mi- to open the eyes. *Pe.* meh- (mest-) id., see. *Mand.* meh- (meht-) to open eyes. *Kui* mehpa (meht-) to look, see, observe, perceive, give attention to; *n.* look, sight, observation, perception, attention. *Kuwi* (S.) meh'nai to look, see; (Su.) meh- (mest-) to see; mespu seeing, sight, vision; (Isr.) meh- (mest-) to see. Cf. 5429 *Ta.* viṇi. DED(S, N) 4171.

5085 *Kur.* mehrārānā to get damp (from air moisture); mehrta'ānā to damp. *Malt.* mehare to be damp (as grain). DED 4172.

5086 *Ta.* mē excellence; mēkku height, high place, superiority; west; mē-taku to be eminent; mē-takai, mē-takavu excellence, eminence, greatness; mēntalai eminence, excellence; mēm-paṭu to rise high, be great; mēl that which is over or above, extra; sky, west, head, leadership, superiority, excellence; that which comes after; more, more than; before, previously; mēlimai excellence; mēlukku on the outer side, extremity; mēlai upper, western, etc.; mēlōr those who are seated high, as on horses; the great, those of superior rank or caste; mēṛku west; mēṇmai greatness, eminence, excellence, dignity, superiority. *Ma.* mē over; mēn what is above, superiority, excellence; mēnavan a superior (title of Sūdra writers); mēṇkai authority; mēnma excellence, superiority, mēl what is above, surface; mēlan, mēlavan a superior; mēlē upwards; mērkku westward. *Ko.* me- mu-l higher place, up, western side; me- ci-m western part of Nilgiris; me- kay, me- ki- upper arm; me-ṇ gaṇ eyes turned up in

death; me-ki- (me-kaṛt-) to get up (cf. 1109 *Ta.* kaṭa); me-kaṛc- (me-kaṛc-) to make to get up. *To.* me-l up, high (in songs); me-tal upper border of waistcloth; me-tiṇ sleeping platform on right side of house; me-lpa-w upstream; -mīl upon, on, over; concerning, about; (one) after/upon (another). *Ka.* mē that which is above, etc.; mēgu (*obl.* mēgaṇ-), mēge the upper side, surface, etc.; mēgana upwardly; mēm- upper; mēṇ what is above; upwards, further, and, besides; mēl(u), mēla, mēle that which is above, the top, upper part, surface, that which is high, high, superior, lofty, that which is good or excellent, that which is to come, future, afterwards; mēludu upper garment. *Kod.* me-ma-ḍi top story; me-ṇ gay back of hand; me-ṇ ga-li top part of foot; meppuṇi higher level in a field (cf. 1619 kippuṇi and 4269 *Ka.* huṇi). *Tu.* mēlu upper part of anything; superiority, excellence; futurity; upper, higher, superior, future; afterwards; mēlāra superficial, upper. *Te.* mēli fine, beautiful, excellent; mēlimi fineness, excellence, pure gold; mēlu prosperity, happiness, good fortune, good, advantage; excellent, superior, better, higher, upper, lying above; mēlu-konu to wake up, get up. *Go.* (Ko.) mēlta good; (Ma.) mēlo bad; (Elwin) melo taboo (of places, actions, relatives) (*Voc.* 2967). *Br.* bē up, over, on (only as a verbal prefix, e.g. bē-harsing to turn over, upset, bē-xalling to steal); (Krishnamurti 1969, p. 73). Cf. 4841 *Ta.* micai and 5091 *Ta.* mēṭṭi. DED(S, N) 4173.

5087 *Ka.* mēke she-goat; mē the bleating of sheep or goats. *Te.* mēka, mēka goat. *Kol.* me-ke id. *Nk.* mēke id. *Pa.* mēva, (S.) mēya she-goat. *Ga.* (Oll.) mēge, (S.) mēge goat. *Go.* (M) mekā, (Ko.) mēka id. ? *Kur.* mēxnā (mīxyas) to call, call after loudly, hail. *Malt.* mēqe to bleat. [*Te.* mēka (so correct) is of unknown meaning. *Br.* mēlh is without etymology; see MBE 1980a.] / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) meka- goat. DED(S) 4174.

5088 *Go.* (Tr. Ch. Mu.) mēnj (*pl.* mēsk), (Ma.) mēnj(i) (*pl.* mēsku), (Y.) mēs (*pl.* -k) egg (*Voc.* 2962). *Kui* mēsa testicle; (K.) mēnju (*pl.* mēcaka) egg. *Kuwi* mēca (F.) testicle, (Isr.) penis [sic; ?]. Cf. 5055 *Kur.* mējxnā. DED(S) 4175.

5089 *Kur.* mejxa'ānā, mējxnā to sprain, inflict a sprain; strain (e.g. by sleeping in an uncomfortable position); mējxerka a sprain; mējxernā to sprain oneself, get sprained. *Malt.* mackare to be dislocated.

5090 *Ka.* mēḍi glomerous fig tree, *Ficus racemosa*; opposite-leaved fig tree, *F. oppositifolia*. *Te.* mēḍi *F. glomerata*. *Kol.* (Kin.) mēṇi id. [*F. glomerata* Roxb. = *F. racemosa* Wall.] DED 4176.

5091 *Ta.* mēṭṭi haughtiness, excellence, chief, head, land granted free of tax to the headman of a village; mēṭṭimai haughtiness;

leadership, excellence. *Ka. mēṭi* loftiness, greatness, excellence, a big man, a chief, a head, head servant. *Te. mēṭari, mēṭi* chief, head, leader, lord; (prob. *mēṭi* < **mēl-ti* [cf. 5086]; *Ka. Ta.* < *Te.*; Burrow 1969, p. 277). DED(N) 4177.

5092 *Ta. mētaravar, mēṭavar* a class of people who do bamboo work. *Ka. mēda, mēḍāra, māḍara* man who plaits baskets, mats, etc. of bamboo splits, man of the basket-maker caste. *Koḍ. me-dē* man of caste who make baskets and leaf-umbrellas and play drums at ceremonies; *fem. me-di. Te. mēḍara, mēḍari* the basket-maker caste, a basket-maker; of or pertaining to the basket-maker caste. *Kuwi* (S.) *mētri*, (Isr.) *mētre'esi* matmaker. /Cf. Skt. *meda-* a particular mixed caste; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10320. DED(S) 4178.

5093 *Ta. mēy* (-v-, -nt-) to graze, feed, prey on (as birds or beasts), gnaw (as white ants), roam, lead a profligate life; (-pp-, -tt-) to make to graze, feed; *mēykki* one who tends cattle, shepherd, cowherd; *mēyccal* grazing, common pasturage, grazing ground, food, profligacy; *mēyppan* herdsman, shepherd, grazier; *mēyppu* feeding, pasturing, grazing ground; *mēyal* grazing, pasture, herbage for cattle to eat; *mēyavan, mēyān* resident, dweller; *mēvu* (mēvi-) to eat. *Ma. mēyka* to graze, browse; *mēykka* to cause animals to graze or eat, feed, tend; *mēypikka* to cause another to feed cattle; *mēccal*, (Kauṭ.) *mēccil* grazing. *Ko. me-y-* (me-c-) to graze; *me-c-* (me-c-) to make to graze. *To. mi-y-* (mi-s-) to graze; *mi-c-* (mi-č-) to make to graze. *Ka. mē, mēyu* (mēd-), *mēy* (mēyd-) to graze, eat grass, browse, feed, eat; *mēyisu, mēsu* to graze (*tr.*), feed, cause animals to eat; (PBh.) *mēta* grazing; *mēpu, mēhu, mēvu* grazing, pasturage, feed of any kind; (PBh.) *mēvali* grazing land, pasturage. *Koḍ. me-y-* (me-v-/me-yuv-, me-ñj-) to graze, (me-p-, me-c-) id. (*tr.*); *me-ci* food (for cattle, birds, etc.). *Tu. mēyuni, mēpini* to graze, eat grass; *mēpuni* to feed or graze cattle; *mēpāvuni* to cause to feed or graze cattle; *mēcelu* pasture, meadow; *mēpari, mēpāli* grazier, one who tends cattle; *mēpu, mēvu* food, fodder, pasturage; *mēva* a sweet kind of food, anything edible. *Te. mēyu* to feed, feed on, graze, eat as cattle; *mēpu* to feed (*tr.*), graze, tend cattle while grazing; *mēpincu* to cause to tend cattle while grazing; *mēpari* eater, feeder; *mēṭari* eater; *mēpu, mēta* grazing, feeding, eating, fodder, feed, forage, pasture. *Kol. mi-* (mi-t-) to graze; *mi-p-* (mi-pt-) to make to graze. *Nk. miy-* to graze; *mip-* to cause to graze. *Nk. (Ch.) māy-* to graze; *caus. māyip-*. *Pa. mēy-* to graze; (S.) *mēypip-* (mēypit-), (NW.) *mēpip-* (mēpit-), (NE.) *mēkip-* (mēkit-) to make to graze. *Go. (Tr.) mēiānā* to graze (of cattle and of ground-feeding birds); (A. Y. Ma. S.) *mēy-*, (Mu.) *māy-* to graze (*intr.*) (*Voc.* 2964); (Tr.) *mehtānā* to graze cattle; *mehtāri*

grazier, herd; (M.) *mehānā* to graze; (A. Y. D.) *mēh-*, (Mu. S.) *meh-*, (Ma.) *mē?*- to graze (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 2968). *Konda mēy-* to graze (*intr.*); *mī-* (-t-), (Sova dial.) *mēp-* (-t-) to tend or graze cattle; *mēpu* grazing of cattle. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *mēy-* (-it-) to graze; (Su.) *me?*- (met-), (Isr.) *me?*- (-t-) to herd (cattle); (F.) *meyali* to graze; (S.) *mē'nai* to feed; *me'nai* to pasture. *Kur. mennā* (miñy-) to eat grass, graze; *menta'anā* to graze, i.e. supply with grass or pasture. *Malt. mine* to eat (as bread), graze, browse, feed on straw; *mede* to eat food with something to give a relish. *Br. bei* grass fit for grazing; any shrub fit for grazing (or with 5553 *Ta. vai*; Krishna-murti 1969, p. 72). Cf. 4842 *Ta. micai*. DED(S, N) 4179.

5094 *Ka. mēruve* pile, pyramid, high top. *Tu. meruvē, mervē* an ornamental post near a gurji. *Te. mēruvu* pyramid, cone. /? Cf. Skt. *meru-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10230. DED(S) 4180.

5095 *Kur. mēr, mēr* thread, twine, thin cord. *Malt. mēru* thread. DED 4181.

5096 *Ta. mēvu* (mēvi-) to join, reach, desire, love, learn, study, level, make even (as the ground), manifest, assume, abide, dwell, be attached, be united, be fitted or joined; *n.* desire; *mēvi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to stay; *mēviṇar* friends, allies; *mēval* desire; joining, uniting; *mēvalar, mēvār* foes, enemies. *Ma. mēvuka* to be familiar, occupied with, be accustomed to a place and prefer it; adjust, level; *mēval* dwelling; *mēvalar* enemies. *Konda mēnz-* (-it-) to be straight or suitable, be harmonious or go with, unite (individual threads into a rope); *mēnzu* unity, straightness. DED(S) 4182.

5097 *Ta. mēri* plough, plough-tail, handle of a plough; *mēriyar* agriculturalists. *Ma. mēri, mēññal* plough-tail. *Ko. me-y* handle of plough. *Ka. mēṭi, mēṇi* plough-tail. *Te. mēḍi*, (K.) *mēḍi* hind part or handle of a plough. *Konda mēri* plough handle, plough-tail. *Kuwi* (F.) *mēri* plough handle; (Isr.) *mēri* id., plough. DED(S) 4183.

5098 *Ka. mēlamba* the black humble bee. *Te. milindamu* id. /Cf. Skt. *milinda-* bee, Mar. *milind* a bee of the large black kind. DED 4184.

5099 *Ta. mēni* body, shape, colour, beauty; *mēl* body. *Ma. mēni* body, shape, beauty, excellence; *mēl* body. *Koḍ. me-li* body. *Te. mēnu* id.; *mēni* brilliancy, lustre; belonging to the body, bodily, personal. *Kol. me-n* (pl. *me-nḍl*) body. *Nk. mēn* (pl. *mēnul*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) mēn* id. *Pa. mēn* (pl. *mēnul*) id. *Ga. (S.) mēnu* (pl. *mēngil*), (P.) *mēn* id. *Go. (Tr.) mēndur* (obl. *mēnduḍ-*), (A. Y. W. M.) *mēndul*, (L.) *mēṇḍūl*, (SR.) *mēṇḍol* id. (*Voc.* 2963). *Konda mēndol* human body. *Kur. mēd, mēd* body, womb, back. *Malt. méth* body. Cf. 5073 *Ta. mey*. DED(S) 4185.

5100 *Ta. mēṇi, kuppai-mēṇi Acalypha indica. Ma. kuppa-mēṇi id. DED 4186.*

5101 *Ta. mai* collyrium for the eye, ink, ink-paste, black pigment, black, blackness, darkness, spot as of moon, blemish, dark cloud; fault, sin; dirt; (-pp-, -tt-) to become black, be dim; *maippu* black, blackness. *Ma. mai* blackness, antimony. *To. moy-* (moc-) to become dark, become evening; *moy* ashes (in songs); *moṭṭ* darkness before dawn or after sunset. *Ka. masi* dirt, impurity, the black of culinary vessels, soot, lamp-black, black colour, blackness, ink, antimony. *Koḍ. masi* charcoal. *Tu. maji* coal, black powder, ink; *mai* a kind of collyrium; *maivaripuni* to paint the eyes with antimony or collyrium; *maipē, maippē* a black or dark-coloured fowl. *Kor. (O.) majji* soot. *Te. masi* blackness, sootishness, soot, charcoal, ink. *Nk. (Ch.) mas* soot. *Go. (G.) masi id. (Voc. 2760). Kur. maṣ* ink. Cf. 4627 *Ta. macaṅku*, 4781 *Ta. mā*, and 4792 *Ta. mācu*. /Cf. *Skt. maṣi-* ink, lamp-black; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9920; ? cf. *Skt. mecaka-* black, dark blue DED(S, N) 4187.

5102 *Ta. mai* barrenness, sterility, barren woman, barren buffalo; *maimmai* barren woman, barren buffalo. *Ma. mai* barrenness; *macci* barren woman. *Ko. may* barren (of buffalo). *To. moy id. Tu. maṇjē* barren, unfruitful; *maṇjeru* sterile, barren. DED(S) 4188.

5103 *Tu. maipuni* to pour, cast as in a mould; *caus. maipāvuni. Kui mespa* (mest-) to pour in. DED 4190.

5104 *Tu. mogapu* clasp of a girdle. *Te. mogapu* clasp of a necklace or the like. DEDS 815.

5105 *Ka. mokka Schroebera swietenoides. Te. mukkiḍi*, (Lush.) *mokkamu, mokkavēpa id. Kui* (Lush; Khond = Kui) *moko id. /Cf. Skt. muṣka-, mokṣa- id.; muṣkaka-* a kind of tree (*S. swietenoides* according to Lush.). DED 4191.

5106 *Ta. mokkaṭṭai* that which is blunt; *mokku* bluntness; *mokkai id. (as of an iron style). Te. mokka* blunt, pointless, not sharp, keen, or pointed, useless; *mokkaḍi, mokka-ḍṭṭu* elephant with short tusks. /Cf. *Skt. matkupa-* elephant without tusks; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9748. DED 4192.

5107 *Ka. moggara, mokkaḷa, mōhara* mass, multitude, host, army; *mōharisu* to become plentiful or abundant, be formed into a host; form a host, array as troops for battle. *Te. mōharamu* battle-array; *mōharincu* to array (*tr.*), prepare for battle. DED 4225.

5108 *Ta. mokkap* stout person or thing; *mokkai* bulkiness, stoutness. *Te. mokkāḍu* a stout, strong man; a determined, resolute man. DED 4193.

5109 *Ta. mokkai* piece of wood, stump. *Te. (B.) mokka* stub of wood. *Go. (SR.) meka* stump (*Voc. 2947*). DED(S) 4194.

5110 *Ta. moccai* hyacinth bean, *Dolichos lablab. Ma. mocca D. tetraspermus. [D. tetraspermus not identified in Hooker.] DED 4195.*

5111 *Ta. moṅci, moṇṇi* breasts. *Tu. muṇṇa, muṇṇē* the breast (as called by children). DED 4196.

5112 *Ka. moḍavi, moḍave* small pimple on the face. *Te. moṭṭima* pimple. ? *Ko. moṭṭiriy* mole on skin. DED 4197.

5113 *Ta. moṭṭu* tender flower-bud; rounded top of a car; *moṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to close like a bud, bud, shoot forth buds. *Ma. moṭṭu* flower-bud, nipple, bud-like, the blunt end, pommel. *Kor. miṭṭe* (O.) tender bud, (T.) flower-bud. *Ga. (S.²) moḍo* bud. *Kui moḍo id., flower-bud. Cf. 4893 Ta. mukir. /Cf. Mar. moḍ* sprout. DED(S) 4198.

5114 *Ta. moṭṭai* bluntness (as of a knife); imperfection, incompleteness; *moṇṇai* bluntness; *moṇṇi* lame person; *mōrai* hornless or dehorned cattle, anything defective, stump, block; *maṇṇai* bluntness. *Ma. mōra* cattle without horns or with horns turned. *Ko. moṇḍy* headless trunk, body with useless arms, cut length of fuel, worn-out broom stump; ? *meḍ* dullness (of knife). *To. muḍy* man without use of legs, trunk of body. *Ka. moṇḍa, moṇḍu, moṇḍe* blunt, maimed, deficient; *mōṭa, mōṭu* state of being deprived, short or stumpy, that of being maimed; stump of tree, stubbles; (Hav.) *mōṇṭu* to bend; *n. lameness; mōṇṭā* lame man; *fem. mōṇṭi. Tu. moṇḍu* blunt; *mōṇṭy* lameness, crookedness; lame, maimed, crooked. *Te. moṇḍi* maimed, amputated, lopped, imperfect, blunt; *moṇḍiyamu, moṇḍemu* headless body or trunk, limb lopped off, stump, stub; *mōḍu* blunt; a stump; *mōṭu* stump; *mōḍu paḍu* to be blunted. *Ga. (P.) moṭo* blunt. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *moṭo id. Kur. muṭā* crop-eared; tiger. Cf. 3786 *Ta. noṇṭu*, 4919 *Ta. muṭaṅku*, and 5049 *Ta. mūṭi. /Cf. Skt. muṇḍa-* hornless, lopped, blunt; PK. *maṭṭa-* hornless; *muṇṭa-* cripple; Turner. *CDIAL*, nos. 9723, 10187, 10191. Cf. also OMar. (Master, p. 171) *moṭakā* stumpy, short. DED(S, N) 4199.

5115 *Ta. moṭṭai* bald head, shaven head; *moṭṭaiyan* baldheaded man; *fem. moṭṭaicci; moṇṇan* baldheaded person; *moṇṇai* baldness; *maṭṭai id. Ma. moṭṭa* bald head. *Ka. (K.²) moṭṭane* bare. /Cf. *Skt. muṇḍa-* bald, having the head shaved; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10191. DED 4200.

5116 *Te. modavu* a milch cow. *Ga. (P.) mude* cow. *Koṇḍa modo, modva, modvo id. DEDS 816.*

5117 *Ta. mottu* (motti-) to strike, beat; *n. stroke, blow; mōtu* (mōti-) to hit, smite.

strike, dash against; *n.* blow; ? **mōttai** ram, goat. *Ma.* **mōtuka** to dash against; **mōta** surge, rising of waves. *Ka.* **mōdu** to strike, beat, smite; *n.* swelling occasioned by a blow, a hard boil, venereal tumour; **mōhu** to beat, smite, strike, deal a blow; **mōhisu** to cause to beat, dash against or into, apply or put to (with force), thrust. *Tu.* **mōda** wave, billow, surge; **mōdu** stripe, wale. *Te.* **mottu** to strike, beat with something thick or heavy, thump, smite, give a blow to; *n.* a blow or knock with something thick or heavy, thump; **mōdu** to beat, strike smite, knock; *n.* beating, stroke, knock. DED(S) 4201.

5118 *Ta.* **mottu** dullard, idiot; lazy person or animal; **mottai** ignorant woman. *Ka.* **moddu**, **maddu** stupidity, bluntness (as of knife); **madaḍu** dullness, stupidity. *Tu.* **madaḍu** slothful, indolent; **madaḍu** lazy; a lazy woman; **madaḍe** blockhead, sluggard. *Te.* **moddāḍu** blockhead, stupid man; **moddu** id.; dull, stupid, blunt, pointless; **moddugā** bluntly, in a dull manner, stupidly. *Ga.* (S.³) **muddun** blunt. DED(S) 4202.

5119 *Ta.* **mottam** sum, total, aggregate, whole, universality, generality, bulkiness. *Ma.* **mottam** whole, total. *Ka.* **motta** heap, mass, multitude, flock, collection, code. *Te.* **mottamu** total, sum, whole, collection, multitude, number, crowd, flock. *Kuwi* (S.) **mottomi** total DED(S) 4203.

5120 *Ko.* **motm** Kurumba village. *To.* **mut** id. DED 4204.

5121 *Ta.* **moy** presents given on special occasions as at a wedding. *Ko.* **moy** contribution paid at a feast (e.g. at opening of new house, at joint piercing of ears of all children in village); total of such contributions. *Ka.* **muy(i)**, **muyvu** requital, act of returning like for like, return of good for good, an equivalent returned for anything given, done, or suffered, recompense, return of evil for evil, retaliation, punishment; present given to bride and bridegroom at their marriage by their relations, etc., with the prospect of a recompense being made on such an occasion in their own house. *Tu.* **muyi** gift of money at a wedding; **muyya** returning; **muyya-pāḍuni** to return, give back; (B-K.) **mujare** allowance, subtraction, payment to be reduced due to adjustment of accounts. *Malt.* **múje** to liquidate a debt. DED(S, N) 4206.

5122 *Ta.* **moympu** shoulder. *Ma.* **muṛippu** id. *Kurub.* (LSB 1.11) **mirpu** id. *Ko.* **mu-ṛ** shoulder joint. *Ka.* **muy**, **muy(i)vu**, **muyibu**, **muḍuhu**, **muḍuhu** upper part of the arm, shoulderblade, shoulder. *Tu.* **muḍu** shoulder joint. *Te.* **mūpu** upper part of the back, shoulder; **mūparamu** hump on the shoulders of an ox. *Ga.* (P.) **mōk** shoulder. *Konda* (BB) **mipi** id. (contamination with *nipi* forms in 3671). *Mand.* **mūpa** id. *Kui* **mōpo** upper arm. *Kuwi* (Ś.) **mōpa** with'nai to

shrug (cf. 5424); (Isr.) **mōpa** outer edge of the shoulder. DED(S, N) 4207.

5123 *Ko.* **aḍ mug-** (**muṛt-**) to bow to the ground before god or god-like person (cf. 83 *Ta.* **aṭai**). *Ka.* **moggu** to bend, bow, bow to; *n.* bow, obeisance; **mokku** bow, obeisance; **muggu** to make obeisance. *Te.* **m(r)okku** id., salute; *n.* obeisance, salutation; **m(r)oggu** to kneel, incline, lean to one side, be inclined, willing, consent, agree; **moggatilu** to bend down, stoop. *Nk.* **mokk-** to bow down in reverence. *Pa.* **moṛk-** to salute respectfully; ? **muṛd-** to lie flat on the face; **muṛtip-** (**muṛtit-**) to cause to lie flat on the face, turn upside down; **muṛḍil** prone. ? *Ga.* (S.) **mulk-** to bend before in respect; (S.³) **molk-** (**moluk-**) to bow down. *Go.* **mursānā** (Tr.) to stoop forward, (W. Ph.) bow, stoop; (Ph.) **murrānā** to stoop; *caus.* **mursāhtānā**; **murs-** (Ch.) to bend down, (Mu.) bow; *caus.* (Mu.) **mursh-/mursih-** (*Voc.* 2921); (S. Ko.) **moṛk-** to salute, bow down, worship; (M.) **moṛkānā** to pray; (L.) **morkānā** to worship (*Voc.* 2993); (Ma.) **mōṛ-** to bend (*Voc.* 3004); (Tr.) **munṛgānā** to sleep on one's face; (see also *Go.* forms in 1335). *Kui* **mṛōṅga** (**mṛōṅgi-**) to crouch over. *Kuwi* (S.) **bonginai**, (Su. Isr.) **boṅg-** (**-it-**) to bow, bend down. *Kur.* (Hahn) **mulkhrnā** to kneel down with head bowed in the ground. *Malt.* **murge** to lie with the face downward; **murgtre** to turn upside down, put under a cover; (BB) **moqtre** to bend (head). Cf. 4990 *Ta.* **muṛam**. DED(S) 4208.

5124 *Ta.* **moḷ** (**moḷv-**, **moṇ-**) to take in a vessel, as water. *Pe.* **mṛuk-** (**-t-**) to ladle out. *Mand.* **mṛuk-** id. *Kui* (K.) **mluk-** to draw water by dipping in a pot. *Kuwi* **mṛok-** (**-h-**) (Su.) to draw (water from container with small vessel into larger vessel), (Isr.) ladle out; (S.) **mrokh'nai** to merge. *Malt.* **mulge** to dip in, draw water. Cf. 3790 *Ta.* **noḷ**. DED(S) 4209.

5125 *Te.* **moṛaka** defect, defective; **moṛava** blunt; **moṛṛi** defect, imperfection, want, deformity; defective, imperfect, deformed. *Kur.* **murrā** tail of a beast cut short, tail stump, dock. DED 4210.

5126 *Ta.* **mō** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to undertake. *Ka.* **mōṛi** to carry on the head; **mōpu** load, burden, heaviness. *Te.* **mōcu**, **mōyu** to bear, carry, support, (K. also) rest on (*intr.*), lean on; **mōpu** to place on another as load, lay, rest, support, charge with, (K. also) cause to rest slowly (as a foot on a slippery floor); *n.* large bundle, burden, load, severity or aggravation (of diseases), (K. also) responsibility; **mōpukāḍu** carrier, burden; **mōpudala** weight, burden, charge, accusation, responsibility, obligation; **mōta** bearing, carrying, load. *Kol.* **mo-p** burden. *Ga.* (S.³) **mōpap-** (**-t-**) to keep [? hold] something heavy. *Go.* (M.) **mōta** load (*Voc.* 3000; < *Te.*). *Mand.* **māc-** to carry on the head. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **mōc-** (**-it-**) to be loaded down with heavy load, be burdened with many worries and responsi-

bilities. Cf. 2677 *Ta.* *cuma* (? **cuma*- > **cmō*- > *mō*-). DED(S) 4211.

5127 *Ma.* *mōkuka*, *mōntuka* to drink, sip; *mōyikka* to give to sip; *mōval* a gulp. *Kur.* *mōxnā* to eat (anything except cooked rice); *pass. or refl.* *mōxrnā*; *mōxta'anā* to cause or allow someone to eat. *Malt.* *móce* to eat (as meat or fruit). ? *Ta.* *moci* (-pp-, -tt-) to eat; *māntu* (*mānti*-) to eat, drink, experience, enjoy Cf. 4897 *Ta.* *mukku*. DED(S) 4212.

5128 *To.* *muk*, (Tōwfiy dialect) *mok* up, west. *Ka.* *mōku* upper portion, top, forepart. *Konḍa musku* (*obl.* *muskuR*-) above, upon, on; *muskuRaṇḍ* from above. ? *Kuwi* (S.) *muhe* above, upon, on. DED 4213, DEDS 792.

5129 *Te.* *mōku* a thick or stout rope, cable. *Konḍa* (BB) *mōko* rope. DEDS 817.

5130 *Kur.* *mōcnā* to cut up into convenient pieces any object too large for use, give a cut in or through. *Malt.* *móce* to cut (as meat). DED 4214.

5131 *Kur.* *mōjxā*, *mōsgā* smoke; *mojoxnā*, *mosga'anā*, *mosognā* to create smoke, smoke anything, fumigate; *mōjxornā*, *mosgornā* to smoke, emit fumes. *Malt.* *moge* to smoke, emit smoke; *mogie* to fumigate; *mogtre* to cause to smoke; *mogare* charcoal, soot. *Br.* *mōlh* smoke; (MBE 1980a). DED 4215.

5132(a) *Ta.* *makiṭi* trial of magical powers between two enchanters in which one hides some treasure from the other and challenges him to discover it by mantras; common play where things are hidden by one player and discovered by another; *mōṭi* trial of magical power. *Ma.* *mōṭ* anything placed by a conjuror who tries to prevent its being removed. *Ka.* *mōḍi* = *Ta.* *makiṭi* trial of magical powers, etc. *Tu.* *mōḍi* anything placed by a conjuror to try the ability of another, conjuration, delusion, sorcery. *Te.* *mōḍi* a sort of magic or jugglery.

(b) *Ta.* *makiṭi* a kind of hautboy used by snake-charmer; *mōṭi* snake-charmer's pipe. *Te.* *magiḍi* a kind of musical instrument used by a snake charmer. DED 4216.

5133 *Ta.* *mōṭi* arrogance, way, style, air, grandeur, display, military bearing, dignified bearing, exhibition, show; *mōṭāmōṭi* ostentation, pomp. *Ma.* *mōṭi* high bearing, stateliness; fashion. *Ka.* *mōḍi* a turn, caste, style, fashion (of speech, composition, action); *mōḍāmōḍi* a beautiful, elegant fashion or style. *Te.* *mōḍi* way, manner, style, fashion. DED 4217.

5134 *Ta.* *mōṭi* dried knots of the creeper of long pepper; long pepper root. *Ka.* *mōḍi* root of the long pepper vine. DED 4218.

5135 *Ta.* *mōṭu*, *mōṭtai* stupidity, dullness of intellect, ignorance; *monṇaiyaṇ* dullard, idiot; *mōrai* stupidity. *Ma.* *mōṭṭu* obstinacy, perverse pride; *mōra* stupidity. ? *Ko.* *meḍ* dullness of senses; *meḍṇ* dull man; *fem.* *medy*. *Ka.* *mōṭa* stupidity. *Tu.* *mōḍe* ignorant man, silly fellow. *Te.* *mōṭu* rough, rude, uncivilized, rustic, boorish, dull, stupid, vulgar, low, indecent. *Br.* *mōṭ* foolish. Cf. 4929 *Ta.* *muṭṭattanam*. DED(S) 4219.

5136 *Ta.* *mōtu* bundle of straw. *Te.* *mōḍa* bundle of betel leaves. DED 4220.

5137 *Kur.* *mōdhrnā* to forget. *Malt.* *móthre* id. DED 4221.

5138 *Ta.* *mōṭtai* spathe or unblown flower, as of plantain, fragrant screwpine, etc. *Ka.* *mōte* the leaf-like envelope over the flowers of the plantain, coconut, and *kēdage*. *Tu.* (B-K.) *mōte* plantain flower-bud. / ? Cf. *Skt.* *moca*-, *mocā*- plantain. DED(S) 4222.

5139 *Ta.* *mōppi* widow (used disrespectfully). *Ka.* *mōcu* to become a widow. *Te.* *mōpi* widow; (K.) *mōyu* to be widowed (non-elegant). DED 4223.

5140 *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *mōra* leaf-coat. *Go.* *mora* (G.) id., (Elwin) leaf-shield used as protection against rain (*Voc.* 2988).

5141 *Pa.* *mōri* leaf-pipe. *Ga.* (P.) *mōri* flute. *Go.* (Mu.) *mohori* id. (*Voc.* 2998). *Pe.* *mōri* pipe, flute, leaf-pipe (said to be < Or.). *Kui* *mohori* pipe, bag-pipe, trumpet (said to be < Or.). *Kuwi* (Isr.) *mohori/mohri* trumpet. / Not in Or. dictionary, perhaps local Or. < Dr.

5142 *Ta.* *mōvāy* chin, beard. *To.* *mo-y* beard. *Te.* *mōvi* lip. DED 4224.

5143 *Ta.* (DCV) *mōvi* black plum. *Te.* (DCV) *mōvi* id., (Šaṅk.) a kind of wild fruit tree, *Eugenia alternifolia*. DEDS 818.

5144 *Ka.* *mōhaḷa* that which is affixed; the hilt of a sword or dagger. *Te.* (B.) *mōhaṇamu* sword-hilt. DED 4226.

5145 *Pe.* *mṛāṇi* a kind of rat. *Manḍ.* *mṛāpe* id. DEDS 819.

5146 *Pe.* *mṛā*- (-t-) to steal; *mṛākha* thief. *Manḍ.* *mṛākhi* urli mouse. *Kui* *mṛāpa* (*mṛāt*-) to deceive, cheat, flatter with the intent of deceiving. *Kuwi* (D.) *mṛākli* or'i mouse; (Isr.) *mṛā*- (-t-) to take away without asking, secretly; *mṛāski* orli a kind of rat. DEDS 820.

5147 *Pe.* *mṛis-kāl*, *mṛis-danda* shin. *Manḍ.* *mṛih-kāl* id. DEDS 821.

5148 *Pe.* *mṛeṇ*, *mṛeṇ* waist; *mṛey* waist-pocket. *Manḍ.* *mṛeṇṇ* waist. DEDS 823.

Y

5149 *Ta.* yā (-pp-, -tt-) to bind, tie, dam up, confine, compose (as a poem), tell, utter; be inseparable from; yākkai tie, bond, body; yāppu binding, bond, metre, prosody, affection; yāttu stitch; yāttār close friends; ā (-pp-, -tt-) to bind; āppu bandage, tie, body; āttan friend; āttam friendship, intimacy; ākkai body, strips of fibre used in thatching. *Ma.* akka a strip of fibre used in thatching. *Ko.* e-p long sticks used as outside layer (i.e. binding) of bundle of small twigs for firewood; ? a-v- (a-t-) to give (name to child). *Kur.* hē'enā (hēc-) to tie, imprison, unite in one body; hērnā to be tied, be put in bonds, be united together; ēp string, cord, rope. *Malt.* eye (éc-) to tie, bond; ēpu fibres of a wild plant of which cord is made. DED(S) 4227.

5150 *Ta.* yā a tree; (P. L. Samy, *Proc. Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies* 2.42) *Hardwickia binata*. *Te.* ēpe id.; (for B. ēpe *Shorea robusta*, see 896 Ka. ēpi).

5151 *Ta.* yā, yāvai what or which things; yāvum, yāvaiyum all, whole; yāvatu, yātu what; how; yāvatum even a little; yāvaṇ which man; yāval, yāral which woman; yār, yāvar; ār, āvar what persons; yārum any or everybody; yāvarum each and every person; yāvaṇ, yāṇkaṇ, yāṇtai where; yāṇku id., how; yāṇtu where; when; ētu which, what; why; whence; how; ētum even a little; anything, everything; ēvaṇ who (*masc. sg.*); ēvatum everything; ēṇ why, what, how; e- interrogative base; pref. before a noun, meaning 'what, which' [e before consonant, ev before vowel]; evaṇ, eval, evarkaḷ, etu, ev/evai which man, which woman, which persons, which thing, which things; *adj.* enta; evarum, evvarum everyone; evvelām whatever; evvar whatsoever persons; evv-evai whatsoever things; eṇkaṇ, eṇkittai, eṇku, eṇkē, etōḷ, etōḷi where; eṇkaṇum, eṇkum everywhere; eṇṇaṇ, eṇṇaṇam, eṇṇaṇē, evaṇ, eṇṇaṇam how; where; eṇṇaṇum always; ettaṇai how many, how much; ettupai, evvalavu how much; ettum by all means; entu how; what; eppai, evvatu, evvāru how; e-ppogutu, e-ppōrtu, e-ppōtu when; e-ppogutum, e-ppōtum always; emparum everywhere; emmai which birth, what worlds; evaṇ, eṇṇiya how, why; eṇṇai when; eṇ why; eṇru, eṇṇaikkum when, what day; eṇrum, eṇṇaikkum, eṇṇaikkum forever; eṇṇa, eṇṇatu, eṇṇai what; eṇṇatum, eṇum even a little; eṇṇum id., all; eṇṇeṇṇa whatever; eṇṇar who (*pl.*); eṇṇavaṇ, eṇṇaṇ what (kind of) man; eṇṇukku why; eṇai what, why; all; eṇṇōrum persons of whatever kind, all persons; eṇaittum all, the whole; eṇaivar whatever persons; eṇaivaṇ what person. *Ma.* yāvaṇ/ēvaṇ, yāval/eval, yāvar/evav/yār/ār who (*masc. sg., fem. sg.*

pl.); yā/yātu/ētu/ēn, ēva what (*sg., pl.*); e, ē what; eṇṇu where; eṇṇum, eṇṇaṇum anywhere; eṇṇaṇē how; ettira, etra how much, how many; entu what; why; ennu what day, when; ennum, ennekkum always; e-ppuṇam what side; e-ppōḷ when; eppērum everyone. *Ir.* dāru who. *Ko.* e- at what distance from the speaker in space, time, or contextual relationship; evn, evl, evr, ed/edn/e-d/en which man, which woman, which persons, which thing or things; *adj.* e (before consonant), ey (before vowel); ey, e-d where; eyk whither; eytr whence; eyo-n, eyo-l, eyo-r, eyd man, woman, persons, thing or things of or from what place; ejn whence; eṭ which direction; eṭa-k a little in which direction; eyakd, eṭakd somewhere (one doesn't know where); etervi- in which neighbourhood; el, e-llk when; elo-n, elo-l, elo-r, eld man, woman, etc., at what time; enm like what; entk to what extent; entgo- numerous; ena-, enena- such as what; ennm how, in what manner; enta- how great; e-pa-ty so big as what; ental how many; very much, very big, more; enmu-ṛ like what; eṇ gey- to do what; eṇḍ what day; eṇḍ eṇḍkm forever; a-r, da-r, ida-r who (*sg., pl.*). *To.* e-, e- (same meaning as *Ko.*); e-θ (*obl. personal e-n-*) which person or thing; *pl.* e-θa-m; *adj.* e- (before consonant), e-y (before vowel); e-θid because of what; e-θidm because of any of these things; eṭ in which direction; eṭm in any direction; eṭik a little in which direction; etsn, eṣn whence; e-l where; e-nk to what place; e-na-ṛ by what road, towards where; e-faxm always; e-d, (in song also) eḍ why; eḍ on what day; etfok, etfin when; et how many; etk how much; etkṣ at what distance; eto-f such as what; egy what manner, how; however much; e(g) gīs doing in what way, how; e(g) gīsem somehow; eṣ in- to say how or what; o-ry (*obl. o-r-*) who; in what; why; i- what (i-xīy- to do what; freely used in song). *Ka.* yā-, ā-, ē-, e- interrogative base; yā, yāva, ā, āva, dāva, ē, e what, which; yār, ār, dāru who (*pl.*); yāvanu, āvaṇ, āve which man; yāvalu, āval which woman; āvudu what, which; *pl.* āvuvu; yāke, yātake, yātake, ētake, ēke why; ēn what; *pl.* ēvu; etta which or what place or direction, to or in which etc., where; ettam wheresoever; enitu, enittu, enisu, entuṭu, eṣtu, ēṣu, ēsu how much, how many; enta, entā, entha, enthā, entaha, enna what kind or sort; entu how; entum by all or any means; endu when; endum always; enne what time; elli what place, where, whither; ehage, ehange, ehēnge, eṇge, heṇge, hēge, hēnge, hyāge, hyānge in what manner; how. *Koḍ.* a-ri (*dat. a-kī, gen. a-ḍa*), da-ri who (*sg., pl.*); enni what; e-vēn, e-va, e-vu, e-dī which man, which woman, which persons, which thing or things; *adj.*

e•; *elli* where; *elliñji* whence; *etti*, *ettat̃i*, *eppara* to which side; *ettiñji* from which direction; e•le by which way; *ekka* when; *ekkatiñji* since when; *ekka•kañe* until when; *ekkalē* just when; *ekkalu•*, *ekko•lu•* always; *endi* which day; *endu•* always; *eccē*, *eccakī* how many; *ennatē*, *entē* of what kind; *ennane*, e•tarat̃i in what manner; *ennata•ngī* for what purpose; e•nanguñdī on account of what; *ennangī* why. *Tu*. ēry, ērañe who; *dā*, *dānē*, *jānē*, *dāva*, *dādavu*, *vā*, *ovu* what, which; *dāye* why; *ēni*, *ēpa*, *ēpo* when; *ēty* how much, how many; *ētolu* how often; *eñca* how; *eñci* what sort of; *eñcitti* such as what; *ōlu*, *olpa* where; *ode* whither; *oñci* whence; (B-K.) *ōpe* which side; *ōpetāyē* which man. *Te*. *evādu* (*obl. evani*-)/*ēvādu*/*evvādu*/*evvādu*/*ēdu*/*etādu*, *evaru* (*obl. evari*-)/*ēvāru*/*evāru*/*evvaru*/*ēru*/*ēvārulu*/*evvāralu*/*ēvāñdrū*/*evvāñdrū*/*evvāñdrū*/*evāñdrū*, *ēdi* (*obl. dēni*-)/*edi*/*eddi*/*ēyadi*/*eyyadi*, *ēvi* (*obl. vēti*-)/*evi*/*evvi*/*ēyavi*/*eyyavi* who/which man, which persons, which woman or thing, which things; *adj.* ē; *evata*, *evati*, *evatuka*, *evate*, *evarita*, *evariti*, *evarite*, *evartuka*, (all the preceding with *vv* for *v*), *ēbiḍa*, *ēme*, *ēpe*, *ēke* which woman; *ēmi* what, why, how much, how; *ekkaḍa*, *ecaḍa*, *ecaṭu*, *ecoṭu*, *eccaḍa*, *eccaṭu*, *eccō*, *eccōṭa*, *eccōṭu*, *eṭa*, *ēḍa*, *ēyeḍa* what place, where; *ekkaḍi* of what place; *eppuḍu*, *epuḍu* when; *eppaṭi* of what time; usual, former, old; *endu* where; *enduñdi* whence; *endunu* everywhere; *enta* how much, how great; *entamu* much, ever so much; *ententa* how large each; *endanuka*, *endāka* how far, how long, until when; *endaṛu* how many persons; *enni*, *eni* how many things; *enduku*, *ēṭiki* *ēla*, *ēlā* why; *eṭu*, *eṭula*, *eṭulu*, *eṭṭu*, *eṭṭulu*, *eṭlu*, *ēlāgu* how; *eṭṭi*, *ēṭi*, *ēlāṭi* like what; *eṭṭiḍu* what sort of; *eṭṭidi* what sort of woman or thing; *ennaḍu* what day, when. *Kol*. *em*/*emd*/e•n/e•nd, e•r, *ed*, *edav* who/which man, which men, which woman or thing, which women or things; *adj.* e• (rarely used); e•v which women; e•ndi *entena* someone; e•ri *entena* some people; *enaṅ* how; *endar*, *endav*, *eniṅ* how many males, females, things; *enṭon*, *enṭor*, *enṭod*, *enṭov* man, men, woman or thing, women or things like what; *eppuḍ*, e•puḍ when; *ettan*, *ettar*, *ettad* man, men, woman of what place; *ettin* where; *ettat̃* whence; *ette* how much; e• where; *ta•ned*/*tand*, *ta•nev* what thing, things; *tanduṅ*, *ta•ṅ*, (SR.) *tāglen*, *tāgālen* why; *ta•na*, *ta•nay* at all (or *t*-forms at 3197). *Nk*. *ēn* who (*masc.*), *pl.* ēr, *fem.* ēd, *pl.* ēv; *engel* how much; *enjep* how long (time); *enṭa* what sort of (*3sg. masc.* *enṭan* what sort of man); *ettat̃* whence; *ettin* where; *ettek* how much; *ede* where; *edelaṭ* whence; *enaṅ* how; *endhar*, *enning* how many males, things; *epuñḍ*/*epuṇṭ* what time, when; *tā*, *tāne* what (or at 3197). *Nk*. (Ch.) *ēn* (*obl. ēr*-) who (*masc.*); *ēd* which, who (*fem.-neut.*); *engotēl*, *engotēr* how many (*masc.*), *engotē* id. (*fem.*), *enṅon* id. (*neut.*); *eccir* when, at what time; *ette*

how much; *eddaṛ* from which direction, wherefrom; *enjo* when, which day; *esen* how; *ēl* which direction, where; *ēl bi* in any direction (*bi* < H. *bhi*); *tān* what; *tāndun* why (or *t*-forms at 3197). *Pa*. *ēd* (*obl. ēr*-) who; *adj.* *āro* which; *ēdi* (*obl. ēri*-) anybody, (with neg.) nobody; *engotē*, *eñot* how much; *ete*, *eten* how; *etod*, *ettel* when; *etod etod* repeatedly; *etodi* always, (with neg.) never; *etni* in what way; *āre* where; *āt*, *āroḍ* whither; *nā*, *nāto* what; *nātek*, *nāteg*, *nāteṅ* why. *Ga*. (Oll.) *eynd* who (*sg.*); *ēyr* id. (*pl.*); *enā*, *ēna* which one, what; *enādale* something; *enādiṅ* what for, why; *enṅer* how many; *eṭeṭ* what sort of; *eṭen* how; *ered* which; *ereman*, *ēṭ* where; *esel* when; *ēnet* how much; (S.) *eyir* who (*pl.*); *enācōy* what; *engurtul* how many (*personal pl.*); *engil* id. (*non-personal pl.*); *enētiṅ*, *eccē* how much; *eccēl* when; *ēlcōy*, *ēman* where; *enādi* why; (S.³) *eyiṅ* which man; *eyir* which men; *ēdi* which thing, animal, woman; *pl.* *ēvi*; *ecel* where; *eṭen* in which manner; *enāḍun* why; *ēṭu* which side; *eman*, *ēl* where. *Go*. (Tr.) *bōl*/*bōr*, (W. Ph.) *bōr* (*obl. bōn*-), (G. S.) *bōru*, (Ma.) *bōṛ*, (M.) *bor*, *benon*, *benor*, (Ko.) *benond* who, which man (*Voc.* 2651); (Koi, Cain, *IA* 10.260) *benōṇḍu* id.; (Tr. Ph.) *bad* (*pl.* *bau*) who (*fem.*); (Mu.) *bad* who (*fem.*), what; (Ma.) *badu*, (M.) *bedu* who, which (*fem.*), what (*Voc.* 2492); (Mu.) *badan* why (*Voc.* 2493); (Mu.) *badam* how (*Voc.* 2494); (SR. Tr.) *bārāṅ*, (Ph.) *bārā*, (M.) *bār* what; (G.) *bāraṅ* why (*Voc.* 2532); (Tr.) *bāri*, (Koya T. Su.) *bāri*, (Tr.) *barkē* why (*Voc.* 2507); (ChD.) *bāṅ* what; *bāṅge* anything; (G. Mu.) *bāṅ* what; (Mu.) *bāṅgun* something (*Voc.* 2523); (Tr.) *bāh* what; *bāhun* how; *bāhce* for what reason; *bābā* why, how; (M.) *bah* what; (Ph.) *bāhun*, *bāh*, *bāhbā* in what way; (SR.) *bahān*, *bahin* how (*Voc.* 2517); (Tr.) *batol* (*masc.*), *batal* (*non-masc.*), *bātal*, *bātōr* (*pl. masc.*) what sort of; (Tr. Ph.) *battī* what (*adj.*); (SR.) *batal*, (M. Ma.) *bāta*, (S.) *batal* what; (Ph.) *bātōr* what sort of (man), *fem.* *bātal*; (G. Mu.) *bāta* what sort of; (Mu.) *bātātun* why; *bātay* something; (Ko.) *bāteṅ* why; (Tr.) *batālē* what's-his-name; *batāri* a what-do-you-call-it (*Voc.* 2490, 2491); (Tr.) *bēgā*, *bēnd*, *bēkē*, *bē*, (SR.) *bagā*, *bagge*, (ChD.) *bagge*, (W.) *baggā*, (Mu.) *baga*, (M.) *bege*, (Ko.) *bega* where; (Tr.) *bēgānē* somewhere; (W.) *baggane* everywhere; (M.) *begāy* anywhere; (ChD.) *baggātāl*, (W.) *baggātāl* whence (*Voc.* 2471); (Tr.) *bacnal*, *bacco* how much or how many (*pl. neut.* *baccong*, *masc.* *baccor*); (Ch.) *bacco*, (Ph.) *baccō*, *baccōr*, *baccō*, (M.) *bacor*, (S.) *baccor* how much, how many; (W. Ph.) *bacāle* how many; (Mu.) *bacco* how much (*Voc.* 2474); (Tr. SR.) *banṭi* when (*Voc.* 2481); (Mu.) *ballahk* why, (S.) *bala* how; (W. Ph.) *bāl* what; (M.) *bālek* how, why (*Voc.* 2515, 2535); (Tr.) *baskē*, (Ph. Mu. Ma. S.) *baske* when (*Voc.* 2516); (Tr.) *bappōr*, (Ph.) *bappōr*, (M.) *bepuṭ* when (*Voc.* 2600); (Ko.) *bēla* how (*Voc.* 2610); (for the origin

of Go. interrogative forms with *b-* from forms with **emb-* 'belonging to where', see Burrow-Bhattacharya, *IJ* 6.252). *Konda aye* *adj.* which, what; *ayen* who (*masc. sg.*), *ayer* id. (*masc. pl.*), *ayed* which one (*fem.-neut.*), *ayek* which ones (*fem.-neut.*); *eneṭ* how (Sova dial.); *endaniṅ* why; *em(b)e* where; *eye* what (Sova dial.); *eyen* which man; *eyed* which one (*fem.-neut.*); *elāg* how; *ini* what, what kind (*adj. base; personal forms 3sg. masc. inikan, pl. inikar, non-masc. inika/inikad, pl. inikeṅ; 2sg. iniki, pl. inikider; 1sg. inika, pl. inikap;* (Sova dial.) *ēṇru* who; (BB) *ēn* who (*sg.*), *ēr* id. (*pl.*); *ēm* which (*non-masc. sg.*), *ēv* id. (*pl.*); *endes* how, in which way; *emeṇiṅ, embeṇiṅ* whence, wherefrom; *embeṇa* whither; *esaṅ* when; *eso* how much. *Pe. inen* who (*pl. iner*, but also sometimes used for *sg.*); *indel* who (*fem.*); *inakan* who (*masc.*); *inaka* what (*neut.*); *ina* what (*attrib.*); *ines* how; *ime* where; *imenakan* a man belonging to where; *imeni* (*attrib.*); *impakan* who; *fem. imṇakadel; imṇi* what (*attrib.*); *ece/ecek* how much; *ecoṅ* how many (*neut. pl.*); *ecakan* how big (*masc.*), *fem. ecakadel, neut. ecaka. Mand. amnan* who (*masc. sg.*), *fem. amdel, neut. amdi, masc. pl. amnar, neut. pl. amne; ina* what; *inan* who (*masc.*); *indel* who (*fem.*); *indi* what (*neut.*); *inka* where; *ecaṅ* when; *ece/ecek* how much. *Kui an-* (in some dialects, *in-*) what; *est-* which; *ananju, anaru, anari, anai* what man, what men, what woman or thing, what women or things; *adj. ani; estanju, estaru, estari, estai* which man, which men, which woman or thing, which women or things; *adj. esti; imbai, embai* who (*sg. or pl. masc. or fem.*); *ese* how much; *esoni, esori, esoli* how many; *eseka* when; *anavani, inavani, estava, embe, imbe* where; *anaṇiki, anaki, inariki, inaki* why; *isingi* how; *bāi* who (B. dial.; < *imbai*; cf. Go. interrogative base beginning with *b-*); (K.) *in-* = *an-*; *ini* = *ani*; *inari* = *anari*; *ecur* how many. *Kuwi* (F.) *ambasi, ambari* who (*masc. sg. and pl.*); *ambayi, amba'i* id. (*fem. sg. and pl.*); *ena* what; *adj. eni; imin* what kind; *ecura* how many, how much; *eceka* how much; *ecela* when; *imbi, imbi'a* where; *eneki* how; (S.) *imba'asi, imba'ari/ēnari, imbai, imbai/imbari* which man, which men, which woman or thing, which women or things; *ēna, ēnai/imbina'i* which thing, which things; *adj. for all genders imbini; eccōra* how many; *ecceka* how much; *imbia* where. *Kur. nē* who (*sg.*); *nē nē* id. (*pl.*); *endr* what (*sg.*); *endr endr* id. (*pl.*); *ekdas, ekdā* which man, which woman or thing; *adj. ekā; endrad, endrā* what thing; *ek'am* any, every; *ehō, ekhō, ohō, okhō* where precisely; *ekābirī* at what time of day; *ekāge* when; *ekannē, ekāsē* of what kind; *ekannū, eksan* in what place; *ekastik, eksanti* whence; *ekātarā* in which direction; *ekayyā* where, in what village; *ekēkā* very, exceedingly; *eō, eōdā, eōdā* how many. *Malt. nēre(h), nēri(th)/né(th), nērer, indru* (*indrth*) who/which man, which woman, which persons,

which thing; *ike(h), iker, iki(th), ikír, iku(th)* which man, which men, which woman, which women, which thing; *adj. ik; ikeno* where; *iknāny, ikni* how; *iko, ikṭi* where; *ikon* how much; *ikonno* when; *indrany, indrik* why. *Br. dēr, dē* who (*sg. or pl.*); *ant* what (*sg. or pl.*); *arā, arād* which (*sg.*); *arāfk* id. (*pl.*); *adj. arā; aṭ* how many; *aṭōmaṭ* how long; *axa* how much; *antei* why; *ama, amar* how; *amarī* what manner; *arākā(n)* by what way, whence; *arāṅg* whither; *arāṇē(k)* where. DED(S, N) 4228.

5152 *Ta. yāṭu, āṭu* goat, sheep; *āṭṭ-āl* shepherd. *Ma. āṭu* goat, sheep; *āṭṭukāran* shepherd. *Ko. a•ṛ* (*obl. a•ṭ-*) goat. *To. o•ḍ* id. *Ka. āḍu* id. *Koḍ. a•ḍi* id. *Tu. ēḍu* id. *Te. ēḍika*, (B.) *ēṭa* ram. *Go. (Tr. Ph. W.) yēṭi*, (Mu. S.) *ēṭi* she-goat (*Voc. 376*). *Pe. ḍḍa* goat. *Mand. uḍe* id. *Kui ḍḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Mah. p. 110) *o'dā*, (D.) *ḍḍa* id. *Kur. ēṛā* she-goat. *Malt. ēṛe* id. *Br. hēṭ* id. / Cf. *Skt. eḍa-, eḍaka-, eḍi-* a kind of sheep; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2512. DED(S) 4229.

5153 *Ta. yāṇṭu, āṇṭu* year, age; *adj. āṭṭai; āṭṭāṇṭu* every year; *kīṛ-āṇṭai-ccikai* arrears of former years (cf. 1619). *Ma. āṇṭu* (*obl. āṭṭ-*) year; *kīṛ-āṇṭai* last year (cf. 1619). *Ko. o•ṛ a•ṛ* one year; *i•ṛ a•ṛ* two years. *To. wī•ṛ o•ṛ* one year; *i•ṛ o•ṛ* two years; *ko•ḍ* last year (cf. 1619). *Ka. ēḍu* year. *Koḍ. a•ṇḍi* id. *Tu. iyyoḍu* this year; *mūvoḍu* last year. *Te. ēḍu, ēḍādi*, (*inscr.*) *ēṇḍu* (*gen. ēṇṭi*), *āṇḍu* year; *ēḍuḍi* ceremony performed on the first anniversary of a person's death; (*Inscr.*) *ēṇṭa-baḍi* yearly contribution; *ēṇṭēṭa* yearly. *Kol. i• e•ḍ* this year; *a• e•ḍ* two years before last. *Nk. iyer* this year. *Nk. (Ch.) iyāṇḍ* id. *Pa. iyaḍ* id. *Ga. (Oll.) iyāṇḍ* id. *Go. (Tr.) yēṇḍ*, (W.) *yēṇṭ*, (M.) *iyēṇḍ*, (Mu. Ma.) *iyēṇḍ*, (Pat.) *iyode* (i.e. *iyode*) this year (*Voc. 179*); (Tr.) *hēṇḍ* the year before last (*Voc. 3589*); (Mu.) *hayēṇḍ* id. (*Voc. 3523*); (Ko.) *ēṇḍ*, (Pat.) *yēḍa* year (*Voc. 379*); (Koya Su.) *ēṇḍ* id. *Konda ēṇḍad* id.; *iyonḍ* this year; (BB) *ōṇḍkaṛa, ḍṭkaṛa* rainy season. *Pe. iyonḍiṅ* this year; *ṛāṭhiṅ* last year. *Mand. ṭyuṭ* this year; *ṛāṭhiṅ* last year. *Kui ṛāṇḍu* last year; *ṛōṇḍu* in a previous year, year before last; *vāṛōṇḍi* next year, year after next; (K.) *ōṇḍu* year. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *iyona* this year; (S.) *ṛāṇḍu*, (T.) *ṛāṇḍu*, (Isr.) *ṛāṇḍu* last year; (Su. Isr.) *vāṇona* next year. DED(S, N) 4230.

5154 *Ta. yām* (*obl. em-*), *nāṇkal* (*obl. eṇkal-*) we (*excl.*). *Ma. nāṇṇal* (*obl. nāṇṇal-*, *eṇṇal-*) id. *Ko. a•m* we (*obl. em- excl.; am-incl.*). *To. em* (*obl. em-*) we (*excl.*); *om* (*obl. om-*) we (*incl.*). *Ka. ām* (*obl. em-*) we (*excl.*) (*G. S. Gai, Bull. Deccan College Research Institute*, I. 411 f.). *Koḍ. enga* (*obl. enga-*), *nanga* (*obl. nanga-*) we. *Tu. eṇkuḷu* (*obl. eṇkuḷe-*) we (*excl.*). *Te. ēmu, nēmu, mēmu* (*obl. man-/mā-*) id. *Kol. a•m* (*obl. am-*) id. *Nk. ām* (*obl. am-*) id. *Nk. (Ch.) ām(e)* (*obl. am-*) we. *Pa. ām* (*obl. am-*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) ām*

(obl. am-), (S.) ām (obl. amm-) id. *Go.* (Tr.) ammaṭ, (W.) mammāṭ, (Ph.) ammāṭ, ammoṭ, mammāṭ, mammāṭ, (M.) mamāṭ, māṭ, (L.) māmāṭ, (SR.) mamōṭ, mamo, marāṭ, (Mu.) mamma, mammoṭ (obl. mā- *passim*) we (Tr. *excl.*) (*Voc.* 2707); (Koya Su.) mamma we. *Konda* māṭ(u) (obl. mā-) we (*incl.*); mǎp(u) (obl. mā-) we (*excl.*). *Pe.* āp, āpeṇ (*excl.*), ās, āseṇ, āheṇ (*incl.*) (*gen.* mā, *acc.-dat.* maṇ/māṇeṇ) we; mǎpo in our region; mǎbe by us, with us. *Mand.* ām (obl. mā-) we. *Kui* āmu, (K.) māmū we (*excl.*), āju we (*incl.*) (obl. for all mā-). *Kuwi* (F.) māmū, (S. Su. P. Isr.) māmū we (*excl.*); (F.) mārō, (S. Isr.) mārō we (*incl.*) (obl. for both mā-); (S.) mǎpo on our side. *Kur.* ēm (obl. em-) we (*excl.*). *Malt.* ém (obl. em-) id. Cf. 3647 *Ta.* nām and 5160 *Ta.* yān. DED(S) 4231.

5155 *Ta.* yāmai, āmai turtle tortoise. *Ma.* āma id. *Ko.* e-m(b) tortoise. *To.* (Sak.) a-my id. (< *Ta.*). *Ka.* āme, āve, ēve, (Hav.) ēme tortoise, turtle; tābēlu, tāmēlu a sea or land turtle; (Bell., U.P.U.) ālve tortoise. *Koḍ.* a-me id. *Tu.* ēme turtle. *Te.* tābēlu, tāmēlu id., tortoise. *Go.* (G.) hēmūl, (Ma. Ko.) ēmūl, (Mu.) samel, hamul, (M.) hemūl tortoise (*Voc.* 3334); (LuS.) emilee id.; (Koya Su.) yāmōl id. *Konda* tāmēl(i) id. *Pe.* hāman a kind of large tortoise. *Kui* sēmbi tortoise. *Kuwi* (S. Su. Isr.) tāmēli, (P.) hēmbi id. DED(S, N) 4232.

5156 *Ta.* yār, nār stringed musical instrument; eṛu (-v-, -nt-) to emit sound; eṛāl musical notes of the yār, the yār, human voice; eṛuppu (eṛuppi-) to call forth (as melody from an instrument), raise (as the voice in speaking or singing); eṛuvu (eṛuvi-) to produce or call forth sound; eṭu (-pp-, -tt-) to utter or sing in a loud voice; eṭuppu (eṭuppi-) to produce (as harmonious sounds from an instrument). *Ma.* ēṛil music. *Ko.* et- (eyt-) to sing (song), play musical instrument. (TPM, p. 227, for *Ta.* yār : eṛu.) DEN 72.

5157 *Ta.* āl (ālv-, ānt-) to rule, reign over, control or manage (as a household), cherish, maintain, keep or maintain in use; (*inscr.*, Velu Pillai, pp. 158, 392) yāl to rule; ālan, āli one who rules; ālukai rule, dominion, control; ālvār the Deity, as supreme ruler; āṭci lordship, ownership, government, rule, reign, use, possession; āṭcai weekday; āṭal ruling, reigning; āṭār owner, master, lord; gods; āṭavan, āṭai master, lord; āṇmai controlling power, possession. *Ma.* āluka to rule, possess, have; āṛca day of the week, week. *Ko.* a-n- (a-d-) to possess, rule, keep, own. *To.* o-l- (o-d-) to own (buffaloes), rule. *Ka.* āl (āld-) to get, have, possess, govern, rule, manage; ālike, ālke obtaining, ruling, reign, government; ālisu to cause to obtain or get, cause to rule; ālutana, āltana ruling, rule, sovereignty; ālma, āṇma, āṇba ruler, lord, master; āṇḍari rulers, masters. *Koḍ.* a-l- (a-li-) to rule; a-ce week, day of the week. *Tu.* āluni to rule, govern, reign;

ālike, āluvice, ālvike reign; āḍalite, āḍalte administration, management, government. *Te.* ēlu to rule, govern, control, manage; (*Inscr.*) ēlu to rule; ēlika ruler, king, lord, master; ēliki government; ēlubadi, ēlbaḍi rule, government; (*Inscr.*) āḍavanḍu ruler, master. Cf. 356 *Ta.* āṇṭi. DED(S) 341.

5158 *Ta.* yāli, āli a lion; a mythological lion-faced animal with elephantine proboscis and tusks. *Ma.* yāri lion; panther; āli a fabulous animal. DEDS 824.

5159 *Ta.* yāru, āru (obl. yāru-, āru-) river, brook. *Ma.* āru river. *Ko.* peyv-e-r (obl. peyv-e-ṭ-) id. (see 4318 *Ma.* puṛa); e-ṭ an edge of bank of stream or tank (or with 916 *Ta.* ēru); e-r (obl. e-ṭ-), in: te-lvie-r Pykara river (< te-l pey e-r), kime-r n.pr. of swamp at Kolme-l village. *Tu.* (B-K.) āru, tāru, sāru, hāru river, stream. *Te.* ēru (*gen.* ēṭi) river. *Pa.* pered id. (for per- big, see 4411). *Ga.* (P.) ber bereṭ big river. *Go.* (Tr.) yēr (obl. yēt-, pl. yehk) water; yeh-gatā the water gnat; yeha-kkor the diving grebe; (W. Ph.) yēr (obl. yēt-), (A. Y.) ēr (obl. ēt-), (S. Ko.) ēr, (Mu.) ēr (obl. ēt-, pl. ēhk), (Ma.) ēṛ (obl. ēt-) water; (W. Ph.) etk thirst (*Voc.* 391); (Tr.) aṭ-yār, (SR.) atta yēr boiling water (*Voc.* 27); (Mu.) berel, berer (pl. berehk), (S.) bereḍ (obl. bereṭ-, pl. berehgu) river; (Ma.) beriaṭ, bereṭ flood, river in flood (*Voc.* 2602); (LuS.) beriagai a river. *Konda* ēṛ(u) (obl. ēR-) water; ēRki thirst. *Pe.* ēz water, in: ēz iba to bathe, otherwise used in the pl. ēzuṇ; ēs (variant form of ēz used in certain combinations, e.g. ēs orli otter [lit. water-rat]); ēski thirst. *Mand.* ey water; ehki thirst. *Kui* (K.) ēju water; (W.) ēsu id. (compositional form); ēski thirst. *Kuwi* (F.) ēyū, (Su. P.) ēyu (construed with pl. verb), (S. Isr.) ēyu water; (Su. Isr.) ēski thirst. DED(S, N) 4233.

5160 *Ta.* yān, nān (obl. eṇ-) I; yānmai egoism; eṇavan one who is mine; eṇava mine (*neut. pl.*). *Ma.* nān (obl. en-) I. *Ko.* a-n (obl. en-; e- with some relationship terms). *To.* o-n (obl. en-). *Ka.* ān (obl. en-), nān (obl. nan-). *Koḍ.* na-nā, na- (obl. en-, nan-, na-). *Tu.* yānu, yēnu (obl. ena-, en-); (L. V. R. Aiyar, p. 403; Bright and Ramanujan) yānu (non-brahmin), ēnu (brahmin). *Te.* ēnu, nēnu (obl. nan-, nā-). *Kol.* a-n (obl. an-). *Nk.* ān (obl. an-). *Pa.* ān (obl. an-). *Ga.* (Oll. S.) ān (obl. an-). *Go.* (Tr.) anā, (*emph.*) annā, (W. L.) nannā, (M. L.) nanā (obl. nā-), (SR. Y. Ma.) nana (*Voc.* 1923). *Konda* nān(u) (obl. nā-, *acc.-dat.* naṇi). *Pe.* ān/āneṇ (*gen.* nā, *acc.-dat.* naṇeṇ). *Mand.* ān (*gen.* nā, *acc.-dat.* naṇ). *Kui* ānu, (K.) nānu (obl. for both nā-). *Kuwi* (F.) nānu, (S. Su. P. Isr.) nānu (obl. nā-). *Kur.* ēn (obl. eng-). *Malt.* én (obl. eng-). *Br.* i (obl. kan-). Cf. 5154 *Ta.* yām. DED(S) 4234.

5161 *Ta.* yāpai, āpai elephant. *Ma.* āna. *Ko.* a-n. *To.* a-n. *Ka.* āne, (K.² also) yāne. *Koḍ.* a-ne. *Tu.* ānē. *Te.* ēnōgu, ēnika, (B.)

ēniga, ēnige, ēnuga. *Kol.* (SR.) enāgi, (Kin.) ēngi. *Nk.* ēnagi. *Pa.* ēnu (*pl.* -l). *Ga.* (Oll. S.) ēnig. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) yēni, (W.) ainī, (A.) ēnal,

(S.) ēni, (M. Ko.) ēn (*Voc.* 384). *Konḍa* ēngu (n, not ŋ), (BB) ēni. DED(S) 4235.

R, R, R

5162 *Kui* ranja a small bough for supporting climbing plants, a large peastick. *Kuwi* (S.) ranja branch. DEDS 825.

5163 *Ta.* iravikkai, ravikkai tight-fitting bodice, jacket, corset. *Ka.* ravake, ravike bodice, quilted jacket, armour. *Tu.* ravakē bodice. *Te.* ravika a sort of bodice. Cf. 318 *Ta.* aruvai. DED 4238.

5164 *Nk.* rāghok parrot. *Nk.* (Ch.) rāgo id. *Go.* (SR. Y. G. Ma.) rāgo, (Tr.) rāghō-sīṭi id. (*Voc.* 3014). DEDS 826.

5165 *Kol.* ra-ŋg- (ra-ŋkt-) to be possessed by (a god). *Kui* rānja (rānji-) (spirit, demon) possesses, inspires, excites; *n.* spirit-possession, demon-possession. DED 4239.

5166 *Ta.* irāma-muriyaṇ silvery seafish, *Triacanthus strigilifer*. *Te.* rāmalu (*pl.*) a kind of fish. DED 4240.

5167 *Konḍa* rīpa (*pl.* rīpek) grown-up girl. *Pe.* jīpoli (*pl.* jīpok) young woman. *Mand.* jīpaṛ (*pl.* jīpahin) grown-up girl. DEDS 835.

5168 *Pa.* (S.) rungal sling. *Go.* (Mu.) runga, (Ma.) rungil(i) id. (*Voc.* 3040). DEDS 828.

5169 *Ta.* irappai, rappai, reppai eyelid. *Ka.* rēppe, rappe id. *Koḍ.* (Shanmugam) reppe id., hair of eyelashes. *Tu.* reppē eyelid, eyelash; rampē eyelid. *Te.* reppa, reppa id. *Kol.* (Br.) kaṇḍ-repa id. *Nk.* kaṇḍle reppa eyelash. *Go.* (Ma.) kaṇḍ reppa eyebrow (*Voc.* 3047(a)). *Konḍa* reppa eyelid; rema eyelash. *Kuwi* (F.) reppa id. Cf. 528 *Ta.* irai. DED(S) 4242.

5170 *Ka.* rembe, rambe twig, small bough, branch. *Te.* remma, rebba branchlet, twig. ? *Konḍa* riva twig. DEDS 829.

5171 *Ka.* rellu a reed used to write with, *Saccharum sara*. *Te.* rellu, rellu a reed, *S. spontaneum*. *Kuwi* (S.) relli tuppa bulrush (see 3322). DED 4244.

5172 *Kui* reha pleasure, joy, gladness, desire, interest; reha āva to be joyful, wish. *Kuwi* (S.) rāh- to be glad; rāha joy; rahagatti joyful; (Isr.) rāhā pleasure; rāhā ki- to make merry. DEDS 830.

5173 *Te.* rēku petal. *Kol.* rekka leaf. *Kuwi* (Su.) rēku, (Isr.) reku leaves of paddy plant. DED(S) 4245.

5174 *Te.* rompa cold, catarrh. *Konḍa* ropa

id. *Kuwi* (F.) rumpa cold (in the nose).

5175 *Pe.* rōhiṇ day before yesterday. *Kui* rōsi, rōsi day before yesterday, the other day, some days ago. *Kuwi* (Su.) ro'ni, (F.) rō'ni, (S.) rō'oni, (Isr.) ro'oni, (T.) ro'la day before yesterday. DEDS(N) 831.

5176 *Kui* rohpa (roht-) to put, place, put by, store. *Kuwi* (Mah.) ros- to put; (F.) rōssali (rōst-) to put in; (S.) roh'- to put; rōh'nai, rōspinai to preserve; (Isr.) roh- (-t) to put into (a tin, cupboard, etc.). DEDS 832.

5177 *Go.* (Tr.) rōsānā to lay flat things one on top of another (*Voc.* 3080). *Konḍa* ros- (-t-) to arrange (as stones in construction), pile up, get things packed (for travel); (BB) to fashion, arrange, prepare, make. *Pe.* rōh- (rōst-) to make, construct, build. *Mand.* rūh- to build (house), make (bread). *Kui* rōnja (rōnji-) to be level, smooth, well ordered, properly formed, prosperous; *pl.* action rōska (rōski-); rōspa (rōst-) to make level or smooth, fashion properly, give form to; *n.* levelling, fashioning. DEDS 833.

5178 *Go.* (SR. Ph. M.) romānā, (Mu.) rom- to rest; (Tr.) rōmānā to rest after labour (*Voc.* 3072); (LuS.) roma rest, repose. *Konḍa* rōmb- (-it-) to rest, take rest; *caus.* rōmbis-. *Pe.* jōm- (-t-) to stop, rest, cease. *Kui* jāmba (jāmbi-) to rest, cease, subside. *Kuwi* (F.) jōmali, (S.) jōminai, (T.) jōm-, (Isr.) jōm- (-it-) to rest; ? (P.²) rēmb-(-it-) id. DEDS 834.

5179 *Kol.* ro-si, (Kin.) rūci large knife. *Nk.* rōsi dagger. *Go.* (A.) rūsi large knife (*Voc.* 3042). DED(S) 4248.

5180 *Kui* napka (< nak-p-; nakt-) to be sweet. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) rak- (-h-) id.; (F.) rakhni, (S.) lakne sweet. DEDS 836.

5181 *Kui* rapenḍi chin. *Kuwi* (Mah.) rapeli, (Su. Isr.) lapeṛi id. DEDS 845.

5182 *Pe.* ruka snare for birds. *Mand.* ruke id. DEDS 838.

5183 *Konḍa* (BB) retoṛ eaves. *Pe.* retohiṇ (*pl.*) id. DEN 73.

5184 *Konḍa* ro- (-t-) to fasten, attach, suspend (Krishnamurti, texts 5.151, 7.43; not in vocabulary); roser bamboo frame for drying things in winter. *Pe.* ro- (-t-) to hang up. DEN 74.

L, Ḷ

5185 *Ta.* lapō-lapōv-eṇal expr. of beating the open mouth with the palm of the hand on account of sorrow. *Ka.* labā, labō, laba laba sound in imitation of that produced by beating oneself on the mouth. *Tu.* labalaba noise made by crying and beating the mouth; crying, weeping. *Te.* labalaba beating oneself on the mouth. DED 4249.

5186 *Pe.* lay boiled rice. *Mand.* lay id. *Kuwi* (D.) lahi id.; (Mah. D.) lāh'i boiled mandeya grain. DEDS 840.

5187 *Pa.* lāṭi tall, long. *Go.* (G. Ko.) lāṭi, (Ma.) lāṭ, (M.) lāṭ, lāṭi long (*Voc.* 3106). DEDS 841.

5188 *Pe.* litaṇ (*pl.*) leavings of food. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) lita id.

5189 *Kur.* lipi-oṛā skylark. *Malt.* lipi id. /Cf. Santali lipi name of several kinds of birds (Pfeiffer). DEDS 843.

5190 *Pe.* lu- (*lut-*) to beat game; lup, lup gaṭ part of the forest where the beaters are stationed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) luh- (*-t*) to hunt with group of men.

5191 *Pe.* लेकर dēw. *Mand.* लेकर id. *Kui* liheri id. *Kuwi* (S.) leuri id., snow. DEDS 842.

5192 *Kol.* levni river (informants; 'in Amraoti they say nevli'). *Go.* lavni (A.) big river, (Y.) streamlet; (SR.) lavdī stream (*Voc.* 3099); (ASu.) lavṛi, lavni stream, streamlet. DED 4250.

5193 *Ka.* lēsu goodness, excellence, superiority. *Tu.* lēsu an auspicious ceremony; excellent, good; (B-K.) goodness, excellence.

5194 *Ta.* loṭaloṭa (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be hollow or empty, become useless; loṭaloṭtai anything hollow or empty, anything useless; loṭukku emptiness, hollowness. *Ma.* loṭṭa empty, vapid. *Ka.* loṭṭe emptiness, hollowness; loḍḍu, laḍḍu pithlessness, weakness. *Te.*

loṭ(ṭ)a hollow, dried up, hollowness; loṭā-ramu empty, useless, pithless. DED 4251.

5195 *Ta.* loṭa-loṭav-eṇal onom. expr. signifying rattling. *Ka.* loṭā, loḍa sound to imitate that of a stone being shaken in an unsound pot, of a cracked bell being rung, of the wooden bell on a cow's neck. *Koḍ.* loṭ, loṭṭo noise of wooden cattle-bell. *Te.* loṭa-loṭa sound of a broken pot when struck. DED 4252.

5196 *Ka.* loṭṭe cluck with the tongue in driving cattle. *Te.* loṭṭa smack or cluck with the tongue; loṭṭa-vēyu to click or smack the tongue against the palate. DED 4253.

5197 *Ka.* lotta a hollow, ravine, pit. *Te.* lotta dent, depression, small pit or hollow; loddī a valley. *Go.* (ASu.) loddī id.

5198 *Ka.* lol, lol, lol lol, lol lol imitation of the sound of a dog's barking. *Te.* (K.) lolḷu, lolḷu to sound, as dog's barking. DED 4254.

5199 *Kui* lumba (*lumbi-*), (K.) ḍumb- to be extinguished; luppā (*lupt-*) to extinguish. *Kuwi* (Su. P. Isr.) ḍumb- (*-it-*), (F.) dūmbali, (Mah.) ḍomb- to be extinguished; ḍup- (Su. -h-, P. Isr. -t-), (F.) dūph- to extinguish. DEDS 847.

5200 *Go.* (Mu.) leṇ- to be destroyed, demolished; leh- to destroy, demolish (*Voc.* 3124). *Kui* lenga- (*lengi-*) to be broken, snap off; lepka (< lek-p-; lekt-) to break, snap off, strike a bargain; n. act of breaking. *Kuwi* (P.) reng- (*-it-*) to be broken. DEDS 848.

5201 *Pe.* ningun tail. *Mand.* nengun id. *Kui* ḍrēṇḍu (*pl.* ḍrēṭka), ḍrēṇḍoni, ḍrēṇḍuni, ḍrēṇḍji, ḍrēṇḍi, ḍrēṇḍu, (K.) ḍēḍru (*pl.* ḍrēṭka) id. *Kuwi* (Su.) lenguni, (Isr.) leṇuni, (F.) lengūṇi, (S.) lenguni id. /Cf. Skt. lāṅgūla-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11009. DEDS 849.

V

5202 *Ta.* vaku (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to separate, divide, apportion, distribute; (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to split (*intr.*); vakuti division, class, category; vakuppu dividing, classifying, section, division, class; vakiṭu parting in woman's hair; vakai (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to be divided; divide, cut, arrange a subject; n. division, branch, section, class, caste, manner, method, way, means, nature, quality; vakir (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to slice, cut in slips, split, cleave, tear open, divide; n. tearing, scratch, slice; vaci (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to split, cut. *Ma.* vakukka to divide; vakuppu kind, sort, section, paragraph; vaka division, kind, item,

means, property, stock; vakayuka to divide, compose; vakaccal distribution, composition of a work; vakayikka to accomplish a business. *Ka.* bagaru to scratch with the nails or claws (or with 5322 *Ta.* varaṇṭu); bagi to separate, disunite, divide, make pieces, cleave, tear, lacerate, scratch, dig, scrape (bottom of pot with spoon); bage division, portion, part, section, sort, vanity, class, caste; bay-tale parting of the hair. *Koḍ.* bavtale id. *Tu.* bagē kind, manner, way, species, means, resource, income; bakala gash, deep incision; baktalē, bagutalē parting of the hair by

combing, combing the hair into curls, crown of the head, chaplet. *Te. vāga* manner, mode, means; trick, pretence, dissimulation. *Kui vaka* variety, sort, kind. *Kuwi* (S.) *waga ānai* to simulate; *wageli ānai* to pretend, simulate; (F.) *bakṭali*, (Isr.) *bark- (-it-), brak- (-h-)* to claw (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṇṇṭu*; cf. *Ka. bagaru*). DED(S) 4255.

5203 *Ta. vakuli* a fish. *Ka. baggaḍe* a kind of fish. / Cf. *Mar. vāḡṭi* id. DEDS 850.

5204 *Ta. vakuli, vakuni* sound. *To. parg aṛy-* to know how to talk (or with 4031 *Ta. paṛai*). *Ka. baguḷ(u), bagaḷu, bogalu, bogulu* to bark, cry out; *bagalu, bogulu, bolḷu* barking, crying out; *baggu, bargu, baggaṇe* the crying, cooing, chirping, chattering, or singing of birds; *baggisu* to cry, coo, chirp, chatter, sing, cry out, vociferate. *Tu. bagaluni, baguluni, baguluni* to bark, clamour, vociferate, rave, talk irrationally; *bagalu* raving, wandering in mind, talking irrationally; *bagulāṭa* barking, clamouring. Cf. 5337 *Ta. vaṇku*. DED(S) 4256.

5205 *Ta. vakai* (-v-, -nt-) to consider, weigh; *vai* (-pp-, -tt-) to consider, meditate upon, suppose; *vaittu-kkoḷ* to suppose, take for granted. *Ka. bage* to think, consider, suppose, conjecture, know; *n.* thought, concern, regard, notion, idea, intention, purpose, the mind; *bagye, bagge* the very thought, intention, purpose; on account of, with regard to; (PBh.) *pul-vage* a mean or low thought (see 4301). *Tu. bageyuni, bagevuni* to think, conceive, imagine. *Te. vagacu* to think, ponder; grieve, sorrow; *vaga, vagapu* (K. also) *vagalu* grief, sorrow, regret; (K.) *vagiyu* to pretend sorrow; *vagadencu* to decide, settle, determine; *vagadegu* to be finally settled or determined. DED 4257.

5206 *Ta. vakkā* white stork, *Ardea nivea*; *vaṅkā* a bird. *Te. vakku* crane. / Cf. *Skt. baka-*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9115. DED 4258.

5207 *Ta. vakku* (vakki-) to burn, singe, roast; *n.* being singed or burnt, being roasted. *Ma. vakkuka* to singe, burn slightly; *vaṅṅuka* to be singed. ? *Go. (Ma.) varṅg-* to be burnt, charred, scorched; *caus. vars-* to scorch, burn, brand; (Tr.) *varsānā* to brand, blister; (Ph.) *varsānā* to burn, brand; (SR.) *versānā* to blister (*Voc.* 3189). DED(N) 4259.

5208(a) *Ma. vakkal* side; *vakku* brim, edge. *Te. vaṅka* direction, side, quarter.

(b) *Ta. vākku* side, direction. *Te. vāka* side, quarter. DEDS 851.

5209 *Ta. vakku-nār* woolly ordure tree, *Sterculia villosa*; hemp fibre; (DCV) elephant rope tree [i.e. *S. v.*]. *Ma. vakka* a large elephant rope; (DCV) elephant rope tree; *vakku* hemp for nets, sackcloth, etc. *Ka. (DCV) bakka* elephant rope tree. *Tu. (DCV) bakku* id. DEDS 852.

5210 *Ta. vaṅki* a kind of armlet; a kind of iron hook or curved instrument. *Ka. vaṅki,*

oṅki hook; gold armlet of a curved shape. *Tu. oggi, uggi* handle, hook; (B-K.) *oṅki, vaṅki* a bracelet worn on the arms. *Te. vaṅki* curved ornament worn by women on the upper arm; *oṅkiya, oṅke* hook or peg fixed in a wall. *Go. (LuS.) vakonjee* an elephant goad. DED(N) 4260.

5211 *Ma. vaṅki* a certain dagger. *Ka. vaṅki* a sort of knife or sword; *vaṅkuḍi, baṅkuḍi* dagger. *Te. vaṅki, vaṅkiṇi* id. DED 4261.

5212 *Ta. vaṅku* orifice, hole, hollow as in a stone, rat-hole, snake-hole, cave, cavern, hollow in a tree. *Ma. vaṅku* hole of rats, snakes, etc., cave. *Tu. oṅka* hole of rats, snakes, etc. DED 4262.

5213 *Ta. vacam, vacampu, payampu* sweet flag, *Acorus calamus*. *Ma. vayampu* id.; orris root. *Ka. baji, baje, vace, vaje* *A. calamus*. *Tu. bajē* id. *Te. vaca, vasa* id. / Cf. *Skt. vacā-* a kind of aromatic root (according to some = *A. calamus*); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11201. DED(S) 4263.

5214 *Ta. vaci* rain, water. *Ka. basi, bōse* to drip, drop, trickle, ooze, flow; pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel, strain; *basu* oozing. *Tu. basabasa* gushing, flowing in a stream; *bassa* overflowing. DED 4264.

5215 *Ka. (Hav.) baccu* to be tired; *baccelu* tiredness; (HavS., p. 159) *basvāli* to be fatigued. *Tu. baccuni* to be wearied, tired, fatigued; *baccāvuni* to tire, fatigue; *baccelu* fatigue, weariness, tiredness; *baccaṅgelu* tiredness, fatigue. *Pe. vāh- (vāst-)* to be or become tired. *Kui vaha (vahi-)* to be tired, exhausted, tire, faint; *n.* weariness, exhaustion. *Kuwi* (F.) *vwahali*, (S.) *wahinai* to be tired; (Su. Isr.) *vāh- (-it-)* id., become tired; (Isr.) *vāhu* weariness. Cf. 5293 *Ta. vaḡalikkai*. DED(S) 4367 and from DED 4355(a).

5216 *Ta. vaṅci* common rattan of south India, *Calamus rotang* (and some other similar plants). *Ma. vaṅci, vaṅṅi* bamboo, reed. / Cf. *Skt. vaṅjula- C. rotang*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11210. DED 4265.

5217 *Ta. vaṅciram* a sea-fish, bluish, attaining 6 feet in length, *Cybium guttatum*; seer, bluish, attaining 3 feet in length, *C. interruptum*. *Te. vanjaramu, vanju* coal-fish, seer-fish. DED 4266.

5218 *Ta. vaṭa* northern; *vaṭakku* north, north point of the compass; *vaṭantai* that which is in the north, north wind; *vaṭavar* northerners; *vaṭātu* that which is in the north, north; *vaṭuku* the region immediately north of the Tamil country, the Telugu country, the Telugu language; *vaṭukar* people of the Telugu country, a caste of Telugu immigrants; *vātai* north wind, cold wind, wind. *Ma. vaṭa* north; *vaṭakku* id., in or towards the north; *vaṭakkan* northern; *vāṭa* wind. *Ka. baḍa, baḍaga, baḍagal, baḍagu*

the north, in the north. *Koḍ. baḍaki* north. *Tu. baḍakāyi* the north, northern. *Te. vaḍākūgoṇḍa* Himalaya. DED 4267.

5219 *Pa. vaṭa* unmarried. *Pe. vaṭa* id. *Kui vaṭa* bereaved of husband or wife. ? *Ko. vavṛṇ* man who has no children; *fem. vavṛy, vavṛ.* /Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *vaṇṭa, vaṇṭha-* unmarried, Pkt. *vaṇṭha-* id.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11236. DEDS(N) 853.

5220 *Ta. vaṭam* cable, large rope, cord, bowstring, strands of a garland, chains of a necklace; *vaṭi* rope; *vaṭṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to tie. *Ma. vaṭam* rope, a rope of cowhide (in plough), dancing rope, thick rope for dragging timber. *Ka. vaṭa, vaṭara, vaṭi* string, rope, tie. *Te. vaṭi* rope, cord. *Go. (Mu.) vaṭiya* strong rope made of paddy straw (*Voc.* 3150). Cf. 3184 *Ta. tāṛvaṭam.* /Cf. Skt. *vaṭa-* string, rope, tie; *vaṭāraka-, vaṭākara-, varāṭaka-* cord, string; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11212. DED(S) 4268.

5221 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to drip, trickle, (tide) ebbs; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to flow out, shed (as tears), drain, strain, filter; *n.* filtration, distillation; *vaṭical* straining, filtering, rice boiled and strained, ebbing; *vaṭippu* straining, filtering; *vaṭiyal* id., strained or filtered liquid; *vaṭivu* that which is strained or filtered, outflow, surplus water. *Ma. vaṭiyuka* to overflow, ebb, trickle; *vaṭi* strainer, filter; *vaṭivu* a current. *To. waṛf-* (wart-) (blood) flows (or with 1010 *Ta. oḍuku*). *Ka. oḍi* to flow in a small, gentle stream, trickle through, ooze, run and cause blots (as ink); *oḍi-gaṭṭu* to strain off, filter; (PBh.) *baḍapam* continuous rain. *Tu. oḍḍuni* to flow, run; *oḍḍa* flowing; *oḍḍāvuni* to drain; *oḍḍāvuni* to turn flowing water into a field. *Te. vaḍiyu*, (K. also) *oḍiyu* to be strained or filtered, percolate; *vaḍucu*, (K. also) *vaḍacu* to let fall in drops, pour slowly; *vb.n. vaḍupu*; *vaḍi-gaṭṭu, vaḍiyā-gaṭṭu* to strain, filter. *Kol. vaḍp-* (vadap-) to pour. *Konḍa vaḍis-* (-t-) to pour down, serve (of liquid food). Cf. 5296 *Ta. vaṛi*. DED(S) 4269.

5222 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to be diminished, dry up (as water in a river); *vaṭical* decreasing. *Ma. vaṭu* thin, poor; *vaṭiyuka* to dry up. *Ko. vaṛv* poverty; *vaṛvn* poor man; *baṛva- meyn, baṛvn meyn, vaṛvn meyn* son of a pauper (abusive). *To. poḍfin* mox son of a pauper (in songs). *Ka. baḍa, baḍavu* poorness, weakness, feebleness, thinness, leanness, humbleness; poor, etc.; *baḍava* a poor, weak man; *baḍaka* a lean, thin, feeble male; *baḍakalu* state of being weak, thin, etc.; *baḍatana* thinness, poverty; *baḍaha* thinness, leanness, fineness; *baṇagu* a wretch, poor person, worthless person. *Koḍ. baḍa* poor; *baḍavē* poor man; *fem. baḍavati*. *Tu. baḍa* poor, indigent, lean, thin; *baḍave, baḍuve* a poor man, pauper; *baḍē* thin, lean; *baḍavu* hunger. *Te. baḍugu* corpse, a weak creature; lean, thin, slender, skinny; *vaḍalu* to fade, wither;

(K.) *vaḍiyu* to dry up, become lean; *vaṭincu* to starve. *Go. (Tr.) waḍektānā*, (Ph.) *vāḍektānā*, (Ā.) *ēr vaṭk-* to be thirsty; (Y.) *vaṭka vas-* thirst to be felt; (Hislop) *wutkee* thirst (*Voc.* 3158). Cf. 5342 *Ta. vāṭu*. DED(S) 4270.

5223 *Ta. vaṭi* (-v-, -nt-) to become beautiful; (-pp-, -tt-) to refine, perfect; *n.* form, shape; *vaṭippam* elegance, shapeliness, beauty; *vaṭivam* form, shape, figure, beauty, comeliness, complexion, colour; *vaṭivu* form, shape, body, beauty, fair complexion, brightness, lustre. *Ma. vaṭivu* form, size, manner, figure, beauty. DED 4271.

5224 *Ta. vaṭi* small cane or stick; *vaṭippu* iron rod. *Ma. vaṭi* stick, staff, club of armed brahmans, shaft, stroke; *vaṭikka* to strike; *vaṭippikka* to have the measure struck. *Ka. baḍi, baḍe, boḍi, boḍe* to beat, strike, thrash, bang, pound; *n.* beating, blow, castration, a short thick stick, cudgel; *baḍike* beating; *baḍige* stick, staff, cudgel, hammer, mallet; *baḍisu* to cause to beat; *baḍukatana* beating, etc.; *bāy baḍi* to prevent one from speaking, silence one. *Koḍ. baḍi-* (baḍip-, baḍic-) to hammer, pound; *ba-y baḍi-* to bawl out. *Tu. baḍipuni, baḍiyuni* to strike, beat, thrash; *baḍu* stick, cudgel. *Te. baḍita, baḍiya, baḍe* thick stick, cudgel. *Kol. beḍta* club (< *Te.*; Kamaleswaran); (Br.) *baḍya* walking stick. *Pa. bariya* stick. *Go. (A. Y.) baḍḍe*, (SR.) *baḍḍi, baḍga*, (G. Mu. Ma.) *baṛga*, (Ch.) *baḍga, bariya*, (W.) *waṛiyā* stick (*Voc.* 2510). *Konḍa baḍiga* big walking stick; (BB) *baḍga* stick. *Pe. baḍge* stick, staff. *Maṇḍ. baḍga* stick. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *baṛga*, (Isr.) *bariya* id.; (F.) *burga* stick, club; (S.) *badga* walking stick. /Cf. Mar. *badgā* cudgel, stick; *baḍviṇē* to bruise, beat. DED(S, N) 4272.

5225 *Ka. vaḍi, oḍi* heat. *Te. vaḍa, vaḍa-gāli* the hot or land wind, heat. DED 4273.

5226 *Te. vaḍi* quickness, rapidity, speed, briskness, valour, violence; *vaḍikāḍu* a quick man, a brave man; *vaḍigala* quick, rapid, brisk, brave, spirited. *Kol. vaḍi, vaḍi vaḍi* quickly. DED 4274.

5227 *Ta. vaṭu* wart, mole, scar, wale, mouth of an ulcer or wound, fault, defect, injury, calamity; *vaṭimpu* mark, scar; *vaṭuku* a flaw in a gem. *Ma. vaṭu* mark of stripe, scar, weal, wart, mole, freckle. DED(S) 4275.

5228 *Kol. (SR.) vaḍe* slices. *Go. (Mu.) varka*, (M.) *vargā* division, part; (L.) *vaḍgā* half, portion (*Voc.* 3203). (Kamaleswaran.) DEN 75.

5229 *Pa. vaṭṭa* snare. *Pe. vata* a trap for peacocks and hares. *Kui vaṭṭa* a snare.

5230 *Ko. baṭr baṭrn* onom. of defecating with diarrhoea, or of a falling tree. *Ka. baḍabaḍa, vaṭavaṭa* sound to imitate that of gabbling, jabbering, prating. *Tu. baḍabaḍa* babbling, garrulity; noise of a drum. *Te. (K.) baḍabaḍa* (to talk) abruptly, noisily. *Kur.*

baṛbaṛnā to talk loudly, chatter noisily; baṛaṇbaṛaṅgrnā, beṛeṅbeṛeṅgrnā to talk endlessly, talk together noisily. *Malt.* baṛbaṛre to prattle. / MBE 1969, p. 296, no. 39, for areal etymology, with reference to Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9122, *baḍabaḍa-. DED(S) 4276.

5231 *Ta.* vaṭṭi basket made of palm-stem fibre, a measure of capacity; vaṭṭikai basket; vaṭṭil id., measure of capacity, quiver for arrows. *Ma.* vaṭṭi round basket of grass, straw, leather, or palm-leaves. *Kod.* baṭṭi basket. *Tu.* baṭṭi rattan basket. DED 4277.

5232 *Ma.* vaṭṭi belly; rupture. *Ka.* baṭṭi rupture, hernia; (Coorg) baṭṭi big intestine. *Koḍ.* baṭṭi stomach (internal organ). *Tu.* baṭṭi rupture. Cf. 3898 *Ta.* paṭṭi. DED(S) 4278.

5233 *Ka.* baṭā, baṭṭa, baṭṭu bareness, voidness. *Tu.* baṭā open, wide. *Te.* vaṭṭi empty, vacant, void, blank, mere, simple, vain, useless, bare, naked, false, untrue, groundless. *Pa.* baṭṭi bare ground. Cf. 5477 *Ta.* veṭṭi and 5513 *Ta.* veṛu. DED 4355(b).

5234 *Ta.* vaṭṭuvam pouch in which betel leaves, nuts, chunam, tobacco, etc., are kept, medicine pouch, pocket inside a pouch or purse. *Ma.* vaṭṭuvam betel-purse, portemonnaie. *Tu.* baṭuvē bag, purse, satchel. DED 4279.

5235 *Ta.* vaṭṭai mountain tamana-oil tree, *Hydnocarpus alpina*; marote, *H. Wightiana*. *Ma.* vaṭṭa a common gum tree; (Lush.) *H. Wightiana*. DED 4280.

5236 *Ta.* vaṇaṅku (vaṇaṅki-) to bend, yield, be submissive; worship, salute respectfully; vaṇakku (vaṇakki-) to bend (*tr.*), make flexible (as the body), make submissive; vaṇakkam, vaṇakku bending, worship, submission; vaṇar (-v-, -nt-) to bend (*intr.*), curl (as the hair); *n.* vault; vaṇai (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to bend (*intr.*). *Ma.* vaṇaṅṅuka to bend, bow, salute respectfully; vaṇakkam obeisance, reverence; vaṇakkuka to bend (*tr.*); vaṇaṅṅuka to follow suit, yield, bend, ask humbly; vaṇakkam submission, obedience; talavaṇakkam bowing the head. Cf. 5314 *Ta.* vaḷai. DED 4281.

5237 *Ta.* vaṇṭal dregs, lees, sediment, silt, mud, mire, slush, earth washed ashore by a river, lake, etc., alluvial soil; vaṇṭalam slush; vaṇṭi sediment, dregs, lees. *Ma.* vaṇṭaru dirt, filth; vaṇṭikkāran cleaner of vessels in a temple. *Ka.* vaṇḍu, oṇḍu, baṇḍalu sediment, deposit, lees, dregs, muddy deposit of a flood, river, or tank, muddiness, turbidness. *Te.* vaṇḍa, vaṇḍali, vaṇḍu muddy deposit of a river, tank or the like, alluvium, alluvial soil. Cf. 4676 *Ta.* maṇṭi. / Cf. Pkt. (DNM) veṇḍha-surā- muddy liquor. DED(S) 4282.

5238 *Ta.* vaṇṭānam pelican ibis; vaṇṭāṅṅ-kuruku a kind of heron. *Ma.* vaṇṭāraṅ-kōṅi Indian crane. DEDS 854.

5239 *Ta.* vaṇṭu bee, a kind of bee; (*lex.*) vaṇṭu beetle. *Ma.* vaṇṭu a black bee, wasp, beetle. *To.* poḍ a kind of large fly. *Ka.* baṇḍu honey, pollen of flowers; baṇḍ-uṇi the large black bee. DED(S) 4283.

5240 *Go.* (W.) vandinā, (Ph.) vandinā to taste (*Voc.* 3163). *Pe.* vend- (-t-) id. *Kui* vaṇḍa (vaṇḍi-) id.; *n.* act of tasting; *pl.* action vaṭka (vaṭki-). *Kuwi* (F.) vwandali, (S.) wandinai, (T. Isr.) vaṇḍ- (-it-) to taste. DED (S) 4284.

5241 *Ta.* vaṇṇān, vaṇṇattān, vaṇṇattān washerman; *fem.* vaṇṇātti. *Ma.* vaṇṇattān, vaṇṇān washerman; *fem.* vaṇṇātti. Cf. 4684 *Ta.* maṇṇu. DED 4285.

5242 *Ta.* vatakkam fading, withering, fatigue, lassitude; vatakku (vatakki-) to roast, dry, harass, annoy; vataṅkal that which is withered or dried; vataṅku (vataṅki-) to wither, fade, grow dry; be discouraged, dispirited, fatigued; vataval that which is faded or dried. *Ma.* vataṅṅuka to wither; vatakkam withering. *To.* poḍx fallen leaves. *Tu.* badeṅkuni to dangle, as a weak limb. DED 4286.

5243 *Te.* vadalu to leave or leave off, abandon, relinquish, loosen, slacken, let loose; become loose or slack, disappear, go away; *adj.* loose, slack; vadalincu, vadalu to loosen, slacken, untie, separate; (K.) udalu, udulu to leave off (grip, hold); udalcu to release oneself from another's hold. *Kur.* oḍoxnā (oḍxas) to render less tight, detach, get rid of. DED 4287.

5244 *Ta.* vataṛu (vataṛi-) to chatter, prate, be talkative, lisp, abuse. *Ka.* oḍaṛu to sound, cry aloud, shout, shriek, howl; *caus.* oḍaṛisu; oḍaṛuvike sounding, crying aloud. *Tu.* badaritanā defamation. *Te.* vadaru, (K. also) vaduru to prattle, prate, babble, chatter, jabber; vadarūbōtu prattler, babbler; (K.) oḍaru to prattle, prate, abuse. DED 4288.

5245 *Ta.* vati mire. *Ka.* badi mud, mire, slush, ooze. DED 4289.

5246 *Ta.* vati (-v-, -nt-) to dwell, abide, sojourn; sleep; *n.* lair, nest. *Ka.* (Gowda) badi a deity's place, small building. *Tu.* (B-K.) badi roofed shelter (temple) constructed for a devil.

5247 *Pa.* vat (*pl.* okul) finger ring. *Ga.* (Oll.) vat (*pl.* okil) id. *Koṇḍa* vetōri id. *Pe.* vatus (*pl.* vatuhig) id. DED(S) 4290.

5248 *Pe.* vat- (-t-) (fowl) to scratch the ground; vatpa- id. (*intens.*); vatki ki- id. *Mand.* vetki ki- id. DEDS 855.

5249 *Pa.* vangal, (S.) vatgel calf of leg. ? *Ga.* (Oll.) vāṅgul knee. ? *Ma.* vanna calf of leg (or with 4686 *Ta.* maṇṇai). DEDS 856.

5250 *Te.* vanta rivulet; vranti river, pit. *Kol.* (SR.) vantā river; (Kin.) vanta nullah. *Nk.* vanta river, stream. Cf. 5296 *Ta.* vaṅi and 5356 *Ta.* vār. DED 4291.

5251 *Kol.* vanna brother's wife. *Nk.* vanna elder brother's wife. ? *Koṇḍa* oni elder brother's wife, maternal uncle's daughter (older than person concerned). ? *Pe* oni elder brother's wife. / ? < IA (Pkt. [DNM] *vahuppi*- husband's elder brother's wife); Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564. DED(S) 4292.

5252 *Ta.* *vampu* instability, uselessness, worthlessness, idle talk, gossip, scandal, evil word, falsity, base conduct, indecent language, deceit, quarrel; *vampan* worthless person, gossip-monger, mischievous, wanton person, illegitimate son; *fem.* *vampi*. *Tu.* *bambè* flattery, false praise, prattling; *bammana* slander, backbiting; *bamana* backbiting; *bamanipuni* to backbite. *Te.* *vammu* destruction, ruin; useless, vain; *vammu-vōvu* to become useless, wasted, be lost. / ? Cf. Pali *vambheti* to despise, revile, scorn. DED (S) 4293.

5253 *Ta.* *vampu* curved bamboo pole of a palanquin; *pampu-mūṅkil* a variety of bamboo. *Ma.* *vampu* a bamboo, chiefly as a measure of palm-wine. *Ka.* *bambu*, *bombu* a large, hollow bamboo. *Tu.* *bambu* bamboo. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *vambha*- bamboo; Mar. *bābū* id. DED(S) 4294.

5254 *Ta.* *vaya* strength, power; increase, abundance; *vayam* power, might; victory, conquest; *vayavaṇ* strong man, valiant man; *vayavu* strength. *Ma.* (DCV) *vayam* strength. *Koḍ.* *baymbē* hero. DEDS 857.

5255 *Ta.* *vayakku* (*vayakki*-) to tame, break in; improve (as land). *Ma.* *vayakkuka* to bring into use, clear jungle. Cf. 5258 *Ta.* *vayal*, and *Kol.* *va-y-*, *Nk.* *vay-* s.v. 5549 *Ta.* *vai*. DED 4295.

5256 *Ta.* *vayaṇam*, *vayaṇam* manner, method, way, circumstance, condition, clear details, particulars, sumptuousness, good agreeable condition, neatness, favourableness, suitability, reason, cause. *Ka.* *vayina* a way, means, contrivance. *Tu.* *vayana* manner, circumstance, way, art of doing a thing, device, scheme, expedient, artifice, dodge. *Te.* *vayinamu* details, particulars, clearness, plainness, system, method, order; (K., inscr.) *vayaṇam* details. / ? < Pkt. *vayaṇa*- that is said, narrated (< Skt. *vacana*-); Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.564. DED(S) 4296.

5257 *Ta.* *vayam* desire; *vayāvu*, *vayā* desire, great desire, love, affection, morbid longings of pregnant women; *vayāvu* (*vayāvi*-) to desire. *Ka.* *bayake*, *bay(i)ke*, *bavake* longing, wish, desire, hope; desired object; *bagasu*, *bayasu*, *bayisu*, *bavasu* to desire, wish, long for; *bayasuvike* desiring, etc.; *bākuḷi* excessive desire; an inordinately desirous, covetous person. *Koḍ.* *bay-* (*bayp-*, *bayc-*) (stomach) hungers. *Tu.* *bayakuni*, *bayasuni* to long for, desire eagerly; *bayakē* desire, esp. the longing occasioned by pregnancy; *bagāsuni* to desire; *bajānyuni* to

long, wish, be greedy. *Te.* *vācu*, (K. also) *vācu* to feel a strong desire for anything after long want or privation, long; *vāpiri*, *vāpu* longing or desiring eagerly after long privation; *vevillu* (*pl.*) longing of a pregnant woman for particular things, with vomiting and other signs of pregnancy. *Go.* (Tr. Ph.) *wassānā*, *assānā* (hunger, cold, etc.) is felt, (soul, *jīwā*) desires; (Y. G. Mu.) *vas-* (hunger, thirst, cold, etc.) to be felt; (Ko.) *vah-* (thirst) to be felt (*Voc.* 3213). ? *Koṇḍa* baṇa hunger. Cf. 4706 *Ta.* *maya* (meaning 'pregnancy longing'). DED(S) 4297.

5258 *Ta.* *vayal*, *vayakkal* paddy field, agricultural tract, open space, plain; *vayalai* open space, plain; *vayaṇ-karai*, *vayaṇ-kāṭu* tract of wet lands, paddy field. *Ma.* *vayal*, *vail* paddy field. *Ka.* *bayal(u)*, *bayil(u)*, *baylu*, (K.² also) *vayal* open space, field, plain. *Koḍ.* *be-li* paddy field. *Tu.* *bayiḷu*, *bailu* fertile kind of rice field in low land which can be easily irrigated. *Te.* *bayalu* open space or field, plain, meadow; *vevili* field. *Kol.* *ve-gaḍ* (*obl.* *ve-gaṭ-*) id.; (Kin.) *vēgaṭ* field of shifting cultivation (for final stem in Kol., s.v. 1438 *Ta.* *kāṭu*). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *vāyur*, (C.) *vāyur* highland for cultivation, field. *Pa.* *vāya* paddy field. *Go.* (A.) *vāvuṇ* (*pl.* *vāvuk*), (SR.) *vāvūr* field; (Y.) *vaur* field for cultivation (*Voc.* 3232); (Koya Su.) *vāya* field. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *bayalu* id. Cf. 5255 *Ta.* *vayakku* and 3940 *Ko.* *bagā-l*. / Cf. Mar. *vāvar* field. DED(S, N) 4298.

5259 *Ta.* *vayiru* belly, stomach, paunch, womb, centre, heart of a tree, interior, inner space, mind; *vayin* belly, stomach; *vayā* foetus, womb. *Ma.* *vayaṇu* belly, stomach, inside, receptacle of fruit-seeds; *vayaṇan* big-bellied; *fem.* *vayaṇi*. *Ko.* *vi-r* (*obl.* *vi-t*) belly, pregnancy; *vi-ta-c* pregnant woman; *kavi-r* stomach (internal organ; for *ka-*, see 1274). *To.* *pi-r* (*obl.* *pi-t*) belly, pregnancy, womb. *Ka.* *basar(u)*, *basir*, *basur(u)*, *basru* belly, abdomen, womb, pregnancy, embryo, the inside, hold of a ship; *basari*, *basuri* pregnant woman. *Tu.* *bañji* stomach, belly, womb, interior or inner part as of a tree, the mind, heart; *bañjina*, *bañjinavu* pregnancy; stools; pregnant; *bañjele* glutton; *basuri*, *basuru* pregnancy. *Koṇḍa* *vaski* (*pl.* -ṇ) small intestines. *Pe.* *vahiṇ* (*pl.*) intestines. *Mand.* *vahiṇ* id. *Kui* *vahi* intestine, entrails, bowels. *Kuwi* (F.) *vwāhi* entrail; (S.) *wahi* stomach, intestines; (Su. P.) *vahi* (*pl.* -ṇa), (Isr.) *vahf* intestine(s). DED(S) 4299.

5260 *Ta.* *varaku* common millet, *Paspalum scrobiculatum*; poor man's millet, *P. crusgalli*. *Ma.* *varaku* *P. frumentaceum*; a grass *Panicum*. *Ka.* *baraga*, *baragu* *P. frumentaceum*; Indian millet; a kind of hill grass of which writing pens are made. *Te.* *varaga*, (Inscr.) *varuvu* *Panicum miliaceum*. / Cf. Mar. *barag* millet, *P. miliaceum*; Skt. *varuka*- a kind of inferior grain. [*Paspalum scrobiculatum* Linn. = *P. frumentaceum* Rottb. *P. crusgalli* is not identified in Hooker.] DED 4300.

5261 *Ta. varampu* boundary, limit, extent, ridge of a field, causeway, way, brim, rule of conduct, principle; *varappu* ridge of a field, limit, boundary; *varai* small ridge as of paddy field, bank, shore, limit, boundary, measure, extent, place, time; (-v-, -nt-) to limit; *varaippu* limit, boundary, wall, enclosure; *varaivu* limit, measuring, discrimination. *Ma. varampu* limit, bank in rice-fields; *vara* square on a chess-board, turn, time, measure; *varu* boundary, border; *varukuka* to mark a limit in measures; *varē* until, as far as, up to. *Ko. var* appointed time for event, time appointed for death. *To. par* direction, horizon line. *Ka. bara*, bare, *vari*, *vare* compass, space, room, limit; up to, till. *Tu. barabu* boundary; *baraṅgayi* id., limit, shore; *barē* mud wall round the premises. *Te. varuju* ridge or dam dividing fields; (inscr.) *vrappi* ridge; *vaṛa* limit; *vaṛaku* up to, until; (*VPK*; Telangana dial.) *varam* bund within or outside field. ? Cf. 5273 *Ta. varai*. DED(S, N) 4301.

5262 *Ta. varāl* murrel, *Ophiocephalus marulius*; *O. striatus*. *Ma. varāl*, *virāl*, *vṛāl* a fish, *O. striatus*. *Koḍ. bare mi-nī* black murel, *O. striatus*. DED 4303.

5263 *Ta. vari* (-v-, -nt-) to write, paint, draw; (-pp-, -tt-) id., adorn, decorate; *n.* line, streak, stripe, course (as of bricks), line (as of writing), row; *varai* (-v-, -nt-) to write, inscribe, paint, draw; *n.* line, wrinkle; *varaippu* writing; *varaivu* id., painting. *Ma. vara* line, streak, furrow, wrinkle; *varekka* to make lines, rule a page, write; *varaccal* drawing lines, being wrinkled; *varayuka*, *variyuka* to draw lines; *vari* line, rule, row. *Ko. varv-* (*vard-*) to write; *var* letter of alphabet; scar. *To. par-* (*parθ-*) to write; *par* writing, life-line in hand. *Ka. bare*, *bari* to write, draw; *bare* writing, lines or stripes; *barepa*, *barapa*, *baraha*, *barā*, *barāvu* writing, drawing, writ, scripture, written letters; *barasu*, *barisu*, *bareyisu*, *baresu* to cause to write, have written; *barcaṇe* paint, colour; *barcisu* to paint, colour. *Koḍ. bare* stripe, brand-mark, burn made on body in illness. *Tu. baripuni* to gash, cut, scratch, trim as the border of a field; *barē* branding the arm (in certain diseases); *bareta* line, mark, scar, weal, stripe; *barepini* to write, draw; *barepāvuni* to dictate, cause to write; *barāvu* writing, manuscript, learning. *Te. vrāyu*, (*K.* also) *rāyu*, *rāsu* to write, inscribe, compose, draw, paint, delineate; (*K.*) *rāśi gerund*, having marked (boundaries) (inscr. A.D. 1310); *vṛāta* writing, handwriting; *vṛatakāḍu* writer, clerk; *vṛāya-samu* writing, letter, note; *rāyasamu* clerkship; *vṛāyi* letter of the alphabet, writing, line; *vṛāyincu* to cause to be written; *vṛālu* writing, handwriting; *varuju* to draw or mark a line with a sharp instrument on a plank, etc.; (*K.*) *variya* to test metal on the touchstone; *baruku* to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṛaṇṭu*). *Pa. varc-* to scratch (or with 5322 *Ta. vaṛaṇṭu*). *Ga. (S.²) rāyap-* (*rāyat-*) to write. *Go. (Pat.)*

rasāna, (*M.*) *rāsānā*, (*Ko.*) *rās-*, (*L.*) *varasānā* id.; (*L.*) *varasaval* writer, scribe; (*Ph.*) *varsānā* to puncture (with the point of a sickle) (*Voc.* 3029, 3191). *Koṇḍa rās-* (-t-) to write. *Kui vrīsa* (*vrīsi-*) to make an incision, furrow or mark, scratch, write, plough, cut up flesh; *n.* writing; *pl. action* *vrīska* (*vrīski-*). *Kuwi (S.) rācinai* to write, paint, record; *rāskinai* to limn (*pl. action* of *rāc-*); (*Isr.*) *rāc-* (-it-) to write; ? (*S.*) *brinai* to draw. / ? Cf. *Pkt. rajju-* a writer. DED(S) 4304.

5264 *Ta. vari* (-v-, -nt-) to bind, tie, fasten, cover; (-pp-, -tt-) id., fix as the reapers of a tiled roof; *n.* tie, bondage; *variccal*, *variccu* reeper of a roof, transverse lath. *Ma. variyuka* to tie a network of strings, wire, bind tightly. *Ir. bārī* roof. *ĀlKu. bari* thatched roof. *Ko. varj-* (*varj-*) to wrap, wind; *vayr* roof. *To. pary* roof of hut. *Tu. bariyuni* to encase a bottle, jar, etc. in a kind of network. ? *Kur. barndī* ridge beam of a roof. DED(S, N) 4305.

5265 *Ta. vari* paddy. *Ma. vari* a wild-growing rice with rough beards. *Te. vari* paddy. *Pa. verci* (usually in *pl. vercil*) id. *Ga. (Oll.) varsil* (*pl.*), (*S.*) *varcil* (*pl.*) id.; (*S.³*) *vars* (*pl. varcil*) id.; *vars pīru* (rice) straw (see 4225). *Go. (Tr.) wanji* rice, both growing and in the grain; (*M.*) *vanji* paddy; (*L.*) *vanji* rice, seed; (*SR.*) *venji perek* rice (*pere* id.; see 3982); (*A. Mu. Ma. Ko.*) *vanji* paddy (*Voc.* 3146). Cf. 5287 *Ta. valci*. DED 4306.

5266 *Ta. vari* tax, impost, duty, toll, contribution. *Ma. vari* tax, levy, contribution. *Ko. vary* tax paid to government or to Kurumbas, tax paid by Badaga to Kota. *Te. vari* tax. DED 4307.

5267 *Ko. vayr* sides of trunk of body. *Ka. bari*, *baraki*, *baḍi* side, flank; *baḍi* id., nearness, proximity, vicinity. *Koḍ. bari* side (of body, river, etc.). *Tu. bari*, *baḍi* side, border. *Te. bari* side; *vada* (*B.*), *vadda*, *odda* nearness, proximity; *oddi* which is near, at, with, in the possession of. DED 4308.

5268 *Ma. varikka* good, sweet (fruit); the pulp of an unripe coconut. *Tu. barika*, *barikē* hard (distinguished from *soft*, as the pulp of a fruit); *barkena* id.; solid, fast. ? Cf. 5271 *Ta. varukkai*. DED(S) 4309.

5269(a) *Ta. varicai* order, regularity, line, row, series, turn (in duty or work), mark of honour, insignia of royalty, excellence, worth, regard. *Ka. varase*, *varise* line, row, lineage, race, family, a turn, a time. *Te. varusa* row, line, series, order, arrangement, a turn by rotation, relationship, manner, mode, way. DED 4310.

(b) *Ta. vār* a row. *Ma. vār* a line. *Ka. bār* a line, row. *Te. bāru* id., rank, range, series. DEDS(N) 867 (Annamalai, p. 875).

5270 *Ta. varu* (*vār-*, *imp. vā-*, *vant-*) to come, happen, come into being, be known, become clear, be completed, be able; *vara-vara* gradually, farther and farther; *varattu*, *varuttu* coming in, inlet, income, increase;

varal-āru order of events, history, means; **varavu** coming, income, history, origin, way, path; **varavai** income, as from tax; **varunar** newcomers, guests; **varumai** next or future birth; **varuttu** (**varutti-**), **varuvi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to cause to come, get; **vāri** income, produce; entrance, door, path. *Ma.* **varuka**, **varika** (**vār-**, **vā**; **vann-**) to come, arrive, happen, be obtained; **varavara** gradually; **varavu** coming, income; **varuttu** coming; **varuttuka**, **varuvikka** to cause to come or happen, fulfil, accomplish, solve a problem, make; **varuttikka** to fetch. *Ko.* **va-r-** (**va-**, **va-**; **vad-**) to come; **vacc-** (**vacc-**) to make to come; **varla-r** (*obl.* **varla-t-**) account of oneself and one's previous history; **varv** contribution. *To.* **po-r-** (**pa-**, **paš-**, **po-**; **pod-**) to come; **parf** contribution to meet expenses of construction of dairy. *Ka.* **bar**, **bār** (**bā**; **band-**) to come, arrive, accrue, be gotten, be a matter of possibility, be becoming, fit, useful, be allowed, suffice for; **barapu**, **baravu**, **baravike**, **baruvike**, **barha** coming, arrival. *Koḍ.* **bar-** (**ba-**; **bapp-**, **band-**) to come; **barat-** (**barati-**) to cause to come; (*Shanmugam*) **baravi** income. *Tu.* **barpini** to come, arrive, bring, happen; (with dative) acquire, get, understand, can; **barpāvu** to let come, cause to bring. *Te.* **vaccu** (**rā-**) to come, arrive, happen, be possible; **rāka** coming, arrival; **rākaṭa**, **rākaḍa** id.; way, course, policy; **rābaḍi** income, profit; **rāmi**, **rāmi** profit, saving; **rappincu**, **rāvincu** to cause to come, send for, summon, get. *Kol.* **var-** (**va-**, **va-**; **vatt-**) to come. *Nk.* **var-** id. *Nk. (Ch.)* **var-/va-** (**vat-**) id. *Pa.* **ver-** (**veñ-**) id. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **var-** (**vad-**, **van-**) to come, appear; (*S.*) **vār-** (**vadd-**, **vann-**; *imp.* **vā**, **var**) to come. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **waiānā** (**wāt-**; *imp.* **waṛā**), (*M. W.*) **vāyānā**, (*Ph.*) **vaitānā** (*imp.* **varā**), (*D. G. Mu. Ma. S.*) **vā** id. (*Voc.* 3171). *Konḍa* **vā-** (**-t-**; *imp.* 2sg. **ra'a**, 2pl. **radu**; *neg. stem* **re'a-**) id. *Pe.* **vā-** (**-t-**) id. *Mand.* **vā** id. *Kui* **vāva** (**vāt-**; *imp.* **vāmu** and **va**) id., approach; *n.* coming, approaching. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **vwaiyali** (**vwat-**), (*S.*) **wā'nai**, (*Su. P. Isr.*) **vā-** (**-t-**) to come. *Kur.* **barnā** id., arrive, draw near, fall under the perception of the senses or the mind, be forthcoming. *Malt.* **bare** to come. *Br.* **banning** (**bar-**, **ba**; *imp.* **ba**; *past* **bass-**) id. DED(S, N) 4311.

5271 *Ta.* **varukkai**, **varukkai-ppalā** a species of jack-tree. *Ma.* **varikka-ppilāvu** superior jack-tree. *Ka.* **bakke-valasa** a sweet kind of jack-fruit; (*Hav.*) **bakke** the hard variety of jack-fruit. *Kor.* (*M.*) **bakki** a hard type of jack-fruit. ? Cf. 5268 *Ma.* **varikka**. DED(S) 4312.

5272 *Ta.* **varuntu** (**varunti-**) to suffer, be distressed, grieved, become emaciated, take pains, make great efforts, make a supplication; **varuttu** (**varutti-**) to cause pain, afflict, vex; *n.* suffering, pain; **varuttam** suffering, pain, strain, difficulty, effort, exhaustion, weariness. *Ma.* **varuttam** trouble, toil, affliction, sickness. *To.* **po-r-** (**po-θ-**) it pains; **pi-rfor-** (**pi-rfoθ-**) to love, kiss (**pi-r** belly; see 5259).

Te. **vandu**, **vanduru** to grieve, sorrow, be afflicted, (*K.* also) grow pale, emaciated, perish; **vanta** grief, sorrow, pain, weeping. *Konḍa* **vand-** (**-it-**) to get tired, be exhausted. *Kui* **vāra** (**vāri-**) to be wearied, tired, cramped after exertion; *pl.* **action** **vārka** (**vārki-**). DED(S) 4313.

5273 *Ta.* **varai** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to restrain, exclude, leave, abandon. *Ma.* **varayuka** to disuse, abstain for a time; **varaccal** abstinence, regimen. ? Cf. 5261 *Ta.* **varampu**. DED(S) 4314.

5274 *Ta.* **varai** mountain, peak, slope of hill; **varaiy-ātu** ibex, *Hemitragus hylocrius*; jungle sheep. *To.* **par o-r** Nilgiri ibex; ? **par** crevice in cliff. *Ka.* (*Hav.*) **bare** steep slope; (*Gowda*) **barE** precipice. *Koḍ.* **bare** steep slope. *Tu.* (*B-K.*) **bare** a steep precipice. DED(N) 4315.

5275 *Tu.* **barvè** a kind of fish. *Te.* **varava-cēpa** id. DED 4316.

5276 *Ta.* **val** strong, hard, forceful, skilful; **vallam**, **vallamai**, **vallai** strength; **vallavaṇ**, **vallāṇ** strong man, capable man; **vallāṇ** mighty man, hero; **vallu** (**valli-**) to be able; **vallunar** capable people; **vala-kkai**, **valaṇ-kai** right hand; **valatu** right side, victory; **valam**, **valaṇ** strength, power, right side, victory, authority; **valavai** ability, powerful person; **valavaṇ** capable man; **vali** strength, power; (**-v-**, **-nt-**; **-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be strong, hard, compel; **valitu** that which is strong, force, compulsion; **valippu** firmness, stability; **vali-paṭu** to become strong; **valimai** strength, skill, hardness; **valiya** strong, big; **valiyaṇ** strong, powerful, skilful man; **valivu** strength; **valu** id., skill, ability; (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be strong or hard; **valuppu** firmness, strength; **valumai** strength, force, violence; **vallapam** strength, power, ability; **vaṛpu** strength, hardness; **vaṇpu**, **vaṇmai** strength, firmness; **vaṇmam** force; **vāl** greatness, abundance; **vālimai** greatness, strength. *Ma.* **val**, **valu**, **valiya** strong, powerful, great; **valiyā** forcibly, suddenly; **valaṇ-kai** right hand; **valam** the right or strong side; **valippam**, **valima** greatness, bigness; **valluka** to be able, strong; **vallabham** power, capacity; **vanpu** greatness, strength; **vampikka** to grow large, grow arrogant. *Ko.* **val** powerful, very, right; **val kay** right hand; **val(n)** man who is clever at cheating; *fem.* **valy**, **valc**; **val paṭ** excessive; **valc-** (**valc-**) (man) becomes stout, (heart) becomes bold, (grain) becomes solid lump when boiled. *To.* **paṣ** right; **paṣ koy** right hand; **paly-** (**pals-**) (child) becomes strong; **palym** (*obl.* **palyt-**) force. *Ka.* **bal** to grow strong or firm, etc.; **bali** to increase, grow, grow strong, stout, become tight, firm, hard; increase (*tr.*), make strong, firm; **bal(u)**, **bolu** strength, firmness, bigness; greatness, abundance, excess; **bala** right; **bala key/gey** right hand; **balisu** to make strong; **bal(u)me**, **baluhu**, **balpu** strength; **balla** man who possesses ability, skill, or erudition; knowing.

Koḍ. bala power, strength; *balate* right (hand); *ballyē* great. *Tu. bala* strength; *balatū* the right side; *balata kai* right hand; *balā-pini* to gain strength, recover health; *balikē* prowess, strength, hardness; *balimē, balumē, balmē* strength, might; *balu* very, large, great, severe, violent. *Te. valanu* skill, excellence, possibility; right, possible, convenient; *valamu* largeness, stoutness; *valāti* clever person, expert; *vala* right; *vala cēyi* right hand; *valadu* much; *valana(N)* instrumental postposition; *valūda* stout, big, large; *valla* possible; *vallaḍi* violence; oppression; (K.) *valacu* to be capable, be able to; *vali* big, large; *baliyu* to grow fat, increase (or with 5304 *Ta. val*); *balipincu* to cause to grow; *balimi* strength, force, violence; *balisina* fat, stout; *balupu* fatness; *baluvu* strength, intensity; heavy, great, excessive, big, strong, severe. *Pa. vela* key right hand. *Ga. (S.³) valan* thick, stout. *Go. (Tr.) wallē* much, very. *Kur. balē, balēti* with the help of. *Malt. balehne* large; *balebale* large ones (or with 5304 *Ta. val*). *Br. balun* big, large, elder, full-grown. Cf. 1006 *Ta. ollu*, 5279 *Ta. valam-puri*, and 5328 *Ta. vaṇmam*. DED (S) 4317.

5277 *Pa. vel* doorway, gateway. *Ga. (P.) val* door. *Kur. balī* door, (Hahn) screen made of bamboo mats. *Malt. bali* matted screen for a door. DEDS 858.

5278 *Ta. valacai, valacal* emigration, flight from home; crowd. *Ka. valase, valise, olase* flight, removal from home for fear of a hostile army, emigration. *Te. valasa* emigration, migration, flight or removing from one's country to another. DED 4318.

5279 *Ta. valam-puri* that which curls to the right, conch whose spirals turn to the right (*valam-puri-ccaṅku*), lines on the palm of the hand resembling such a conch and considered auspicious, a head ornament shaped like such a conch; Indian screwtree, *Helicteres isora*. *Ma. valam-piri* turning to the right hand, as *valam-piri śaṅkhu* a rare conch; *H. isora. Ka. balamuri* turning or winding to the right, a place at which a river turns to the right; *balamuri-śaṅkha* conch that winds to the right; *balammuri* to turn or wind to the right, as a river, etc. *Tu. balamuri* turning to the right hand; *balamuri-śaṅkha* a rare conch that winds to the right. *Te. valamuri* the conch of Vishnu; *valam-biri-kāya Ixora corylifolia*. Cf. 4177 *Ta. piri* and 5276 *Ta. val*. DED 4319.

5280 *Tu. balāṣu* loose, slack. *Te. valavala* loose. DED 4320.

5281 *Ta. vali* (-pp-, -tt-) to be painful; *n.* pain, ache, trouble, difficulty. *Ma. valayuka* to be straitened, pressed, distressed; *valekka* to distress, vex, imprison; *valaccal* distress, poverty. *Tu. balepuni* to be distressed, vexed. *Te. valiyo* to be tired, become thin or reduced. *Kui valga* (*valgi-*) to become emaciated, thin, withered. Cf. 1004 *Ta. olku*. DED 4321.

5282 *Ta. vali* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to draw, pull, row; have contortions or convulsions; *vali, valippu* pulling, dragging, spasm, convulsion. *Ma. vali* drawing, pull, tug, spasm; *valikka* to draw, drag, row; have spasms; *valippikka* to cause to pull; *valippu* drawing, pulling, spasm; *valiyuka* to be drawn, extend, have spasmodic pain. *Koḍ. bali-* (*balip-*, *balic-*) to snatch, pull; (Shanmugam) *balip* act of dragging. *Kor. (M.) bali* to pull. *Kui velba* (*ves-*) to pull, pull up; *n.* pulling. DED (N) 4322.

5283 *Ta. vali* (-pp-, -tt-) to say, tell, narrate; *n.* sound. *Kor. (O.) valli* to bark. *Go. (Mu.) vallih-* to call, invite (*Voc.* 3210). Cf. 996 *Ta. oli*. DEDS 859.

5284 *Ka. (Hav.) bali* to be sticky. *Tu. baliyuni* to stick fast as a plaster, poultice, etc.; *balipuni* to stick, adhere, hold fast.

5285 *Go. (A.) mesi-val* whetstone (*Voc.* 2959). *Kui vaḍi, vali* stone. *Kuwi (F.) vwalli*, (*S.*) *valli*, (*Su. P.*) *valli* (*pl. valka*), (*Isr.*) *vali* (*pl. valka*) id. DED(S) 4323.

5286 *Ma. valayuka* to wander about. *Go. (Tr.) walitānā* to roam, wander; *caus. walitānā*; (SR. Y.) *veliyānā* to roam; (Ph.) *valitānā* to wander; (Mu.) *vali-* to go round, roam; *caus. valih-*; (Ma.) *vel-* to wander, roam; (Ko.) *veli-* to wander (*Voc.* 3297). Cf. 4734 *Ta. malukku*. DED 4324.

5287 *Ta. valci* paddy, husked rice, boiled rice, food. *Ma. varṇu* grain of boiled rice from which the water is strained off. *Te. vadlu* unhusked rice, paddy. *Kol. val* (*pl. valkul*) grain of unhusked rice; *val bi-am* husked rice. *Nk. val* paddy. *Nk. (Ch.) valku* (*pl.*) paddy, rice. Cf. 5265 *Ta. vari*. DED(S) 4325.

5288 *Ta. valai* net; *valaiyan* fisherman; *fem. valaicci*; *vala* (-pp-, -nt-) to encircle, surround, spin as a spider its thread, plait, weave, string in a series, tie, bind. *Ma. vala* net, web; *valkka, vakkuka* to catch fish; *valayan* a caste of hunters; *fem. valayacci*. *Ko. val* net, box-trap for rats made of netting. *To. pal* net. *Ka. bale* id. *Koḍ. bale* id. *Tu. balē* net, web, snare. *Te. vala* net, snare. *Ga. (S.) valla*, (*S.²*) *vala* net. *Go. (Ko.) vala* id. (*Voc.* 3207); (*Pat.*) *olla* id. *Konḍa vala* id. *Kuwi (Su.) vala* id. DED(S) 4326.

5289 *Ta. vallai* extensive thicket, big forest. *Ka. (Hav., Gowda) balle* thick bush, thick jungle. *Tu. ballē* a thicket, bush. / Cf. *Skt. (lex.) vallara- vallura-* arbour, bower, thicket; *Pkt. (lex.) vallara-* id.

5290 *Ko. vav* noise of dog or jackal barking (one explosive bark); *vav vav* repeated barking. *Ka. vav* a sound in imitation of barking; *vavvau* repeated barking. *Tu. bavv* barking. *Te. (K., modern) baw baw* imit. of barking. DED(S) 4328.

5291 *Ta. vavvu* (*vavvi-*) to snatch, take hold of, carry off, sweep away; *n.* snatching,

taking hold of; *vauvu* (*vauvi-*), *vau* to seize, snatch, commit highway robbery, steal, rivet attention, fascinate. *Ma vavvāyi*, *vavvāli* fox. ? *Te. bāvu*, *bāvukonu* to gobble, devour or swallow greedily, gulp. DED(S) 4329.

5292 *Ta. vaṛaṅku* (*vaṛaṅki-*) to move, proceed, advance be current or in use, be accustomed, practised; use, practise; give, distribute, cause to move, send, discharge, speak, utter; *vaṛakkam* usage, practice, habit, custom; giving, gift; *vaṛakku* moving, passing to and fro, usage, custom, way, method, justice, litigation, dispute; bounty; *vaṛakku* (*vaṛakki-*) to cause to go; (Devanesan) *vaṛamai* custom. *Ma. vaṛaṅṇuka* to grant a favour; *vaṛakku* lawsuit, quarrel, grudge. *Ko. valkm* (*obl. valkt-*) usual practice, custom; *valc-* (*valc-*) to use (pots, vessels, plates, etc.). *To. poḷc-* (*poḷč-*) to live, be alive, get on in life (or with 5372 *Ta. vāṛ*); *poḷp* way of living, means of livelihood (or with 5372). *Ka. baṛake*, *baṛike* course, way of action, plan, contrivance, use, custom, practice, exercise, state of being well-known or understood by practice, conversancy with, intimate or frequent converse or association, familiarity, familiar intercourse; *baṛasu*, *baṛisu* to use, spend as time, etc. *Tu. baḷasuni* to serve out food, use, have in common use; *baḷikè* familiarity, acquaintance, intimacy, common use; common, familiar, usual. *Kor. (O.) baḷasi*, (T.) *baḷci* to serve out food. *Te. vaḍugu*, *vaḍuvu* manner, mode way. Cf. 5297 *Ta. vaṛi* and 5341 *Ta. vāṭikkai*. DED(S, N) 4330.

5293 *Ta. vaṛalikkai* weariness, fatigue. *Ko. ba-l* fatigue (? < Badaga); ? *ba-l-* (*ba-ly-*) to become exhausted from hunger. *Ka. baṛal(u)* to become weary, be fatigued, droop, fade, be cast down, be distressed; *baṛalike*, *baṛalke* weakness, fatigue, distress; *baḍaluvike* fatigue. *Tu. baḷalikè* tiredness, fatigue, exhaustion. *Te. baḍalu* to be tired, fatigued, wearied, exhausted; *baḍalincu* to fatigue, tire, exhaust; *baḍalika* fatigue, weariness, exhaustion. *Maṇḍ. vāṛag ā-* to become tired. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *bṛac-* (*-it-*) to be tired of. Cf. 5215 *Ka. baccu*. DED(S) 4331.

5294 *Ta. vaṛalai* ground snake, *Lycodontidae*. *Ma. vaṛala* a kind of snake. DED 4332.

5295 *Ta. vaṛi* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to wipe, scrape, gather together as a pulpy mass, rub in with the hand as an ointment, smear as sandal-paste, roll up as one's clothes, shave; *vaṛiyal* that which is gathered together by wiping, scraping, etc. *Ma. vaṭikka* to wipe off, scrape, polish, shave. *To. poḍy-* (*poḍc-*) to scrape with finger; *poṛt ud-* to smear profusely (*ud-* to smear). *Ka. baṛi*, *boṛi* to sweep together as dust, wipe off or aside with the hand, scrape together with the hand, put on or apply to as lime, mud, etc. to a wall, cowdung to a floor, ointment to the body, besmear; *caus. baṛacu*, *baṛicu*, *baṛisu*, *boṛisu*; *baṛu* putting on or applying to; *baṛugāre*

mortar that is applied to a wall; *boṛiyuvike* smearing; (Hav.) *baḷugu* to clean floor with cowdung. *Tu. (B-K.) baḷi* to smear as lime. *Te. (K.) vraccu*, (*inscr.*) *vraccu* to efface (the writing in inscriptions), destroy (a grant); (K.) *baḍiyu* to sweep away the influence of evil spirits on a person. DED 4333.

5296 *Ta. vaṛi* (*-v-*, *-nt-*) to overflow, flow; (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to shed, let flow; *vaṛiyal* that which overflows or drains off. *Ma. vaṛiyuka* to flow, overflow; *vaṛiccal* overflowing; *vaṛikka* to cause to overflow. *Ka. (Hav.) baḷi* to flow out completely (as oil from an inverted pot). *Go. (W.) vaṛānā*, (Tr.) *vaṛānā*, (Ch. Mu. Ma. Ko.) *vaṛ-*, (Ph.) *vaṛānā* to leak, drip (*Voc.* 3193). *Konda vaṛ-* (*-t-*) to drip down (as through filter); (BB) *vaṛiṇ* (*pl.*), in: *pūs vaṛiṇ saliva*; (K.) *pūsa vali* id. Cf. 1010 *Ta. oṛuku*, 5221 *Ta. vaṭi*, and 5250 *Te. vanta*. DED(S) 4334.

5297 *Ta. vaṛi* way, path, road, origin, source, means, remedy, homage, manner, method, mode, posterity, descendants, race, family, lineage, relative, dependant, series, line, succession, impression, footprint, trace, usage, antiquity, boon, gift; afterwards. *Ma. vaṛi* way, road, path, succession and the way you came, backwards, manner, means, usage, custom. *To. poḷy* way to do something; ? *pyu-k* (*obl. pyu-k-* or *pyu-kt-*) behind; ? *pokin* (to sit or walk) aimlessly, without doing or saying anything. *Ka. baṛi* way, road, place, spot; way, mode, order, regularity, proper course, right behaviour, race, lineage, passing on, following, later or succeeding time, after, afterwards, further, and, a gift, present; *baṛika* after, afterwards, further, and. *Koḍ bay po-* to wander aimlessly; *bayya* behind; *bayyañji* after some time. *Tu. bari* lineage, descent. Cf. 5292 *Ta. vaṛaṅku*. DED (S) 4335.

5298 *Ta. vaṛu*, *vaṛuvu* error, mistake, failure, fault, lapse, damage, loss, sin, scandal, ill-repute, solecism, impropriety of language; *vaṛāḷ* failure, slipping; *vaṛukkam* error, slip, mistake, lapse of conduct; *vaṛukkal* slipperiness, slippery ground; *vaṛukku* (*vaṛukki-*) to slip, slide as in slippery places, err, commit a mistake, make an escape, be forgetful; *n.* slipping, error, mistake, fault, forgetfulness; *vaṛutu* lie, falsehood; *vaṛumpu* fault, error, evil, harm; *vaṛuval* sliding down, letting slip; *vaṛuvāru* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to slip, be slippery, smooth or polished, be infirm, unsteady; *vaṛuvāmai* rectitude, integrity, absence of error; *vaṛuvu* (*vaṛuvi-*) to err, swerve from the right, go astray, miss as a step, sway down as a load, be turned out of course, slip, be inaccurate; *vaḷuvaḷu* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to be slimy, slippery, be uncertain or indecisive as in language. *Ma. vaṛukkuka* to slip; let slip. forget; *vaṛukkal* sliding, slipperiness; *vaṛutuka* to slip, slide, escape; *vaṛutal* slip, escape, mistake; *vaṛuppu* slipperiness, glibness; *vaṛunnen*, *vaṛuvage* description of slipperiness; *vaḷutam* lie, falsehood. *To. paḍf-* (*paḍt-*) to

slip. *Ka.* baṟal, baṟil to become slack or loose, swing, dangle, slip; baṟilcu to cause to slip, drop or fall down; (PBh.) barduku to squeeze through, slip, escape. ? *Te.* baddu, baddura lie, falsehood; vasulu to become loose or slack, slip out, be dislocated, go aside; *adj.* loose, slack. *Kui* vṛiti slippery; vṛiti inba to slip, be slippery; vṛitna in a slippery manner. *Malt.* balre to slip off, be left behind; baltre to let escape or slip off. DED(S) 4336.

5299(a) *Ta.* vaṟukku slimy substance, mucus as on fat or on new-born calf; vaṟum-pu id., fat, suet; vaṟu-nir rheum of the eye; vaṟalai exudation from a sore. *Ma.* vaṟukku unctuous fat; vaṟuppu glue, mucus. *Ka.* bampu, bompū, bombalu a slimy and sticky vegetable substance used as soap; (Gul.) bālpā smooth.

(b) *Ta.* viṟukku fat, suet, oiliness, grease; viṟutu ghee in congealed state, butter, fat, paste, pulpy mass; iṟutu butter, ghee, fat, honey. *Ma.* viṟutu butter coagulating. *Tu.* boḷaku the fat of fish, fish-tar. DED(N) 4337.

5300 *Ta.* vaṟukkai pulp of a tender coconut. *Ma.* vaṟukka id. *Ta.* baḷakka a large piece of a coconut kernel. DED 4338.

5301 *Ta.* vaṟutalai, vaṟutunai brinjal, egg-plant, *Solanum melongena*; India nightshade, *S. indicum*; vaḷai climbing brinjal; vaṅkam, vaṅkaṇam brinjal. *Ma.* vaṟutina, vaṟutini id. *Ko.* vaṟḍaṇ *S. indicum*. *To.* poṭaṇ id. *Ka.* badanī, badane, badane, badne brinjal. *Tu.* badanē id. *Te.* vaṅga, vaṅkāya id. *Koḷ.* vaṅge id. *Nk.* (Ch.) vaṅge id. *Pe.* vāṅga id. *Malt.* baṭaṅgo id. /Cf. Skt. bhaṇṭāki-, vārtāka-, vṛnta-, vṛntāka-, vaṅga-, vaṅgana-, Pali vāṭiṅ-gana-; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11503. Cf. Emeneau, *Language* 35.542. DED(S) 4339.

5302 *Koṇḍa* (BB) ṛaksi- to boil. *Pe.* ṛakhi-id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) ṛag- (-it-), (Ṭ.) vaṛg- (water) to boil; (F.) raḡi(ti) boiling (water); (S.) laskinai to seeth. DEDS(N) 861.

5303 *Go.* (G.) vaṛp-, verp- to fan (*Voc.* 3204). *Kui* vaṛpa (vaṛt-), vaṛpa (vaṛt-) to shake (*tr.*), shake out, beat the wings. DEDS 862.

5304 *Ta.* vaḷ fertility, abundance, greatness, largeness, strength; vaṇmai bounty, liberality, quality, nature, beauty, truth, fruitfulness, fertility, abundance, strength, praise, reputation; vaḷam, vaḷaṇ fertility, productiveness, luxuriance, abundance, fullness, advantage, profit, wealth, riches, income, goodness, greatness, excellence, fitness, beauty, dignity, station, food, article of merchandise, victory, success; vaḷappam fertility, goodness, greatness, excellence; vaḷamai fertility, productiveness, goodness, wealth, riches, money, property, benefit, kindness, favour, greatness, excellence; vaḷamaiyar agriculturalists, wealthy prosperous persons, great or excellent persons; vaḷar (-v-, -nt-) to grow, lengthen, be elongated, increase, wax as the moon, rejoice, sleep,

dwell, rest; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to increase, cherish, foster, bring up; vaḷarcci growth, increase, stature, height, elongation, lengthening, sleep; vaḷarttu (vaḷartti-) to cause to grow, put to sleep, lengthen, prolong; vaḷarppu bringing up, fostering, foster-child, dependant; vaḷavaṇ Coṟa king; agriculturist; vaḷavu (vaḷavi-) to bring up, rear; vaḷḷal person of unbounded liberality, liberal donor; benevolence, ability; vaḷlicu whole; beauty, neatness, correctness, exactness; vaḷliyaṇ, vaḷliyōṇ generous, liberal person; vaṭku (vaṭki-) to flourish, be luxuriant (as a plant); vaṇṇam thickness; vaṇṇattāṇ stout. *Ma.* vaḷar great, strong; vaḷaruka to grow, increase; become (*auxiliary vb.*); vaḷara, vaḷarē much, many, very; vaḷarkka to bring up, foster, rear, augment; vaḷarttuka to raise, rear; vaḷarcca growth, tallness, stature; vaḷarppu, vaḷarttal bringing up; vaḷḷal a liberal king, munificent; vaḷam manure; vaṇṇam stoutness, thickness; vaṇṇikka to thicken, become stout. *Ka.* baḷe to increase, become large, grow up, prosper; baḷayisu, baḷeyisu to cause to increase, cause to abound, cause to grow; baḷavi, baḷavige, baḷevige, baḷuvaḷike increase, growth; baḷuvu heaviness, weight; baḷpaḷa growth; baḷpaḷike id., greatness. *Koḷ.* baṇṇa stoutness of body. *Tu.* baḷapuni to grow, shoot up, be enlarged; baḷapāvuni to make grow, rear, bring up; baḷapu growth, growing. *Te.* baliyu to grow fat, increase, multiply (or with 5276 *Ta.* val); ? vaḷalu, (K. also) varalu to spread, prevail, shine. *Kuwi* (Su.) brāyu, (Isr.) brāyu, (S.) blāyu strength; (F.) braiyū strong. *Malt.* balehne large; bale-bale large ones (or with 5276 *Ta.* val). Cf. 5377 *Ta.* vaḷ. DED(S) 4340.

5305 *Ta.* vaḷ, vaḷpu, vaḷvu thong, lash. *Ma.* vaḷ, vaḷḷu stalks of palm-leaves to stitch an umbrella with. *To.* poḷf leather strap to turn the churnstick. *Ka.* (Hav.) baḷḷi, (Gowda) boḷḷi rope. *Tu.* baḷḷu, baḷḷu id., cord. *Kor.* (T.) baḷḷi, (O.) baḷḷi, (M.) baḷḷi rope. DED(N) 4341.

5306 *Ta.* vaḷ sharpness, pointedness. *Pa.* vaḷj- (knife) to have cutting edge. *Koṇḍa* (BB) vaṛs- to be sharp. *Pe.* ṛah- (ṛast-) id. *Maṇḍ.* ṛah- id.; vele thorn. *Kui* vaḷa point, sharp end, spearhead, sting. *Kuwi* (Ṭ.) vaṛh- (vaṛst-) to sharpen; (Su.) ṛe'- id.; ṛemperi vaḷḷi whetstone; (S.) lē'nai to sharpen; (F.) rechali to hone; repel vvaḷḷi whetstone; (Isr.) ṛē'- (-t-) to sharpen; ṛēka vaḷi, ṛēmpa vaḷi, ṛēmpori vaḷi sharpening stone; (for vaḷi, etc., see 5285). DED(S) 4327, DEDS 860.

5307 *Ka.* baḷaku, baḷiku, baḷ(u)ku to shake, tremble; baḷakisū, baḷukisū to shake (*tr.*) as a long split of bamboo, a thin blade of a sword, etc.; baḷkudi fear; oṇaku to tremble, shake. *Tu.* baḷakuni to quake, shake, quiver. *Te.* vaḍāku, vaṇāku to tremble, shudder, quiver, shake; *n.* trembling, quivering, shaking, tremble, shudder, quiver, tremor; vaḍa vaḍa tremblingly. *Koḷ.* vaḍk- (vaḍakt-) to tremble, shiver. *Nk.* vaṛak- to tremble; *n.*

trembling. *Go.* (Ko.) *vaṅk-* to tremble; *vaṅka* trembling (*Voc.* 3202). *Konda vaṅk-* (-t-) to shake, tremble. DED(S, N) 4342.

5308 *Ta.* *valaṅkam* large family. *Ka.* *baḷaga* mass, multitude, assemblage, troop, the family circle, relatives. *Tu.* *baḷaga* quantity, heap, multitude, body. *Kor.* (O.) *bali* clan. *Te.* *baḷāgamu* retinue, party, the circle of friends and relatives or kinsmen, kith and kin. DED 4343.

5309 *Ta.* *vaḷāṛ* twig, tender branch; *vaḷai* small beam, long piece of wood. *Ma.* *vaḷar* large beam, smaller beam put on the main beam of a roof, big stick; *vaḷa* crossbars that support the rafters of a roof, wooden needle driven into the rafters. *Tu.* *baḷara* a kind of cornice ornamenting the beam on a wall, window or door-sill; *baḷè*, *baḷè* reapers or slips of bamboo used to fasten the rafters of a roof. DED 4344.

5310 *Ta.* *vaḷavaḷa* (-pp-, -tt-) to be talkative, wordy, babble; *vaḷavaḷappu* talkativeness, wordiness, vain talk, babbling; *vāḷā*, *vāḷāṅku*, *vāḷātu* silently, quietly; *vāḷamai* silence, quietness. *Ma.* *vaḷavaḷa* the sound of babbling. *Tu.* *baḷakè* boasting. *Te.* *vaḷāvaḷi* noise, fuss, hubbub; *vaḷāvaḷikāḍu* a noisy or fussy man, babbler. *Go.* (Ā. Y. Mu. Ma.) *vaṅk-* to say, speak; (Tr.) *wankānā*, (Ch. W. Ph.) *vank-* to speak, talk (*Voc.* 3200). DED(S) 4345.

5311 *Ta.* *vaḷavi* sloping roof, eaves. *Ka.* *baḷidu* state of being sloping (of a roof), of not being steep (as a hill), of inclining from a horizontal direction (as the haft of a hoe). DED 4346.

5312 *Ta.* *vaḷi* wind, air, windy humour in the body. *Ma.* *vaḷi* breaking wind. *Ka.* *garuvali* wind, air. *Koḍ.* *baḷi buḍ-* to break wind. *Te.* *karuvali* wind, air; *vaḷi* (*n.*, *adj.*) cold, chill; *vaḷi-molaka* Bhīma (offspring of the wind-god; cf. 4997). *Pa.* *val(l)i* wind, air. *Ga.* (Oll.) *val*, (S.) *vallu* id. *Go.* (Tr.) *vaṛi* wind; *vaṛi-stānā* to blow (of wind); (Ā. Y. Ch.) *vaṛi*, (Mu. Ma. M. S.) *vaṛi*, (W. Ph.) *vaṛi* wind (*Voc.* 3195). *Pe.* *ṛoy* id. *Maṇḍ.* *ṛiy* id. *Kui* *vilu*, *vliu* wind, air. *Kuwi* (D.) *viṛi* wind. DED(S) 4347.

5313 *Ta.* *vaḷai* (-v-, -nt-) to surround, hover around, walk around, move about (as foetus in the womb); (-pp-, -tt-) to surround (*tr.*); *n.* circle, surrounding region, bangle, bracelet; *vaḷaical*, *vaḷaippu* enclosure, courtyard; *vaḷai-vu* circle, circumference; *vaḷaiyam* ring, circle, bracelet, ambit; *vaḷaiyal* bangle; *vaḷāvu* (*vaḷāvi-*) to surround; *vaḷākam* enclosing, surrounding; *vaṇaṅku* (*vaṇaṅki-*) to surround, encompass. *Ma.* *vaḷayuka* to surround; *vaḷekka* to enclose; *vaḷaccal* enclosing; *vaḷayal* surrounding; *vaḷappu* enclosure of a house, compound; *vaḷa* ring, bracelet; *vaḷaiyam* bracelet. *Ko.* *vaḷc-* (*vaḷc-*) to walk in a circle, make round; *vaḷ* bangle; *vaḷ ca-rym* all around. *To.* *paḷf-* (*paḷt-*) to drive (buffalo) with accompanying buffaloes (at funeral, or

in purchase); *paḷ* *īr* buffaloes that are driven to funeral with buffalo that is to be slaughtered; *paḷ* ring at head of churning stick; *paḷ* circle, bangle. *Ka.* *baḷasu* to go in a circle or round, walk or wander about, be surrounded, surround; *n.* act of surrounding or encompassing, what surrounds, state of being circuitous, one round or turn (as of a rope, etc.); *baḷe* ring, armlet, bracelet. *Koḍ.* *baḷe* bangle, ring. *Tu.* *baḷè* bracelet, hoop; *baḷepuni* to enclose, surround, besiege. *Te.* *baḷayu* to surround, (K. also) besiege; (K.) *vaḷayu* to turn around (*intr.*). / Cf. Skt. *val-* to turn, turn round; *valaya-* bracelet, ring, girdle, circle, circumference; Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 11405, 11407; Mayrhofer, *s.vv.* DED(S, N) 4348.

5314 *Ta.* *vaḷai* (-v-, -nt-) to become crooked, bend, bend low, yield; (-pp-, -tt-) to bend (*tr.*); *vaḷaical* crookedness, curve; *vaḷaiyal* that which is bent; *vaḷaippu* bending, crookedness; *vaḷaiyu* id., arch. *Ma.* *vaḷayuka* to bend, be curved; *vaḷekka* to bend (*tr.*), vault; *vaḷavu* bend, curve, arch; *vaḷappu* a bend as of a way, arch; *vaḷaccal* crookedness arching. *To.* *paḷ-* (*paḷθ-*) to bend down; *paḷg* curvedness, crooked; *paḷy* bow-legged, club-footed. *Ka.* *baḷaṅku*, *baḷuṅku*, *baḷ(u)ku* to bend (*intr.*); *baḷkisu* to cause to bend. ? *Koḍ.* *bavṇḍ-* (*bavṇḍi-*) to be bent; *bavṇ-* (*bavṇi-*) to bend (*tr.*). *Tu.* *baḷakuni*, *baḷukuni* to bend, curve, stoop; *oḷāvu* curve, bend, inclination. Cf. 5236 *Ta.* *vaṇaṅku*. DED(S) 4349.

5315 *Ta.* *vallam* a dish for use in eating or drinking, hour-glass, a measure of grain (= 4 marakkāl), a measure of capacity (= 2 or 4 paṭi), boat made of trunk of a tree, canoe; *vallam* ola basket. *Ma.* *vallam* canoe, boat of one trunk, large bamboo basket (holding 200–400 paṭa of rice), a small measure; *vallam* large basket to hold grain, grass, charcoal. *Ko.* *vaḷm* (*obl. vaḷt-*) a grain measure (= 3 oḷk); *vaḷm* (*obl. vaḷt-*) round grain-storage basket. *To.* *poḷm* (*obl. poḷt-*) a bamboo vessel. *Ka.* *baḷḷa* a measure of capacity, the fourth part of a kolaga or 4 mānas. *Tu.* *baḷḷa* a seer, measure of capacity equal to about one seer or eighty tolas. *Te.* *baḷḷa* a certain measure of capacity. DED 4350.

5316 *Ta.* *vallī* climber, creeper. *Ma.* *vallī* creeper, vine, the pepper-vine. *Ka.* *baḷḷi* creeper, vine. *Koḍ.* *baḷḷi* creeper. *Tu.* *baḷḷi* a creeper, esp. the betel vine. *Te.* *vallī*, *vallika* creeper, climbing plant. / Cf. Skt. *vallī-* creeper; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11429. DED 4351.

5317 *Ta.* *vallūram* muscle, flesh, meat, beef. *Ma.* *vallūram* dried meat, salt-fish. / Cf. Skt. *vallūra-* dried flesh. DED 4352.

5318 *Ta.* *valluvan* a Pariah caste, the members of which are royal drummers, and priests for Paraiyas. *Ma.* *valluvan* a priest of

the Parayas, a low-caste sage, a caste of slaves. DED 4353.

5319 *Ta. vallai* creeping bindweed, *Ipomoea aquatica*. *Ka. balē* name of a plant. DED 4354.

5320 *Ta. vara* (-pp-, -nt-) to dry up, grow lean, shrink; *varaḷ* drying up, dry soil, drought, dried twig, dried fruit, flesh, etc.; *vaṛam*, *vaṛan* drying up, drought, hot season, dry soil; *vaṛavar-ēṇal* becoming dry and hard; *varaḷ* (*varaḷv-* *varaṇṭ-*), *varaḷ* (*varaḷv-*, *varaṇṭ-*) to become dry, become lean or emaciated; *n.* drying up, emptiness, sandy soil; *varaṭci* drought, dryness; *varaṭṭu* (*varaṭṭi-*), *varaṭṭu* (*varaṭṭi-*) to cause to dry up, parch; *varaṭan* lean man, impotent man; *varaṭi* lean woman, barren woman; *varaṭu* dryness, barren animal (as a cow); *varaḷi* anything dried; *vaṛu* (-v-, -nt-) to be parched; (-pp-, -tt-) to dry (*tr.*), parch; *vaṛkaṭam*, *vaṛ-kālam*, *vaṛpam* drought, famine; *vaṛru* (*vaṛri-*) to grow dry, evaporate, ebb (as the tide), become absorbed (as matter in an ulcer), wither, become dry and shrivelled, become emaciated; *n.* drying up; *vaṛram* subsiding, ebb of tide, dryness; *vaṛral* subsiding, drying up, that which is withered, shrunk, or dried up, dried fruit, flesh, etc.; *vali* (-pp-, -tt-) to become dry; dry (*tr.*), scorch, parch; *valiccal* anything dried. *Ma. vaṛu* dry; *vaṛam* drought, scarcity; *vaṛavu* drought, dry season; *varaṭi* barren woman; *varaṭu* dry (as fruit); *varaṭu* dry grass, hay, straw, a dry coconut; dry; *varaḷuka* to dry up, grow dry, wound to be healed, grow very lean; *varaḷca* drying up, bodily heat; *varaṭṭuka* to dry up, parch; *varaḷuka* to grow dry, parched, lean; *varaṭṭuka* to dry, heal a wound; *vaṛukka* to parch; *vaṛuti* drought heat; *vaṛruka* to grow dry, be decocted, evaporated, reduced, wound to heal; *vaṛral* drying, evaporation, dried fruit; *vaṛrikka* to dry, evaporate (*tr.*). *Ko. varv-* (*vart-*) (tissues) become dry with fever; *varl* dry (meat), (funeral) which is commemorative (commonly translated as 'dry funeral'); *vat-* (*vaty-*) (liquid) dries up, (milk) dries in breast or udder, become dry and withered; *vaṛṇ* man who has no children; *vaṛḍy* barren woman. *To. paṛl* (*paṛṭ-*) (tree) dries up, dies; *paṛl* dry, dead (of a tree); fuel; *paṛn* drought; *paṛiḍy* barren woman (< Badaga); *pa-ḍy* id.; *pa-ṭ* dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild (< **varaṭu*; or with 4110 *Ta. pāṛ*); *peṭ-* (*peṭ-*) (buffalo) goes dry. *Ka. baṛe* (*baṛat-*) to grow dry, grow lean, disappear; *n.* dry soil; *baṛa*, *baṛahu* dryness, barrenness, drought, dry firewood; *baṛaḍu*, *baṛaḍu*, *baḍḍu* barrenness; *baṛaḍa* man who has no children; *baṛaḍi* barren woman; *baṛapa* dryness; *baṛalu* bareness; *barkaṭa*, *bakkaṭa*, *bakka* bareness, voidness; *battu*, *baccu* to grow dry (as a stream), dry up, evaporate, grow lean, wither, fade; *n.* growing or being dry, etc.; *battuge* dryness; *battale* bareness; *battalu* dried vegetable or fruit. *Koḍ. batt-* (*batti-*) to go dry (tank, cow). *Tu. baraṇṭuni* to grow dry, become lean or thin, a sore to heal; *baraṇṭu*

scurf, leanness; scurfy, scabby, lean, thin; *baraḍu*, *baraḍu* barren, useless; *bara* famine, scarcity; *bareluni* to starve; *bargaṭṭu* reduced, weak; *baccuni*, *battuni* to become lean, dry up, evaporate; *baccāvuni* to cause to dry, fade, stunt; *baccely*, *battely* leanness; *baccele* a thin man. *Te. vaṛapu* drought; (B.) *varaṭu* to pine, become lean or lank; (K.) *varuṭu* to wither, become emaciated; *vaṭṭu* to be dried up, be drained, become thin or lean; *n.* (also *varugu*) vegetables or fruit preserved in a dry state; (K. also) barren (of cattle), dried; *vakku*, *vaggu* to become lean, thin, or emaciated, be reduced; *vakki*, *bakka* lean, thin. *Kol. vat-* (*vatt-*) to parch (grain). *Pa. vett-*, (NE.) *veṭṭ-* to wither; *vetip-* (*vetit-*) to dry (*tr.*). *Ga.* (Oll.) *vaṭ-* to dry, wither; (S.) *vaṭṭ-* to dry up; (S.³) *vaṭp-* (*vaṭup-*) to dry (*tr.*) in sun. *Go.* (Tr.) *wattānā* to be dry, wither (of a tree); (W. Ph.) *vattānā* to dry up; *caus.* (Ph.) *vacahtānā*, (W.) *wahcahtānā*; (A. Y. Ch. G. Mu.) *vatt-* to dry up; *caus.* (Mu.) *vatth-/vattih-*; (Ma. S. Ko.) *vat-*, (M.) *vatānā* to dry up (*Voc.* 3165); (Ko.) *vas-* id., wither; *caus. vasp-* (*Voc.* 3211); (Tr.) *warēn-ḍānā* to shrivel as the seed pod forms (of til and other flowers) (*Voc.* 3185). *Konda vaR-* (-t-) to dry (in the sun), get dried; *caus. vaRis-*. *Pe. vac-* (-c-) to dry up, wither. *Maṇḍ. vac-* id. *Kui vasa* (*vasi-*) to dry, wither, be dried up, withered, thin, emaciated; *n.* dryness, leanness; *pl. action vaska* (*vaski-*). *Kur. battnā* (liquids) decrease by evaporation, boiling, percolation; *batta'ānā* to empty, dry (*tr.*). *Malt. bate* to expose to heat for drying purposes, dry up (as water). *Br. bārring*, *bārring* to become dry, be trained for a race, ripen (of corn), become parched, wither, become stiff; *bārifing* to make dry, wear down, train (for racing); *bārun* dry, ripe, shrivelled up, unfertile (of land), barren (of animals, women). Cf. 5321 *Ta. vaṛaṭṭi*. DED(S, N) 4355(a).

5321 *Ta. vaṛaṭṭi*, *vaṛaḷi*, *vaṛāṭṭi* dried cow-dung cake. *Ma. vaṛaḷi*, *varaṭi* id. (for fuel). *Ka. baraṭi*, *beraṭi*, *beraṇi*, *beṇṇi* id. *Tu. bejaṇṭu* id. *Kor.* (M.) *beyṭi* id. *Te. varaṭa* id. Cf. 5320 *Ta. vaṛa*. DED 4356.

5322 *Ta. varaṇṭu* (*varaṇṭi-*) to scratch (as with fingernails or claws); *vaṛuku* (*vaṛuki-*) to scratch, paw. *Ka. beranṭu*, *beraṭu*, *beṇṭu* to dig or scratch with nails or claws, scratch; *bagaru* to scratch with nails or claws (or with 5202 *Ta. vaku*). *Te. baṛaṭu* to scratch; *baruku* to scratch, claw, lacerate, tear, scribble (or with 5263 *Ta. vari*). *Pa. varc-* to scratch (or with 5263 *Ta. vari*). *Kui verka* (*verki-*) to scratch a part that irritates or itches; *n.* scratching. *Kuwi* (F.) *bakṛali*, (Isr.) *bark-* (-it-), *brak-* (-h-) to claw (or with 5202 *Ta. vaku*). Cf. 4023 *Ta. paṛanṭu*. / Cf. Skt. (*lex.*) *varkarāṭa* marks of a lover's fingernails on the bosom of a woman. DED(S, N) 4357.

5323 *Tu. barakely* inundation. *Te. vaṛaḍa* flood, torrent, inundation, deluge; *vaṛru*

flow, flood; (K.) *vaṛuta* in the flood/river (*loc. of obl. stem vaṛut-*). *Pa.* vered flood. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *uṛḍa* id. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *varda* pīyu torrential rain; *vāru* flood. DED(S, N) 4358.

5324 *To.* paṛy- (paṛs-) (child) dies. *Ka.* bardu to die; *n.* death; barduge death. DED 4359.

5325 *Ta.* vaṛu (-v-, -nt-) to be fried, grilled; (-pp-, -tt-) to grill, fry, toast; vaṛal frying; vaṛuval curry fried in ghee or oil; vaṛaṭṭu (vaṛaṭṭi-) to fry, scorch; vaṛai, vaṛaiyal fried curry or meat. *Ma.* vaṛa, vaṛavu frying; vaṛal fried curry; vaṛukka, vaṛaṭṭuka, vaṛaṭṭuka to fry, grill; vaṛaṭṭuka to be fried. *To.* paṛf- (paṛt-) to fry. *Koḍ.* bare- (barev-, barand-) to be fried in oil or ghee, bara- (barap-, barat-) to fry in oil or ghee. *Pa.* vedp- (vedt-) to fry. *Ga.* (S.³) vaṭp- (vaṭup-) to fry. *Go.* (G.) vars- to fry (fish) (*Voc.* 3189); (Ko.) vah- to cook, fry (*Voc.* 3214); (Koya Su.) va- to fry, grill. *Koṇḍa* vaṛ- (vaṛt-) to cook. *Pe.* vah- (vast-) to fry. *Maṇḍ.* vahpa- to cook, bake (bread, cakes). *Kui* vahpa (vaht-) to fry, grill. *Kuwi* vah- (vast-) (Isr.) to fry, (Su.) id., roast; (S.) wah'nai to fry, broil. Cf. 5329 *Te.* vaṇḍu. DED(S) 4360.

5326 *Kol.* (Kin.) vaduṇ-, vadum- (water) boils; (*Pat.*, p. 167) vadngeng to boil. ? *Pa.* vakp- (vakt-) to boil (*intr.*); vakpip- (vakpit-) id. (*tr.*); *Ga.* (P.) vatr- to boil; (S.³) vatir- (vatir-) to boil over (*intr.*); *caus.* vaturp-. *Go.* (Tr.) wahacānā to come to the boiling point; (M.) vāhcānā, (A.) vahc-, (Ma.) va'c-, (Ko.) vahs- to boil (*Voc.* 3215). *Kuwi* (P.) varhk- (water) to boil. DED(S) 4361.

5327 *Ta.* vaṇai (-v-, -nt-) to form, fashion, shape, adorn, draw, paint; vaṇappu beauty, elegance; vaṇam beauty; vāṇi (-pp-, -tt-) to form, make. *Ka.* bān to make or fashion as a potter does, make pots, etc.; *n.* a pile of earthen vessels; bāmba a potter. *Te.* vānu to make, as a pot. *Pa.* vāñ- id. *Kui* vana a face, appearance, visage; flag. Cf. 4124 *Ta.* pāṇai and 4685 *Ta.* maṇṇu. / ? Cf. H. bannā to be made, banānā to make etc.; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11260. DED(S, N) 4362.

5328 *Ta.* vaṇmam malice, grudge; vaṇmai anger; vaṇmi (-pp-, -tt-) to be hard-hearted, bear malice. *To.* pīnm anger, grudge. Cf. 5276 *Ta.* val. DED 4363.

5329 *Te.* vaṇḍu to cook, dress, boil, prepare; vaṇṭa cooking, anything cooked; vaṇṭa-kamu food, boiled rice; vaṇṭakāḍu cook; *fem.* vaṇṭakatte; vaṇṭaceraku fuel for cooking (for *ceraku*, see 2794). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) vadd- (vatt-) to cook. *Pa.* vend-, (NE.) vend- id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) vaṇḍ- id. *Pe.* vanj- (vanc-) id. *Maṇḍ.* vanj- id. *Kui* vaja (vaji-) id.; *n.* cooking; *pl. action* vaska (vaski-). *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) vaj- (-it-), (F.) vwajali, (S.) wajinai to cook. Cf. 5325 *Ta.* vaṛu. DED(S, N) 4364.

5330 *Ta.* vaṇṇi *Prosopia spicigera*. *Ma.* vanni id. *Ka.* banni a prickly tree with an

eatable pod, *P. spicigera* Lin.; *Acacia ferruginea*. *Te.* (*Inscr.*) vani-mrānu *P. spicigera*. DED(N) 4365.

5331 *Ta.* vappiyan a caste; caste title among certain castes (as the Kaḷḷar, Valaiyar, etc.); vaṇṇi person of the Vaṇṇiya caste. *Ma.* vanniyan a Tamil tribe immigrated from Trichinopoly. DED 4366.

5332 *Ta.* vāku beauty, light, brightness, niceness, fitness, orderliness, propriety, skill; vākaṇ fair, handsome man; *fem.* vāki; vāku perfection, correctness; refined form, shape. *Te.* bāgu good, well-being, welfare, sound condition, correctness, profit, advantage, etc.; good, excellent, nice, proper, right, beautiful, sound, correct, faultless, well; bāgugā well, nicely, finely, beautifully, etc.; bāgu-cēyu to set right, repair, mend; bāgupaḍu to improve, become well; bāgulāḍi beautiful woman. DED(S) 4368.

5333 *Ta.* vākai sirissa, *Albizzia*, fragrant sirissa; karu-vākai fragrant sirissa, *A. odoratissima*. *Ma.* vāka *Acacia odoratissima*. *Ka.* bāge *A.* (or *Mimosa*) *seeressa* Roxb. = *Albizia lebbek* Benth. *Tu.* bāge-mara the sirissa tree, *Acacia speciosa*. [*Albizzia odoratissima* Benth. = *Acacia odoratissima* Willd. *Albizzia lebbek* Benth. = *Acacia speciosa* Wild. = *Acacia sirissa* Ham. = *Mimosa sirissa* Roxb.] DED 4369.

5334 *Ta.* vāku (vākki-) to pour (*tr.*); vākkal boiled rice from which congee has been poured. *Ko.* va-k- (va-yk-) to pour out slowly (*tr.*). *To.* po-x- (po-xy-) to flow down completely; po-k- (po-ky-) to empty out completely; ? po-x blood. *Ka.* bāgu to pour off water from boiled rice, etc., by inclining the vessel. *Koḍ.* ba-k- (ba-ki-) to pour off water from cooked rice. *Te.* vāka, vāgu rivulet, streamlet; (K.) vancu to serve from a container, empty. *Kol.* va-ng- (va-ṅkt-) to pour or ladle (liquid). *Nk.* (*Ch.*) vāṅ(g)- to pour. *Ga.* (Oll.) vaṅ(g)- to leak; (S.) vāṅg- to leak, overflow; (S.³) vāṅ- to flow out like water; vāṅp- (vāṅup-) to make to flow out. *Go.* (Tr.) wāṅgānā to trickle, of water, grain, dust, etc.; (Ph.) vāṅgānā to drip, drop; (A.) vāṅg- to drip, leak; (Mu.) vāṅ- (pot) to leak; (Ma.) vāṅg- to be poured, spilled (*Voc.* 3218); (Ma. Ko.) vanc- to strain off water from boiled rice (*Voc.* 3145). *Koṇḍa* vāṅ- (-it-) to be poured, flow, drip; vāḱ- (-t-) to pour (as water). *Pe.* vāḱ- (-t-) to pour. *Maṇḍ.* vāṅ- to leak; vāḱ- to pour. *Kui* vāṅga (vāṅgi-) to leak, percolate; *n.* leak, percolation; vāḱka (< vāḱ-p-; vāḱt-) to cause to leak, pour out from a small opening, sow in drills; *n.* sowing in drills. *Kuwi* (F.) vwāṅgali, (S.) wāṅginai to leak; (F.) vwākhali, (S.) wākh'nai to pour; vāṅg- (-it-) (Su.) to flow, be poured, (Isr.) leak; (Su. Isr.) vāḱ- (-h-) to pour. *Malt.* bag-bagre to be poured out copiously. Cf. 5356 *Ta.* vār. DED(S, N) 4370.

5335 *Ta.* vāṅku (vāṅki-), vēṅku (vēṅki-) to bend (*intr.*, *tr.*), sink, subside, move to one

side, withdraw; *n.* bending; **vāṅkal** bending, curve, inclination; **vāṅku** bend, irregularity. *Ma.* **vāṅṅuka** to bend, shrink, draw back; **vāṅṅikka** to withdraw (*tr.*, as an army); **vāṅṅal** withdrawing. *Ko.* **va-g-** (**va-gy-**) to make (pot) bulge (in throwing it on the wheel); **vag-** (**vagy-**) to be slightly bowed down, crouch, be obedient to orders; **vak-** (**vaky-**) to bend (*intr.*), be cowed; **vakc-** (**vakc-**) to make to be obedient to orders, bend (*tr.*, iron). *To.* **pa-g-** (**pa-gy-**) to fall, (disease) subsides, (buffalo, coagulant) goes to sacred place (dairy, etc.). *Ka.* **bāgu** to bend, bow, incline, stoop; bend (*tr.*); *n.* bending, inclining, curve; **bāgisu** to bend (*tr.*), cause to bend; **bāguvatana**, **bāguha** bending; **baṅku** to be crooked, bend; **baggu**, **boggu** to bend, bow, become submissive; **baggisu**, **boggisu** to bend (*tr.*); **boṅkane** in a bending or bent way; **bokka** with a turn, bend, or bow. *Koḍ.* **ba-ṅg-** (**ba-ṅgi-**) to become bent, slope; **baggi-** (**baggi-**) to stoop, bend down. *Tu.* **bāguni**, **bāṅguni** to bow, stoop, lean on one side; **bāṅgāvuni** to cause to bow or stoop; **bagguni** to bend, bow, stoop, yield, submit; **baggāvuni** to cause to stoop, make bend; **baggele** a bending or crouching man. *Te.* **vaṅgu** to bend, stoop, bow, become crooked, become low or humbled; **vancu**, (*K.* also) **vampu** to bend, cause to stoop, subdue, humble, overpower; **vampu** bend, curve, crookedness; bent, curved, crooked; **vāncu** to bend head, cause to bend; **vāka** crooked. *Kol.* **vaṅg-** (**vaṅkt-**) to bend (*intr.*); **vaṅgip-** (**vaṅgipt-**), **vap-** (**vapt-**) id. (*tr.*). *Nk.* **vaṅg-** id. (*intr.*). *Pa.* **vaṅg-** id. (*intr.*); **vaṅgip-** (**vaṅgit-**) id. (*tr.*). *Ga.* (*S.*³) **vaṅka** curve. *Go.* (*Mu.*) **vak-**, (*Ma.*) **vaṅg-** to bend (*intr.*); (*M.*) **vaṅgānā** to be bent; (*Mu.*) **vakta** crooked, zigzag (*Voc.* 3140); (*S.*) **vaṅkor**, (*Ko.*) **vaṅko** bent, crooked (*Voc.* 3144). *Koṇḍa* **vaṅ-** (**-it-**) to bend, become bent; **vak-** (**-t-**) to bend (*tr.*); **vekoṇi** crooked. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **vwāṅgali** to be crooked; **vwakhali** to bend; (*S.*) **wāṅginai** to be bent, stoop; (*Su. Isr.*) **vaṅg-** (**-it-**) to bend (*intr.*), be bent; **vak-** (**-h-**) to bend (*tr.*). *Kur.* **beṅknā**, **beṅka'ānā** to turn (*tr.*) from a straight line, bend, curve; **beṅkō**, **baṅkā** crooked, bent, curved. /Cf. *Skt.* (*lex.*) *Pali Pkt.* **vaṅka**-crooked; bend (of river); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11191. DED(S) 4371.

5336 *Ta.* **vāṅku** (**vāṅki-**) to receive, take, buy, get, obtain, carry away as a flood, draw, drag, pull, take in (as breath), get back, take back, remove, take away; **vāṅkal** receiving, admitting, borrowing, buying. *Ma.* **vāṅṅuka** to take, receive, choose; **vāṅṅal** purchasing; **vāṅṅikka** to demand back; **vāṅṅippikka** to make one take. DED 4372.

5337 *Ta.* **vāṅku** (**vāṅki-**) to call; abuse, reproach; *n.* abuse, rebuke; (Ramnad dial.; Annamalai, p. 875) **vāṅkā piṭi** to scream. *Ka.* (*Hav.*) **bāṅku** cry of a dog. *Te.* **vāṅgu** to sound, ring; chatter, babble. *Go.* (*Koya Su.*) **vēṅ-** (bell) to sound; **vēnc-** to ring (bell). Cf.

5204 *Ta.* **vakulī** (*Su.* 1973, p. 142). DEDS (N) 863.

5338 *Ko.* **va-cr** eaves. *Te.* **vācūru** id. Cf. 2729 *Ka.* **cūru**. DED 4374.

5339 *Ta.* **vācci**, **vāycci**, **vāṭci** adze. *Ma.* **vācci** adze, scraper. *To.* **po-ḍē** adze. *Ka.* **bāci** id. *Tu.* **bāci**, **bāji** id. Cf. 5340 *Ma.* **vāccuka**, 5349 *Ta.* **vaṭi**, *Te.* **vāḍi**, and 5376 *Ta.* **vāḷ**. /Cf. *Skt.* **vāṣi-** adze; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11588. DED 4375.

5340 *Ma.* **vāccuka** to cut off slantingly (e.g. a wedge). *Tu.* **baipini**, **baipuni** to chip or pare obliquely. *Kuī* **vānja** (**vānji-**) to chip off, smooth by chipping, shave down; *pl.* **action vāska** (**vāski-**). *Kur.* **basgnā** to peel (by progressive cuts only). *Malt.* **basge** to peel. Cf. 5339 *Ta.* **vācci**. DED(S, N) 3169.

5341 *Ta.* **vāṭikkai** habit, custom, usage; **vaṭi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to practise. *Ka.* **vāḍike** use, custom, practice, state of being habitual, of being well-known by practice. *Tu.* **vāḍikē**, **vāḍigē** custom, usage, practice. *Te.* **vāḍu** to use, make use of, employ; **vāḍuka** practice, habit, custom, usage, use; **vāḷi** custom, practice, usage. Cf. 5292 *Ta.* **vaṅṅaku**. DED (S) 4376.

5342 *Ta.* **vāṭu** (**vāṭi-**) to wither, fade, dry up, be emaciated, become weak, pine away, turn pale, be defeated, perish, be removed, diminish, decrease, fall short in weight; *n.* faded flower; **vāṭṭu** (**vāṭṭi-**) to cause to wither or fade, dry, scorch, roast, vex, afflict, mortify, injure, destroy, wash as cloth; *n.* affliction; **vāṭṭam** fading, withering, dryness, leanness, trouble, distress; **vāṭṭaravu** weariness, fatigue, withering, fading. *Ma.* **vāṭuka** to become lean, fade, wither, pine away, lose colour; **vāṭikka** to cause to wither, dry; **vāṭṭam** decay; withered state; **vāṭṭuka** to cause to dry or wither. *Ko.* **va-ṭ-** (**va-ṭy-**) to wither, (face) becomes haggard from hunger or sorrow. *Ka.* **bāḍu** to wither, fade as flowers, die away as shrubs, etc., grow dry as wounds, grow weary or languid, become weak and feeble, pine away, lose colour, be dispirited, downcast or sad; **bāḍisu** to cause to fade. *Koḍ.* **ba-ḍ-** (**ba-ḍi-**) to fade, wither, (face) is downcast. *Tu.* **bāḍuni** to fade, shrivel, wither, die; **bāḍi** faded, withered; **bāḍaṅkely**, **bāḍantely** withering, leanness, dejection, paleness, decay. *Te.* **vāḍu** to fade, wither; *n.* fading, withering; **vāḍudala** fading; **vāḍ(u)cu** to cause to fade. *Pa.* **vāḍ-** to shrivel. *Go.* (*M.*) **vāṭānā** to wither (*Voc.* 3229). *Koṇḍa* **vāṭ-** (**-it-**) to fade or wither (as flowers in the sun). *Kuwi* **vāy-** (**-it-**) (*Su.*) to dry up, (flowers) to fade, (*Isr.*) to become dry, wither, (*F.*) **vwārali** to wither. Cf. 5222 *Ta.* **vaṭi** and 5345 *Ta.* **vāṭṭu**. /Cf. *Mar.* **vāṭṭē** to dry, become lank and meagre, dry and waste. DED 4377, and from DED(S) 4355(a).

5343 *Ta.* **vāṭai** fume, scent. *Ma.* **vāṭa** scent of dogs. *Te.* **vāḍa** smell. *Kur.* **bāṭnā**

to perceive as by sniffing, scent, discover or track by the smell. DED 4378.

5344 *Ta. vāṭṭam* slope, gradient. *Ma. vāṭṭam* slope which allows water to run off. *Ka. vāṭa* slope, incline as of the ground, of a roof, of a watercourse, etc. *Te. vāṭamu* convenience, the slope or slant of anything, incline; convenient, sloping, slanting, inclined; *vāṭa-paḍu* to be convenient. DED 4379.

5345 *Ta. vāṭṭu* roasted or fried flesh or vegetable. *Ko. va-r-* (*obl. va-r-, va-t-*) small pieces of meat for broth (of size of a mouthful). *Ka. bāḍu* flesh; *bāḍisu* to scorch or singe by the fire as slices of dried flesh or leaves. Cf. 5342 *Ta. vāṭu*. DED 4380.

5346 *Te. vāṭu* throwing, casting, flinging; a blow, stroke. *Go. (SR.) vāṭānā*, (*Tr.*) *wāṭānā* to put; (*Y.*) *vāṭ-* to throw; (*W.*) *wāṭinā* to give birth to; (*Ph.*) *vāṭānā* to throw, give birth to; (*Ch.*) *vāṭānā* to fling, throw down; *vāṭ-* (*G. Mu.*) to throw, throw away, (*Ma. S. Ko.*) put (*Voc. 3219*). DEDS 864.

5347 *Ma. vanṇa* a woman recently delivered. *Ka. bāṇat(t)i*, *bāṇanti* id., woman just brought to bed, lying-in woman. *Tu. bāṇanti* id. *Te. bāṭinta*, *bāṭintabōḷamu*, *bāṭenta* id. / Cf. *Mar. bāṭāt*, *bāṭāṭin* id. DED 4381.

5348 *Pe. vāṇi* wife. *Maṇḍ. vāṇi* id. DEDS 865.

5349 *Ta. vaṭi* (-pp-, -tt-) to sharpen; *n.* sharpness. *Te. vāḍi* sharp, keen, edged, pointed; *n.* sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour; *vāḍimi* sharpness, keenness, pointedness, bravery, courage, valour. *Pa. vāḍ* edge, sharp edge, sharpness. Cf. 5339 *Ta. vācci*. DED(S) 4382.

5350 *Ta. vāy* (-v-, -nt-, -pp-, -tt-) to flourish, be luxuriant, be over-luxuriant in growth; *vāyppu* fertility. *Ma. vāykka* to swell, increase, thrive; *vāypu* growth. *Ko. va-v-* (*va-t-*) (part of body) swells; *va-p* a boil; *va-vl* swelling on body, swelling of corpse. *To. po-f-* (*po-t-*) (leg) swells; *po-f* swelling on body. *Ka. bā*, *bāyu* to swell, tumefy; *bāvu*, *bāhu* swelling; *bāsuḡ*, *bāsuṛa*, *bāsuṛi*, *bāsuṛe*, *bāsuṇḍe*, *bāsaṛike* a wale; *bāsuṛisu* to produce a wale or wales. *Tu. bāpuni* to swell; *bāpāvuni* to cause to swell; *bāpu* swelling, tumour, abscess; *bāpelu*, *bāpaṅgelu* swelling, inflammation, sore, swollen; *basūla* wale, stripe. *Te. vācu*, (*K.* also) *vācu* to swell, be swollen; *vāpu*, *vāpu* swelling, protuberance. *Kol. (Kin.) vāy-* to swell. *Nk. vāy-* id. *Pa. vāp-* (*vāt-*) id. *Ga. (S.) vāt-*, (*P.*) *vāp-* (*vāt-*) id. *Koṇḍa vās-* (-t-) to be inflamed, swollen (as a body part). DED(S) 4383, DEDS 647.

5351 *Ta. vāy* (-v-, -nt-) to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty, come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, obtain, possess, consent to, agree; (-pp-, -tt-) to succeed, be gained, happen with certainty,

come true, be fit or suitable, excel, surpass, be appropriately situated or formed; *n.* truth, excellence; *vāyppu* favourable circumstance, good chance or opportunity, that which is appropriately formed or situated, fitness, suitability, beauty, surpassing excellence; *vāymai* truth. *Ma. vāykka* to agree, fit, be what may be. DED 4384.

5352 *Ta. vāy* mouth, beak of birds, mouth as of cup, bag, ulcer, etc., mouthful, lip, edge, rim, edge as of a knife, word, speech, hole, orifice. *Ma. vāy*, *vā* mouth, opening, juncture, edge of a sword. *Ko. va-y* mouth (of living thing, cup, bag, pot), mouthful, rim, brink, edge (as of knife); *a-ke-r va-y* other bank, other side (of road). *To. po-y* mouth; *po-nerf-* to fill to brim. *Ka. bāy(i)* mouth, mouth of a vessel, bag, drain, etc., head of a drum, edge of any cutting instrument. *Koḍ. ba-y* mouth. *Tu. bāyi* mouth, edge of a knife, sword, etc., opening, speech, utterance; ? *bāmbelu* a large mouth; crack, hole. *Te. vāyi* mouth, face, edge of any cutting instrument; *vā-konu* to speak, utter, say, cry out; *vāḍara* edge of sword; (*K.*) *vāya* blade, sharpness. *Kol. i-* bay this side or bank; *a-* bay that side or bank. *Pa. (S.) vāy* mouth of pot. *Ga. (P.) vāy* edge of knife; (*Oll.*) *vāsi* lip. *Go. vāy* (*Ma. Ko.*) edge of knife, (*M.*) sharp (*Voc. 3224*). *Koṇḍa veyu* (*pl. veyku*) mouth; (*BB 1972*) *vepoṭi* lip. *Pe. vey* mouth; *vey-oṭi* lip. *Maṇḍ. vay* mouth. *Kur. bai* mouth (of man and animal), aperture of a vessel, mouthful; *bai-muṭi* the face. *Br. bā* mouth, aperture, edge of a knife. Cf. 1480 *Ta. kāl*, *kāl-vāy*. DED(S, N) 4385, DED(S) 4373.

5353 *Ka. vāyiṇṭe* a kind of plant. *Te. vāyiṇṭa*, *vāyiṇṭa* *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*.

5354 *Ta. vāyil*, *vāyal*, *vācal* doorway, entrance, gate, place, king's court; *vāyṭal* doorway, entrance. *Ma. vāṭil* id., gateway. *Ko. va-l* entrance door; *va-gl* entrance; *kava-l* ground in front of house (for *ka*, ? see 1376). *To. po-ṣ* entrance; *po-ṣ-a-ṭ* (*obl. po-ṣ-a-ṭ-*) id., doorway (see 405 *Ta. āṭu*); *poxol* entrance, in song unit: *o kwa-ṭ* foxol entrance of one bungalow. *Ka. bāgil*, *bāgal*, *bākal*, (*inscr.*, *Gai 221*) *vākkil* gate, doorway. *Tu. bākiliḡ* door, gate; *bādhala* door. *Te. vākili* door, doorway. *Kol. va-kal* outside. *Nk. vākal* id. *Pa. vāl* id., menses. *Ga. (P.) vāl* outside. DED(S) 4386.

5355 *Ta. vāyppai* debt. *Ma. vāypa*, *vāyippa* a loan. DEDS 866.

5356 *Ta. vār* (-v-, -nt-) to flow, trickle, overflow; (-pp-, -tt-) to pour, cast (as metal in a mould); *vārppu* pouring, casting, that which is cast; *vāri* channel for draining off rain-water from roof, waterway, sluice. *Ma. vāruka* to run, flow down, be strained off (water); *vārkkka* to pour, cast; *vārcca* issue, flux; *vārppu* fusion, casting metals, issue. *Ko. va-ry* ditch around fields, acting as moat outside embankment and fence; ? *varb-*

(varby-) (tears) stand in eyes ready to fall. *To.* po•ry ditch. *Ka.* bār to set free a liquid, pour out, purge. *Tu.* (B-K.) barcelu channel to empty surplus water, as from a field. *Te.* vāru to flow down as water from boiled rice, be drained off; vār(u)cu to pour or drain off, as water from boiled rice. *Nk.* (Ch.) vār jav water of boiled rice (cf. *DBIA* 166). *Pa.* vār jāva water in which rice has been boiled; vārp- (vārt-) to strain. *Ga.* (P.) vārp- (vārt-) to strain (water from boiled rice); (S.) vārka- (vārt-) to strain water from food, etc.; (S.³) vār- to be filtered (like boiled rice); vārp- (vārup-) to filter (like boiled rice, etc.). *Go.* (Ma.) vār- to pour (*Voc.* 3225); (A. S.) vāṭ- id. (*Voc.* 3219); (Mu.) var irrigation channel (*Voc.* 3177). *Konḍa* (BB 1972) vāra canal for irrigation. *Pe.* vār- (-t-) to pour. *Kui* vāru (pl. vārka) water-channel, stream, torrent. *Kui* (Isr.) vāru flood. Cf. 5250 *Te.* vanta and 5334 *Ta.* vākku. DED(S, N) 4387.

5357 *Ta.* vār (-v-, -nt-) to comb as hair; vāru (vāri-) id., play upon the strings of a lute; vāri comb. *Ma.* vāruka (vārt-), vāruka (vāri-) to comb. *Ka.* bācu, (K.²) bācu id.; bācanige a comb. *Tu.* barcuni, bācuni, bāruni to comb; barcanè, bāranè, bāranè, bācanigè, bārpani a comb. *Kur.* bāgnā to comb; bāgnā to comb oneself; bāgrkā, (Hahn) bāgrkā wooden comb worn by boys and girls. / Cf. *Skt.* (lex.) vārakīra- a small comb. DED(S) 4388.

5358 *Ta.* vār length, elongation; height, straightness. *Ka.* bār(u) length. DEN 76.

5359 *Ta.* vāram hire, rent, lease of land for a share of the produce, share of the crop of a field, share, portion; vārakam, vārakkam advance given to cultivators to enable them to carry on cultivation, money lent on agreement to pay interest in kind. *Ma.* vāram share in general, landlord's share, rack-rent; vārakam press money, advance to soldiers and servants. *Ka.* vāra share, landlord's half-share of the produce of a field in lieu of rent. *Koḍ.* va•ra rent. *Te.* vārakamu money advanced to cultivators to be received again without interest when the crop is reaped. ? *Ga.* (S.) vāri (pl. vārgil) debt. DED 4389.

5360 *Ta.* vāram mountain slope, side; vāraṭai uneven state of the balance. *Ma.* vāram side, declivity. *Ka.* vāra, vāre id., sloping; vāraḍi id., variance, difference or unevenness in scales. Cf. 1062 *To.* wi•ry. DED 4390.

5361 *Ta.* vāri lath tied lengthwise at the edge of a thatched roof; vārai rafter, beam. *Ma.* vāri lath, rafter, reeper. *Tu.* bāri bamboo splits fastened lengthwise to the rafters of a roof from both sides. DED(S) 4391.

5362 *Ta.* vāru (vāri-) to take by handfuls, take in a sweep, scoop, take in or grasp with avidity, gather, remove, carry off in great numbers as plague, flood, etc., snatch away, rob, steal, dig and take up, sift, winnow;

vāru-kōl broom; vāri rake; varapru (varaṅgi-) to scrape, gather up. *Ma.* vāruka to scoop up with both hands, take in a heap, take with the right hand; varaṅṭuka to rake grass, weeds, etc., hoe it up, harrow; varaṅṭi rake, scraper. *Ko.* va•t- (va•ty-) to scoop (earth from hollow), mix (buttermilk) into food and eat it; varb- (varby-) to scoop up and snatch to oneself (small objects). *To.* po•št- (po•šty-) to scoop with both hands into receptacle. *Ka.* bārcu, bācu to scrape together with the hand, etc., and gather up as sweepings, etc., make a heap of and take away, take away and rob everything, spoliage; vāme heap of grass, straw, wood, etc. *Koḍ.* ba•t- (ba•ti-) to take up in handful, make food into round morsel for eating. *Tu.* bācuni to scoop, gather up; (B-K.) barmbu to grab, seize more than the hand can hold. *Te.* (K.) vāru to make into a bundle (hay) before lifting on head; vāmu to collect, gather, (K.) scrape together into a heap (hay) and lift on to the head; vāmi heap, stack, rick. *Kur.* bardnā to gather leaves together (with hand or broom); ? bārnā to fish out (lit. to take out of a liquid any solid object that was plunged into it), bake or fry by dipping for a moment in boiling oil. *Malt.* bāre to take out (as grain). Cf. 4051 *Kur.* bāknā. DED (S, N) 4392, DED(N) 4302.

5363(a) *Ta.* vāru (vāri-) to trim, as a palmyra leaf to write on. *Ma.* vāruka (vārt-), vāruka (vāri-) to cut lengthwise, trim a palm-leaf, cut meat into strips. *Ko.* vav- (vavd-) to cut into strips (meat to roast or to dry for pemmican). *Ka.* bār to make creepers of leather, cut leather lengthwise or in strips. *Tu.* bāruni to cut, chip, trim; caus. bārāvuni; bāranè, bāranè stripping the bark of a tree or cutting it lengthwise; bācuni to cut lengthwise, trim a palm-leaf. *Te.* (K.) vāru to chip off the edges of palm-leaves, scrape off. *Kol.* vark- (varakt-) to saw (Kamaleswaran); (Pat., p. 159) varkeng to split wood. *Go.* rācānā (Tr.) to strip or peel (stick, tree, cucumber), (SR.) strip (bark) (< *vrāc-; *Voc.* 3016). *Kui* vrapka (< vrak-p-; vrakt-) to cut open and disclose contents. *Kuwi* (Isr.) vārva a strip of meat. *Kur.* bāgnā to scrape, peel off the epidermis of eatable bulbs or certain creeper-fruits. *Malt.* bāge to pare (as bamboo).

(b) *Ta.* vār churning rope, strap of leather; vakir leather girdle, leather strap, tendon. *Ma.* vār thong, leather strap, belt. *To.* po•r whip. *Ka.* bār, bāra strap of leather, thong. *Tu.* bāra id., upper leather work of sandals. *Te.* vāru, vāru strap of leather, thong. *Go.* (LuS.) warna a leathern string. DED(S, N) 4393.

5364 *Ta.* vāl whiteness, purity, goodness; vālāmai uncleanness, impurity, ceremonial impurity or pollution, menstrual impurity; vālitu that which is pure, that which is white, that which is good or excellent; vāliyan holy person; vāliyōṇ Balarama as white in colour; vālai purity; mercury; vānmai purity, white-

ness. *Ma.* vāl purity; vālāyma impurity of women and cows after birth, etc. *Te.* vālu-cukka the planet Venus. DED(S) 4395.

5365 *Ta.* vāl anything long or elongated. *Ko.* va·l long and narrow (of leaves, shape of face, head, etc.); va·l(n), va·lman man with long, narrow head; *fem.* va·lmanj (for -man, -manj, see manj head, s.v. 4682). *Te.* vālu, vālīka long; vālūgaṇṭi woman having long eyes. DEDS 868.

5366 *Ta.* vālāyam commonness, custom, familiarity. *Te.* vālāyamu compulsion; compulsory, constant, usual, customary; vālāyamuṅā necessarily, certainly, usually, customarily; vālāyincu to insist. DED 4396.

5367 *Ta.* vālī drizzle. *Ma.* vāluka to run, drip, be strained, be distilled; ōluka to flow, ooze; vāl spittle; vāṟru straining, distilling; vāṟruka to strain, drain off, distil. *Tu.* bāluni to run over, go out. Cf. 999 *Ta.* oliyal. DED (S) 4397.

5368 *Pa.* vāl- to fly, jump; vālpip- (vālpit-) to make to fly, teach to fly. *Ga.* (Oll.) vāl- to fly, jump, cross over. ? *Te.* v(r)ālu to light or perch. ? *Ka.* vāluvike perching. DED 4398.

5369 *Ka.* vālu, ōlu to bend, slope, slant; vāluvike sloping, descending. *Te.* v(r)ālu to incline, bend, weigh down; *n.* slope, incline, slant, inclination; vālucu to incline, bend. Cf. 4825 *Ta.* māl. DED 4399.

5370 *Ta.* vāval, vavvāl, vauvāl bat (flying). *Ma.* vāval, vavvāl, vātil, kaṭa-vātil, āval id. *Ka.* bāval, bāvali, bāvul, bāvuli id. *Koḍ.* pa·pakki id. (pakki bird); (Shanmugam) ba·vali bat. *Tu.* bāvali, bāvoli id. *Kol.* velape id. *Kuwi* (F. S.) bāpla id. DED(S) 4400.

5371 *Ka.* vāvili *Vitex negundo*. *Te.* vāvili id. DED 4401.

5372 *Ta.* vāṅ (-v-, -nt-) to exist, live, flourish, be happy, live life of a married woman, live according to a definite set of rules; *n.* regularity, order; vāṅttu (vāṅtti-) to felicitate, congratulate, bless, praise; *n.* benediction, praise; vāṅvi (-pp-, -tt-) to cause or help one to live; vāṅkkai livelihood, living, lifetime, married life, happy state, wealth, prosperity; vāṅcci living, prosperity, wealth, felicity; vāṅvu prosperity, happiness, happy life, livelihood, living, residing, residence, wealth; vāṅkai living; vāṅan resident; prosperous man; vāṅi (-pp-, -tt-) to be over-luxuriant in growth and unproductive; vāṅippu over-luxuriant growth; vāṅuttu (vāṅutti-) to bless, praise, extol; vatukku improved condition, good circumstances. *Ma.* vāṅuka to live, live well or happily, cultivate, rule, reign; vāṅikka to get a girl married, make to rule; vāṅttuka, vāṅttikka to bless, praise, extol; vāṅ life; vāṅca living prosperously, cultivation, reign, government; vāṅvu prosperity, happy life; vāṅi living somewhere; a ruler; vāṅu life; a ruler; ? vāṅuttuka to collect oneself. *Ko.* va·l- (va·ly-) (woman) lives prosperously

with husband; va·lṇ extremely fatty meat; vag- (vart-) (woman) is married; vake- (vake-) to make woman marry; vadk- (vadky-) to prosper, live; vadk prosperity, property; va·c- (va·c-) pair-word with vadk-. *To.* poṭk- (poṭky-) to prosper; poṭk wealth; poḍ- (poḍṭ-) to be priest of ti· dairy; poḍṭ- (poḍṭy-) to enjoy (in songs); paṣk property, household article; ? poḷc- (poḷč-) to live, be alive, get on in life (or with 5292 *Ta.* vāṅai-ku); poḷp way of living, means of livelihood (or with 5292). *Ka.* bāṅ, bāṅu, barduku, baṅduṅku, barduṅku, baduku, badaku, badiku, baḍuṅku to live, be alive, subsist, make a livelihood, remain alive, revive, return to life; bāṅ(u) living, life, livelihood, state of living prosperously or happily, marriage, property; bāṅi person who lives, etc.; bāṅive, bāṅve, bāṅike, bāṅke, bāṅte, bāṅvike, bāṅvike living, life, livelihood, household; baduku, badaku, barduku living, life, livelihood, property, goods; badukisu, badikisu to cause to live, support, save from death, raise to life; baṅ to live, begin to live prosperously; bardu, baddu increase, greatness, perfection, proficiency, skill. *Koḍ.* ba·l- (ba·v-, badd-) (child) lives, rule; ba·lji way of life; ba·mane house into which bride marries; ba·ce act of living; ba·ke ku·ḍ- (woman) marries; badik- (badiki-) to live, live happily; badiki property. *Tu.* bāluni to thrive, prosper, exist, subsist, last, endure; bālāvuni to make thrive, prosper; bālīkē, bālīkē, bālu, bāluvikē, bāluvē, bāltara, bāltē, bālvē existence, subsistence, prosperity, thriving; badūkuni, badukuni to live, subsist, survive, recover; badūkāvuni, badūkāvuni to cause to live, save, heal, cure; badūku living, livelihood, wealth, property. *Te.* b(r)-atuku, b(r)aduku to live, subsist, survive; bratikincu to restore life to, revive, resuscitate; b(r)atuku life, existence, livelihood, subsistence; bradimi existence, living, livelihood. *Kol.* bat- (batt-) to live in a place; batkip- (batkipt-) to rear; (SR.) badk- to subsist. *Nk.* batt- to live; badkip- to make to live, bring up. *Pa.* (S.) badk- to live. *Go.* (Mariā of Bastar; LSI 4. 535) badaktōr he lived. *Koṇḍa* batki- (-t-) to live, flourish; batku life, living, prosperity. *Kui* bārti longevity, long life. *Kuwi* (F.) batkali, (S.) batkinai to live; (S.) batku living; (Isr.) batk- (-it-) to get on well; batki ki- to make a good living, live happily. (Koḍ. barikatī, *Tu.* barkatū prosperity < Urdu, Ar. barkat; comm. by S. G. Rudin.) DED(S, N) 4402.

5373 *Ta.* vāṅai plantain, *Musa paradisiaca*. *Ma.* vāra. *Ko.* va·g, va·y vap. *To.* pa·w. *Ka.* bāṅe. *Koḍ.* ba·le. *Tu.* bāṅē, bāṅē. / Cf. Skt. (lex.) vārabuṣā- *Musa sapientum*; Mayrhofer s.v. DED(N) 4403.

5374 *Ta.* muṭi-vāṅai cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus*. *Ka.* bāṅa, bāṅa, vāṅa, vāra id.; muḍi-vāṅa *A. schoenanthus* Linn; (K.³) karbāṅa a grass with fragrant roots, cuscus grass. *Tu.* muḍi-vāṅa *A. muricatus*. Cf. 4924 *Ta.* muṭi-vāṅai. / Cf. Skt. vāṅa-, vāṅaka-, (lex.)

bāla- sp. *Andropogon*; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11574. DED(N) 4404.

5375 *Go.* (Tr.) **wārō** (*gen.* **wārōtā**), (Pat.) **warote** (t = ṭ) year after next (*Voc.* 3228). *Kui* **vāṇḍi** next year, year after next; (K.) **vāṇi** next year. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) **vāṇa**, (P.) **vāṇoki** id. DEDS 869.

5376 *Ta.* **vāl** sword, saw, ploughshare, scissors, sharpness; **vālam** sword; **vāli** swordsman; arrow. *Ma.* **vāl** sword, saw; **vālan** sawyer. *Ko.* **va-l** sword, saw. *To.* **po-l** sword. *Ka.* **bāl(u)** knife, sword. *Koḍ.* **ba-lī** katti the long sword of the Coorg warrior. *Tu.* **bāḷu**, **bāḷu** razor, small knife attached to cock's spur when fighting. *Te.* **vālu** sword; sharp; **vālika** sharp. Cf. 5339 *Ta.* **vācci**. / ? Cf. Skt. **karavāla-** sword (for first element, cf. 1265 *Ta.* **karatu**); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2796. DED 4405.

5377 *Ta.* **vāl** lustre, splendour, brightness, fame. ? *To.* **pa-l** spark. *Te.* (K.) **vālu** to increase, rise, swell, flourish, be splendid, shine. Cf. 5304 *Ta.* **val**. DED(S) 4406.

5378 *Ma.* **vāluka** to scratch, slice (e.g. coconut into horizontal pieces). *Ka.* (Hav.) **bālku** wafers, as of unripe banana. *Tu.* (B-K.) **bālka**, **bāgo** slices of vegetables. *Pa.* **vāl-** to pare off with a knife. *Go.* (Ma.) **vār-** to pare, peel (*Voc.* 3230). *Pe.* **vān-** (**vāt-**) to pare, slice. *Kui* **vālba** (**vāt-**) to peel, pare; *n.* act of paring. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **vād-** (**-it-**) to peel. *Malt.* **bāle** to cut the pulp of fruit or the fleshy part of a joint; **bālye** to cut up flesh. DED(S) 4407.

5379 *Ta.* **vālai** scabbard-fish, *Trichiurus haumela*; a freshwater shark, *Wallago attu*; a sea-fish, *Chirocentrus dorab*. *Ma.* **vāḷamin** a fish, *Trichiurus*. *Ka.* **bāle** *T. lepturus*. *Koḍ.* **ba-le** *mi-nī* lady-fish (identification uncertain). *Tu.* **bāḷaḍe** a kind of fish; **bāle-mīnu** id. *Kor.* (M.) **bāla** a kind of fish. *Te.* **vāluga** a kind of fish, (B.) *T. lepturus*, and certain other fishes. *Go.* (S.) **vāṇi** a kind of fish (= *Te.* **vāluga**); (Tr.) **wāri-min** a kind of fish; (Ko.) **vār kīke** id. (*Voc.* 3231). *Kur.* **baleyā-injō** a brownish variety of the magi or horned fish. / Cf. Pali **vālaja-** a kind of fish. DED(S) 4408.

5380 *Ko.* **va-rc-** (**va-rc-**) to whip; ? **varv-** (**vard-**) to hit with a stick; **varl** act of hitting with a stick. *Ka.* **bāṛisu** to strike or beat with a whip, etc. *Tu.* **barjuni** to strike, beat. DED (S) 4409.

5381 *Ta.* **vān**, **vānam** sky, cloud, rain; **vānavān** a celestial being; **vāṇōr** celestials; **mānam** sky. *Ma.* **vān**, **vānam**, **mānam** sky, heaven. *Ko.* **va-nm** sky; **va-nt u-r** id. (village in the sky). *To.* **po-n** sky; **kax fo-n** id. (black sky; in songs). *Ka.* **bān**, **bāna**, **bāpa**, **bām** sky. *Koḍ.* **ba-pa** id. *Tu.* **bāna**, **bāpa** id. *Kor.* (T.) **bāpa** id. *Te.* **vāna** rain. *Kol.* **va-na** id. *Nk.* **vāna** id. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) **vāna** id. *Pa.* **vāni** (stem **vān-**) id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) **vāyin** id. *Go.* (Ko.) **vāna** cloud, sky, rain (*Voc.* 3221). ? *Malt.*

bani a current or flood of water caused by heavy rain. DED(S) 4410.

5282 *Ta.* **vikku** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be tight, stiff, or hardened; **piki** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to be hard-knit; **piku**, **pikuvu** tightness, hardness, rigidity, force, strength, arrogance; **vici** (**-v-**, **-nt-**; **-pp-**, **-tt-**) to bind, tie tightly, become swollen, overstretched as the abdomen from over-eating; *n.* fastening, tie, leather strap of drums. *Ma.* **viñhuka** to be tight, dense. *Ko.* **vigv-** (**vigt-**) (handle of axe) is tightly fixed (because swollen by water, etc.); **vigm** (*obl.* **vigt-**) tightness of axe-handle, strength of rope or spring. *To.* **pīxy-** (**pīxs-**) (plug) becomes tight; **pīxc-** (**pīxč-**) to tighten (*tr.*). *Ka.* **bigi** to tighten, bind, fasten, compress, tie firmly to, restrain (as desire), amass firmly; be tightened, become tight or firm, stiff, become arrogant; *n.* tightness, tension, firmness, pride; **bigita** tightening, tenseness; **biguhu**, **biguvu**, **bigipu**, **bigihu** id., firmness, grasping tightly, etc.; **biñka** pride, pompousness. *Tu.* **bigi**, **bigu**, **biguta** tightness, tension; tight, rigid, obstinate; **bigiyuni** to become fast or tight; **bigipuni**, **bigupuni** to tie, fasten, tighten; **bigipu**, **bigutē** fastening, tightening; **bigaṭa** tight; **biñka** boldness, pride. *Te.* **bigi**, **bigutu**, **biguvu** tightness, tension, hardness, firmness, rigidity; tight, firm, hard; **biga**, **bigga** tightly; **bigincu**, **bigiyincu**, **bigucu** to tighten, fasten, tie; **bigimpu** tightening, fastening; **bigitamu** firm, strong; **bigiyu** to become tight or taut; **biñkamu** tightness, stiffness, pride. Cf. 5448(a) *Ta.* **viñku**. DED 4411.

5383 *Ta.* **vikku** (**vikki-**) to hiccup, be superabundant, chokeful; *n.* hiccup; **vikkal**, **vikkuḷ**, **vikkiḷ** hiccup. *Ma.* **vikkuka** to stammer, rise in the throat; **vikku** impediment in speech; **vikkam** stammering; **mikkuka** to stammer. *To.* **pik-** (**pīky-**) to cough. *Ka.* **bikku** to pant, sob, hiccup, stammer; *n.* sob, hiccup, etc.; **bikkalike** hiccup; **bikkulī** throwing up or vomiting; **bikkulisu** to throw up, vomit, eject; **bikkulū** sobbing. *Tu.* **bikkuni** to hold one's breath; **bikkū** holding one's breath, sob. *Te.* **vekkū**, **vegacu** to hiccough, sob; **vekkili** hiccough, sobbing. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 87) **veksi** hiccup. *Kui* **veka** (**veki-**) to cough; *n.* coughing, cough. *Kuwi* (Isr.) **vek-** (**-it-**) to choke when drinking or eating; (Ṭ.) **ve'uri**, **kuta ve'uri** hiccough (for **kuta**, see 1718); (F.) **kūta vē'uri aiyali** to hiccough; (S.) **kūtha wiuri hicoek**. *Kur.* **bekkhā** (**bikkh-yas**) to have the windpipe stopped, be choked, (animals) to cough. *Malt.* **beqe** to be choked. ? **busge** to sob. DED(S) 4412.

5384 *Ta.* **vicarppu** hunger. *Ma.* **viśakka** to be hungry, have appetite; **viśappu** hunger, appetite. ? *Br.* **bīn** hunger; **bingum** hungry. DED 4413.

5385 *Pa.* **vicir** toled, **vicir** guriyal youngest brother. *Go.* (Mu.) **visral** young (brother, etc.); **visral** marr youngest son; **visro** younger (*Voc.* 3260). *Koṇḍa* **vīza vīskoṛa** the last-

born male child. *Pe.* vīskura youngest child. DEDS 870.

5386 *Ta.* vicukku displeasure; vicukkīṭu to become displeased, be pained at heart; vicai (-pp-, -tt-) to become angry; viyar (-pp-, -tt-), veyar (-pp-, -tt-), vēr (-pp-, -tt-) to be angry; viyarppu, viyarvai, veyarppu, vēr, vērppu, vērpu, vērvu, vērvai anger. *Te.* visuku, visugu, visuvu to be tired, wearied, disgusted, be sick of, have enough and more of; *n.* disgust, weariness, vexation, satiety; visikincu, visigincu to tire, weary, disgust, sicken. Cf. 5524 *Ta.* vēcāṭai. DED 4414.

5387 *Konda* vizu all; vizer all men, all people. *Pe.* vizu all; vizar all men, all people. *Mand.* vija all; vjar all men, all people. DEDS 871.

5388 *Te.* vistara, vistari, vistar-āku platter of leaves sewn together for taking food on; (K.) pulli vistari a leaf on which one has eaten food (see 4547). *Ga.* (P.) vistura leaf plate (for eating boiled rice). *Go.* (Ko.) vistir leaf plate (*Voc.* 3259). *Kuwi* (Su.) visturi, (F. Isr.) visteri id. DEDS 872.

5389 *Ko.* vij kite. *Ka.* bijju a voracious bird, *Paradoxurus pallassii*. DED 4415.

5390 *Ta.* viṭakku flesh, meat, carcass. *Ma.* viṭakku carcass. *Ka.* bikku flesh. DED 4416.

5391 *Ta.* viṭattar, viṭattal, viṭattalai, viṭattēr, viṭattērai, viṭattāli, ? māvilantam the shrub *Dichrostachys cinerea*. *Ka.* eḍatari, vadavu id. *Te.* vēṇuturu, veluturu id. / Cf. Skt. vellantara-, vīratara- a particular tree (according to Lush. vīra-vṛkṣa- is *D. cinerea*). DED 4417.

5392 *Ta.* viṭalai a tender coconut. *Ma.* viṭala a coconut nearly ripe. DED 4418.

5393 *Ta.* viṭu (viṭuv-, viṭt-) to leave, quit, part with, get rid of, abandon, forsake, let go, dispatch, send away liberate, release, leave off, discontinue, omit, leave out, send forth, discharge, throw, pour, give, bestow, permit, allow; (-pp-, -tt-) to send away dispatch, let go, free, liberate, loosen, disentangle, send forth, discharge, emit, let out, give out, publish, expose; viṭutalai rest, release, deliverance, liberty; viṭuti lodging place, place of temporary residence, that which is solitary, separated, or companionless, leave, permission; viṭi odd item, single article; viṭai (-v-, -nt-) to become disjointed; (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (or with 5473 *Ta.* vēṭi); *n.* liberty, leave, licence, permission; viṭtal leaving, abandoning; viṭt-ēru missile weapon, javelin; viṭu leaving, emancipation, freedom, liberation, completion, settlement, house, habitation, abode, dissolution of the universe, creation (= Skt. sṛṣṭi-), heaven as final release or liberation; viṭāram camp, house. *Ma.* viṭuka (viṭt-) to part, become loose, shoot as a root, cease, let go, untie, undo, quit hold, discharge abandon, forget, remit; auxiliary verb denoting the close of

an action; viṭutal permission, holiday, vacation; viṭutala release, acquitting; viṭuti interval, liberality, remission, lodging, leave; viṭukka, viṭuttuka to undo, separate; viṭu-vikka to set free, deliver; viṭa leave; viṭt-ēru javelin; viṭu freehold property, house, esp. of a Nayar or Janmi; viṭakam dwelling; viṭan headman, chief; (*pl. hon.*) husband, master of house; viṭāram house; wife. *Ko.* viṭ- (viṭ-) to leave, abandon, release, untie, open (mouth); viṭc- (viṭc-) to make to let go or leave, divorce (woman), skin (plantain), shell (beans); vi-ṭ act of releasing, letting fly (a blow). *To.* piṭ- (piṭ-) to release, let go, divorce; leave, forsake (in songs); bring down (water from higher up); piṭc- (piṭc-) to drive away; piḍz- (piḍj-) to get released, work to get someone released. *Ka.* biḍu (biṭt-) to let loose, discharge, throw, shoot, emit, void (as excrement), let drop, let out or down, set to (as men to work), set on (as dogs), quit (as work), allow, permit, drive (as horse or cart), dispatch, send, put forth, produce (as fruits or flowers), stop a cart and loosen the bullocks; be loosened, separated, part, cease, stop, halt, settle, go away; *n.* (also biḍa, biḍi) loosening, state of being loose; biḍu-vike leaving, giving up, etc.; biḍuvu, biḍuha, biḍuhu leaving, etc.; biḍate leaving space or room, space, interval, cessation, intermission; biḍadi lodgings provided for visitors; biḍavu leaving, leaving space, space, room, interval; biḍiku, biḍuku separation, a crack; biḍike interval, etc.; biḍisu to loosen, cause to leave, remove, cast out, liberate, separate what is entangled, let grow, pull off, pluck; biṭt-ēru missile weapon, dart, javelin; biḍāra halting or dwelling place, house, lodgings; biḍike halting or resting place, camp; biḍu leaving, leave, dismissal, discharging, halting, stopping, halting place, camp, house. *Koḍ.* buḍ- (buḍuv-, buṭt-) to release, let go, let out; buḍit- (buḍiti-) to make to let go, release oneself, cause (cattle) to be released; bu-ḍi hut of a toddy-tapper. *Tu.* buḍupuni to put forth or away from, leave, forsake, quit, give up, let go, leave alone, shoot, discharge, remit, dispense with, deduct, leave out, dismiss, send away, cease, desist, terminate, set to, set on (as men to work, dogs to fight), uncover, expose, make bare as any part of the body, become loose, dishevelled; buḍalē ease, freedom; buḍāra temporary abode, lodging; buḍugaḍē liberty, release, freedom; buḍudālī rover, libertine; buḍupāvuni to loosen, untie, release, emancipate, deliver; biḍu, būdu manor-house, mansion, residence of a headman. *Te.* viḍu to be loosened or untied, separate, part with; viḍugara release, liberation; viḍucu to leave, quit, abandon, give up, renounce, relinquish, resign, release, set free or at liberty, liberate; viḍudala leaving, release, liberation; viḍupu leaving, quitting, release, liberation; viḍumara leaving, release; viḍā-diyu to separate, disjoin, take off, untie, disentangle, extricate, unravel; viḍā-drokku, viḍan-āḍu to leave or leave off.

give up, discard; **viḍi** separate, distinct, vacant, single, odd, spare; **viḍigā** separately, distinctly, loosely, singly; **viḍidala** halting place; **viḍipincu** to get or see released, cause to be liberated, extricate; **viḍiyu** to halt or stay temporarily, lodge; be loosened; **viḍu** to be loosened, unfastened, untied; *n.* town, city, camp; **viḍucu** to leave off, give up; **veḍalu** to go or come out, set forth, start; **veḍal(u)cu** to send out; **veḍalincu** to take out, send; **vellu** to go, depart, start, set out, pass, elapse; **vellā-** out (in *cpds.*); **vellādiyu** to bring or force out, etc. *Go.* (Mu.) **viṛc-** to leave; **viṛc-** to divorce; (Ma.) **viṛc-** to leave, abandon; (M.) **viṛsānā** to abandon, loosen; (Ko.) **viṛs-** to abandon; (L.) **viṛsānā**, **viṛcanā** to leave, forsake, loosen (*Voc.* 3252). **Konḍa riṣ-** (-t-) to leave, abandon, release, liberate; **viḍi** separately; unmarried, unattached. *Kur.* **bicchmā** to let go (cattle), release (a prisoner), let go, relax one's grip, let loose (as dog), send (policeman after). *Malt.* **bicre** to let go, put in, give. *Br.* **biṭing** to throw, throw down, unload, let drop, winnow, throw off, shed; come down, descend, settle, (snow) falls, spread oneself out (or with 5430 *Ta.* **viṛu**). /Cf. *Skt.* **avamocana-** inn (*Bhāgavatapurāṇa* 10.5.20; calque of *Ta.* **viṭuti**; George L. Hart III, *The Poems of Ancient Tamil*, p. 279, n. 9); cf. *Mar.* **biḍār** house, household, lodgings. DED(S, N) 4419, DEDS 873.

5394 *Ta.* **viṭai** (-v-, -nt-) to be angry; (-pp-, -tt-) to be very angry, burst into rage. *Ka.* **biḍaya** anger, wrath. *Kur.* **beṛgā** misanthrope, unsociable. Cf. 5476 *Ma.* **veṭiyuka**. DED 4420.

5395 *Ta.* **viṭṭam** cross-beam, diameter, anything put across. *Ma.* **viṭṭam**, **piṭṭam** cross-beam, tie, beam of a roof, diameter. *Ka.* (UNR) **biṭṭa** cross-beam (said to be used in Coorg). *Koḍ.* **buṭṭa** ceiling joist. DED (S, N) 4421.

5396 *Ta.* **viṇ** sky, heaven, cloud; **viṇṭu** id., wind, air; **viṇṇavaṇ** celestial being, Arhat. *Ma.* **viṇṇu** sky, heaven; **viṇṇavar** gods. *Te.* **vinu**, **vinnu**, **minu**, **minnu** sky. *Malt.* **biṇye** the name of the god of thunder and lightning. Cf. 4876 *Ta.* **miṇ**. DED 4422.

5397 *Ta.* **vimmu** (**vimmi-**) to swell, become enlarged, extend, expand, increase, be full, open as a flower; *n.* weight, burden; **vimmal** being puffed up or swollen, elation of spirits. *Ka.* **biṇ** stoutness, bigness, heaviness; **biṇite** ponderousness, strength, force; **biṇṇipitu**, **biṇ-mitu** that which is stout, big, or heavy; **biṇṇu** largeness, stoutness, heaviness, hugeness, gravity, dignity; **biṇmida** a stout, heavy, venerable man; **bimimage**, **bimmane** firmly, tightly, loudly, powerfully; **bimmanisi** a pregnant woman; **bimmu** largeness, greatness, pride. *Tu.* **bimimage**, **bimmanē** tightly, firmly. DED 4423.

5398 *Ta.* **vitappu** desire; **vituppu** id., longing; **vitumpu** (**vitumpi-**) to desire, long

for, hanker after. *Ma.* **vitampuka** to long for. *Ka.* **bede**, **beda** heat, rutting, ruttishness, sensual longing. *Koḍ.* **bede** intercourse of animals (not cattle). *Te.* **veda** the rutting season; **vedāvu** a cow in heat or ready for the bull. DED 4424.

5399 *Ta.* **vitappu** trembling, agitation, haste; **vitarppu** fear; **vitalai** trembling, shivering; **viṭaru** (**viṭari-**) to tremble, be agitated, be shaky; *n.* trembling, shaking, agitation; **viṭir** (-v-, -nt-) to shake, shiver; (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble, quiver, be afraid, shake, brandish as a sword, shake out, throw off; **viṭirppu** trembling, shaking, shivering from fear, tremor, fear; **vituppu** trembling, tremor, haste, hurly-burly; **vitumpu** (**vitumpi-**) to tremble, hasten; *n.* trembling; **vetir** (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble; *n.* trembling; **vetirppu** fear, trembling, confusion, a symptom of anger. *Ma.* **vitukkuka** to be overhasty; **vitumpuka** to begin to cry (as children). From DED 4425.

5400 *Ta.* **viṭir** (-pp-, -tt-) to scatter, throw about, sprinkle. *Ma.* **viṭaruka** to scatter, strew (as seed). *Ko.* **vid-** (**vidy-**) to throw (water in a handful). *Ka.* **bidir(u)** to be scattered or spread about; scatter about, spread about, throw about. *Te.* **viduru**, **vidulu** to fall or drop upon, (K. also) be scattered; **vidur(u)cu**, **vidrucu**, **vidul(u)cu** to cause to fall or drop down, shake off, (K. also) scatter; **vidalincu** to shake off, beat off, dust; *n.* **vidalimpu**. *Go.* (Ph.) **vidarkānā**, **bidarkānā** to scatter (*Voc.* 2543). *Konḍa* **vidli-** (-t-) to spill. *Kui* **vīti** scattered, dispersed. *Kur.* **biḍṛa'ānā** to scatter about in disorder, spread all over; *refl. or pass.* **biḍṛa-rnā**. *Malt.* **biḍrare** to be dispersed; **biḍretre** to disperse. /Cf. 5401 *Ta.* **vittu**. DED(S) 4426.

5400A *Kol.* (SR.) **vidg-** to trample. *Nk.* **vidg** id. *Go.* (M.) **viḡānā** id.; *caus.* **viḡahānā** (*Voc.* 3237); (G. Mu. Ko.) **viḡk-**, (Ma.) **vi'k-** to trample (*Voc.* 3262). Cf. 5420 *Pa.* **viṛc-**. DED(S) 4427.

5401 *Ta.* **vittu** (**vitti-**), **viccu** (**vicci-**) to sow, spread, broadcast; **vittu** seed, semen; **viccu** seed; **vitai** (-pp-, -tt-) to sow seed, publish, deliver, throw; *n.* seed, testicle; **vitaippu** sowing. *Ma.* **vittu** seed, semen; **vitekka** to sow seed; **vita** sowing, sowing season, grain sown; **vit** seed. *Ko.* **vit-** (**vity-**) to sow; **vit** seed; **viṭaṇ** time of sowing. *To.* **pīt-** (**pīty-**) to sow; **pīt** seed. *Ka.* **bittu** to put seeds, sow; **bittu**, **bitta**, **biṭtu** seed; **bittige**, **bittane** act of sowing; **bede** seed, sowing. *Koḍ.* **bitt-** (**bitti-**) to sow, scatter; **bittī** seed selected for sowing. *Tu.* **bittuni**, **buttuni** to sow seed; **bittu** seed, testicles; **bittigē**, **bittē** sowing; **biḍē** a particular sort of seed; **buttē** semen virile. *Te.* **vittu** to sow; *n.* seed, testicle; **vittanamu** seed, testicle; **veda** sowing. *Kol.* **vitanam** seed; (Kin.) **vit-** to sow broadcast. *Nk.* **vit-** to sow; **vitanam** seed. *Pa.* **vit-** to sow; **vittid** (*pl.* **vittil**) seed, semen. *Ga.*

(Oll.) vit- to sow; (S.) vīt- id.; vīti seed. *Go.* (Tr.) wītānā to sow broadcast; (W.) wītānā, (M.) vitānā, (A. Mu. Ma.) vīt- to sow (*Voc.* 3264); (W. SR.) vijjā, (M. L.) vījā seed (*Voc.* 3239). *Koṇḍa* vit- to sow; vitu seed. *Pe.* vīt- (-t-) to sow. *Maṇḍ.* vīt- id. *Kui* (Mah., p. 57) vitkā semen. *Kuwi* (F.) vicaṇa id.; (S.) bitza, (Su.) bicca, (Isr.) bica seed. *Malt.* bīci id. (*Go.*, *Kuwi*, and *Malt.* words for 'seed' may be < IA.) Cf. 5400 *Ta.* vitir. DED(S) 4428.

5402 *Ta.* vimmu (vimmi-) to heave a sob, be in distress; vimmam sobbing, distress; vimmal id., despondency. *Ma.* vimmuka to sob, throb, palpitate; vimmiṭṭam, vimmiṣṭam difficulty of breathing, hiccup. DED 4429.

5403 *Ta.* viya (-pp-, -nt-) to wonder, be proud, wonder at, esteem, admire, praise, extol, compliment; viyappam, viyappu amazement, surprise, admiration. *Tu.* bediyuni to be surprised; bedē surprise, astonishment, miracle. DED 4430.

5404 *Ta.* viyam extensiveness, height; viyal greatness, width, expansion, extension, vastness, abundance; viyaluḷ wide, open space; viyaṇ greatness, vastness, excellence; vēṇ excess. *Ma.* viyam extension. *Te.* vēyi, veyi, veyyi (pl vēlu) a thousand (M. K. Ch. also vēyu, veyu); vēna-vēlu (M. K. Ch. also vēnaku vēlu) thousands by thousands; (M. K. Ch.) vēla koladi many (i.e. kolādi, for which see 1827(b); lit. count of thousands); (comm. by M. Kandappa Chetty, summary of his paper in *Bhārati*, March 1968). *Go.* (LuS.) weeya high. DED(N) 4431.

5405 *Ta.* viyam command, order, sending a person on his way; viyaṇ-kol to obey orders, submit; viyaṇ-kōḷ command; optative mood of verbs; viyavaṇ servant, person in authority, headman, strong, bold man. *Ka.* besa performance of prescribed acts, act of worship, demand, order, injunction, questioning, asking, inquiry; besasu to order, command, tell, declare, request, grant; besana order, command. DED 4432.

5406 *Ta.* viraku, viravu expedient, contrivance, cleverness, prudence, tact, discretion, discriminatory knowledge; virakuḷi adv. in order. *Te.* veravu way, mode, method, contrivance, device, expedient, skill, cleverness, adroitness, cunning, means of living, livelihood; veravari clever or skilful person; veravfidi one who has no cleverness or skill. DED 4433.

5407 *Ta.* viracu (viraci-) to crowd together, join, unite (*intr.*); virāvu (virāvi-) to mix, mingle, join, unite, approach, draw near, be united, joined, be mingled, mixed; cultivate friendship, keep company; *n.* mixture; viraval mixing, mixture. *Ma.* virakuka, virakkuka to mix. *Ka.* berasu, berisu to mingle together, mix, unite, join; be mixed, be united with; berasuha mingling, etc.; berake, berike state of being united, mixed, or mingled, union, mixture, combination;

bere to be joined or united, join, be mingled or mixed, associate with. *Tu.* birāvuni, birasuni, berasuni to mix, mingle compound; beravuni to be mixed, mingled; birakē, berakē mixture, compound; berasu admixture. *Te.* berayu to happen, occur, be or exist, spread, attain, reach, (*K.* also) mix, join; verasi total, whole, sum. *Go.* (Tr.) rānjānā to be mixed (of ingredients) (< *vrāñc-; *Voc.* 3018, so corrected). *Kur.* birxnā to help to some more at meals, cook some accessory ingredient along with the main article of food, mix several kinds of seeds (esp. for sowing); *refl. and pass.* birxnā; birxi mixture of rice and mārwa used in rice-beer brewing. *Malt.* birge to mix, add, join; birgre to be mixed, be joined, keep company with. DED(S) 4434.

5408 *Ta.* viracu, viricu, virucu large sebesten; viriyaṇ common sebesten. *Ma.* viriśu a tree. *Te.* virigi *Cordia sebestena*. Cf. 3627 *Ta.* naṇuvili. DED(S) 4435.

5409 *Ta.* viral finger, toe; finger's breadth; (*Koll.*) veratti finger. *Ma.* viral finger, toe; inch. *Ko.* verl finger, toe. *To.* pe-ḷ id. *Ka.* beral, beraḷ id.; tip of an elephant's trunk. *Kod.* bera finger, toe. *Tu.* bireḷu, berelū, (B-K. also) pireḷu id. *Kor.* (O.) berolu, (M.) berli finger. *Te.* v(r)ēlu finger, toe; inch. *Kol.* vende finger, toe. *Nk.* vende finger. *Pa.* vanda (pl. vandel) id. *Ga.* (Oll. S.) vande id. *Go.* (Tr.) wirinj, warēnj finger, toe; (*L.*) vers, (M.) viṛaskū (pl), vērenj, (A.) vaṛanj, (Ma.) vaṛnj(i) (pl. vaṛsku), (*Ko.*) vaṛnj finger (*Voc.* 3194). *Koṇḍa* (BB, K.) ṛaska finger, toe; (*K.*, dial.) ṛeska, veṛska finger. *Pe.* vacka id. *Maṇḍ.* vehpe id. *Kui* vanju (pl. vaska) finger, toe, thumb. *Kuwi* (F.) vwānjū (pl. vwāska), (S.) wansu (pl. waska), (Su. Isr.) vanju (pl. vaska), (P.) veṛma finger. DED (S, N) 4436.

5410 *Kui* vira, vire, (*K.*) vira'a, vira earth, soil. *Kuwi* (P. Ṭ.) vir'a, (Su.) i'ira, (F.) i'ra, (S.) f'ira, (Mah., p. 94) wirhā, wirgā, wirkā id.; (Isr.) i'ira id., gravel. DEDS 874.

5410A *Ta.* virāli Jamaica switch sorrel, *Dodonaea viscosa*. *Ma.* (Lush.) virāli id. *Ko.* vala-ry id. *To.* paṣo-r id. DED 4437.

5411 *Ta.* viri (-v-, -nt-) to expand, spread out, open, unfold, be loosened, split, crack, burst asunder; (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to expand, unfold, untie, loosen; *n.* expanse, fullness; virical split, crack, rent; virippu spreading, opening out; viriyal expanse, blossoming, wreath of flowers; virivu expansion, breadth, width, split, crack. *Ma.* viriyuka to expand, open, blow (of flowers), be hatched; viri what is expanded, veil, awning; viriccal split, gap, hatching; virivu expansion, breadth; virikka to expand (*tr.*), spread, hatch; virituka to open; virippu bedding. *To.* pīry- (pīrs-) (hair) is parted, (bag, umbrella) is opened; (pīrc-) to part (hair), open (bag,

umbrella, etc.). *Ka. biri* to burst open, be rent asunder, expand, open, blossom; *n.* bursting, opening, fissure crack; *are-viri*, *are-biri* to be half-opened (as a flower; for *are* 'half' see 229); *biriku*, *biruku*, *biravu*, *biruvu* cleft, fissure; *bircu*, *biccu* to become loose, untied, cracked, broken; loosen, untie, open, give up, leave; *n.* loosening, becoming loose, being separated; *biccata* state of being opened or wide, of being extended; *biccarisu* to spread out, extend; *biccarike* expansion, spreading. *Koḍ. biri-* (*biriv-*, *birinj-*) to open (jackfruit), dismantle (house); (*birip-*, *biric-*) to spread (leaves, blanket). *Tu. biriyuni* to split, crack, burst (*intr.*); *birkuni* to scatter, disperse, shed; *birkè* crack, chink, gap; *beraṅka* cleft, chink; *beraṅkappu*, *bera(ṅ)kaṇṇi*, *berakaṇṇu* cracks on the sole of the foot; *biccuni* to burst, fly open, become loosened; *biccāvuni* to open, unfasten, split; *biccāta* bursting, breaking or flying open; *biccēlu* broken, split, cracked; *bicca* unsheathed (as a weapon). *Te. viriyu* to open (*intr.*), expand, blow, break, burst, be loosened, untied, dishevelled, scattered, removed; *viri* flower, blossom; expanded, opened, loosened; *ara-viri* half-opened (as a flower, etc.); a half-opened bud, state of being half-opened; *virivi*, *viriviḍi* extent, width; *vippu* to open, untie, loosen; *adj.* open, extended, extensive; *viccu* to open (*intr.*), burst; open (*tr.*), untie, loosen, leave; *adj.* unsheathed; *viju* to spread (*intr.*); ? (*K.*) *vikku* to become loose, slack; *virugu*, *virugu* to break, go to pieces; *n.* breaking; *virigi* soil abounding in cracks; *virucu*, *virucu* to break (*tr.*); *virupu*, *virupu* breaking; *vrīlu* to go to pieces. *Pa. virṅg-* to be loosened; *virkip-* (*virkit-*) to loosen. *Go. (Ma.) viri-* to be broken, smashed; *tr. viri-*; (*SR.*) *viriyānā* to expose; (*Mu.*) *virih-* to hatch eggs (*Voc.* 3251); (*W. Ph.*) *rikānā* to spread out (grain) (*Voc.* 3036); (*ASu.*) *rīk-* to scatter, sow seeds; (*Koya Su.*) *viri-* (flower) to blossom; *virp-* to spread (*tr.*). *Koṇḍa virāṇ mā-* (*-it-*) braid to become loose; *vir(i)s-* (*-t-*) to open (as a book), lay open. *Pe. vir-* (*-t-*) to collapse, fall in ruin; *virpa-* (*-t-*) to demolish. *Maṇḍ. virā-* to fall down, collapse (house). *Kui vringa* (*vringi-*) to fall to pieces, be loosened, dispersed; *n.* disintegration; *bringi brangi* dispersed, broken up; *bringi brangi inba* to be dispersed, broken up; *vrīva* (*vrīt-*) to be dismantled, broken up, worn out; *n.* disintegration; *vrīpka* (< *vrik-p-*; *vrikt-*) to pull to pieces, untie, loosen, disperse; *n.* dismantling, unfastening, dismissing; *birasakali* scattered, dispersed. *Kuwi (T.) vir-* to fall in ruin; (*Kasipur*) *vrik-* to take off, dismantle (thatch); ? (*F.*) *brīfali* to go off with a report; (*Isr.*) *vij-* (*-it-*) to break into small pieces. *Kur. berrnā* (*birryā*) to get out of shape by expanding sideways or falling under one's own weight (as an earthen vessel when unbaked, a mud wall, a ball of wax, a heap of manure when very wet). / Cf. *Skt. ara-vinda-* lotus (esp. *Ka. are-viri*, *Te. ara-viri*); Mayrhofer, s.v. DED(S, N) 4438.

5412 *Ta. viri* pannier, pack-saddle. *Ma. viri* pack-saddle. *Ko. viry* id. DED 4439.

5413 *Ta. viri*, *viriyāṇ* viper; (*Tinn.*) *virusu* id. *Ma. viriyan* id. DED 4440.

5414 *Ta. virutu* title, banner, trophy, badge of victory, pedigree, genealogy. *Ma. virutu* valour, prize gained by conquest, trophy, blazon, family device; *virutan* an accomplished warrior. *Ka. biridu*, *biruda*, *birudu* panegyric, praise, an honorary distinctive mark, badge of honour, distinction, developed power, valour; *birida* man of distinction, etc. *Tu. birdu*, *birdoligè* badge of honour, show, display, prestige. *Te. birudamu*, *birudu* title or mark of honour or distinction, badge, motto, vow, resolution, undertaking, a strong, powerful, or capable person. / Cf. *Skt. biruda-*, *viruda-* laudatory poem or panegyric. DED 4441.

5415 *Ta. viruntu* feast, banquet, guest, newcomer, newness, freshness; *virunṭiṇaṇ* newcomer, guest; *pl. virunṭiṇar*, *viruntar*. *Ma. virunnu* entertainment, feast, number of guests, visit; *virunnaṇ* guest, newcomer. *Ko. vid a-l* man visiting from another village, esp. for festival; *fem. vida-c.* *Ka. birdu*, *biddu* banquet, feasting, meal; *birdaṇa*, *biddaṇa*, *biddana*, *biddina* invitation to dinner, banquet, feasting, entertainment, meal; *biddina*, *bidduna* guest, relative by marriage; (*K.²*) *birdina* guest. *Tu. binne* kinsman, relative, guest. *Bel. (LSB 2.2)* *burde* relative. *Kor. (O.) birdi* marriage; *binneri* guests. *Te. vindu* entertainment, treat, feast; guest, relation; *vinta* strangeness, newness; wonderful, strange, foreign. *Go. (Tr.) wartōl*, (*W.*) *warttāl*, (*SR.*) *vertāl* guest (*Voc.* 3291). *Koṇḍa* (*K.*, p. 107) *vindu* feast. *Kui breenju* stranger (or with 5548). DED(S, N) 4442.

5416 *Ta. virumpu* (*virumpi-*) to wish, desire, long for, covet, love, like, think intensely of; *viruppam*, *viruppu* desire, liking, love, affection, attachment; *viruppan* one who has desires, one who likes, lover. *Ma. virumpuka* to wish; *viruppu* desire. DED 4443.

5417 *Ta. virai* (*-pp-*, *-nt-*) to be speedy, swift, rapid, hurry, hasten, be intent, eager, be perturbed, disturbed in mind; *viraivu* swiftness, celerity, dispatch. *Ma. virayuka* to be eager, make haste; *viravu* speed, haste. *Te. pern*, *perṭfern* quickly. *Ka. beragu* haste, speed, expedition, importunity, impertinence, rudeness. *Koḍ. beria* quickly, soon. *Tu. birsu* velocity. *Kui vira* swift, quick. DED(S) 4444.

5418 *Ta. virai* (*-pp-*, *-tt-*) to sow, spread abroad, disseminate; *n.* seed of plants, testicle; *viraippu* sowing. *Ma. vira* seed of herbs. DED 4445.

5419 *Ko. viky* olive. *To. pišky* wild olive, *Olea bournei*. DED 4446.

5420 *Pa.* virc- to thresh. *Ga.* (Oll.) virs-, (S.) virc- to thresh paddy. *Go.* (Tr.) wissānā to thresh grain with bullocks; (W.) wissīnā, (Ph.) vissānā, (A. Ko.) viss-, (G. Ma. Mu. S.) vis- to thresh (*Voc.* 3261). *Pe.* vih- (vist-) to trample, thresh with feet (men). *Kui* viḥpa (viht-) to separate corn from the ear by treading or threshing; *n.* threshing. *Kuwi* (Su.) vih- (vist-) to stamp, tread; (F.) vissali (vist-) to mix by trampling; (S.) wih'-, wihinai to trample; (Isr.) vih- (vist-) to step on, tread, trample. Cf. 5400A *Kol.* vidg-. DED(S) 4447.

5421 *Ta.* vil (viṛp-, viṛr-) to sell, put on sale, be sold; vilai selling, sale, price, cost, value; viṛṛal, viṛpaṇai selling, sale. *Ma.* vila sale, price, value; vilkka to sell; vilpana sale; vilpikka to cause to sell. *Ko.* vel price, cost. *To.* pīl price. *Ka.* bil, bili to sell, buy; bili, bele price, cost. *Koḍ.* bele cost. *Tu.* bilē, belē price, value, worth. *Te.* vil(u)cu to sell, buy; viluva, vela price, value, cost. DED 4448.

5422 *Ta.* vil bow; villan, villavan, villōṇ, villi archer; villār, villōr bowmen; villiyar id., Iruḷas; villimai, viṇmai skill in archery. *Ma.* vil, villu bow; villan, villi archer. *Ko.* vily bow. *To.* pīṣ id. *Ka.* bil, billu id. *Koḍ.* billi id. *Tu.* billu, biru id. *Te.* vilu, villu (pl. viṇḍlu) id.; vilukāḍu Bowman. *Kol.* (Hislop) vil bow. *Pa.* vil id. *Ga.* (Oll.) viṇḍ, (S.) viṇḍu id. *Go.* (M.) vil, (G. Mu. Ma. Ko.) vil id. (*Voc.* 3256). *Konḍa* (BB) vil id. *Pe.* vil (pl. -ku) id., bow-like instrument for carding cotton. *Manḍ.* vil (pl. -ke) bow. *Kui* viḍu, vilu id. *Kuwi* (F.) vellū, (Su. P.) vellu, (Isr.) velu (pl. in all velka) id. *Br.* bil id. / Cf. Sgh. vil, vili id. DED(S) 4449.

5423 *Ta.* vilaku (vilaki-) to withdraw, recede, step aside, deviate from, go astray, be dislocated, separated, move, go, be far off, be in periods; throw, cast, separate from (*tr.*); vilaṅku (vilaṅki-) to lie athwart, be transverse, change, become different, withdraw, recede, step aside, deviate from, go astray, be dislocated, be separated, move, hinder, obstruct, pull up and remove, slay, destroy, throw, let pass; *n.* that which is transverse, across, or crosswise, beast or bird as having bodies not erect but horizontal, deer, fetters, shackles, manacles, difference, obstruction, hindrance, hill; vilaṅkal lying athwart or across, hill; vilakku (vilakki-), vilakku (vilakki-), vilattu (vilatti-) to turn aside, divert, avert, prevent, cause to leave, put out of the way, forbid, prohibit, check, retard, obstruct, inset, fix, change, dismiss as from a post, eschew, discard, remove, repudiate, controvert, separate; *n.* prohibition, seclusion, rule of exception, hindrance, obstruction, menses, error, fault; vilakkam sparseness as of plants placed apart, separation, menses, desertion of a place, prohibition; vilakkaṭi that which is prohibited, that which is contrary, that which is an exception, obstacle, excommunication, expulsion; vilaṅki hedge, fence; vilattal

separation; vilatti sparseness, not being close. *Ma.* vilakkam prohibition, thwarting; vilakku separation as during menstruation, prohibition, interdict, embargo; vilakkuka to separate, excommunicate, prevent, prohibit, cross out in writing; vilaṅṅuka to go aside, fall across, cross over, fall foul of, be transverse; vilaṅṅa across, athwart; vilaṅṅu what is across, a cross-iron, fetters; vilaṅṅal crossing, hill. *Te.* (K.) vilu to be separated, leave. DED(S) 4450.

5424 *Ta.* vilavila (-pp-, -tt-) to tremble exceedingly; velavela (-pp-, -tt-) to quake, tremble (as one's limbs). *Ma.* vilakkam cramp, stitch. *Ko.* vil vilk in- (iḍ-) there is fear or apprehension (for person [*dat.*], e.g. when alone in jungle). *Ka.* vili sound in imitation of convulsive movements; vilivilisu to be convulsed, shake with irregular spasms. *Te.* vilavila convulsion, trembling; vilavilalāḍu to tremble. *Kui* viḍa (viḍi-) to throw the limbs about, jerk to and fro, sway violently, plunge; *pl.* action viṭka (viṭki-). *Kuwi* viḍ- (it-) (T.) to stir, (Isr.) move; (Isr.) viṭ- (h-) to shift, shake (*tr.*); (F.) viṭhali to shake; (S.) wiḍh'nai to stir, shake; wit- to tremble; with'nai to hurtle; mōpa with'nai to shrug (cf. 5122). DED(S, N) 4451.

5425 *Ta.* vilavu, vilā sides of the body, rib. *Ma.* vilāvu side, chest. DED 4452.

5426 *Ta.* villaṅkam bar, impediment, difficulty, trouble, distress, charge or encumbrance on properties, defect in title to properties, contest, dispute, claim; villaṭai adversity, distress, impediment, enmity. *Ma.* villaṅkam contest, wrangling; adversity, difficulty. *To.* pilogm (*obl.* pilogt-) worry. *Ka.* vilaga incongruity, unsuitableness, inconsistency, discordance, discrepancy. DED 4453.

5427 *Ta.* viṛā, viṛavu festive occasion, festival, celebration; viṛavar those who celebrate a festival. *Ma.* viṛā festival. *Ir.* (Zvelebil 1980) viṛa- id. DED 4454.

5428 *Ta.* viṛal darbha grass, a kind of sedge, cuscus (*Andropogon muricatus*); vetṭi, vetṭi-ṛer cuscus grass. *Ma.* viṛāl a vermifuge plant, *Erycibe paniculata* or *Murraya*; *Embelia ribes*. *Ka.* bigil name of a plant. *Te.* viḍavali, vatti, vatti-ṛeru cuscus grass, *A. muricatus*. / Cf. Skt. viṛāṇa-, viṛiṇa- id. (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13057); with *Ma.* viṛāl, cf. Skt. viḍaṅgā- *Embelia ribes* (ibid., no. 11715). DED 4455.

5429 *Ta.* viṛi (-pp-, -tt-) to open the eyes, wake from sleep, gaze, shine, be clear; *n.* (also miṛi) eye, eyeball, knowledge, wisdom; viṛippu waking up, vigilance; miṇṭai apple of the eye; (Tinn.) muḷi to open the eyes; *n.* eyeball. *Ma.* miṛi eyeball, eye; miṛikka to look up, look at, cast looks, open the eyes wide. *Ka.* (K.²) miḷ, miḷa blinking; miḷmiḷane in a staring manner; miḷa miḷa nōḍu to look at staringly. *Tu.* (B-K.) buḷavu, buḷavu to open as the eyes. *Konḍa* biṛp- to blink. *Kuwi* (Isr.) miṇi miṇi sini ki- to look carefully,

watchfully. Cf. 5084 Go. mi-. /Cf. Skt. (lex.) *bidāla*-eyeball. DED(S, N) 4456.

5430 *Ta. viṛu* (-v-, -nt-), *viṛ* (-v-, -nt-) to fall, fall down, descend, fall sick, be destroyed, die; *viṛu* (-pp-, -tt-), *viṛ* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to fall down, throw down, cause to die; *viṛuttu* (*viṛutti*-), *viṛttu* (*viṛtti*-) to cause to fall; *viṛal* act of falling; *viṛuppu* anything cast off; *viṛvu* falling, descending; *viṛccai* fault, defect; *viṛpu* twig, small stick. *Ma. viṛuka* to fall, fall off, be passed (as urine), perish; *viṛikka* to cause to fall; *viṛttuka* id., make water; *viṛkka* to put off clothes; *viṛukka* to fell, put off as clothes; *viṛca* fall, failure, ruin; *viṛpu* filthy clothes (esp. men-struous). *Ko. viṛ*- (*viṛt*-) to fall; *vi-k*- (*vi-ky*-) to let fall, fell; *vi-l* serious illness. *To. piḍ*- (*piḍθ*-) to fall, (animal) dies; *pi-ṣk*- (*pi-ṣky*-) to kill (animal); *pi-ṣk* sickness. *Ka. biṛ* (*biṛd*-, *bird*-, *bidd*-) to fall, die; *biṛ(i)cu*, *biṛisu* to cause to fall; *biṛ* prostration from disease. *Koḍ. bu-l*- (*bu-v*-, *budd*-) to fall; *buddu*- (*buddaṇḍ*-) to lie down; *bu-k*- (*bu-ki*-) to fell (tree), pour. *Tu. būruni* to fall, die. *Kor. (M.) būlu*, (*T.*) *būru* to fall. *Te. biddu* to die. ? *Go. (W. Ph.) miṛānā* to fall (*Voc.* 2826); (*Ph.*) *miṛtānā* to cause to fall, fell; (*Tr.*) *miṛitānā* to throw down violently (*Voc.* 2858); (*Koya Su.*) *mi*- to fall. *Kui viṛva* (*viṛit*-) to descend hill or mountain; *viṛippa* (*viṛipt*-) to cause to descend, bring down. *Kuwi (F.) briali* to topple over. *Br. biṛing* to come down, descend, settle, (snow) falls, spread oneself out; throw, throw down, unload, let drop, winnow, throw off, shed (or with 5393 *Ta. viṛu*). Cf. 5431 *Ta. viṛutu*. DED(N) 4457.

5431 *Ta. viṛutu*, *viṛutu*, *viṛ* aerial root as of the banyan. *Ma. viṛutu* air-root; *viṛuvēr* falling root as of a banyan tree; *vēṣu* root growing from a branch; *uṛi* falling roots of a fig tree. *Ka. biṛal* root that grows downwards from the branches of a banyan and other trees, pendent root; *ūḍe* pendent root of a banyan tree. *Te. ūḍa* aerial root of banyan. Cf. 5430 *Ta. viṛu*. DED 4458.

5432 *Ta. viḷ* (*viḷv*- *viṇt*-) to open out, expand, unfold as a blossom, crack, split; burst, be at variance, become clear, be separated from; *viḷkai* leaving; *viḷlal* separation, unfolding as of a flower; *viḷavu* (*viḷavi*-) to split, burst asunder; *n.* cleft, crack. *Ma. viḷluka* to burst open, crack, break; *viḷlal* hollow, rent; *viḷlu* crack, aperture; *viḷuruka* to split, open; *viḷurkka* to open, unfold, spread. *Tu. bulluni*, *bulluni* a sore or wound to enlarge; crack, slit; *bullāvuni* to enlarge a sore, etc., split, make a crack; *buluni* to be open. *Pa. velgg*- to spread (sore, etc.); *velkip*- (*velkit*-) to spread (*tr.*), expand. *Go. (Ko.) viṛ*- to crack (e.g. earth in dry weather) (*Voc.* 3253); *viṛp*- to spread out (*tr.*) (*Voc.* 3255). *Koṇḍa viṛ*- (*it*-) to become separated; *viṛp*- to separate by tearing apart. *Pe. ṛazba*- (earth) to crack. *Kui vlēnda* (*vlēndi*-), (*Gramm.*) *vlēnda* (*vlēndi*-) to rise, expand, swell, distend;

pl. action vlētkā (*vlētki*-); *vlēpa* (*vlēt*-) to swell, distend; *vlēpka* (< *vlēk-p*-; *vlēkt*-) to cause to expand, stretch, widen out. *Kuwi (Su.) ṛay*- (*it*-) to be cracked (stone); (*Isr.*) *ṛāy*- (*it*-) to crack, (boil) to burst; (*F.*) *raiya*li, (*S.*) *lainai* to, burst. *Kur. belbelrnā* to be gaping (of a wound), open to the quick, be swollen and suppurating. DED(S) 4459.

5433 *Ta. viḷ* (*viḷv*- *viṇt*-) to say, tell, reveal, make known; *viḷampu* (*viḷampi*-) to speak, say, proclaim openly, make public, reveal; *n.* word, speech; *viḷamparam* advertisement, proclamation, notice, publication; *viḷappu* saying; *viḷari* the sixth note of the gamut; *viḷi* (-v-, -nt-) to say, speak; (-pp-, -tt-) id., summon, sing, roar, shout; *n.* sound, song, word, speech, shout of excitement, frenzy, or joy, call; *viḷippu* sound, calling, shouting; *viḷivu* warriors' shout, war-cry; *viḷar* (*viḷari*-) to call. *Ma. viḷampuka* to divulge; *viḷamparam* proclamation, publication; *viḷi* call, cry, summons; *viḷikka* to call, invite. *Kurub. (LSB 1.12) belki* speech. *To. piḷy*- (*piḷc*-) to utter long, high shout of joy or triumph; *n.* expression of joy. *Tu. bulpuni*, *bul(i)puni* to cry aloud, shout, exclaim; *buḷu*, *bulpu* cry, lamentation, noise of any animal or bird, clamour; *bulkaḍuni* to cry as from fear or being possessed of a demon; *bulkaḍu* crying passionately, bawling. *Kor. (T.) burpi* to cry. *Te. viḷambaramu* notification, publication. Cf. 4195 *Ta. piḷiṛu*. DED(N) 4460.

5434 *Ta. viḷampu* (*viḷampi*-) to serve food; ? *viḷampu* boiled rice. *Ma. viḷampuka* to distribute food, serve out; *viḷampan* one who superintends the distribution, esp. in victualing houses; *viḷampikka*, *viḷappikka* to ask for more food. DED 4461.

5435 *Ta. viḷākam* battlefield, surrounding area. *Ma. viḷākam* battlefield, garden. DED 4462.

5436 *Ta. viḷimpu* border, edge, rim, brink, margin, eyelid; *vaṭimpu* border, edge (as of a garment), blade (as of a knife), extremity (as of the foot), eaves, edge of a roof. *Ma. viḷimpu*, *viḷumpu*, *velumpu* edge, margin, border or hem of a cloth, eyelid; *veluti* margin. DED 4463.

5437 *Ta. viḷai* (-v-, -nt-) to be produced, be productive, result, mature, ripen (as grain), occur; (-pp-, -tt-) to raise, cause to grow, produce, bring into being; *n.* growth, ripening, produce, crop, yield; *viḷaical* produce, crop, yield, ripening grain, growth, ripening; *viḷaiyuḷ* produce, crop, maturing; *viḷaivi* (-pp-, -tt-) to cause to grow, cultivate; *viḷaivu* growth, ripening, maturity, produce, crop, yield; *viḷar* fertility. *Ma. viḷa* vegetation, crop of corn growing; *viḷayuka* to grow, grow ripe, grow richly or to perfection, produce; *viḷayikka* to cause to grow, cultivate; *viḷaical* produce of corn, etc., corn grown ripe; *viḷavu* id., perfection. *Ko. velv*- (*veld*-) to grow, become fat, (grain) ripens; (*velt*-) to cause to grow;

veḷ crop. *To.* peḷ- (peḷḷ-) (food plants) grow, (persons) grow fat; (peḷ-) to grow (*tr.*); peḷ, peḷ crop. *Ka.* beḷe to grow as corn, grass, or trees, increase; bear a crop; *n.* growing, growth, produce, crop, standing corn, what is to grow, seed, seedlings; beḷayisu, beḷasu, beḷeyisu, beḷesu to cause to grow, increase, raise (crop), bring to maturity, rear, foster; beḷeyuvike growing; beḷasu growth, increase, crop of standing corn. *Koḍ.* boḷe- (boḷev-, boḷand-) to become full-grown (people, animals, fruit); boḷat- (boḷati-) to grow (*tr.*; plants); boḷe crop. *Tu.* buḷè, buḷè standing, growing corn, crop; buḷeti, buḷeti full-grown, ripe; buḷepini, buḷepini, buḷepuni, buḷeyuni, buḷevuni, buḷepuni to grow, ripen, be ripe; buḷepuḍuni, buḷepāvuni to make grow, rear, raise as a crop, etc.; boḷaccelu ripening. *Kor.* (O.) boli to grow; bole crop. *Te.* (K.) velayu to thrive, prevail; belayu to spread, (K. also) increase. DED 4464.

5438 *Ta.* vilaiy-āṭu to play, sport, gambol, do and act light-heartedly, be playful, humorous, or funny; vilaiy-āṭal play, sport; vilaiy-āṭṭam, vilaiy-āṭṭu id., pastime, recreation, that which is done with ease, fun. *Ma.* vilay-āṭuka to play; vilay-āṭṭam, vilay-āṭṭu sport, play. / ? Cf. Skt. vilāsa-. DED 4465.

5439 *Ta.* viṛa (-pp-, -nt-) to be dense, close, be intense, abound, increase, conquer; viṛappu crowdedness, density, intensity, increase, strength, victory; viṛal victory, strength; viṛai (-v-, -nt-) to shiver (as from cold); (-pp-, -tt-) to grow stiff as from cold, become numb, shiver as from cold; viṛaippu numbness, stiffness, shivering; veri (-pp-, -tt-) to stand stiff, stand on end as hair; miṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to become stiff, as a limb. *Ma.* viṛakka to become stiff as from cold; viṛanna inflexible; viṛakkam repugnance; viṛa tremor; viṛekka to shiver, tremble. *Ko.* verv- (vert-) to become numb from exposure, insensate. *To.* peḷ- (peḷ-) to feel cold. *Ka.* biṛasa, biṛasu, biṛisu, biṛusu, biṛu hardness, firmness, roughness, rudeness, vehemence, swiftness; biṛi firmness, etc., tightness, fastening as a door; biṛu to become stiff; biṛubu, biṛuvu, biṛuhu hardness, firmness, vehemence, etc.; beṛe to become firm or stiff as from cold, wind, rain, death, etc. *Tu.* bir-gāḷi tempest; birsu hard, stiff, rough. *Te.* biṛusu, biṛusu hard, stiff; hardness, stiffness; biṛra tightness; biṛru id., tension, hardness, stiffness, strictness, sternness, inflexibility; tight, hard, stiff, stern, inflexible; (K. also) vb. to become stiff (as hair); viṛugu, viṛugu to curdle. *Kol.* (Pat., p. 115) beriv solid; (p. 135) bedir ereng to be numb. DED (S, N) 4466.

5440 *Ta.* viṛaku firewood, fuel, sacrificial fuel; viṛāy fuel, firewood. *Ma.* viṛuku firewood. *Ko.* verg id. *To.* (Metz, *Madras Journal of Literature and Science*, 17. 141) berkh id. (probably peḷx). *Tu.* bejakirè dried leaves used as fuel; biriṇji slender piece of firewood. *Kor.* (O. T.; LSB 12.8) biji firewood. *Go.* (G.) verrki, (Mu.) vark, (Ma.) vahk, vehki,

(Ko.) verk fuel, stick of firewood (*Voc.* 3288). *Konda* vergu (*pl.* veRku) firewood, fuel. *Pe.* vezgu (*pl.* vesku) id. *Mand.* vijke (*pl.*) id. *Kui* veju, veigu (*pl.* veska) id. *Kuwi* (F.) vegu (*pl.* veska), (Su. Isr.) vegu (*pl.* veska), (P.) vergu (*pl.* verka) id.; (S.) weggu, weska dry wood. DED (S, N) 4467.

5441 *Ta.* viṛicu rocket. *Kz.* biṛasu, biṛisu, biṛusu whirring, what whirs, a rocket, cracker. *Tu.* birsu a kind of firework. *Te.* birusū-grōvi a kind of firework; birusulu a sort of firework called flower-pots. DED (S) 4468.

5442 *Te.* viṛugu to be counteracted; viṛucu to counteract; viṛupu counteraction, disenchantment. *Malt.* beje to cure by repeating spells. DED 4469.

5443 *Ta.* viṛai (-pp-, -tt-) to become bewildered; viṛaippu bewilderment; viṛumi (-pp-, -tt-) to be dazed or bewildered; viṛumai bewilderment. *Ko.* verk state of being out of one's normal mind, esp. because of Kurumba magic. *Ka.* biṛu to be astounded; beṛagu amazement, astonishment, alarm, wandering or confusion of mind. *Tu.* beṛagu wonder, amazement; beṛaguni to be amazed, astonished. *Te.* verāgu, verāgu surprise, astonishment, amazement, wonder; verāgu-paḍu, verāgu-paḍu to be surprised or astonished; verāgu-paṛacu, verāgu-paṛacu to surprise, astonish, amaze. *Kui* brā confused, confounded, amazed, bewildered; brā inba to be confused, etc. Cf. 5465 *Ko.* vekar-. DED 4470.

5444 *Ko.* verg- (vergy-) to be finished (work, desire); verk- (verky-) to finish (*tr.*; work, ceremony, desire, etc.); finish off (man by killing). *To.* piṛx- (piṛxy-) to be finished; piṛk- (piṛky-) to finish (work); piṛy- (piṛs-) to be used up, decrease (in number or quantity), (buffaloes or men of a clan) become extinct; (piṛc-) to use up. *Konda* viṛ- (-it-) to be finished; viṛ- (-t-) to finish. *Pe.* viṛ- (vist-) to be finished; viḥ- (vist-), viṣpa- to finish. *Mand.* vij- to finish (*intr.*), be finished, completed. *Kui* viḥa (vihi-) to be ended, finished, terminated, used up; *n.* termination. DED (S) 4471.

5445 *Ta.* viṇai action, deed, work, karma, evil deed; viṇaiṇar workers, artisans, artificers, agriculturists, smiths; viṇainar, viṇaivar workers; viṇaimai nature of deed, property of functioning; viṇaiyam action, deed, karma. *Ma.* vina action, exertion, sin; mina work, evil work. *Tu.* benpini to labour, work, cultivate; binnana work, labour; benni, bennè land under cultivation, agriculture. DED (S) 4473.

5446 *Ta.* vi (-v-, -nt-) to perish, cease, disappear, die, leave, deviate as from one's course; (-pp-, -tt-) to destroy; *n.* ruin, destruction, death, drooping, languishing, separation, removal; viḷku (viḷki-) to kill, destroy, ruin; vivu ruin, destruction, death, eradication.

removal, end, defect, flaw, interruption, interval; **vīta** death. *Ka.* **bī** to end, cease, fail, fall away or off, fade, perish, die; **bikal** ending, etc.; **bigu** to go backwards, recede, retreat; **bisara** end, destruction. *Te.* **vīgu** to run away, move, step aside, (K. also) end, disappear; **vīka** flight, retreat; **visara** deficiency; **visara-paḍu**, **visara-pōvu** to be deficient, fail, be fruitless; **visaramu** useless, vain, fruitless ? *Go.* (Mu.) **vic** tomb, grave; (Elwin) **wich** a dead man; **wich bati** disposal place for the dead (*Voc.* 3263). DED(S) 4474.

5447 *Ta.* **vīkku** (**vīkki-**) to strike. *Ma.* **vikkuka** to flog, hammer; **vikku** blow. DED 4475.

5448(a) *Ta.* **viñku** (**viñki-**) to increase in size, become enlarged, swell, be inflamed and swollen, grow, increase, be copious, excessive, be close, crowded, become tight, be tight; **viñkal** abundance; **vīkku** (**vīkki-**) to fill, urge, force out; tie up, bind, control, restrain, hinder; *n.* greatness, abundance; tying, tightness; **vīkkam** enlargement, swelling, inflammation, contusion, dropsy, puffing of limbs, abundance, crowd, greatness, pride; bond, tie, trouble, obstacle, covering, packing, tightness; **viñku** (**viñki-**) to be abundant. *Ma.* **viñhuka** to swell, grow large, big; **vīkkam** swelling, abscess, dropsy, throbbing of a wound or tumour, being puffed up with pride, anger; **vīrkuka** to swell, be inflated, arrogant; *caus.* **vīrpikka**. ? *Ko.* **vic-** (**vic-**) to talk impudently to a superior. *Ka.* **bigu** to become large, stout, bulky, or big, swell, behave proudly, be elated, rejoice. *Te.* **vīgu** to erect, protrude; endeavour, (K. also) be swollen with pride, be vain; **vīka** valour, courage, enthusiasm, pride; **viku** courage, valour; pride; **vikku** to swell with pride, stretch out. *Kui* **bija** enormously swollen; **bija bija āva** to be enormously swollen. *Malt.* **bije** to expand, widen. Cf. 5382 *Ta.* **viku**.

(b) *Ta.* **vīmpu** boast, swagger, bombast, vaunt, pride, obstinacy; **vīmpaṇ** boaster, braggart, proud person, pertinacious person; **vīmp-āṭṭam** ostentatious display, bragging. *Ma.* **vīmal** swelling of face; **vīmpu** bragging, vaunting. DED(S) 4477.

5449 *Ta.* **vicam** the fraction of $\frac{1}{16}$ th. *Ma.* **visam** $\frac{1}{16}$ th gold fanam, or a rice-corn's weight of gold. *Ka.* **visa**, **isa** the fraction $\frac{1}{16}$ th, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a haṇa, etc. *Tu.* **visu**, **visa** $\frac{1}{16}$ th, a weight of gold equal to a grain of rice. *Te.* **visamu** a sixteenth part. DED 4478.

5450 *Ta.* **vicu** (**vīci-**) to throw, fling (as a weapon), cast (as a net), flap (as wings), swing (as the arm), fan, wave, flourish (as a sword), strike, beat, flog, open out, spread, lengthen, stretch, spill, strew, scatter, lay aside, throw off, abandon, drop, blow (as the wind), be spread, diffused (as fragrance, rays, etc.); **viccu** throw, cast (as of a net), beat, flap (as of wings), blow, stroke, swinging, oscillation, length, quickness, rapidity;

viccam smell, effluvium; **vicīru** (**vīci-**) to fan, wave to and fro, brandish, fling, hurl, cast (as a net), whirl round, pour forth, sprinkle, eject, discharge, remove, swing (as the arms in walking); **vīci** fan; **vicukk-eṇal** onom. expr. of quick movement; **vicai** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to hasten, cause to move swiftly, swing, leap, hop, burst, split, be forceful; *n.* haste, speed, impetus, elasticity, spring, force, contrivance as a trap, lever. *Ma.* **vicuka** to fan, cast (nets); **vīcci** fan; **viccu** throwing a net, a backstroke; **vīyuka** to fan, brandish, swing, wield, the wind to blow; *vb.n.* **vīyal**; **vīyikka** to cause to fan, etc.; **vīśuka** to fan, blow, throw (a net), emit (as scent or rays); **vīśikka** to get oneself fanned; **vīśēri**, (Tiyya) **vīśāla**, **vīyāla** fan; **viśa** spring-trap, snare for birds, lever; **viśari** fan; **viśaru** storm of rain; **viśaruka** to fan, flutter with wings. *Ko.* **vi-c-** (**vi-c-**) to exercise violence, throw violently, make a sweeping blow, grind with grinding stones, (wind) blows; **vi-c** violent blow; **vec** force, power, speed; ? **vīcm** (*obl.* **vīct-**) thunderbolt; ? **ve-k-** (**ve-yk-**) to winnow with a side-to-side motion to remove stones. *To.* **pi-s-** (**pi-sy-**) to swing (arm), grind (grain), cast responsibility of (person) on, forsake; **pi-s** a swing of the grinding stone. *Ka.* **bīsu**, **bisu** to swing, turn round, whirl, wave, brandish, fan, throw as a net, blow as the wind, mill, grind, cast (i.e. put bamboo rafters on a sloping roof); *n.* swinging, etc.; **bīsisu** to cause to turn round, mill, etc.; **bīsanige**, **bīsanike** fan; **bīśāḍu** to swing and let go from the hand, fling, throw away; **bīśāḍuvike** throwing away; **bīsuṭu**, **bīsuḍu**, **bīsur**, **bīsur** to throw, cast or fling away madly, furiously, carelessly, heedlessly, hurl, leave abruptly; **bēse** a swinge, stroke with a whip, etc., a blow, bow for dressing cotton; (Hav.) **bīśāle** fan (as the one made of areca spathe). *Koḍ.* **bi-j-** (**bi-ji-**), (Mercara dialect) **bi-d-** (**bi-di-**) to wave (*tr.*); (wind) blows, (tree, cloth) waves; grind with grinding stones. *Tu.* **bījuni** to swing, blow as the wind; **bījāṭa** waving, swinging, fanning, brandishing; **bījāḍuni**, **bījāvuni** to brandish, fan, wave, swing out, fling; **bīpuni** to cast a net, throw, sling as a stone, throw up earth, wave the hand, wash and clean rice, blow as wind; **bīpu** casting, throwing, blowing of wind; **bīsuni** to fan, grind, wave, swing, cast, blow, wave; **bīsa** quickly, rapidly, fast, straightly; **bīsanigē**, **bīsanigē** fan. *Kor.* (T.) **bī-** to grind. *Te.* **vicu** to blow as the wind; wave (*tr.*), (K. also) fling, throw with a sweep, fan; **vī-tencu** to blow as the wind; **vīcōpu** chowrie; **vīvana** fan, whisk; **vīvali** wind; **visana-karṇa** fan; **visaru**, **visuru** to throw, fling, cast, hurl, wave, swing, shake, flourish, brandish, whisk, turn as a mill, grind as in a mill, blow as the wind, spread as scent; *n.* waving, throwing, blowing, spreading; **vesa** quickness; **vesa(n)**, (K.) **vē** quickly; ? **bīsa** a spring, a catch; **bīsabisa** quickness; **bīsi** tension, elasticity. *Go.* (Tr.) **winjānā**, (Ch.) **vinj-** to pull with a jerk (*Voc.*

3240); (W. Ph.) *viskānā* to drag, pull (*Voc.* 3273). *Konḍa visir* (-t-) to throw off or away, fling; (BB) *vivani* a fan. *Kui vīnja* (*vīnji*-) to blow, fan; *pl. action viska* (*viski*-); *vīka* (*vīki*-) to blow a wind instrument; *vīva* (*vīt*-) to shoot, throw, cast, fling, pelt; *n.* act of shooting, throwing; *pl. action vīpka* (*vīpki*-); *viska* swift, quick. ? *Kur. bīxrnā* to make the gesture of commencing a certain action, being at the same time within convenient distance for performing it, take one's aim for. ? *Malt. béngre* to lift the arm preparatory to a blow. / Cf. *Skt. vīj-*, *vyaj-* to fan; *vījana-*, *vyajana-* fanning, a fan; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12043; Mayrhofer, s.v. *vyajanam*. DED(S, N) 4479.

5451 *Go.* (Tr. W.) *wisī*, (M.) *vis*, (A.) *visi* fly (*Voc.* 3272). *Konḍa vīsla/vīzla*, (BB) *vīnza* id. *Pe. vīza* id. *Maṇḍ. vīje* id. *Kui vīsa*, *vīha* fly, winged insect. *Kuwi* (F.) *vīha*, (Isr.) *vīhā*, (S.) *vīha* fly; (Su. P.) *vīha* fly, insect. DED(S) 4480.

5452 *Ta. vīṭu* (*vīṭi*-) to perish, be destroyed, die; *vīṭṭu* (*vīṭṭi*-) to destroy, kill, remove. *Ka. bīḍ-āgu* to perish. *Te. vīṭi* ravage, plunder; *vīṭi-buccu* to spoil, ruin, lose; baffle, disappoint; *vīṭi-bōvu* to become useless, vain or unprofitable. DED 4481.

5453 *Ta. vīṭu-koḷ* (*koḷv-*, *koṇṭ-*) to recover, get back. *Ma. vīṭuka* to be paid or discharged, be complete as a fast, be revenged; discharge; *vīṭṭuka* to discharge what is due, repay. *Tu. būṭuni* to repay, give in return, avenge; *būṭavuni* to make pay or retribute, avenge, revenge. Cf. 4883 *Ta. mīḷ*. DED(S) 4482.

5454 *Ta. vīṇ* uselessness, unprofitableness, that which is unprofitable, that which is not necessary; *vīṇaṇ* useless fellow, idle fellow. *Ma. vīṇaṇ* a vain, trifling person; *vīṇāyan* silly; *vīṇattaram* triflingness. DED 4483.

5455 *Ko. vi-v* hollow on each side of backbone (of man or animal). *Tu. bīmpu* tail. *Te. vīpu* the back. *Kol. vi-p* backbone, (Pat., p. 27) lower back. *Kui bēa* part of the back of animals. ? *Kur. bisī* the two large muscles on each side of the spine; the flesh of the back; (Hahn) *bisī* the spine. DED(S) 4484.

5456 *Ta. vīrāṇam* a large, double drum. *Ma. vīrāṇam* a kind of tambourine. *Ka. vīraṇa* a double drum used at weddings, etc. *Te. vīrāṇamu* a double drum. DED(S) 4486.

5457 *Ko. vi-ra-ṇy vaṇm* small gold coin put in mouth of dead man and burned with body (*paṇm* coin). *To. pi-r* *boṇm* small, old coins in bag, used at funeral. *Koḍ. bira-ni* pagoda (= 4 rupees). DED 4487.

5458 *Ta. vīr-vīr-eṇal* onom. expr. of screaming, shrieking; *vīr-eṇal* onom. expr. of a sharp, shrill cry; *vīr-iṭu* to cry out suddenly, scream. *Ma. vīr* the roar of elephants, the grunt of pigs; *vīr-iṭuka* to squeak, bellow. *Kui vere vere* the squeal of a pig. DED 4488.

5459 *Kol. vi-r-* (*vi-ṭ-*) to sell. *Nk. vīr-* id. *Nk. (Ch.) vīy-* id. *Pa. vīr-* id. *Ga. (Oll.) vīr-* id. ? *Kui vīra* (*vīri*-) to be obtainable, be available. *Kur. bīsnā* to sell; *bīsmā* to sell oneself, be sold. *Malt. bīse* to sell. DED(S) 4489.

5460 *Ka. bīru* creeper. *Kurub. (LSB 1.9) būḷi* id. *Tu. būru* id. ? *Koḍ. i-le* any creeping plant (< **iṛay*). DEN 77.

5461 *Ta. vīlai* whistling shrill sound, noise; *vīl-eṇal* onom. expr. of a shrill, sudden noise or cry. *Ko. vīlv-* (*vīlt-*) to whistle; *vīlk* act of whistling. DED 4490.

5462 *Ta. vīru* (*vīri*-) to be distinguished, be eminent, increase; *n.* distinctive excellence, victory, unique beauty, splendour, greatness, abundance, good fortune, merit, arrogance; *vīrāppu* arrogance; *vīr-iru* to sit in state or majestically, sit with unique distinction, sit proudly; *vīrai* (-pp-, -tt-) to assume airs; *vīraippu* assuming airs. *Ma. vīru* stiffness, grandeur, dignity, valour, power; *vīruka* to be grand, be puffed up, inflated. *Ka. bere* to behave proudly or arrogantly, be haughty, conceited. *Tu. bīruni* to brag, boast, parade; *būṭuni* to boast, brag. *Te. vīrugā-baḍu* to be proud or haughty; *vīravīgu* id., swell, be puffed up. *Go. (L.) vīrrānā* to grow, increase (*Voc.* 3267). *Kur. (Hahn) bermā* to overflow, as leaven when fermenting. DED(S) 4491.

5463 *Ko. vi-r-* (*vi-ry-*) to throw (light things, e.g. dust, grain, grass); *u-r-* (*u-ry-*) to throw, act violently or thoroughly. *To. pi-r-* (*pi-ry-*) to scatter, shed (tears) in profusion. *Ka. bīr(u)* to throw away, fling, throw as an arrow, stone, stick, etc., give away according to one's inclination or at one's pleasure, spend or bestow profusely, give liberally or magnanimously, spread; spread (*intr.*), become extensive; *bīriga* a scattered, disorderly mass. *Tu. bīruni* to scatter, disperse. DED 4492.

5464 *Ta. vekuḷ* (*vekuḷv-*, *vekuṇṭ-*) to be angry, be enraged at, hate, dislike; *vekuṭṭu* (*vekuṭṭi*-) to make angry; *vekuḷi* anger, wrath, dislike, hate; *vekuṭci* wrath. *Ma. vekuḷi* excitement; *vekuḷikka* to rut. *Tu. bigaḍuni* to take offence; *bigaḍu* taking offence. *Te. vegaṭu* repulsiveness, disgust, dislike. DED(S) 4493 and from DED(S) 4494.

5465 *Ko. vekar-* (*vekaṭ-*) to be puzzled, astounded, thunderstruck; *caus. vekarkc-* (*vekarkc-*). *To. pek in-* (*iḍ-*) to be afraid (song phrase). *Ka. bekkasa* astonishment, amazement; *begaḍu*, *begar*, *begag*, *bigur* to be amazed, astonished, fear; *n.* amazement, fear, alarm; *bigurvu* that which is formidable or terrific; *vigurvisu*, *vigurbisu* to become or be formidable; *vigurbane* a fearful object. *Tu. bekkasu* surprise, wonder; *bekkasuni* to wonder, be surprised; *begaḍuni* to be alarmed, bewildered. *Te. vegaḍu* astonishment, surprise, confusion, embarrassment, anxiety; *vegaḍu-paḍu* to be anxious; *beg(g)aḍu* to be

afraid, fear; *n.* fear, terror; **beḡaḡu-paḡu**, **beḡaḡiḡil(l)u** to fear, be afraid; **beḡaḡu-paracu** to frighten; **beḡḡalamu** fear, concern; **beḡḡalincu** to be afraid; **beḡḡalikamu** fear; **beḡḡil(l)u** to be afraid, temble. *Koḡ* (Pat., p. 103) **beḡaḡyak** fearful, cowardly. Cf. 5443 Ta. **viṛai**. DED(S) 4494.

5466 *Ka.* **vekkasa** roughness, unsmoothness, harshness, severity, unkindness, unpleasantness, etc. *Tu.* **bekkasu** nausea, disgust; **bekkasuni** to faint, be tired, feel satiated. *Te.* **vekkasamu** excess, satiety, nausea, repugnance, disgust, dislike, envy, reproach; excessive, extreme, unbearable; **vekkasi** an unbearable, frightful or disgusting person; **vekkasincu** to be unbearable; be envious, envy. DED 4495.

5467 *Ka.* **veggala**, **veggale**, **eggala**, **heggala** abundance, greatness, excess; a great man; **veggaliṣu**, **vekkaliṣu** to become much, increase greatly, become plentiful, go beyond the common boundary (in emotions), be elated or actuated by impulse. *Te.* **veggalamu**, **veggalapu** excess, too much; excessive, extreme; **veggaliḡiḡu** a great or extraordinary man. DED 4496.

5468 *Ka.* **bisu** (becc-), **besu**, **bese** to unite firmly, solder; join, be united; **bisu** soldering; **bisuge**, **besage**, **besavu**, **besike**, **besige**, **besuge** id., state of being soldered or firmly united, close connexion, composition; **beccu** state of being soldered or united. *Tu.* **besigē** soldering gold or other metal. Cf. 5517 Ta. **vē**. DED 4497.

5469 *Kui* **vesa** bowstring. *Kuwi* (Su.) **vacca**, (T. Isr.) **vaca**, (F.) **wāca** id. DEDS 875.

5470 *Ga.* (Oll.) **vanḡer** palate. *Go.* (Tr.) **wanjēr**, (W. Ph. Mu.) **vanjer** (*pl.* **vanjehk**), (L. SR. A. G. S. Ko.) **venjer**, (Ma.) **venjer** tongue (*Voc.* 3275); (LuS.) **wunḡagai** id. *Konda* (BB) **vetol** id. *Pe.* **vendul** id. *Maḡḡ.* **vendul** id. *Kui* **vangosi**, (K.) **vangosi**, **vanjus** id. *Kuwi* (F.) **vendōri**, (W.) **wendōri**, (Su. P. Isr.) **vendori** id. DED(S) 4499.

5471 *Ka.* **beñce** small pond. *Te.* **venca** lake. DED 4500.

5472 *Ta.* **viṭaḡḡu** beauty, gallantry; **viṭaḡḡan** person of beautiful form; **veṭṭippu** splendour. *Ma.* **veṭṭippu** cleanness, neatness, elegance. *Ka.* **beḡaḡḡu**, **beḡaḡu** novelty, beauty, elegance, grace, fineness, pleasantness, showiness, ostentatiousness; **beḡaḡi** a showy woman, coquette. *Tu.* **beḡaḡḡu**, **beḡaḡu** coquetry, affectation, haughtiness; **beḡaḡe** a charming man; **biḡugu** coquette. *Te.* **beḡaḡḡu**, **beḡaḡu** beauty, handsomeness, fineness, prettiness, grace, elegance, strength; beautiful, elegant, large, great, strong; **beḡaḡutanamu** beauty, strength; **beḡaḡu**, **beḡaḡāru** to be beautiful; ? **viḡḡaḡamu** beautiful. / Cf. Skt. (*Bhāḡavatapurāṇa*) **viṭaḡḡa**- trim, nice, pretty, handsome. DED 4501.

5473 *Ta.* **veṭi** (-pp-, -tt-) to crack, break, split, break open, burst, explode, blossom,

shoot forth; *n.* fissure, crevice, split, explosion, gun, retort; **veṭṭippu** crevice, fissure, explosion; **viṭappu**, **viṭampu**, **viṭavu**, **viṭampai** fissure, cleft; **viṭar** id., cleft in a mountain, mountain cave, abode of a sage; **viṭarvu** fissure, cleft; **viṭu** (**viṭuv-**, **viṭṭ-**) to be split, broken, cracked; (-pp-, -tt-) to split (*tr.*); **viṭai** (-pp-, -tt-) to separate (or with 5393 Ta. **viṭu**); **vēṭṭu** the report of a gun. *Ma.* **veṭi** explosion, cracking, shot, gun; **veṭikka** to explode, split, crack; **veṭiyuka** to split, open, separate; **viṭar** fissure, cleft; **viṭaruka** to split open, blow; **viṭarkka** to open, unfold, spread; *vb.n.* **viṭarcca**, **viṭarppu**; **viṭavu** crevice; **viṭavikka** to split, crack. *Ko.* **veyṛ** gun. *Ka.* **biṭe**, **biḡi**, **biḡu**, **biḡe** chink, fissure, crack, crevice. *Koḡ.* **boḡi** act of shooting. *Tu.* **beḡi** gun; **beḡeḡeḡe** the sound of a broken vessel. *Te.* **viḡugu** to expand, blow, blossom; **biṭa** crack, cleft, split, chink; **biṭaḡillu**, **biṭaluvāru**, **biṭaluvōvu** to crack. *Maḡḡ.* **veṭpa-** to crack (fingers). DED(S, N) 4502.

5474 *Ta.* **viṭam**, **viṭari**, **viṭu** mountain. *Ko.* **veṭm** (*obl.* **veṭt-**) id.; **beṭ** id. (*na-ng* **beṭ** the Nilgiris [lit. the four mountains]; **beṭd amn** the female member of the Raṅḡr trinity in Kolme-l village [lit. the goddess of the mountain]). *To.* **pōṭ** mountain (esp. **tiṭ pōṭ** id.). *Ka.* **beṭṭa**, **beṭṭu** big hill, mountain. *Koḡ.* **beṭṭa** id. *Tu.* **boṭṭu** high, lofty; dry (as land). *Malt.* **biṭe** a shore. *Br.* **biṭ**, **buṭ** mound, hillock; **biṭaḡḡ** summit, top. Cf. 5058 Ta. **meṭṭu**. DED(S) 4503.

5475 *Ta.* **veṭi** (-v-, -nt-), **viṭi** (-v-, -nt-) to dawn, break as day; **veṭiyal**, **veṭivu**, **viṭi**, **viṭiyal**, **viṭivu**, **viṭivai** break of day, dawn; **veṭṭa** clear, plain; **veṭṭam** light; **veṭṭaviṭi** break of day, early dawn; **veṭṭa-veṭi** open plain; **veṭṭa-veliccam** broad daylight. *Ma.* **veṭikka** the weather to clear up; **veṭippu** cleared off, gone; **veṭṭa**, **veṭṭam** light; **veṭṭa-veṭivu** clearness. ? *Ko.* **vart viṭ-** (**viṭ-**) day breaks. ? *To.* **koṣ fir-** (**fiṭ-**) to dawn; **ko-s fōṭy(k)** lamp lit in funeral hut (for **ko-s**, see 1458). *Te.* **viḡi** clearness, transparency, brilliancy; clear, transparent. *Malt.* **biḡye** to shine; **biḡe** to shoot forth (as rays). DED (S) 4504.

5476 *Ma.* **veṭiyuka** to avoid, loathe; **veṭiccal** loathing. *Ka.* (Hav.) **boḡi** to be bored, tired. *Tu.* **boḡi** satiety, loathing, disgust, exhaustion, fatigue; **boḡiyuni** to be satiated, cloyed, be tired, done up; **boḡipāvuni** to satiate, exhaust, tire. Cf. 5394 Ta. **viṭai**. DED 4505.

5477 *Ta.* **veṭṭi**, **veṭṭai** uselessness, worthlessness. *Ma.* **veṭṭi** a tree of worthless timber; worthless. *Ko.* **viṭy** uselessness, in vain. *To.* **piṭyk** (? **piṭky**) in vain. Cf. 5513 Ta. **veṭu** and 5233 *Ka.* **baṭa**. DED 4506.

5478 *Ta.* **veṭṭu** (**veṭṭi-**) to cut as with sword or axe, cut off, engrave, dig as a well, injure, destroy; *n.* cutting, wound, cut, engraving. *Ma.* **veṭṭuka** to cut with a sword or axe, dig, engrave; **veṭṭu** blow, strike, cut,

wound, sunstroke, stitch, felling trees, digging, engraving. *Ko.* veṭ cut, mark of a cut. *Ka.* beṭṭu to cause to enter firmly, strike forcibly into, impress, stamp, coin; *n.* tool for making impressions. *Tu.* beṭṭuni to cut, circumcise; *boṭṭuni* to beat as a drum, hammer as metal, knock as a door; *caus.* boṭṭāvuni; *boṭṭe* drummer. DED 4507.

5479 *Ta.* veṭṭai heat, heat of the ground, passion, lust. *Ka.* veṭṭe heat. *Te.* veṭṭa heat, warmth, summer; hot; *beṭṭa* heat; hot. ? *Kur.* birnā (biḍḍ-) (sun) to be hot; *bīri* sun, time. ? *Malt.* biḍye to shine. DED(N) 4508.

5480 *Ta.* veṇṭu (veṇṭi-) to dry as in the sun, become withered, be exhausted, be in great want, hanker; *n.* hollowness as of a pipe, a disease which causes hollowness in trees, sugar-cane, sola-pith. *Ma.* veṇṭ-elpu an old bone. *Ka.* beṇḍu the white and light corky wood of the beṇḍu kasa, used in making hats, etc., cork, pith, a soft, light, useless substance. *Tu.* beṇḍu, beṇḍu pith; a light and spongy plant growing in water, *Aeschynomene aspera*; thinness, leanness, lightness; thin, light, emaciated; *boṇḍu* pith. *Te.* beṇḍu *A. indica*; (inscr., p. 51) soft, powerless. / Cf. *Mar.* bhēḍ pith. DED(S) 4509.

5481 *Te.* veṇḍi again, once more, further. *Koṇḍa* (BB) reṣi vā- to return; reṣi si- to give back. *Kui* vṛēpa (vṛēt-) to return, come back again, retreat; *n.* return, retreat; vṛēppa (vṛēpt-) to cause to return, turn back (*tr.*), pay back, return something borrowed or pledged; *n.* turning something back, repayment, return. *Kuwi* (F.) vendali to go back, return; vethali to give back; (S.) wenḍ- to return; wenḍinai to recover, revive; wet'nai to reverse; wenḍe back; again; (Su.) venḍa vā- to come back, return; (Isr.) veṇḍ- (-it-) to return (*intr.*); veṭ- (-h-) to return something; venḍe ki- to repair; venḍe veh- to answer, reply. *Kur.* biṇḍnā to turn over (*tr.*), turn round, give back; ānā-biṇḍnā to answer, retort. DEDS 889.

5482 *Te.* veṇḍruka a hair; (*pl.* -lu) hairs, the hair. *Pa.* vendra (usually *pl.* venḍrel) hair (on head or body). DED 4510.

5483 *Ka.* bedaku to seek, search for, look for; *n.* search. *Te.* vedaku, vetaku, venaku, (K. also) veduku, vetuku to search, explore, rummage, examine, scrutinize, seek or search for, look for; vedakulāḍu, vetakulāḍu to search; vedakuḍu searching search. ? *Go.* (M.) mehkānā, (Ko.) mehk-, (Y. Mu.) mahk-, (F-H.) mahak- to search, (Mu. also) grope; (Tr.) māhakkānā to grope, grope in a pool for fish; (SR.) mahakkānā to fish (*Voc.* 2766). *Kur.* beddnā (biddyās) to seek, search, get (second wife, concubine), find, discover, want, wish, be about to, be liable to. *Malt.* bede to seek, marry; beduwre to be married. DED 4512.

5484 *Ta.* vetir open flower, blossom. *Ka.* bidir(u), bidur to open as the mouth, unfold

as wings, stretch out, loosen, untie; bidircu to spread out, unfold, unharness, unyoke, loosen or free oneself. *Koḍ.* bi-r- (bi-ruv-, bi-nd-), (Mercara dial.) bu-r- (bu-ruv-, bu-nd-) (flowers) open; bi-t- (bi-ti-), (Mercara dial.) bu-t- (bu-ti-) to open out (*tr.*; mouth of bag, knife). *Tu.* biduruni to loosen by itself. *Te.* (K.) vidur(u)cu, vidrucu to flap wings. *Pa.* (S.) vidrup- (vidrut-) cock to flap wings when crowing. *Kuwi* (F.) vidali to flap. *Kur.* bidignā to lay partly bare the contents by violent action upon the covering, tear open, make a rent, make burst or crack by weighing upon; bidgrnā to be laid bare, get exposed to view. *Malt.* bithge to expand, open (as the lips or eyelids). DED(S) 4513.

5485 *Ta.* vetir, vetiri, vetiram, vayir bamboo; vēral small bamboo, spiny bamboo. *Ko.* vedyr bamboo. *Ka.* bidir(u), bidru, bidaru id. *Tu.* beduru id. *Te.* veduru id. *Kol.* vedur (*pl.* veduḍl) id. *Nk.* vedur id. *Pa.* vedri (*pl.* vedrul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) vedre (*pl.* -gil), (S.) vedir (*pl.* -gil), (S.³) vedirin id. *Go.* (Tr.) waddur, (M.) vedūr, (L.) veduri, (Y. Ko.) vedur, (Mu.) vaddur, (Ma.) veddur id. (*Voc.* 3282); (LuS.) wedooree id. *Koṇḍa* vedru dubu tall bamboo tree; (Sova dial.) dēr(u) tender bamboo; dēr dubu bamboo thicket. *Pe.* dēr (*pl.* -ku) bamboo; bamboo shoot. *Maṇḍ.* dēr bamboo shoot. *Kui* (K.) tēru (*pl.* trēka) bamboo; (W.) tēru (*pl.* tērka) a shoot, bud (? bamboo shoot). *Kuwi* dēru (*pl.* dērka) (F. S. Su. P.) bamboo, (Isr.) bamboo shoot. DED(S) 4514.

5486 *Ta.* veyar (-pp-, -tt-), vēr (-pp-, -tt-) to sweat, perspire; *n.* perspiration; viyar (-pp-, -tt-) to sweat, perspire; *n.* perspiration, weariness, exhaustion; veyarvu, veyarvai, veyarppu = viyar *n.*; vērppu, vērpu, vērvu, vērvai, viyarppu, viyarvai sweat, perspiration. *Ma.* viyarkka to perspire; viyarppu, vēr sweat. *Ka.* bemar(u), bevaru to perspire; *n.* perspiration; bemaruvike perspiring; bemarcu to cause to perspire; bevi to perspire. *Koḍ.* bevar- (bevari-) to sweat; bevari sweat. *Tu.* begaruni, begapuni to perspire; begaru, bemarū perspiration. Cf. 5519 *Ta.* vē. DED 4516.

5487 *Ka.* berāṇju to gather together, collect, put together, heap up. *Tu.* biraṇjuni to collect, heap up. *Te.* verāju to take by large handfuls, steal, plunder. DED(S) 4517.

5488 *Ta.* verin, ven, veṇ back. *Ko.* ven id. *To.* pem waist, hip (or with 4205 *Ta.* pin). *Ka.* ben, bennu, bem the back; bennane at the back, after, behind; bembagi following; company, association; the rear; bembagisu to follow. *Koḍ.* bennī the back; bembara place behind. *Tu.* beri the back; berinḱallu, berāṇkallu backbone; berāṇḱaḍē late, afterwards; berāṇḱayi finally. *Bel.* (LSB 2.2) bergi back. *Te.* ven(n)u the back; ven(u)ka, venukala the hinder part, back, rear, past or former time, later time; hinder, rear; vembaḍi, vembaḍini with, along with, behind,

after; **vembadinu** to follow, accompany, pursue; **veṇṭa(n)** behind, after, along with. *Kol.* **ven** (*pl.* **venḍi**) back; **veṇka** behind; then (past); **veṇka mut** one by one; **venḍ okkod** second, other; **veṭṭa** with. *Nk.* **venka** behind; **veṭṭa** with. *Konda* **venka** afterwards; **veṇṭi** either side of the backbone. DED(N) 4518.

5489 *Ta.* **veru** fear, dread; **veruvu** (**veruvi-**) to be afraid of, be alarmed, frightened or startled; *n.* fear, fright; **veruḷ** (**veruḷv-**, **veruṇṭ-**; **veruḷi-**), **viraḷ** (**viraḷv-**, **viraṇṭ-**) to be startled, perplexed, bewildered, be frightened, shy, be skittish; *n.* fear, perplexity, that which is fearful; **virattu** (**viraṭṭi-**) to frighten, intimidate; **veruḷi** bewilderment, that which causes terror, bugbear, scarecrow; **veruṭṭu** (**veruṭṭi-**) to terrify, frighten, confuse, stupefy, drive away (as animals); **veruṭci** bewilderment, shyness, skittishness, fear; **viṛa** (**-pp-**, **-nt-**) to fear; **viṛappu** fear; **veṛi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to be frightened; *n.* fear. *Ma.* **veruḷuka** to be frightened, confused, furious; **viraḷuka** to start, be shaken by fear; **viraḷi** scarecrow; **virattuka** to frighten; **virattal** frightening. *Ko.* **verṇ-** (**verḍ-**) to become extremely afraid; **verṭ-** (**verṭy-**) to cause (cattle) to have extreme fear. *To.* **pe-ḷ-** (**pe-ḍ-**) (buffaloes) are frightened and run away; **pe-ṭ-** (**pe-ṭy-**) to frighten (buffaloes) and cause them to run away. *Ka.* **bercu**, **beccu** to be frightened, scared; *n.* fear, dread; a scarecrow; **bercisu**, **beccisu** to frighten; **beccaliṣu** to be confused, become perplexed or bewildered, be deprived of consciousness, be beguiled; **beppaḷa** amazement, alarm, fear, etc.; **beppu** wandering of the mind, confusion; **bebbarisu** to get bewildered from fear, be greatly frightened; **bebbala** alarm, confusion; (PBh.) **biṛut(u)** having feared; **beragu** fear. *Koḍ.* **borad-** (**boraduv-**, **borand-**) to be thrown into confusion by fear; **borat-** (**borati-**) to frighten and make run in all directions (usually of cattle); ? **bott-** (**botti-**) to fear, be frightened. *Te.* **veṛa** fear, terror, surprise; **veṛacu** to fear, be afraid; **veṛapari** timid person; **veṛapincu** to frighten, terrify, alarm; **veṛapu** fear, fright, dread, terror, alarm. *Go.* (Tr.) **waritānā** to fear; **warhuttānā**, **waristānā** to frighten; **warhūcar** scarecrow; (A. M. S. Ko.) **veri-**, (Y.) **ver-**, (Ma.) **vaṛi-** to fear (*Voc.* 3285); (Ma.) **rey-** to be afraid; (L.) **reīnā** to fear; **repīh** fear (*Voc.* 3050); (ASu.) **verē** fear. *Kui* **bree inba**, **brehe inba** to be afraid. Cf. 5075 *Ta.* **meruḷ**. DED(S, N) 4519.

5490 *Ta.* **veruku** tom-cat, wild cat; toddy cat, *Paradoxurus niger*. *Ma.* **veruku**, **viruku**, **meruku** civet cat. *To.* **peṣk** flying-fox. *Ka.* **berku**, **bekku** cat. *Koḍ.* **bekki** jungle cats of various species. *Tu.* **beru** marten, (B-K.) wild cat. *Ga.* (Oll.) **vērig**, (S.) **verrig** (*pl.* **vergīl**), (S.²) **verig** (*pl.* **vergīl**) cat. *Go.* (A. M.) **verkār**, (Y. S. Ko.) **verkaṣ** cat; (W. Ph.) **varkār** wild cat; (Tr.) **warkār** mongoose (*Voc.* 3289); (ASu.) **verkār** cat. *Kur.* **berxā** id. *Malt.* **berge**

id. / Cf. Nahali **berko**, (*LSI*) **berkū** id. DED(S) 4520.

5491 *Go.* (Mu.) **vereya** a kind of basket (*Voc.* 3286); (Ma.) **viyya** a kind of small basket (*Voc.* 3250). *Konda* **viṛika** container, basket. DEDS 876.

5492 *Pa.* **veroṭ** (*pl.* **verocil**) a kind of flute. *Ga.* (S.) **vērōṭ** (*pl.* **vērōsul**) id. DED 4521.

5493 *Ta.* **vel** (**velv-**, **veṇṭ-**) to conquer, overcome, subdue, destroy, remove, excel; **veṛṛam**, **veṛṛal**, **veṛṛi**, **veṇ**, **veṇṇi** victory, success; **veṛṛimai** victoriousness, victory, distinctive greatness. *Ma.* **velluka** to overcome, surpass, kill; **venni**, **veṛṛi** victory. ? Cf. 1972 *Ta.* **keli**. DED 4522.

5494 *Ta.* **vellam** jaggery, unrefined cane-sugar. *Ma.* **vellam** juice of sugar-cane, molasses, coarse sugar. *Ka.* **bella** coarse dark sugar, jaggery. *Koḍ.* **bella** id. *Tu.* **bella** id. *Te.* **bellamu** id. *Go.* (A. Y.) **bheli**, (Mu.) **bellī** (*pl.*), (Ko.) **bela** jaggery (*Voc.* 2667); (LuS.) **belee goor**. / Cf. Mar. **bhel**, **bhelī**, Or. **bheli** jaggery. DED(S) 4523.

5495 *Ta.* **v(r)ālu** to hang, be suspended, droop; **v(r)ālucu** to hang (*tr.*), suspend; **v(r)ēlu** to hang, be suspended, be pendulous, droop; **vṛēl(u)cu** to hang (*tr.*), suspend. *Go.* (Ko.) **veṇṅ-** to hang, be suspended; *caus.* **veṇh-**, **veṇṭ-**; (Ma.) **veṇ-**, (M.) **veṇṭānā**, (Mu.) **varih-** to hang up; (Tr.) **waṛēṅānā**, (Ph.) **vareṅānā** to be hung up; (Tr.) **waṛhuttānā** to hang (*tr.*); (Mu.) **vaṛem** an article on which something is hung, stalk of fruit (*Voc.* 3293). *Kui* **ṛepa** (**ṛet-**) to hang up, suspend; **ṛaki** hung, hooked; **ḍēnga** (**ḍēngi-**) to be suspended. *Kuwi* (Mah.) **rec-** to hang; (F.) **lecali** (**let-**) to hang up, deck oneself with flowers; **lepi kīali** to deck (another) with flowers; **lepi aiyali** to be hung; (S.) **leh'nai** to hang; (Isr.) **lej-** (**-it-**) to hang (*intr.*); **le²** (**-t-**) id. (*tr.*). DEDS 877 (in part from DED 4336).

5496 (a) *Ta.* **vel**, **veṇ** white, pure, shining, bright; **veḷi** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to break (as the day), clear, whiten, become bright; *n.* purity; **veliccam** light, lamp, clearness; **velitu** that which is white; **veḷippu** clearness, brightness; **veḷiru** (**veḷiri-**) to grow white, become pale; *n.* whiteness, paleness, light, becoming clear; **velu** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become white or pale, dawn, become clear or manifest; whiten (*tr.*, as clothes); **veḷuvai** becoming white; **veḷuppu**, **veḷuveḷuppu** whiteness, pallor, bleaching; **veḷuveḷu** (**-pp-**, **-tt-**) to become white, become pale; **veḷu-veḷuv-eṇal** appearing white, looking pale; **vellar**, **veḷḷiyār** white men, true, honest men; **veḷḷi** whiteness, silver, silver coin, star, planet Venus, Friday; **veḷḷitu** that which is plain; **veḷḷ-eṇal** becoming white, becoming clear, dawning of day; **veḷḷeṇa** early in the morning; **veḷḷai** whiteness, silver coin, etc.; **veḷḷaiyan** white-skinned person, European, albino; **veṇmai** whiteness, brightness; **veṇkal** quartz, white

marble; **vilāṅku** (**vilāṅki**-) to shine, become renowned, be polished, be clear or plain, know; **vilakku** (**vilakki**-) to make clear, explain, make illustrious, clean, polish, purify; *n.* lamp, light, lustre, brightening; **vilakkam** elucidation, clearness, light, lamp; **vilattu** (**vilatti**-) to explain; **vilār** (**-v**-, **-nt**-, **-pp**-, **-tt**-) to become pale, whiten; *n.* whiteness; **vilārppu** whiteness; **vel-vilār**, **vella-vilār** to become very white (as a washed cloth). *Ma.* **veli**, **velivu** light, clearness; **veliccam** light; **velukka** to dawn, grow white, be white, be clean or bright; **veluppu** whiteness, brightness, dawn, leprosy; **veluppikka** to whiten, brighten, wash (clothes), polish, clean (rice); **veluvēla** very white; **velkka** to pale; **vella** white colour, white and clean cloth, truth; **vellān** a true, honest, pure man; **velli** silver, Venus, Friday, white speck on the eye; **veṇ** white, bright; **veṇma** whiteness, brightness, cleanliness, smoothness; **veṇ-kallu** quartz, alabaster; **vilāṅṇuka** to shine forth, reflect light, show itself clearly, be polished or clean; **vilakkuka** to brighten, polish; **vilakkam** brightness, polish; **vilakku** lamp, light; **vilarkka** to be sallow, pale; **vilārppu**, **vilārccu** paleness, sallowness; **vilārppikka** to promote the ripening of fruits; **vilāruka** to become wan. *Ko.* **vel** white, true; **velṇ** honest man; *fem.* **veyḷ**; **velv** (**velt**-) to become pale; **velv** truth; **velg** (**velgy**-) (country) becomes light before dawn; **velk** (**velky**-) to clean with water; **velk** lamp; **velp** whiteness, lightness; **veyḷ** silver, anna, Venus, Friday. *To.* **pōḷ** white; **pōḷf** (**pōḷt**-) to be white; **pōḷx** (**pōḷxy**-) to dawn; **pōḷk** (**pōḷky**-) to make to dawn; **pōḷk** lamp; **pōḷē** whiteness, light; **pōḷp** whiteness, white spot; **pily** silver, ring, anna, Venus, Friday; **pōḷko-ṛn** European (i.e. Englishman, etc.). *Ka.* **beḷ(u)**, **beḷa**, **beḷ(u)pu**, **beḷatige**, **beḷantige**, **beḷlage**, **biḷa**, **biḷu**, **biḷi**, **biḷe**, **biḷapu**, **biḷ(u)pu** whiteness, brightness; **beḷa**, **beḷaku**, **beḷagu** light, lamp; **beḷagu** to shine, become bright, manifest oneself; cause to shine, kindle (as a lamp), scour, polish; **beḷagisu** to fill with light, cause to make bright, cause to polish; **beḷaguvike** shining, causing to shine; **beḷar** to become white or bright; *n.* a white or shining white colour; **beḷarpu** shining white colour; **beḷli** silver, planet Venus; **biḷidu** that which is white, the colour white; **beṇaci** quartz, white spar. *Koḍ.* **boḷi** (**boḷip**-, **boḷit**-) to become white; **boḷakī**, **boḷica** lamp; **boḷi** light; **boḷipī** whiteness; **boḷitē** white; **boḷli** silver; *n.pr.* of a cow, cow (in songs); **boḷli mi-nī** morning star; **boḷlige** *n.pr.* of a cow, cow (in songs); **boṅge kallī** a kind of white stone; ? **boṇ pilli** dry grass, straw. *Tu.* **boḷy**, **boḷy**, **boḷyṅgarē**, **bolci**, **bolḷarē**, **bolḷenti** white, bright; **bolcara** whitish; **bolcayī** pale, wan; **bolaye** white man; **bolaccēḷy** paleness; **boliruni** to become white or clear; **boleruni** to become pale, fade; **boldu**, **boldu** whiteness, brightness; white, bright; **bolpu** light, wick or candle; **bolya** light, white, clear; **boḷkiru** clearing of the sky; **boḷkallu** white stone, quartz, marble.

alabaster; **boḷli** star, silver; **boḷlena** a white substance, whitish; **boḷleri** a kind of leprosy; **buḷaku** brightness; **beḷagu** brightness, splendour; **beḷaguni** to shine, glitter; **beḷagāvuni** to make shine, polish; **biḷi** white. *Te.* **velūgu** to shine, give light; burn, flame, blaze; *n.* light, brightness; shining, splendour; **veluka** whiteness; **velacu** to clean; **velayu** to shine, be splendid, be renowned; **velayincu** to render bright, brighten, cause to shine; **velaru** whiteness; **velavela**, **velavelana** paleness; **velavelani** pale, pallid, wan; **veli**, **velidi** white; **velḡincu** to light; **veliyu** to fade (as colour), (rain) ceases, (sky) clears; **vella**, **vellani** white; **vellana**, **velli**, **vellika** whiteness; **veṇḍi** silver; **beḷāku**, **beḷuku** to shine, gleam, glitter; *n.* brightness, polish, gleam; (*Inscr.*) **beḷagu** lustre; **bolli** white leprosy, leucoderma; spotted white (or with 4327). *Kol.* **velēṇ** (? **vellenṇ**), (*Kin.*) **veluṇ(g)**, (*Hislop*) **velang** *n.* light. *Pa.* **vil** white; **vilg**-, (*S.*) **vili**- to be white; **vilid** light. *Ga.* (*Oll.*) **viled** white; (*P.*) **vinḍ**- to become light, be illuminated. *Go.* (*Tr.*) **wērci** light, esp. dawn; (*W.*) **weṛci**, (*L.*) **versī**, (*SR.*) **veḍcī**, (*G. Mu.*) **vehc(i)** light (*Voc.* 3316); (*Mu.*) **vēḍ**- to be bright, be white (clothes); *caus.* **vēḍih**-, **vēḍ**- (*Ma.*) to be white, (*Ko.*) be or become clean or bright; (*M.*) **vēḍtā** white (*Voc.* 3311). *Pe.* **ṛinj**- to be white, bright. *Mand.* **ṛinj**- to be white; **ṛungini** white, *Kui* **lōṅgi** white, fair. *Kuwi* (*F.*) **vella**, (*S.*) **wella** white; (*Su. Isr.*) **veṇḍi**, (*S.*) **wenḍi** silver; (*D.*) **ṛinj**- (*-it*-) to be white; (*Isr.*) **ṛinj**- (*-it*-) id., burn, flash, blaze; **ṛih**- (**ṛist**-) to make fire burn; **ṛispori** kindling material; (*S.*) **longi** red; **longinesi** the fair one. *Kur.* **bilcṇā** to shine, glitter, sparkle, be conspicuous; **bilcṭāṇā** to polish, cause to shine or glitter; be lightning; **biḷbilrṇā** to sparkle, twinkle, scintillate; **billi** light, that which is a source of light (lamp, candle), flame, mental or moral illumination; **belbelrṇā** to be an albino, have an unusual or morbid whiteness of the skin. *Malt.* **biḷbilre** to shine brilliantly; **biḷpu** moon. ? *Br.* **tūbē** id. (cf. s.v. 3338 *Ta.* **tuyya**). Cf. 5504 *Ta.* **veḷḷari**. / Cf. *Pkt.* (*DNM*) **villa**- bright, clear; **vilha**- white. DED (*S, N*) 4524.

(*b*) *Ta.* **veṇ-ney**, **veṇnai** butter. *Ma.* **venṇa**. *Ko.* **veṇ**. *To.* **peṇ**. *Ka.* **beṇne**, **beṇni**. *Koḍ.* **boṇne** **ney**. *Tu.* **bennē**, **boṇneyi**. *Te.* **venna**. Cf. 3746 *Ta.* **ney**. DED 4511.

5497 *Ta.* **vilakku** (**vilakki**-) to solder. *Ma.* **vilakkuka** id. *Tu.* **bolakuni** id., weld. DED 4525.

5498 *Ta.* **veli** (**-pp**-, **-tt**-) to be open or public, be vacant, empty; *n.* outside, open space, plain, space, intervening space, gap, room, openness, plainness, publicity; **veliccam** publicity; **velippu** outside, open space, enclosed space; **veliyār** outsiders, strangers. *Ma.* **veli** open field; notoriety; outside; **veliccam** publicity. *Ka.* **beḷavāra** an outcaste. *Te.* **veli** the outside, exterior, excommunication; outside, external; **velalu** to go or come out, start; **velalucu** to send out; **velārincu**, **velār(u)**-

cu to send or drive out, cast out, make public; *velipaṛacu*, *velipuccu* to make public or known; *velipeṭṭu* to excommunicate; *velucu* to drive, send out; *velupala* outside, exterior; outside, external; *velupalincu* to put outside, disclose, divulge; *velu-vaḍu* to come out, go out; *velavarincu*, *velavarucu* to send out, bring out; *velayu* to be known; *vellaḍi* open place, publicity, openness; *vellātakamu* making known, publishing, publicity; *velliviri* known, published. *Pa. valip-* (valit-) to expel, drive away; (S.) *valkip-* (valkit-) to chase. ? *Ga.* (Oll.) *veṭ-* to flee; (S.) *veṭṭ-* to go out. *Koṇḍa veli* outside. ? *Kui venḍa* (venḍi-) to go forward, start forth, go forth; *pl. action veṭka* (veṭki-). *Kuwi* (S.) *velli kīnai* to excommunicate. DED(S) 4526.

5499 *Te. velikilu* to fall or lie on the back; *velikila* on the back, supine. *Kol.* (SR.) *velākā* lying on one's back. *Go.* (Ko.) *veṇṅi*, in: *pal v.* with face upwards; (Tr.) *phat warēṅānā* to sleep on one's back (*Voc.* 3294). *Pe. ṛēṅ(g)-* (ṛēnt-) to lie on the back; *ṛēk-* (-t-) to lay on the back. *Maṇḍ. ṛēṅ(g)-* to fall backward. *Kui lāṅgaṛi* flat on the back. DEDS 878.

5500 *Ta. veḷku* (veḷki-) to be ashamed, be coy, bashful, fear, shudder, be perplexed; *veṭku* (veṭki-) to be ashamed, be bashful, be afraid; *veṭkam*, *vekkam* shame, modesty, bashfulness, coyness; *vaṭku* (vaṭki-) to be ashamed, be shy, bashful; *n.* shame, shyness, modesty; *viḷi-* (-v-, -nt-) to be overcome with shame; *viḷivu* shame. *Ma. veḷkka* to be ashamed, afraid; *vekkam* shame. *Ko. vekm* (obl. *vekt-*) feeling of modesty, shame. *Ka. beḷkar* to become afraid, fear; (K.²) *beḷkane* to turn pale through fear. *Tu. boḷcuni* to shy, start aside suddenly as an animal; *boḷci*, *boḷcelu* shyness, starting aside, suddenly; *boḷcāvuni* to make shy; *boḷaccelu* shying. DED(N) 4527.

5501 *Ko. veky Pouzolzia Bennettiana* (the skin yields a gummy foam used in washing head and body). *To. poṭky* id. DED 4528.

5502 *Pa. velṅur Celastrus paniculata. Go.* (Tr.) *warāṅguṛ*, (Ph.) *varāṅguṛ* the mālkāgni tree, *C. p.* (*Voc.* 3180).

5503 *Ta. vellam* flood, deluge, sea, sea-wave, water. *Ma. vellam* water. *Ka.* (K.²) *bella* flood. *Tu. bolḷa* flood, inundation. *Te. velli*, *vellika* flow, flood, stream; *velluva* flood, inundation. ? *Br. bēl* large hill-torrent. DED 4529.

5504 *Ta. vellari* cucumber, *Cucumis sativus*; mottled-melon, *C. memordica*; kakri melon. *Ma. vellari* cucumbér, *C. sativus*. Cf. 5496(a) *Ta. veḷ*. DED 4530.

5505 *Ka. bellavāra*, *bellāra* snare, net for snaring game, noose. *Te. valle*, *valletrādu* noosed rope for tying cattle, noose. ? *Br. bilum* neck-rope, halter. DED 4531.

5506 *Ta. vell-āṭṭi* maidservant, concubine. *Ma. vellāṭṭi* id., slave girl, midwife. *Te. vellā-takatte* harlot. DED 4532.

5507 *Ta. vellālan*, *veḷālan*, *vellāran* man of the *Veḷāla* caste; *fem. vellāḷacci*, *vellāṛacci*; *vellānmai*, *vellāmai* cultivation; *veḷānmai* agriculture, husbandry. *Ma. vellālar* Tamil Śūdras; *vellāyama* agriculture; *Vellālas*. *Te. velama* name of a caste, man of this caste; (DCV) agriculture; (Inscr.) *vellāṇḍu* a cultivator; affix to the names of cultivator caste in Tamilnad. Cf. 5545 *Ta. vēḷ*. DED(S) 4533.

5508 *Ta. velli-maṭantai* moossanda of Ceylon, *Mussaenda frondosa*. *Ma. vellila* id. *Tu. bollē* id. DED 4534.

5509 *Ta. vellil*, *velliyam*, *viḷā*, *viḷam*, *viḷari*, *viḷavu*, *viḷāṭṭi* wood-apple, *Feronia elephantum*. *Ma. viḷā* id. *Ka. beḷala*, *beḷaval*, *beḷavala*, *bēla*, *balavala*, *balōla* id. *Te. velāga* id. ? *Pa. pulla virṅgam* id. (pulla sour; cf. *Te. puli/pulla velāga*). / ? Cf. Skt. *bilva-Aegle marmelos*. [*Feronia* and *Aegle* are closely related genera of one species each.] DED 4535.

5510 *Ta. vellai-namai* (also Lush.), *vellai-nākai* button-tree, *Anogeissus latifolia*. *Ma.* (Lush.) *vella-nāva* id. *Kol.* (Kin.) *velma* id. *Go.* (M.) *veḍmā*, (Ma.) *verma*, (A. Y.) *eṛma*, (Ch.) *arma*, (Tr.) *armā*, (W. Ph.) *armā*, (Mu.) *orṃa* id. (*Voc.* 360). Cf. 3599 *Ta. nāmai*. From DED(S) 2974.

5511 *Ta. veṛi* (-pp-, -tt-) to be drunk, intoxicated, become mad, be frenzied, be furious; *n.* toddy, drunkenness, intoxication, bewilderment, confusion, perturbation, madness, frenzy, anger, savagery, wildness, devil; *veṛiy-āṭu* to dance under possession by Skanda; *veṛippu* drunkenness. *Ma. veṛi* intoxication, fury; *veṛiyan* drunk, furious. *Ka. veṛi* madness, intoxication, fury, folly, confusion, fear. *Te. veṛri* madness, insanity, lunacy, mental derangement, craziness, frenzy, ungovernable rage, extreme folly or foolishness; mad, insane, etc.; *veṛrivāḍu* madman, lunatic; *fem. veṛridi*; *veṛri-niḷlu* toddy, spirituous liquor; *veṛiḍi* foolish man; *veṛiḍincu* to make foolish; *viṛiḍi* fool, madman. *Koṇḍa veṛi* foolish, simple; (BB) *veṛi ā-* (shaman) to be possessed. *Kuwi* (Isr.) *verila* shaman. *Br. birr* wild, not tame, shy; *birri* wildness. DED(S) 4536.

5512 *Ta. veṛu* (-pp-, -tt-) to detest, loathe, hate, be angry at, dislike, renounce, be afflicted; *veṛukkai*, *veṛuppu* aversion, loathing, dislike. *Ma. veṛukka* to avoid, abstain from, loathe, hate, renounce; *veṛuppu* aversion, dislike, abomination; *veṛuppikka* to cause anger; *viṛakkam* repugnance. *Ko. verv-* (vert-) to dislike. *Kur. birkha'ānā* to disgust with, make sick of, disaffect from; *birkhānā* to grow disaffected, conceive a disgust for, be sick of. DED(S, N) 4537.

5513 *Ta. veṛu* (veṛr- before vowels in cpds.) empty, etc.; *veṛumai* emptiness, rapid-

ness, profitlessness, uselessness, ignorance, poverty, quality of being unmixed or pure; **verī** (-pp-, -tt-) to become empty as a place devoid of inhabitants, clear away as clouds; **n.** (also **vericcu**) emptiness as of a place devoid of inhabitants; **verītu** emptiness, uselessness, futility, stupidity; **verippu** famine; **verīyaṇ** empty, destitute person; **verūman** worthlessness; **verūmaṇē** in vain, without advantage, without doing anything, idly; **veṛra-verītu** absolute worthlessness; **veṛrar** poor people, worthless persons; **veṛrimai** emptiness, barrenness, bareness; **vaṛal** emptiness; **vaṛumai** poverty, emptiness, helpless loneliness, difficulty; **vaṛitu** that which is small or insignificant, worthlessness, defect, poverty, emptiness. *Ma.* **veṛu** asunder, void of, empty, bare; **veṛutē** for nothing, uselessly, for mere pleasure, idly, gratis; **veṛuma** emptiness; **veṛran** destitute, poor; **vaṛu** empty. *Ko.* **ver**, **verd**, **veṭa** • **ver** mere, unmixed, vain; **vera**-c woman temporarily without a child; **ver im** buffalo temporarily without a calf; **ver a**•**l** man without wife or children; **ver gi**•**m** naked (*lit.* mere hands); **verma**(•)**ṇtamm** naked; **veruk** small piece of meat for broth. *To.* **peṛ** empty, mere; **peṛiyi** it is worthless; **peṛ o**•**ḷ** ordinary man (as priest becomes when polluted); **peṛ fo**•**ṣ** pure milk; **peṛ fiṭ** mere foolishness; **peṛ me**•**ṇ** tree without blossoms; **peṛisy** in vain, empty-handed, good-for-nothing. *Ka.* **baṛe**, **baṛi**, **baṛu**, **baṛa**, **baṛahu**, **baṛaḍu**, **baṛaḍu**, **baḍḍu**, **baṛapa** emptiness; (Pb.) **baṛide** for nothing, without cause; **battale**, **bettale** bareness, nakedness. *Koḍ.* **bari** only, merely. *Tu.* **baji** empty, mere, only; vain, useless, false; **battalē**, (B-K.) **bēṭalu** naked. *Te.* **barigi** empty; ? **bīru** useless. *Nk.* **vaṭṭi** empty. *Pa.* (S.) **vededī** alone. *Ga.* (Oll.) **vayke**, (S.³) **vaykeṭi** empty. *Go.* (Tr.) **warrōl**, (SR.) **varor**, (ChD.) **varror** alone; (ChD.) **varrai** id. (*fem.*); (Ph.) **varror**, **varrorē**, **varrur**, **varur** one, alone; (Ma.) **vaṛoṭ**, (Ko.) **veronḍ** one man (*Voc.* 3186). *Konḍa* **vaṛi** mere, simple, nothing but. *Pe.* **vari** bare, empty. *Mand.* **veru** empty. *Kui* **vari** only. *Kuwi* (Su.) **var**•**i** empty; (F.) **vwāri** id.; **vwarari** **kiali** to empty; **vwaraiyi aiyali** to be empty; (S.) **warāni** **kīnai** to empty; (Isr.) **var**•**i** only; empty. *Br.* **bīra** simply, just; **bīraghā** pure and simple, nothing but. Cf. 5477 *Ta.* **veṭṭi** and 5233 *Ka.* **baṭā**. DED(S, N) 4538, and from DED 4355(a).

5514 *Go.* (M. L. SR.) **vehānā**, (Y. G.) **veh** to tell; (Tr.) **wehtānā** to explain, show, announce; (W. Ph.) **vahtānā** to preach, tell; (Mu.) **veh**- to tell, describe; **vehkanur**, **vehvāl**, **vehka**-**bital** a teller; **vehc**- to state, reply; (Ma.) **ve**•**?** to say (*Voc.* 3303); (Ph.) **vesorī**, (W.) **weserī**, (Tr.) **wēsōṛi**, **wēsēri** story; (SR.) **vesūḍi** **pundānā** to guess a riddle (*Voc.* 3302); (ASu.) **vēsūrī** story. *Konḍa* **veR**- (-t-) to speak, tell; *caus.* **veRis**- to cause somebody to tell. *Pe.* **vec**- (**vecc**-) to speak. *Mand.* **veh**- (-t-) to tell, say. *Kui* **vespa** (**vest**-) to say, speak, tell; *n.* saying, speech, word. *Kuwi* (F.) **vessali** (**vest**-) to tell; (S.) **weh**•**nai** to

speak, say, tell; **veh**- (**vest**-) (Su.) to say, (Isr.) tell; (Mah., p. 66) **vespu** speech. ? *Kur.* **ba'anā** (**bācas**) to say, command, invite, allow, name, call, salute as, by the name or title of, pretend, express as one's own view or idea, say to oneself, imagine, reflect, intend, cry (of animals), sound so-and-so; **bārnā** to be called, termed, have a title. ? *Malt.* **bāce** to relate, tell. Cf. 5516 *Ta.* **viṇā** (Su. 1973, p. 146, would unite 5514 ***veṛr**- and 5516 ***ven**-). DED(S) 4498.

5515 *Ta.* **veṛr-ilai** betel pepper, *Piper betle*; betel leaf. *Ma.* **veṛr-ila** betel. *Ko.* **vetl** betel leaf (in proverbs). *To.* **petil eṣ** id. ? *Tu.* **baccirē** id. (or with 3821). DED 4539.

5516 *Ta.* **viṇā** (**viṇāy**-), **viṇāvu** (**viṇāvi**-) to ask, investigate, give ear to, listen, hear; **viṇā** question. *Ma.* **vinavuka** to ask. *Ko.* **vent**- (**veynt**-) id. *To.* **pint**- (**pinty**-) id. *Te.* **vinu** (**viṇṭ**-) to hear, listen, obey; **vinukali** hearing; **vinucu**, **vinipincu** to cause to hear; (K.) **vin(u)cu** to be heard; tell; **vin(i)ki**, **vinikiḍi** hearing, listening, audience, hear-say; **vīnu** the ear; celebrity. *Kol.* **vin**- (**vint**-) to hear. *Nk.* **vin**- id. *Nk.* (Ch.) **ven**- (**venḍ**-) id. *Pa.* **ven**- (**vett**-, **vend**-) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) **ven**- (**veṭ**-, **vey**-), (S.) **ven**- (**veyy**-) id., (S.³) **ven**- (**venṭ**-) id.; **venup**- to make to hear. *Go.* (G.) **ven**- to hear (*Voc.* 3283). *Konḍa* **ven**- (**veR**-) id.; **venba**- (-t-) to ask. *Pe.* **ven**- (**vec**-) to hear; **venba**- (-t-) to ask, inquire. *Mand.* **ven**- (**vec**-) to hear; **venba**- to ask. *Kui* **venba** (**ves**-) to hear, listen, ask, question; *n.* hearing, listening, inquiry. *Kuwi* (Su.) **ven**- (**vecc**-) to hear; (F.) **venjali** (**vec**-), (Isr.) **ven**- (**vec**-) to hear, ask; (F.) **vengali** to be rumoured; (S.) **wennai**, **wenbinai** to hear, question; (Mah.) **veṇbu**, (S.) **wenumbu** hearing. *Kur.* **mennā** (**menj**-) to hear, listen, obey, question, ask; **mendnā** to tell, inform. *Malt.* **mene** (**menj**-) to hear, ask; **mendre** to be heard, be rumoured. *Br.* **binig** (**bing**-) to hear. Cf. 5514 *Go.* **veh**- DED(S, N) 4472.

5517 *Ta.* **vē** (**vēv**-/**vēkuv**-, **vent**-) to burn, be hot (as the weather), be scorched, be boiled, cooked (as rice), be refined (as gold), be distressed by grief or passion, be angry; **vēkkāṭu** burning, boiling, cooking, inflammation as of the stomach; burn, scald, heat; **vēṭai** heat, intense dryness, season of drought, hot season; **vētu** heat, warmth; **vēvam** distress; **vēvu** burning, boiling; **vēvai** that which is boiled or cooked; **vēṇal** heat, hot season, anger; **vēṇil** heat, hot season, mirage; **vental** that which is overboiled or charred; **venti** (-pp-, -tt-) to be hot, get angry; **ventippu** heat, anger; **ventai** anything cooked in steam; **ven-nir** hot water; **vekkai** heat, sultriness; **veccu** heat; **vecc-eṇal**, **veccu-vecc-eṇal** being hot, becoming heated, being harsh; **vecc-eṇavu** heat; **vecavi** hot weather; **vetumpu** (**vetumpi**-) to become warm, be partially withered (as flowers), be hot, boil, be enraged; **vetuppu** (**vetuppi**-) to warm, heat gently, make red-hot; *n.* warmth, fever; **vetuppam** warmth; **vetuvetu** (-pp-, -tt-) to be parboiled or half-

cooked, become lukewarm, be partially withered; **vetuvetuppu** lukewarmness; **vepam**, **veppu** heat, fever, indignation, spite, sorrow; **veppar** heat, hot food; **veppi** (-pp-, -tt-) to heat, infuriate; **veppul**, **veppuru** heat; **vempal** tropical heat, wrath; **vempu** (**vempi**) to be very hot, be dried with heat, fade, rage, be distressed in mind; desire; **vemmai** heat, glow, anger, desire, valour, severity; **vey(y)il** heat of sun; **veytu** that which is hot, heat, sorrow; **veyya** hot, fierce, desirable; **veyyatu** that which is hot, cruel, or unbearable; **veyyōṇ** cruel person, sun; **vevvar** heat; **vevritu** that which is hot or cruel. **Ma.** **vēka** (**vent**-) to be hot, burn, seethe, boil, (heart) burns; **vēvu** combustion, boiling, heat, dry rot; **vēvikka** to boil, seethe, cook (*tr.*); boil inwardly; **vētu** what is hot; **vēnal** heat, hot season; **vekka** to cook; *n.* heat; **vekkuka** to heat, make warm; **veññuka** to grow hot; **veppu** cooking; **veppan** cook; **vetumpuka** to be gently heated; **vetumpikka** to make warm; **vetuppu** gentle heat; **vetuppuka** to warm, be gently heated; **vetuveta** warmly; **veppu**, **vempal** heat; **vempuka** to be very hot, be burnt, shrivel; **vemma** heat; **ven-nīr** hot water; **veyil** heat of sun. **Ko.** **vey-** (**vedy-**) to be burned, be burned up, (broth) boils; **veyc-** (**veyc-**) to burn up, cook; **vet-** (**vely-**) to weld (i.e. make red-hot); **vek** hot; **ve(n) ni-r** hot water; **vi-l** sunshine, heat of sun; **ve-ci-g** hot, rainless season (February to middle of June). **To.** **pōy-** (**pōd-**) to burn (*intr.*), be hot; **pōky** lukewarm; warmth; **pōt in-** (**id-**) (house) is warm; **pi-s** sun, sunlight; **pe-soxy**, **pi-so-y** hot season (< Badaga); ? **pū-l** hot weather, summer (December-February) (? < ***vey(y)-ul**). **Ka.** **bē**, **bēyu**, **beyyu** (**bend-**) to be burnt up, be scorched by the sun's heat, etc., be prepared by boiling, be cooked, burn with a fever, grief, etc., **bēyisu**, **bēsu** to burn up, prepare by boiling, bake, pain, afflict; **bēge** fire, heat, wild fire in jungles; **bēne** pain, sickness; **bēvasa** sorrowful thought, grief, anxiety; **bēsage**, **bēsaki**, **bēsige** hot season; **beñki**, **beñke**, **beñge** heat, fire; **beccage**, **becane**, **beccige** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **becanna** warm; **ben**, **bem** heat; **ben-nīr** hot water; **besalige** fire-pan; **bisil**, **bisal**, **bisul** heat and glare of the sun, sunshine; **bisi**, **bisu**, **bisupu** heat. **Koḍ.** **be-y-** (**be-v-**/**be-yuv-**, **beñj-**) to be warmed, burned, warm oneself, (rice) cooks; **bey-** (**bepp-**, **becc-**) to cook (rice); **bekke** warmth, heat; **bodī**, (central dialect) **bedī** heat of sun; **be-nī ka-la** hot season. **Tu.** **bēyuni** to boil, seethe, be cooked, baked; **bēpini**, **bēyipini** to boil (*tr.*); be boiled, seethed, cooked; **bēpāvuni** to boil (*tr.*), seethe, cook; **bēñkē** heat, sultriness; **becca** heat, warmth; hot, warm; hotly, warmly; **beccana** warmth; **beccanē** hotly, warmly; **beppu** lukewarmness, feverishness; lukewarm, feverish; **beyipelu** boiling, boiled; **besiyuni**, **beseyuni** to get hot, get angry or haughty; **bisi** heat, warmth esp. of sun; **bisulu** sunshine; **bisalē**, **bisalē** an earthen vessel. **Kor.** (**M.**) **bijila**, (**T.**) **bijili** sunlight. **Te.** **vēgu** to be

fried, grieve, sorrow, be very anxious; **vēcu** to fry, grill, oppress, persecute; **vēgincu**, **vēpu** to fry, grill; **vēki** fever; **vēdi** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **vēḍimi** heat, warmth; **vēṇḍramu** heat, pungency; **vēpuḍu** frying, that which is fried, fried; **vēsavi** summer; **vekka** heat; **vecca** heat, warmth; hot, warm; **veccana** heat, warmth; **veccani** hot, warm; **veccu** to be heated; *n.* heat; **veta** pain, distress; **veppu** heat; **vemmu** to be heated; **ven-nīru** hot water. **Kol.** **ve-ndi**, (**Kin.**) **vēndi**, (**P.**) **vēṇḍi** hot; **ve-nd i-r** hot water; **vessa** fever; (**Kin.**) **vey-** to be on fire, burn; **vey gal-** to cook; (**SR.**) **vely-** to burn; **vey-** to prepare bread; **vāig-** to boil, cook; (**Pat.**, p. 159) **viyeng** to light fire; (p. 167) **viyyeng** to cook. **Nk.** **vi-** to burn (*intr.*); **vīp-** *id.* (*tr.*); **vēṇḍi** hot; **vecca** (*c* = *ts*) fever. **Nk.** (**Ch.**) **vey-** to burn (*intr.*); **vayip-** *id.* (*tr.*). **Pa.** **vēp-** (**vēt-**) to be warm; **vēdi** lukewarm; **vey** boiled rice; (**S.**) **vey-** (rice) is boiled; (**S.**) **veypip-** (**veypit-**) to boil (rice). **Ga.** (**Oll.**) **veytal nīr** hot water; (**S.**) **vē**, **vey-** to be burnt; (**S.**³) **veyci** hot. **Go.** (**Tr.**) **wēiānā**, **wēanā** to be cooked, boiled, scalded; **wēiānā** to boil (*tr.*); (**Ph.**) **vaiyānā** to burn, cook; (**SR.**) **veyānā** to burn; (**Ma.**) **vē-** to be boiled, cooked; **vē?** to burn (*tr.*); (**S.**) **vey-** to be cooked (**Voc.** 3307). **Koṇḍa vey-** (**vet-**) to be burned (forest, fuel); (**BB**) **ves-** (**-t-**) to be hot; **vesni** hot; **vēk-** (**-t-**) to fry. **Pe.** **ve-** (**-t-**) to be cooked; **vēza** sweat. **Mand.** **veh-** to be hot; **vehēn** hot; **vēja** sweat. **Kuī** **vēva** (**vēt-**) to be cooked, well cooked or boiled, (forest) to be fired, burned; **veha** cooked rice; **vehpa** (**veht-**) to be hot (liquids, cooked food); (**K.**) **ve-** (**-t-**) to be burnt. **Kuwi** (**F.**) **veyali** (**vet-**) to catch fire; **vehini** hot; (**S.**) **wespini**, **wehini** warm; **weh'nai** to oppress; (**Su.**) **veh-** (**-it-**) to be hot; **ve-** (**-t-**) to be burnt; **vese lēska** summer season (i.e. hot months); (**Isr.**) **ve-** (**-t-**) to be burnt, cooked; **vēh-** (**vēst-**) to become hot; (**S.**) **wehu ray** (**wēḍa wehu**). **Kur.** **bi'inā** (**bicc-**) to be cooked, baked, boiled, parched in heat; **bīta'anā** to cook, broil, bake, dry in heat; **bisālī** earthen vessel for scalding paddy; **bassnā** to consume to ashes, (man) destroys by fire. **Malt.** **bice** to be cooked, be heated; **bite** to cook; **bēru** sun. **Br.** **bāsing**, **bāsinging** to become hot; **bising** (**bisis-**), **bisinging** to be baked, cooked, ripen; **bising** (**bisē-**) to bake, cook. Cf. 5468 **Ka.** **bisu** and 5486 **Ta.** **veyar**. **DED** (**S, N**) 4540.

5518 **Mand.** **vēgu** sickle. **Kuwi** (**D.**) **vēgo** *id.* **DEDS** 879.

5519 **Kuī vēnga** (**vēngi-**) to be spread out, stretched out or up, opened out, open out (*intr.*); **vēpka** (< **vēk-p-**; **vēkt-**) to stretch forth, stretch up, crane the neck, spread out, open out. **Kuwi** (**S.**) **wēnginai** to spread, outspread; **wēkh'nai** to unravel; (**Isr.**) **vēng-** (**-it-**) to become spread; **vēk-** (**-h-**) to announce, publish. **Malt.** **bēngle** to reach with outstretched hands. ? **Ta.** **vēy** (**-v-**, **-nt-**) to blossom, open; **vēyul** blossoming. **DEDS** 880.

5520 *Ta.* vēṅkai East Indian kino tree, *Pterocarpus marsupium*. *Ma.* vēṅṇa *P. marsupium* or *santalinus* (or *Avicennia* or *Terminalia tomentosa*). *Ka.* (Lush.) bēṅga *P. marsupium*. *Tu.* bēṅṇa, bēṅga red sandalwood, *P. santalinus*. *Te.* vēḡisa *P. marsupium*. *Pa.* vēṇuk id. *Go.* (Mu.) vēṅgor, (Ma.) vēṅgor, (Ko.) vēṅgur māṛa, (M.) vengo id. (*Voc.* 3309); (LuS.) vengogai the dhorbenla tree. *Koṇḍa* (BB) vēṇer maran the bija tree (= *P. marsupium*). *Kui* vēṅgesi piasal tree or wood (= *P. marsupium*). *Kuwi* (Su.) vēṅgeri, (Isr.) vēṅgeri marnu bija tree. ? *Malt.* begasi a kind of tree. DED(S) 4541.

5521 *Ta.* vēṅkai tiger. *Ma.* vēṅṇa royal tiger. *Te.* vēḡi tiger. *Go.* (Koya T.) vēṅgālam leopard. DED(N) 4542.

5522 *Koḍ.* be-ṅg- (be-ṅgi-) (rain) stops, clears. *Kui* vēṇka (< vēk-p-; vēkt-) to cease (rain); *n.* cessation of rain. DED 4543.

5523 *Mand.* vēṅj- (vēṅc-) to take out. *Kui* vēsa (vēsi-) id., bring out into the open, extract, expose, redeem; *pl. action* vēska (vēski-). *Kuwi* (P.) vecc- (-it-) to take out, take off; (S.) vēcinai to unpack; (Isr.) vēc- (-it-) to pull up, pull out, take out. DEDS 881.

5524 *Ta.* vēcāṭai sorrow; vēcaram, vēcaravu, vēcarikkai id., weariness, fatigue; vēcaru (vēcaruv-, vēcarṛ-) to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; vēcāṭal mental agitation; vēcāru (vēcāri-) to be weary, fatigued, be vexed, distressed; be consoled, rest; *n.* weariness, etc.; vēcāṛal weariness, sorrow; becoming consoled or pacified, rest. *Ma.* (Tiyya) vēcāru anxiety. *Ka.* bējāru weariness (from fatigue, pain, vexation), annoyance; bēsar(u) (bēsatt-) to grow weary or fatigued, get tired of, be disgusted, be vexed; *n.* weariness, fatigue, disgust, vexation, dispiritedness; bēsaṛa, bēsaṛake, bēsaṛike weariness, etc.; bēsaṛisu to cause to be weary. *Koḍ.* be-ja-ra sorrow. *Tu.* bējāru weariness, fatigue, disgust, offence, vexation, annoyance; bēsaṛu fatigue, weariness, vexation, disgust; fatigued, weary; bēsaṛu āpini to get tired, be weary. *Kor.* (T.) bisirige homesickness. *Te.* vēsaṭa fatigue, weariness; vēsaramu trouble, fatigue; vēsarincu to trouble; vēsāru to be troubled or fatigued, (K. also) be disgusted. Some items, esp. *Ka.* *Koḍ.* *Tu.*, may be < H. bē-zār (< Pers.). Cf. 5386 *Ta.* vicakku. DED(S, N) 4544.

5525 *Ta.* vēṭu cover for the mouth of a vessel, cloth for filtering. *Ma.* vēṭu cloth for covering vessels or for filtering. DED 4545.

5526 *Ko.* ve-ṭ stake in centre of threshing floor round which the cattle are driven. *Koḍ.* bo-ṭi id. DED 4546.

5527 *Ta.* vēṭṭam, vēṭṭai hunting, chase, murder; vēṭṭu occupation of hunting; vēṭu hunting, hunter; vēṭaṇ, vēṭṭuvaṇ hunter, fowler; vēṭacci, vēṭicci woman of the hunter tribe; vēṭṭam/vēṭṭaiy āṭu to hunt. *Ma.* vēṭṭa hunting, chase; vēṭaṇ hunter, fowler. *Ko.*

ve-ṭ hunting; ve-ṭ a-ṛ- to hunt; ve-ṛṇ hunter. *To.* pe-ṭ hunting; pe-ṭ o-ḍ- to hunt; ? pō-ṛ Tamilian (i.e. hunter). *Ka.* bēṭe, bēṇṭe hunting, the chase, animals pursued by sportsmen; bēṭey āḍu to hunt; bēḍa huntsman; bēḍu multitude of huntsmen; bēṇṭiga hunter. *Koḍ.* bo-ṭe hunting, hunt. *Tu.* bēṇṭe, bōṇṭe, bēṭi hunting, chase; bēḍave fowler. *Te.* vēṭa, vēṇṭa hunting, the chase; vēṭakāḍu, vēṭagiri, vēṭari hunter, fowler; vēṭ-āḍu to hunt. *Kol.* ve-ṭ a-ḍ- id. *Nk.* vēṭa hunting. *Go.* (M. L.) vēṭa, (Ma. Ko.) vēṭa id. (*Voc.* 3310). *Koṇḍa* vēṭa id. *Pe.* bēṭ id. *Mand.* bēṭ id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) bēṭa id.; (F.) betta kfali, (S.) bēṭa kinai to hunt. / The Dr. word has been borrowed into the local Oriya of Koraput, with the substitution of b- for v-; this is reborrowed into some of the local Dr. languages, viz. *Pe.* *Mand.* *Kuwi.* DED(S) 4547.

5528 *Ta.* vēṇṭu (vēṇṭi-) to want, desire, beg, entreat, request; be indispensable, necessary; vēṇṭum, vēṇum it will be required, necessary, indispensable, must; vēṇṭām it will not be required, necessary, indispensable, must not; vēṇ desire; vēṇṭal desiring, petition; vēṇṭāmai aversion, dislike, absence of desire, contentment; vēṇṭār those who have no desires; enemies; vēṇṭi for the sake of; vēṇṭiya indispensable, required, sufficient, many; vēṇṭiyavaṇ friend, well-wisher; vēṇṭunar those who wish for or desire a thing; vēḷ (vēṭp-, vēṭṭ-) to desire, love; *n.* desire, Kāma; vēṭkai, vēṭci desire, want, amorousness; vēṭṭam desire, thing desired; vēṭṭal desire, begging; vēṭṭu, vēṭam desire; vēṭai id., longing, thirst; vēḷku (vēḷki-) to desire ardently, covet (Kuiper, *Indian Linguistics* 35.215); viṭāy desire; viṭai (-v-, -nt-) to wish, desire, love, be anxious for, covet; viṭaiccu sexual union; viṭaicci id., enjoyment; viṭaintōṇ friend, husband; viṭaivu copulation, desire. *Ma.* vēṇam, vēṇṭum it must, ought, is desired; vēṇ necessary; vēṇṭa useful, required; vēṇṭu must; vēṇṭa must not, need not; vēṇṭuka being necessary, friendship; vēṇṭikka to make necessary, procure, acquire; vēḷ lust, Kāma; vēḷi, vēḷvi rutting; vēṛca love, affection. *Ko.* ve-ko- it is wanted; ve-ṭa- it is not wanted; ve-ṛo- must; ve-ḍy, ve-ḍyga-ṛn beggar; ve-ṛ- (ve-c-) to collect, accept, get. *To.* pō-ḍ- (pō-ḍy-) to beg; pō-ḍyxo-ṛn beggar; pe-k- (that which is) wanted, desired. *Ka.* bēku, bēṛku, bēṛkum it desires; it is wished, desired, requested, it is desirable, necessary, wanted, it is fit, it must, to be desirable; bēṭa, bēṇṭa longings, sexual passion, amorous pastime; bēḍa it does not desire; it is not wished, desired, requested, it is not desirable, necessary, wanted, it is not fit, it must not, not to be desirable; bēḍike, bēḍuvike asking, entreating; bēḍu, bēḷ to wish, desire, beg, pray, entreat, request; bēḍuha soliciting, begging, praying; bēḷamba desire. *Koḍ.* bo-ḍ- (bo-ḍi-) to beg; bo-ṇḍu it is wanted; bo-ṇḍa it is not wanted. *Tu.* bēḍuni to beg, ask, entreat; bēḍave poor man, beggar; boḍji must

not, should not, do not; bōḍu to want, wish, desire, be necessary, must. *Te.* vēḍu to pray, beg, entreat, ask, wish, desire; vēḍuka pleasure, joy, desire, wish, fun, joke. *Koḷ.* ve-l- (ve-lt-) to ask; ve-lt o-l- to ask a question. *Nk.* vēl- to beg, ask; vēlt ōl- to ask a question. *Nk.* (Ch.) vēl- to long. *Pa.* veṛka pleasure, wish; veṛkeṇ gratis. *Go.* (M.) veṛkā pleasure (*Voc.* 3292). *Koṇḍa* vēṛika festivity. DED(S) 4548.

5529 *Ta.* vēntaṇ king, Indra, sun, moon, Bṛhaspati; vēntu kingly position, kingdom, royalty, king, Indra; vēttiyaḷ kingly nature. *Ma.* vēntaṇ, vēntu king. Cf. 5530 *Pa.* vēdid. DED 4549.

5530 *Pa.* vēdid, (NE.) vēdid god. *Ga.* (Oll.) vēndiṭ id.; (S.) vēndiṭ devil(s), spirit(s). ? *Go.* (Mu.) vaṇḍin, in: pēṇḍra vaṇḍin the highest god of the Murias (*Voc.* 2363). Cf. 4438 *Ta.* pēy and 5529 *Ta.* vēntaṇ. DED 4550.

5531 *Tq.* vēmpu neem, margosa, *Azadirachta indica*; vēpp-ilai margosa leaf. *Ma.* vēmpu (vēppu-) *Melia azadirachta*. *Ko.* ve-p marm margosa tree; ve-p el margosa leaf; ve-(p) paṇ margosa fruit. *Ka.* bēvu *M. azadirachta* Linn. *Tu.* bēvu id. *Te.* vēmu, vēpa id.; vēp-ūru n. pr. place. *Koṇḍa* vēmpa- maran the neem tree. *Kuwi* (S.) vēpa, (Isr.) vēpa marnu id.; ? (Kasipur) bimbi mṛānu id. [*M. azadirachta* Linn. = *A. indica* Adr.] DED(S, N) 4551.

5532 *Ta.* vēy (-v-, -nt-) to cover (as a building), roof, thatch, put on (as a garland); vēyṭal thatched house; vēyvu covering; mēy (-v-, -nt-) to cover fully, thatch, roof (as with tiles); mēvu (mēvi-) to thatch, cover over. *Ma.* mēyka to thatch a house, tile; mēypikka to get thatched; mēccal, mēññal thatching, tiling the house. *Ko.* ve-j- (ve-j-) to thatch. *To.* pe-y- (pe-s-) id. *Tu.* bēpini to thatch the roof of a house, etc.; bēpāvuni to cause to thatch, get thatched (as a roof). *Te.* (K.) vēyu to thatch a house. *Koḷ.* ve-nz- (ve-nst-) to thatch. *Nk.* vēnj- (j = dz) id. *Pa.* vēñ- id. *Ga.* (S.) vēng-, (S.²) vēyṅ- id. *Go.* (Tr.) vēsānā, (Ph.) vēsānā to thatch; (ASu.) vēs- to cover roof; (Koya Su.) vēnc- to cover (house). *Koṇḍa* (BB) vī- to thatch. *Pe.* vig- (vikt-) id.; vikha thatch. *Maṇḍ.* vēk- to thatch. *Kui* vega (vegi-) to roof, thatch; n. act of thatching, putting on a roof; vīa thatch, thatch grass; vīori (pl. vīoraka) thatch. *Kuwi* (F.) vigali to thatch; vīka thatch; (S.) vikka illu thatched house; (Su.) vig- (-it-) to thatch; vikka roof; (S.) wiggai ceiling; (Isr.) vig- (-it-) to thatch; vīuri (pl. vika) grass for thatching house. *Kur.* bañā (baññ-), bēnā (bēññ-) to cover with tiles, thatch, etc.; mesgā roof, esp. thatched roof. *Malt.* bese to thatch; mesge thatched roof. *Br.* bēnifing, bērifing to thatch. / Cf. *Or.* bepā thatching grass. DED(S, N) 4552.

5533 *Ta.* vēy- (-pp-, -tt-) to spy out; n. report of a spy, a spy; vē, vēvu spying, espionage; vēyar spies; vēyṭal spying; ? vēkar messenger, courier. *Ma.* vēvu spying. *Ko.*

ve-j- (ve-j-) to peep, eavesdrop. *To.* pe-f ambush; pe-f o-k- (o-ky-) (feline) crouches for a spring (lit. place an ambush); pe-fiž- (pe-fiž-), pe-lž- (pe-li-) (feline) crouches for a spring. *Ka.* bēgu, bēhu spying. *Tu.* bēḍu secret information; bēpu lurking, spying; bēpuni to lurk, watch, spy, betray. *Te.* vēgu espionage, a spy; vēgari, vēgulavāḍu, vēguvāḍu spy, scout; vēcu to wait for, look for, expect. *Koṇḍa* bēs- (-t-) to look back as one moves forward. *Kuwi* (F.) becali to peep; (S.) bēcinai to look, see; (Isr.) bēc- (-it-) to have a glance at. ? *Malt.* bange to lie in wait. DED(S) 4553.

5534 *Te.* (B. K.) vēyu to put on (as a dress). *Kur.* bācnā to throw (a piece of clothing) on someone's shoulders, wrap it around his body; bācnā to wear, put on (around oneself, as a mantle), wrap or drape oneself in. *Malt.* benje to dress, gird; bāsre to cover oneself with clothing. *Br.* bēning to wear, put on; bēnifing, bērifing to make to wear, clothe. DEDS 882 (from DED 4565).

5535 *Ta.* vēr root, anything rootlike; foundation. *Ma.* vēr root, origin, cause. *Ko.* ve-r root. *To.* pō-r id. *Ka.* bēr(u) root; bēruḡa a man who deals in or sells roots. *Koḷ.* be-rī root. *Tu.* bēru root; origin, cause. *Te.* vēru root. *Koḷ.* ve-r (pl. ve-ḍl) id. *Nk.* vēr (pl. vēḍl) id. *Pa.* vār (pl. -kul) id. *Ga.* (Oll.) vēr id. *Koṇḍa* vela, (BB) vēla id. *Kuwi* (F.) vēla root (of large tree); (Isr.) vēla large root of trees. DED 4554.

5536 *Ta.* vēl dart, spear, lance, javelin, trident, weapon; vēlāṇ spearman; vēlaṇ id., Skanda, priest worshipping Skanda. *Ma.* vēl weapon, lance, pike. DED 4555.

5537 *Ta.* vēl babul tree. *Ma.* vēla-maram an acacia, (DCV) babul tree. [*Acacia arabica* Willd. = *Mimosa arabica* Lam.] DEDS 883.

5538 *Ta.* vēli fence, hedge, wall. *Ma.* vēli hedge, fence. *Ko.* ve-j fence. *To.* pe-sy stone wall of pen; ? pe-sy ir dry buffaloes, buffaloes that have gone wild. *Ka.* bēli fence, hedge. *Koḷ.* be-li fence. *Tu.* bēli fence, hedge. *Te.* vel(u)ḡu id., enclosure. *Koḷ.* veleg (obl. velg-) fence. *Go.* (Pat.) velum fence; (M.) velūm fencing; (Y.) velum, elum, (Ch.) allum, (Ma.) velmi fence; (Tr.) waluhtānā to fence; (Ph.) vallānā to be enclosed; caus. vallahtānā, valshtānā; (Ma.) vel? to fence (*Voc.* 3298). *Koṇḍa* velgu ḡōḍa compound wall. DED(S, N) 4556.

5539 *Ta.* vēli red-flowered silk-cotton tree (*Bombax malabaricum*). *Go.* (Ph.) valēki, (Tr.) walēki-marā, (Mu.) vallek id. (*Voc.* 3208); (ASu.) velkī silk-cotton tree. Cf. 495 *Ta.* ila, esp. the *Go.*-*Koṇḍa*-*Kuwi* forms. DEDS(N) 884.

5540 *Ta.* vēlai work, labour, task, business, matter, workmanship, situation, office; vēlaik-kāraṇ, vēlaiy-āḷ manservant, workman, labourer; vēlaikkāri servant maid. *Ma.* vēla work, labour, religious ceremony in temples, diffi-

culty; vēlakkāran labourer, servant. *Tu.* bēlē work, labour. *Te.* (K.) vēla work. DED(S) 4557.

5541 *Ta.* vēṛam bamboo; European bamboo reed; kaus; sugar-cane; vēy bamboo; vēyal short-sized bamboo. *Ma.* vēṛam a reed, esp. *Arundo tibialis* and *Bambusa baccifera*. DED 4559.

5542 *Ta.* vēṛam elephant. *Ma.* vēṛam id. DED 4560.

5543 *Ta.* vēṛampar pole-dancers. *Ma.* vēṛampān a small colony of a Tamil caste near Palghat; (*DCV*) vēṛampar pole-dancers. /Cf. Pkt. velamba(ga)-, BHS velambaka- jester, buffoon. DEDS 885.

5544 *Ta.* vēl (vētp-, vētt-) to offer sacrifices, marry; *n.* marriage; vēlvi sacrifice, marriage; vēlvu sacrifice; presents of food from the bridegroom's to the bride's house and vice versa at a wedding; vēttal marriage; vēttān, vēttōn husband; vēttāl wife; vilai (-pp-, -tt-) to perform as worship. *Ma.* vēlvi, vēvvi sacrifice; vēlkkā to marry as brahmans before the holy fire; vēli, vēlvi marriage, bride, wife; vēlppikka fathers to marry children. *Ka.* bēl to offer into fire or with fire as ghee, animals, etc.; bēluve oblation with fire, burnt-offering; bēlamba destruction of human life in fire. *Tu.* belcade a devil-dancer, one possessed with Kālī. *Te.* vēlucu to put or throw in a sacrificial fire, offer up a burnt sacrifice; vēl(u)pu god or goddess, deity, divinity, a celestial, demi-god, immortal; vēlpuḍu worship; vēlimi oblation; (inscr.) vēlpu god. DED(S, N) 4561.

5545 *Ta.* vēl petty ruler, chief, Cālukya king, illustrious or great man, hero; ? title given by ancient Tamil kings to Vēlālas; vēlir a class of ancient chiefs in the Tamil country, the Cālukyas, petty chiefs; ? vēlālan a person of Vēlāla caste. *Kur.* bēlas king, zemindar, god; bēlxā kingdom; bēlō, (Hahn) bēlō queen of white-ants. Cf. 5507 *Ta.* vellālan. DED 4562.

5546 *Ta.* vēlai black vailay, *Gynandropsis pentaphylla*; a sticky plant that grows best in sandy places, *Cleome viscosa*. *Ma.* vēla a medicinal shrub (e.g. *C. viscosa*, *C. pentaphylla*, *C. monophylla*, *Vinca parviflora*, *V. rosea*). *Ka.* bēle, bēli a common herb used as a potherb, *Chenopodium album* Linn. [*G. pentaphylla* DC. = *Cleome pentaphylla* Linn.] DED 4563.

5547 *Ma.* vēla throat. *Koḍ.* bo-le neck. *Go.* (Tr.) warēṭ, (G.) verēṭ, verēṭ, verēḍi, (Mu.) varēṭ, (Ma.) verēṭ neck; (Y.) verer, (S.) vēdeṛu (pl. vēdahku), (L.) vēdāgā throat; (W.) warer id., neck (*Voc.* 3287; or with 4847. DEDS 886.

5548 *Ta.* vēru other, that which is different, that which is separated, class, kind, enmity, that which is opposite; vēru-paṭu, vēṛ-ā to become different, separate, etc.;

vēru-paṭu difference, disagreement; vēṛṛavaṇ, vēṛṛāṇ, vēṛruvaṇ, vēṛrōṇ stranger, enemy; vēṛṛ-āl stranger; pariah; vēṛṛumai difference, antipathy, dissimilarity, disagreement, characteristic mark distinguishing an individual or species, case (grammatical); vevvēṛ-āka separately, distinctly. *Ma.* vēru separation, difference; different; vēṛ-āka to be separated; vēṛ-ākkuka to separate; vēru-paṭu separation, absence; vēṛē separately, distinctly, something else; vevvēṛē separately, severally. *Ko.* ve-r state of being other, another's, different, separate, outcasted. *Ka.* bēṛ(u) separation, state of being separate, apart or different; bēre separation, etc.; separate, apart, different, other, else; separately, etc. *Koḍ.* bo-re different. *Tu.* bētē separate, different, distinct, other. *Te.* vēru different, other, separate; difference, separateness, separation; vērupaḍu to become different, differ, separate; vērupaṭu difference, separation, etc.; vēṛaḍamu, vēṛimi difference; vevvēṛu separate, distinct, several. *Pa.* vēta separate. *Go.* (Ko.) vēreton another (*Voc.* 3315); (Koya T.) vēre separately. *Koṇḍa* vēRe vēRe differently, separately. *Kui* breenju stranger, unknown man (or with 5415). *Br.* birring to separate out, pick out, select, distinguish; birvē sieve; birvē kanning to sift; birvinging to be sifted. DED(S) 4564.

5549 *Ta.* vai (-pp-, -tt-) to put, place, seat, lay by, store up, possess, keep, create set up; vaippu placing, deposit, treasure; place; earth, land, world, town; vaiyakam, vaiyam, vayam earth, world; vayiṇ place. *Ma.* vekka to put, lay, place, build, keep, retain, deposit, put aside; veppu placing, deposit, treasure; vaikam what is laid down, deposit, alluvial ground; vayyam, vaiyakam earth. *Ko.* vay-(vac-) to keep, place; beget, bear (child); vayety (pair word with vadk property); vayety kurl young cow that is fit for mating (3 years old; for kurl, cf. 1791). *To.* poy-(poc-) to keep, place; beget, bear (child). *Ka.* bay, baycu, baccu, oy to deposit, put aside, hide; bay(a)ke deposit, treasure, hoard; besana, besal, besale birth, production, bringing forth; besal āgu to bear, bring forth; (K.²) vesale pregnant. *Koḍ.* bey- (bepp-, becc-) to keep. *Tu.* bijiluni, bijeluni to bear, bring forth as a child. *Te.* vaicu, (K. also) vayicu, (B. K.) vēyu to place, put. *Kol.* va-y- (va-yt-), (SR.) vāy- to sow; (Kin.) vāy- to sow with drill (or with 5255 *Ta.* vayakku). *Nk.* vay- to sow; vayk- to put, put aside. *Ga.* (S.) vang- to give birth to. *Go.* (Tr.) wahtānā to give birth to (not of humans); (SR.) vāhānā, (ChD.) vāhtānā to bear (of animals) (*Voc.* 3217). *Kur.* uinā (uyyas) to put down; retain, keep back. *Malt.* oje to keep; lay eggs, bring forth young. [Krishnamurti, *Language* 39.562, suggests separating into two entries the items meaning 'put, place, keep' and 'bear, beget' respectively.] DED(S, N) 4565, DED(S) 4572.

5550 *Ta.* vai (-v-, -t-) to abuse, revile, curse; *vaivu* abuse, curse; *vacavu* foul, abusive language; *vacai* (-v-, -nt-) to censure, blame, calumniate; *n.* reproach, censure, blame. *Ko.* *vayl* abuse; ? *ve-k me-k in-* (id-) to make sport of someone. *Ka.* *bay(i)*, *bayyu*, *boyi* to abuse, revile, use bad language; *bay(i)gul*, *bay(i)gal* reviling, abuse, bad language, cursing. *Koḍ.* *bayy-* (*bayyuv-*, *baji-*) to abuse; *baygaḷa* abuse. *Tu.* *bayyāṭa* id. DED(S) 4566.

5551 *Ka.* *vai*, *vay*, *vayyu*, *vey*, *veyyu* to carry off, etc. *Kol.* *vet-* (*vett-*) to seize and take away. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *vet-/ved-* to pull. *Kur.* *baccnā* to snatch away, rob by force, carry off, seize, confiscate. *Malt.* *bace* to rob. DED(S) 4567.

5552 *Ta.* *vai* sharpness, keenness, point; *vaci* point, edge, pointed stake; *vayir* sharpness. *Ko.* *vac* pointed stick (for skewering meat, digging hole, etc.). *Ka.* *basi* to be pointed, sharpened; point, sharpen; *n.* tongue of a balance; *basadu*, *basidu* that which is pointed, sharp, keen; *base* small pointed object that sticks in the ground. *Te.* *vasi* nail, thorn. *Kui* *vaspa* (*vast-*) to sharpen; *n.* act of sharpening; *vau* (*pl.* *vanga*) edge, cutting edge or end. *Kuwi* (F.) *vwahini* sharp; (Su.) *vah-* (*vast-*) to sharpen; (S.) *wah'nai* to nib; *vaspine* is sharp; (Isr.) *vah-* (*vast-*) to be sharp; *vaspi ki-* to sharpen. Cf. 4628 *Ta.* *māy*. DED(S) 4568.

5553 *Ta.* *vai* straw of paddy, grass; *vai-kkōl* straw of paddy. *Ma.* *vai-kkōl* straw. *Tu.* *bai* id. *Ga.* (Oll.) *vēvel* (*pl.*) id. *Br.* *bei* grass fit for grazing, any shrub fit for grazing (or with 5093 *Ta.* *mēy*). DED(N) 4569.

5554 *Ta.* *vaiku* (*vaiki-*) to stay, pass the night, dawn; *vaikal* staying, daybreak, day that has passed away; *vaikarai*, *vaikuṟu* daybreak. *Ma.* *vaikuka* to stay the night, delay, stay, be late; *vaiku-nēram*, *vai-nēram* evening; *vaikikka* to detain, delay; *vaikkam* delay. *Ka.* *bay*, *bay(i)ge* evening, evening twilight. *Koḍ.* *bayṭi* evening. *Tu.* *bayyuni*, *baiyuni* to perch, roost; *baiya*, *bayya* evening; *baiku* delay, stay; in the evening. *Te.* *vēgu*, *vēvu* to dawn; *vēgincu* to keep awake

(*intr.*); *vēgimpu* waking from sleep, keeping awake; *vēgūbōka*, *vēgūbōka*, *vēbōka*, *vēkuva* dawn. *Kol.* (SR.) *veged*, (Kin.) *vēger* tomorrow. *Nk.* *vēg-* (*vēgt-*) to dawn. *Nk.* (*Ch.*) *vēge(n)*, *ēgen* tomorrow. *Pa.* *vēv-*, (S.) *vēy-* to dawn, (day) breaks; *vēpip-* (*vēpit-*) to make to dawn. *Ga.* (S. P.) *vēg-* to dawn. *Go.* (SR.) *viyā* *sukum* morning star; (Mu. Ma.) *viy-* (morning) to dawn (*Voc.* 3248); (Koya Su.) *vīy-* to dawn; (Mu.) *vīnahk* the whole night long (*Voc.* 3266); ? (Ma.) *vele* tomorrow (*Voc.* 3299). *Konda* *vige* tomorrow; (BB) *vēg-/vīg-* to dawn. *Pe.* *vig-* (*vikt-*) to dawn; *viga*, *vigaliŋ* tomorrow. *Mand.* *viŋg-* (*viŋkt-*) to dawn; *viŋge* tomorrow. *Kui* *vīe* id.; *vēga* (*vēgi-*) to last, outlast the night, dawn; *vēga ḍānju* early dawn; *vēgam* *boḍuṟi* morning star; *veiti* next day, on the day after. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *vēy-* (*-it-*), (S.) *wēinai* to dawn; (S.) *wēḍa* *wēyalie* daybreak; (F.) *vī'e*, (S.) *wīe*, (Su. Isr.) *vī'e*, (P.) *ve'e* tomorrow. *Kur.* *bijjānā* to dawn, begin to grow light; *bijjita'anā* to protract till dawn. *Malt.* *bije* to dawn. DED(S, N) 4570.

5555 *Ka.* (K.²) *bese* to strike with a whip. ? *Koḍ.* *be-ng-* (*be-ngi-*) to cut (plantain trunks at wedding, as test of skill with weapon). *Tu.* *beppuni*, *bettuni*, *bettonuni* to stab. *Te.* *vaicu* to cast, fling, throw; *v(r)eyu* id., discharge, strike, knock, (K. also) cut off as with a knife or any heavy weapon; auxiliary used as an intensive or for emphasis; *v(r)ēṭa* casting, throwing, striking, knocking, stroke, knock, blow; ? *vrēṭu* id.; *vrēṭu-gonu* to strike, beat. *Nk.* *vayk-* to throw. *Konda* *vey-* (*-t-*) to flog, beat. *Kui* *vēpa* (*vēt-*) to strike, beat, thrash, assault, kill; *n.* act of striking, beating. *Kuwi* (F.) *vecali* (*vē-*), (S.) *wēnai*, (Su. P.) *ve'-* (*vet-*) to beat; (Isr.) *vē'-* (*-t-*), *vēp-* (*-it-*) id., hit; *vēpi ā-* to fight. DED(S) 4571.

5556 *Kui* (K., Mah. p. 171) *vrih-* (*-t-*) to ask, beg. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) *rīh-* (*rīst-*), (F.) *rīssali*, (S.) *rih'nai*, (Ṭ.) *vih-* (*vist-*) to beg; (Ṭ.) *vispigaṭai*, (Mah.) *wispigaṭayū*, (Isr.) *rīspagaṭasi* beggar. DEDS 887.

5557 *Pe.* *lëkiŋ* (*pl.*) strips of bamboo. *Kui* *vlēka* a thin strip of bamboo. DEDS 888.

APPENDIX

Supplement to DBIA, entries consisting of material of Indo-Aryan or other non-Dravidian origin; these entries were formerly in DED and DEDS, plus several others. In the indexes, these entries are referred to with the abbreviation App.

1 *Ta. akkaṭa* excl. of wonder. *Ka. ak(k)atā*, *kaṭa*, *ak(k)atākaṭā*, *kaṭakaṭā* interj. expr. pain, sorrow, distress, envy, displeasure, wonder, surprise. *Te. ak(k)atā*, *akaṭakaṭa* alas! what a pity!; *akkaṭika(mu)* pity, mercy, compassion; *kaṭ(ṭ)ā* alas! / *Skt. āh kaṣṭam*, *hā kaṣṭam*, *kaṣṭam* alas! > *Pkt. ā kaṭṭa* id.; *Apabhraṃśa akkaṭa-* (*Tagare*, index). *Krishnamurti, Language* 39. 563. DED(S) 21.

2 *Ta. akkam* rope, cord. *To. oḡm* (*obl. oḡt-*) rope (< *Badaga*). *Ka. agga*, *agga-raṇe*, *hagga* rope. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 8478, *pragrahā-* bridle, thong, *H. paghā* tether, *Mar. pāg* id.; *Ka. *pag-* > (*h*)*ag-*. DED 27.

3 *Ta. akkaram* a disease of the mouth, thrush, aphthae, parasitic stomatitis; *accaram* thrush; *aṭcaram* cracked tongue. *Ma. akkāram* a disease, aphthae. *Ka. agra* the thrush. *Tu. agra* a sore mouth, aphthae, the thrush. *Te. (B.) aksaramu* disease of the mouth. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 62, **agnirujā-* disease with burning sensation, *H. āgrū* thrush, *Mar. āgrū* id.; *ibid.*, no. 14198a, gives this etymology for the *Dr.* forms. DED(S) 22.

4 *Ka. aggaḷa*, *aggale*, *argaḷa* greatness, eminence, excess; a great man; *aggalike* greatness, great power; *aggaliṣu*, *aggaliṣu* to be or become pre-eminent, abundant or redundant, excel. *Te. aggalika* greatness, high degree, perseverance, eagerness; *aggalincu* to increase, grow, exert; *aggalamu* excessive, vehement. *Go. (SR.) āglo*, (*L.*) *āgro*, (*Mu.*) *agro* more, much (*Voc.* 118). *Kui āgal* many, much; (*K.*) *aggeli* many. *Kuwi (S.) agāda* more; (*Isr.*) *agaṛa* id., extra. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 68, *āgra-* top, summit; extension with *-la-* yields such forms as *Mar. aglā* superior; (*CDIAL* has no entry corresponding to that of the *Nepali Dictionary* s.v. *agāri*). DED(S) 28.

5 *Ta. accāram* earnest money, advance given to ratify a bargain (*coll.*; < *Te.*). *Ma. accāram* id. *Te. (B.) accāramu* id. / *Skt. satyaṃkāra-*, **satyākāra-* id. > *Pkt. *saccāra-*. From DED 179.

6 *Ko. aj* footprint. *To. oj* step. *Ka. pajje*, *pejje*, *hajje*, *hejje* footprint, footstep, trace, stride. *Tu. ajè*, (*B-K.* also) *hajè* footprint, track, trace. *Te. ajja* foot, footprint; *anja* id., step, stride. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 7778, *pādyā-* footsteps (*fem. pl.*, *RV*); (*lex.*) way,

path, road; *Pali pajja-* *masc.* path; *Pkt. pajjā-* *fem.* flight of steps, road. DED 47, DEN DBIA S17.

7 *Pa. enḍka* young male pig. *Pe. andren* (*pl. anḍraṇ*) male, man. *Manḍ. andren* (*pl. anḍraṇ*) id. *Kui anḍra* a male animal or bird; male. *Kur. anḍrā* male (said only of animals); *aṇḍyā* fierce, unmanageable (of bulls, bullocks, and male buffaloes), haughty, overbearing (of men). *Malt. anḍya* a bull. / *Skt. (lex.) anḍira-* male, *Or. anḍirā* id. Cf. *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 1111. DED(S) 111, DEN DBIA S1.

8 *Ta. araṅku*, *araṅkam* stage, dancing hall, assembly hall, gambling house. *Ma. araṅṅu* a stage, scene, place for public exhibition. *Te. arāgu* a pial; (*B.*) *aruṅgu* id., terrace, raised a foot from the ground; *arugu* terrace, raised flat terrace, raised seat. *Go. (Ma.) argu* verandah (*Voc.* 78). *Konda arṇu* the edge of a verandah. / *Skt. raṅga-*. DED(S) 166.

9 *Ka. argaḷa*, *argala*, *argale*, *argare*, *aggarike*, *argarike*, *agari*, *agari*, *aguri* bolt or bar to fasten a door. *Te. argalamu* wooden bolt, bar or pin for fastening a door, etc., impediment, obstruction. *Kui argoli* crossbar, rail. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 629, *Skt. argala-*, *Pkt. aggala-*. DED(S) 194.

10 *Ta. āṇi* nail, small spike, peg, linchpin. *Ma. āṇi* peg, nail. *Ko. a•ny* metal nail, joint of body. *To. o•ny* nail. *Ka. āṇi* nail, linchpin. *Koḍ. a•ṇi* nail of metal or wood. *Tu. āṇi* peg, nail, wedge, screw. *Te. āṇi* nail, pin, linch-pin. / *Skt. āṇi-* (*RV*.) linch-pin, *Pali āṇi-* id., bolt, peg. DED 295.

11 *Ta. āyiram* the number 1,000. *Ma. āyiram*. *Ko. ca•vrm* (*obl. ca•vrt-*). *To. so•fer*, (*Tōwfily dial.*) *se•fer*. *Ka. sāvira*, *sāsir*, *sāsira*. *Koḍ. a•irē*, (*Mercara*) *a•ira*. *Tu. sāvira*, *sāra*. / *Skt. sahāsra-*. DED 309.

12 *Ka. āvi*, *āvige*, *āvuge*, *āma* potter's kiln. *Tu. āve* id., oven. *Te. āvamu* potter's kiln. / *Turner, CDIAL*, no. 1202, *Skt. (lex.) āpāka-* baking oven, pottér's kiln, *Mar. āvā* id. DED (S) 336.

13 *Ta. ukkāri*, *ukkārai* a variety of sweet-cake; *ukkaḷi* a sweet confection. *Ma. ukkāli* a kind of cake. *Te. ukkeṛa* sweetmeat prepared for children with rice flour, ghee, and

sugar. /Skt. *utkarikā*-, BHS *ukkarikā*-, *ukkārika*- a kind of sweetmeat. DED(S) 483.

14 *Kur. udal* a jungle tree, the bark of which yields fibres used in rope-making. *Malt. udali* a tree the fibre of which is used in decorating the Chamḍa bamboos. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1990, *uddāla*- the tree *Cordia myxa* or *latifolia* (Pfeiffer). DED 531.

15 *Kur. uphṛā* flea (of dogs, cattle, etc.). *Malt. upṛa* a goat-flea. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 1821, *utpātaka*-, Pkt. *uppaḍa*- a particular kind of insect. DED(N) 542.

16 *Ta. umpaḷam, umpiḷkkai* land granted rent-free for the performance of services. *Ka. umbaṛi, umbaṛige, umbuṛi, ummaṛi, ummaṛige, ummuṛi, ummuṛige* rent-free grant of a plot of land or of a village. *Tu. umboli* a freehold, land granted without rent, any present. *Te. (B.) umbaḷamu, umbali, umbaliḷa* free from taxation. /Skt. *udbali*- free of tax (inscr.; *IEG*, pp. 348, 350). DED (N) 549.

17 *Ka. oggarane, aggarane* a kind of seasoning; *oggarisu* to season, spice. *Tu. oggarane* seasoning. /Pkt. **vagghāraṇā*- id. (cf. *vagghāria*- seasoned); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 12191, Skt. *vyāghārayati*; Katre, pp. 73-4. DED 789.

18 *Ta. ḍccaṇ* male of a caste, members of which officiate as priests in temples sacred to village goddesses; *uvaccaṇ* member of a caste of temple drummers and *pūjāris* of Kāḷi. *Ma. ḍccar* a class of *Mārān Sūdras*, who beat the drum in temples. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2301; Skt. *upādhyāya*- > Pkt. *ojjhāa*- > H. *ojhā*, etc. DED(S) 874.

19 *Ma. ḍppam, ḍppu* smoothing; *oppuka* to touch softly, sponge, wipe. *Ka. oppa* lustre, polish. *Tu. ḍpu*, (B-K.) *oppa* polish. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2556, **ḍpp*- (e.g. Mar. *op* polish, *opayinē* to polish, H. *opnā* id.); Katre, p. 76. DED(S) 889.

20 *Ta. kaccai* rope, girth, girdle, belt, piece of new cloth; *kaccu* belt, girdle. *Ma. kacca* girdle, waist-belt, long cloth. *Ko. kacv* perineal cloth. *To. koč* embroidered perineal cloth; *koc* cloth given at funeral. *Ka. kacce* cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities, girdle. *Koḍ. kacce* perineal cloth. *Tu. kacce* end of lower garment gathered up behind and tucked into waistband. *Te. kacca* end of the lower garment passed between the legs and tucked in behind; *kaccaḍamu* cod-piece. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2592, Skt. *kakṣyā*-, cf. esp. Pali Pkt. *kacchā*-. DED 922.

21 *Ta. kaṭakam* bracelet; *kaṭai* clasp, fastening of a neck ornament. *Ma. kaṭakam* bracelet, ring. *Ka. kaḍaga, kaṭaka* bracelet; *kaḍe, kaḍeya* id., ring. *Koḍ. kaḍaga* thick metal bangle. *Tu. kaḍaga* bracelet. *Te. kaḍiyamu, kaḍemu* id., bangle. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2629, Skt. *kaṭaka*- bracelet, link of chain,

bridle ring; cf. H. *kaṛā, kaṛī* ring, bracelet, etc. DED 931.

22 *Ta. kaṭāram. kiṭāram* brass or copper boiler, cauldron; *kaṭāy* frying pan; large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron. *Ma. kaṭāram, kiṭāram* cauldron, boiler. *Ka. kaḍāya, kaḍāyi* large round boiler of copper, bell-metal, or iron. *Koḍ. kaḍa-ya* large copper vessel. *Tu. kaḍāyi* boiler of bell-metal. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 2638, Skt. *kaṭāha*- boiler, cauldron, saucepan. DED(S) 944.

23 *Ta. kaṭitam* canvas on which paste is applied before writing, painting or drawing upon it; paper, letter. *Ka. kaḍita, kaḍata* book made of folded cloth covered with charcoal paste, on which one writes with *baḷapa*. *Tu. kaḍata* cloth covered with a composition of charcoal and gum and used instead of a slate for writing. *Te. kaḍitamu* account-book of cloth covered with a black paste, written on with a kind of soft stone. /Skt. (*lex.*) *kaḍitram* a skin for writing on, leather for writing on; cf. Burrow, *Belvalkar Felicitation Volume*, pp. 5 f. DED(S) 949.

24 *Ka. kaḍḍi* small stick, bit of wood, fibre or vein of a leaf, bit of a stem or a haulm, small stick used for writing. *Koḍ. kaḍḍi* small stick, bit of wood. *Tu. kaḍḍi* the fibre or vein of a leaf, a very small stick. *Te. kaḍḍī* stick (esp. of metal), bar, ingot, slate pencil. /? Mar. *kāḍī* (Master, OMar., p. 107) match-stick, (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3017) little stick, blade of grass. Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3120, *kāṣṭhā*-, has only items with *th/ṭth* (whence DBIA 68, from which *Ka. Koḍ. kaḍḍi* are to be separated). Is it possible that the items in the present entry are of Dr. origin, perhaps 1370? DEN DBIA S3.

25 *Ta. kāṇam* horsegam, *Dolichos uniflorus*. *Ma. kāṇam* id. *Te. kāṇamu* food for horses, fodder; (K. also) *khāṇamu* food. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3867, *khāḍana*- food; cf. esp. Guj. *khāṇ* boiled grain for cattle. DEDS(N) 192.

26 *Ta. kīl* joint in animal body, hinge; *kīlam* nail, pin, spike; *kīlakam* pin, bolt, wedge, joint. *Ma. kīl* a joint; *kīlam* wedge, bolt, nail. *Ko. ki-l* hinge of jaw, hinge of door. *To. ki-s* handle (of pot, spoon, axe, knife, etc.); *ku-l* hinge of box. *Ka. kīl, kīlu* pin, peg, joint, device, contrivance; *kīla* stake, peg, bolt, wedge. *Koḍ. ki-li* a fastening, screw-fastening of necklace. *Tu. kīḷu, kīḷu* joint, hinge, peg, wooden fastening. *Te. kīlu* joint, hinge, device, contrivance; *kīlincu* to fasten, attach, lock, join; *kīlamu* wedge, pin; *cīla* an iron nail, a wooden pin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3202, Skt. *kīla*- stake, pin, peg, bolt, wedge, elbow; *kīlaka*- pin, bolt, wedge. DED 1346.

27 *Pe. kuduṇ (pl.)* broken rice. *Kui gudu (pl. -nga)* id. *Kuwi (Su.) kudu (pl. -ga)* id.;

(Isr.) *kudu* cracked rice. *Malt. kudi* broken pieces of grain; *kudru* broken pieces of sifted grain. ? *Kol. (Kin.) kondi* a particle of broken rice. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3712, *kṣudrā-* (esp. Or. *khuda* broken rice, etc.). DEDS 244.

28 *Ta. kumpaḷam* wax-gourd; *kummaṭṭi*, *kommaṭṭi* a small water-melon, *Citrullus*; cucumber, *Cucumis trigonus*. *Ma. kumpaḷam* *Cucurbita pepo*; *kumpaḷaḥṇa* pumpkin; *kummaṭṭi* *Cucumis colocynthis*. *Ko. kubaḷm* (*obl. kubaḷt-*) sp. pumpkin. *To. kubīl ko-y* pumpkin; *kīm* gourd. *Ka. kumbaḷa* pumpkin gourd, *Benincasa cerifera*, *Savi. Koḍ. kumbaḷa* pumpkin. *Tu. kumbuḍa* pumpkin or gourd, *Cucurbita Lagenaria*; *kumbava* pumpkin or gourd. *Te. gummaḍi* *Cucurbita maxima*, *C. pepo*. *Kol. (Kin.) kovre* pumpkin. *Nk. (Ch.) kumbaṛe* id. *Go. (Mu.) kumoḍ*, *gumoḍ*, (*Ma.*) *kumuṛ(i)*, (*S.*) *kommaṛ*, (*Ko.*) *gumoṛ* id. (*Voc.* 765). *Konḍa gummaṇḍi* id. *Pe. kumḍa* id. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *kumḍa*, (*Isr.*) *kumḍa*, *kumṇḍa* id. *Malt. kumḍe* id. /Skt. *kūṣmāṇḍa(ka)-* *Beninkasa cerifera*, *kumbha-phalā- Cucurbita pepo*; *Pali kumbhaṇḍa-* a kind of gourd; *Pkt. kumhaṇḍa-*, *kumbhaṇḍa-* gourd; *Beng. Or. kumṛā* sp. gourd; Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3374. [Six species: *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne; *C. Pepo* D.C.; *Lagenaria vulgaris* Seringe = *Cucurbita Lagenaria* Linn.; *Benincasa cerifera* *Savi* = *Cucurbita pepo* Lour., and Roxb.; *Cucumis trigonus* Roxb.; *Citrullus colocynthis* Schrad. = *Cucumis colocynthis* Linn.] DED(S) 1455.

29 *Ta. kūṭam* blacksmith's sledge, hammer. *Ma. kūṭam* heavy hammer. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3391, *Skt. kūṭa-*, *Pkt. kūḍa-*; for IE etymology, Burrow, *BSOAS* 34.550 (1971). From DED 1391.

30 *Tu. kulligē* the buttocks. *Kol. (Kin.) kūla* buttock; (*SR.*) *kulā* hip. *Go. (A. Mu.) kūla*, (*Ma.*) *kulla*, (*G. Hislop*) *kula* buttock (*Voc.* 835); (*ASu.*) *kulā* id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3353, **kulla-*. DED(S, N) 1585.

31 *Ta. keccai*, *keccam* tinkling anklet. *Ma. kecca* little tinkling bells worn by dancing girls or hunting dogs. *Ko. gej* anklet with bells. *To. kij*, (*in songs*) *kijīl faḷ*, *kizīl faḷ*, *kijwīr faḷ* bells tied to the ankles while dancing; *kij-faḷ* hollow bangle with small bits inside which rattle; *kij iḍad* tinkling (*in songs*). *Ka. geje*, *gajje* small spherical bell enclosing small bits of stone or metal. *Koḍ. geje* small bell. *Tu. gejja*, *gejje*, *gajje* small round bell, tinkling ornament. *Kor. (O.) gegge* small, tinkling bells. *Te. gajjiya*, *gajje* small bell or tinkling ornament; *gajjelu* (*pl.*) anklet or girdle of small bells. /Pkt. (*DNM*) *gejjala-* neck-ornament; *Apabhraṃśa (Mahā-purāṇa)* *gijja-*, *gejja-* a chain or neck-ornament for elephants, glossed as *grīvā-kṣudra-ghaṇṭikā* 'necklace of small bells for the neck' and *ghugghurāvali* 'string of bells' (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4477, to which add *Skt. ghugghura-*), which show that it consisted of bells (some

of the NIA words in Turner refer to anklets of bells); Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4389, has *Mar. gyāj* string of bells round neck of buffalo, which he derives from *Skt. *grīvājyā-* neck string. *Skt. graiveya(ka)-* > *Pkt. gevejja-* (**geeja-*) is possible for the Dr. forms. DED (S) 1610.

32 *Ta. kuṭāri*, *kōṭāri*, *kōṭāli* axe. *Ma. kōṭāli*, *kōṭāli* id. *Ka. koḍali* id. *Tu. koḍari*, *kuḍari* id. *Te. goḍḍali*, (*VPK*) *goḍḍeli*, *goḍḍēli*, *goḍḍēlu*, *goḍali* id. *Kol. golli*, (*SR.*) *golī* id. *Nk. gholī* id. *Nk. (Ch.) koḍli* id. *Go. (M. Ko.) goḍel* id. (*Voc.* 1193). *Konḍa goṛel(i)* id. *Pe. kūṭel* axe (large variety). *Kui krāḍi* (? for *kṛāḍi*) axe. *Kuwi* (*Su.*) *kṛā'li*, (*Isr.*) *kṛa'li*, (*S.*) *gla'li* large axe. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 3244, *kuṭhāra-*, *kuṭhāri-* (*Beng. Or.* forms have *l* for *r*); cf. Burrow, *BSOAS* 35.541. DED(S, N) 1702.

33 *Ta. kōṇi*, *kōṇikai*, *kōṇiyal* sacks made of jute fibre, gunny bag. *Ma. kōṇi* gunny bag. *To. goṇy*, *in: tingoṇy* bag in which old coins are put for use at funerals (for *tin*, cf. 2596). *Ka. gōṇi* sack (one of the *tatsamas*). *Tu. gōṇi* gunny bag. *Te. gōṇi* coarse sackcloth; *gōṇiya*, *gōṇe* sack, gunny bag. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4275, *goṇi-*; for IE origin of this *Skt.* word, see Mayrhofer I.568, III.697. DED 1835.

34 *Ta. kōvaṇam* man's loin-cloth. *Ma. kōvaṇam*, *kōṇam* cloth worn over the privities. *To. kwi-ṇ* perineal cloth. *Ka. kōvaṇa* small piece of cloth worn over the privities, the pudenda. *Tu. kōvaṇa*, *kōmaṇa* id. *Te. gōvaṇamu*, *gōṇamu*, *gōṇāmu* strip of cloth worn over the privities. /Skt. *kaupīna-* small piece of cloth worn over the privities by poor persons, the pudenda, *Pali BHS kopīna-* pudenda. DED 1860.

35 *Ta. caṭai* matted locks of hair, plaited hair, bushy or shaggy hair. *Ma. jaṭa*, *caṭa*, *ceṭa*, *ciṭa* matted hair (as of ascetics). *Ko. jerv-* (*jeṛd-*) (hair) is bushy and uncombed. *Ka. jaṭe*, *jaḍe*, *jaḍi*, *jeḍe* hair matted and twisted together, a braid of hair (of females). *Koḍ. jaḍe* woman's hair-plait, hood of cobra. *Tu. jaḍē*, *jeḍē* matted hair, plaited hair, hood of a serpent. *Te. jaḍa* plaited hair, matted hair. /Skt. *jaṭā-* the hair, twisted together (as worn by ascetics, by *Siva*, and by persons in mourning) (Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5086); Burrow, *BSOAS* 35.539. DED 1897.

36 *Go. (A. Y. D. Ch. G. S.) jāri*, (*SR.*) *jāḍi*, (*Ph.*) *jāri*, (*Tr.*) *jāri* grass (*Voc.* 1418). *Kuwi* (*Su. P.*) *jāṇḍu* grass, weed, rubbish; (*F.*) *jandū* grass, rubbish; (*S.*) *jāṇḍu*, *jāḍa*, *jānuḍi* weed; (*Isr.*) *jāṇḍu* id., rubbish. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5362, *jhāṭa-* (*DGG* [Gondi], p. 203). DEDS(N) 387.

37 *Kol. (Pat., p. 195) sirileng* to be possessed [i.e. by spirits, god, etc.]. *Pa. ciral* a medium. *Go. (Ko.) ciral* id. (*Voc.* 1321); (*Mu.* [Elwin]) *siraha* id. (also *leski*). *Pe. hira*, *sira* id., shaman. /Or. *siraha*, *Halbi sirāhā* id.

38 *Pa.* juva a well. *Ga.* (S.) sūve id.; (P.) suve spring. *Go.* (M.) cuvā, (Mu. Ma.) suva, (L.) cuhkā well; cua (Y.) well in sand, (G.) well (*Voc.* 1338). *Pe.* cuva id. *Manḍ.* huva id. *Malt.* cuwa id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4947, cyōta-; there add H. co'ā(n), cu'ān small pit into which water drains, cistern, cohā a small well, coyā a well of water in a dried river bed, spring, rivulet. Cf. also Skt. (*lex.*) cūtake- a small well. DED(S) 2219.

39 *Ta.* cūtakam bracelet; cūfā id., sacred eleocarpus bead enclosed in gold and hung round the neck in a gold band. *Ka.* sūḍaga, sūḍiga bracelet. *Tu.* cūḍa, cūḍaga a kind of gold bracelet. *Te.* sūḍigamu a kind of bracelet. *Go.* (Mu. Ma.) sūṛa, (W.) cūṛā bracelet (*Voc.* 3464). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 4884, Skt. cūḍa- bracelet, Pkt. cūḍa-, cūlaa- id. DED(S) 2246.

40 *Ga.* (P.) ṭoḍi chin. *Go.* (Ch.) ṭuddi, (M.) ṭoḍ, (KoB.) ṭoḍḍu id. (*Voc.* 1506); (Ma.) toṭor id. (*Voc.* 1800). *Konḍa* (BB 1972) ṭoḍi id. *Pe.* ṭodo beard. *Kuwi* (P.) ṭoḍi, (Isr.) ṭōri chin. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5853, esp. (23).

41 *Ta.* takkaṭi balance on the principal of a steelyard; takkaṭai a pair of scales. *Ma.* takkiṭi scales; cheating in weighing (or with App. 42). *Ka.* takkaḍi balance. *Tu.* takkaḍi large scales; takkaḍidāye one who cheats in weighing (or with App. 42). *Te.* takkeḍa a balance. *Go.* (W.) takhari id. (*Voc.* 1641). *Kuwi* (S.) thakḍi scales. /Mar. tākḍi, tāgḍi balance, scales, and Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5714. From DED(S) 2437.

42 *Ta.* takkaṭi deceit. *Ma.* takkiṭi cheating in weighing (or with App. 41). *Tu.* takkaḍidāye one who cheats in weighing (or with App. 41). *Te.* takkari rogue; takkali theft, deceit, trick; takkalikāḍu thief, deceiver; takkiḍi deceit; takkulāḍu a trickish person. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5489, *ṭhagg-, *ṭhakk-, e.g. Mar. ṭhak thief, ṭhakṇē to be deceived, Or. ṭhakibā to deceive. From DED(S) 2437.

43 *Ta.* tumpi calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*. *Ma.* tumbam a long gourd, *Lagenaria*. *Ka.* tumbi, tumba *L. vulgaris* Ser. *Te.* tumbamu, tumbi, (B. also) tummi gourd vine. *Go.* (Mu.) tumma gourd, gourd vessel (*Voc.* 1748). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 5868, Skt. tumba-, tumbī- *L. vulgaris*. DED(S) 2733.

44 *Ta.* tūṇ, tūṇam pillar, post, column, mainstay, support; (STD) dūṇu pillar. *Ma.* tūṇ post, pillar. *Ka.* tūna stake, post. *Tu.* tūṇa, tūna id. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 13774, Skt. sthūṇā-, Pali Pkt. thūṇā-. DED(S) 2780.

45 *Ta.* tonṇai cup made of plantain or other leaf. *Ma.* donna cup made out of a leaf, for brahmans to drink pepper-water, etc. *Ka.* donne, jonne leaf-cup. *Tu.* donnē cup made of plantain leaves, etc. *Te.* donne cup made of leaves. *Ga.* (S.²) dona leaf-cup. *Go.* (A.) ḍona id. (*Voc.* 1613). *Konḍa* done id. *Manḍ.* duna id. *Kui* ḍono, (P.) ḍoho id.; ḍoo balance word

in kali ḍoo leaf-cup. *Kuwi* (F) dunṇō, (Su.) dono id.; (Isr.) ṭono cup-like container made of leaves. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 6641, drōṇa- (e.g. H. donā, Mar. ḍoṇā leaf-cup). DED(S) 2913.

46 *Ta.* pacantu elegance, beauty, attractiveness, fineness. *Ko.* pa•can, pa•cand beauty; pa•caṇa-c good-tempered woman; pa•can gey- to have pleasurable sexual intercourse. *To.* po•ca•ṇ beauty; beautiful. *Ka.* pasandu approved, agreeable, comely, pleasing; agreeing to. *Tu.* pasandu, pasantu, (B-K.) pasando comely, handsome, pleasing, nice. *Te.* pasandu excellent, beautiful, nice, agreeable, approved. /H. pasand approved, pleasing; approving (< Pers.). DED 3338 [DEDR 4054].

47 *Ta.* patam cobra's hood. *Ma.* paṭam id. *Ka.* peḍe id. *Te.* paḍaga id. *Go.* (S.) parḡe, (Mu.) barak, (Ma.) barḡi, (F-H.) biṛki hood of serpent (*Voc.* 2154). /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9040, Skt. (s)phaṭa-, sphaṭā- a serpent's expanded hood, Pkt. phadā- id. For IE etymology, see Burrow, *The Problem of Shwa in Sanskrit*, p. 45. DED(S) 3180.

48 *Te.* paḍisemu a cold, catarrh. *Pa.* paḍ-com id. *Go.* (A.) parṣa id.; (Ma.) parsek a bad cold; (Ko.) porṣa rheum of nose; (L.) parsā, parsum a cold (*Voc.* 2156); (ASu.) parṣāṇ cold. /Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 8604, Skt. pratiśyāya-, Mar. paḍṣē cold in the head. DED(S) 3189.

49 *Ka.* (PBh.) paṇige, (Kitt.) haṇige, aṇige comb. *Tu.* paṇṇya id. *Te.* panne id. *Pa.* pendeḍa id. *Go.* (A.) peḍeya, (G.) paṛiya, paṛiya, (SR.) pariya, (Mu.) paṛiya, paṛeya, (Ph.) paniyā, (Ma.) panyā id.; (L.) paḍanā, paḍiyānā to comb (*Voc.* 2150); (ASu.) paṇiyā, paṛiyā comb. *Konḍa* pane id. *Pe.* paniya, peniya id. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) paniya id. /Prob. < IA; cf. Pkt. phanaga-, phaniha-comb, Mar. phaṇī id. DED(S, N) 3607.

50 *Ta.* paṇṭi cart, waggon, carriage; vaṇṭi id., cartload; vaṇṭil cart, carriage, bandy, wheel; paṇṭi cart with a top, bullock cart; paṇṭil two-wheeled cart, horse-drawn chariot. *Ma.* vaṇṭi, vaṇṭil wheel, cart, bandy. *Ko.* vaṇḍy cart. *To.* poḍy bullock-cart. *Ka.* baṇḍi bandy, cart, carriage, wheel. *Tu.* baṇḍi, bhaṇḍi cart. *Te.* baṇḍi carriage, cart, any wheeled conveyance. *Kol.* baṇḍi bullock-cart for freight. *Ga.* (P. S.²) baṇḍi cart. *Kuwi* (Su. Isr.) baṇḍi id. /Skt. (Hem. *Uṇ.* 608) bhaṇḍi-, Pkt. bhaṇḍi-, bhaṇḍiā-, Mar. baḍī, Or. baṇḍi. Ultimately from Skt. bhāṇḍa-goods, wares, as carrying these; for an IE etymology for bhāṇḍa-, see Burrow, *BSOAS* 34.545-6. DED(S) 3219.

51 *Ma.* bōy palanquin-bearers, fishermen. *Ka.* bōyi, bōva a caste who are palanquin-bearers and fishermen. *Tu.* bōyi, bōvi id. *Te.* bōya, bōyāḍu, bōyavāḍu savage, barbarian, inhabitant of the forest, huntsman, fisherman; bōyata, bōyeta woman of a savage tribe; bōyīḍu man of the cow-keeper's or

shepherd's caste; a palanquin-bearer; *bōyī* a palanquin-bearer. *Pa. bōyid* (pl. *bōyil*) Muria Gond. *Go. (Ph.) pōī* male member of the fisherman caste; *fem. paitār* (*Voc.* 2433); (*SR.*) *poy-paṭṭal* village headman; (*F-H.*) *poiur patel* (*Voc.* 2400). / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9626, *bhōgin-* wealthy; headman of a village; barber; *Pkt. bhōi-*, *bhōia-* village headman; *Guj. Mar. bhoī* palanquin-bearer, fisherman; *H. bhoī*, *bhuī* palanquin-bearer, (?) fisherman; Emeneau, "Sanskrit *bhōgin-* 'wealthy' → 'village headman; fisherman, palanquin-bearer'", *American Indian and Indoeuropean Studies, Papers in Honor of Madison S. Beeler* (Mouton, 1980), pp. 315-25. DED(S) 3750.

52 *Ka. mayāna*, *mēna* bee's-wax, gum, resin. *Tu. māyāna* wax. *Te. mainamu* id. *Kol. me-nam* id. *Nk. mēnam* id. *Koṇḍa mēnam* id. *Kuwi* (*Isr.*) *mēna* id. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9778, *Skt. madana-*, *Pkt. mayāna-*, *Mar. men.* DED 3853.

53(a) *Ta. maittuṇaṇ*, *maccuṇaṇ* brother of one's wife or husband, son of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, sister's husband; *maittuṇi* wife's sister, daughter of one's maternal uncle or paternal aunt, brother's wife; *maccuṇaṇ* wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; *maccuṇi*, *maccuṇacci*, *maccuṇicci* sister-in-law; *māccampi* elder sister's husband, maternal uncle's son, paternal aunt's son, husband's elder brother; *maccāṇṭār* husband's elder brother; *maccāvi* elder brother's wife; *maccāl*, *macci* wife's sister, daughter of one's paternal aunt or maternal uncle; *maccāṇ* wife's brother, sister's husband, son of maternal uncle or paternal aunt; *maccuṇamai* relationship of brother-in-law; *matuṇi* elder brother's wife, etc.; ? *maintaṇ* son, young man, young of animal or reptile, disciple, pupil, man, strong man, hero, husband. *Ma. maccunan*, *maccinan* son of mother's brother or of father's sister; *maccuṇicci* daughter of mother's brother or of father's sister, regarded as the proper bride for her cousin; ? *maintan* boy, son. *Ko. maccin* brother-in-law (rarely used). *To. mocin* cross-cousin. *Ka. may(i)duna*, *may(i)da*, *maydana* a connexion, friend or husband; sister's husband, husband's brother, wife's brother, brother's son in relation to sister's son. *Koḍ. maccinē* younger male cross-cousin; *maccuṇi*, *maccuṇici* younger female cross-cousin; ? *maymē* cross-nephew, son-in-law; *mayma* cross-niece, daughter-in-law. *Tu. maitine*, *maidune* husband's younger brother, son of a female's maternal uncle, husband of a female's sister; *maitidi*, *maitedi* sister-in-law, father's sister's daughter or mother's brother's daughter.

(b) *Te. mēna* connected through a woman's brother or a man's sister, or through a maternal uncle or paternal aunt (e.g. *mēna-gōḍalu* a man's sister's or a woman's brother's daughter, niece [*kōḍalu* daughter-in-law; see

2149]). *Nk. (Ch.) meonak* cross-cousin; *fem. meoni*. *Koṇḍa* (BB) *mēna'en* father's sister's son. *Pe. mēna* *ṭonden* male cross-cousin (see 3563). *Kuwi* (D.) *mehpatayi* female cross-cousin; (*Isr.*) *meh'na tayi* male cross-cousin; *m. taṅgi* female cross-cousin. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10341, *maithuna-* copulation; relating to sexual union > *marriage > one who is (customarily) to be married, cross-cousin; the last meaning is found in *Pkt. (DNM) mehuṇ-aya-* father's sister's son, *mehuṇia-* mother's brother's son, *mehuṇiā-* mother's brother's daughter, wife's sister, *Mar. mehuṇā*, *mevṇā* wife's brother, . sister's husband, *mehuṇi*, *mevṇi* mother's brother's daughter; father's sister's daughter. MIA and NIA forms are the source of forms in (b); forms in (a) are derived from *Skt. maithuna-* with the meanings of the MIA and NIA forms. From DED (S, N) 4189 (DEN DBIA S18).

54 *Ta. iratti*, *reṭṭi* name of a Telugu caste of cultivators. *Ka. radḍi*, *reddi* Reddi, a petty baron, title of a caste of Telugu cultivators. *Te. reḍ(ḍ)i*, *raḍ(ḍ)i* name of a certain caste; headman of a village. / Turner, *CDIAL*, nos. 10722 *rāṣṭrakūṭa-*, 10724 *rāṣṭrin-*, *rāṣṭrika-*, *Pali raṭṭhika-*, *Pkt. raṭṭhiya-*; *Su.* 1973, p. 145; *Te. Inscr.*² s.vv. *raṭṭaḍi*, *radḍi*. DED 4241.

55 *Ta. irampam* a saw. *Ka. rampige* shoemaker's knife or awl. *Tu. rampi* shoemaker's knife. *Te. rampamu* a saw; *rampakāḍu* sawyer; *rampe* cobbler's knife for cutting leather. *Pa. (S.) rampa* mattock. *Koṇḍa* (BB 1972) *rapam* saw. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 10629, **rampa-*, *Pkt. rampa-* knife, etc. DED 4236.

56 *Ko. vatm* (*obl. vai(t)-*) millet, *Panicum miliare*. *To. potm* millet; *kafotm* sp. millet (*ka-* black). *Ka. batta*, *bhatta* paddy, rice in the husk. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9331, *bhaktameal*, food, boiled rice, *Pkt. bhatta-* id., *Mar. bhāt masc.* boiled rice, *neut.* rice in the husk. Crossing with 5287 to yield *Ko. v-?* From DED 4325.

57 *Ta. vāl* tail; *vālam* id., hair of head. *Ma. vāl* tail, what is tail-like, train. *Ko. va-lm* (*obl. va-lm- va-lt-*) tail. *To. po-ṣm* (*obl. po-ṣt-*) id. *Ka. bāla* id., long hair. *Koḍ. ba-lī* tail, spout of cup. *Te. vālamu* tail, hair; *vālīḍi* without a tail, tailless / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11572, *vāla-* tail, hair, *vāra-* tail. DED(S) 4394.

58 *Ka. biga*, *biyyaga* relative by marriage; *bigatana* relationship by marriage; *bigati* female relative by marriage. *Tu. bige* relative by marriage; *bigatana* relationship by marriage. *Te. viyyamu* marriage alliance or connexion; *viyyaṅkūḍu* one's son's or daughter's father-in-law; *viyyaṅkurālu*, *viyyapurālu*, *viyyapusāni* one's son's or daughter's mother-in-law; *viyyam-andu* to form a marriage alliance or connexion with a family. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11920. *Skt. vivāha-*; various NIA languages *biyā(h)*; comm. by P. S. Subrahmanyam. DED(S) 4476.

59 *Ta.* viyācciyam, viyājjiyam lawsuit, dispute. *To.* pe•j dispute taken to tribal council or to lawcourt. *Ka.* vyājya lawsuit, dispute; (Badaga) be•je id. *Tu.* vyājya id. *Te.* vyājyemu, vyājyamu id. / *Skt.* vyāja-deception, fraud.

60 *Ta.* viyam seed; rice. *Ka.* biya rice when cleaned from the husk, food. *Te.* biyyamu seeds or grains of *Oryza sativa* without husks, paddy deprived of the husk,

rice. *Kol.* bi•am (*pl.* bi•al) rice. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 9250, bīja- seed, *H.* biā, bīyā, *Mar.* bī, bī; with change of meaning in the *Dr.* languages ('unhusked seed' > 'husked grain or rice'). DED 4485.

61 *Ta.* betta, bettu, bettēdu a hand-breadth, measure of four finger-breadths. *Pa.* bitta a span. ? *Ko.* veṭ breadth of four fingers. / Turner, *CDIAL*, no. 11721, vitasti-span, *H.* bittā. DED 4515.

INDEXES

Order of languages

Dravidian

Tamil
 Malayalam
 Irula
 Palu Kurumba
 Ālu Kurumba
 Beṭṭa Kuruba
 Kota
 Toda
 Kannaḍa
 Badaga
 Koḍagu
 Tulu
 Belari
 Koraga
 Telugu
 Kolami
 Naikri
 Naiki of Chanda
 Parji
 Gadba
 Gondi
 Konḍa
 Pengo
 Maṇḍa
 Kui
 Kuwi
 Kurux
 Maṭto
 Brahui

Indo-Aryan

Sanskrit
 Jaina Sanskrit
 Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit

Pali

Prakrit

 Apabhraṃśa

 'Dravidian Prakrit'

Marathi

 Old Marathi

Konkani

Hindi-Urdu

Nepali

Bengali

Assamese

Oriya

Maithili

Halbi

Panjabi-Lahnda

Gujarati

Sindhi

Singhalese

Bashkarīk

References to Turner, *CDIAL*

Munda

Santali

Mundari

Gutob

Savara

Other languages

Nahali

Baluchi

Pashto

Persian

Arabic

Greek

Hobson-Jobson

The order of the Devanāgarī alphabet has been followed in the indexes for the Indo-Aryan languages. The four literary Dravidian languages, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannaḍa, Telugu, have alphabets whose order is similar to that of the Devanāgarī; at the beginning of each of these indexes there is an indication of how the extra letters at the end of the alphabet are ordered. In the entries of the dictionary dialect material has been quoted for these languages, especially for Tamil and Kannaḍa, with an indication of dialect occurrence and sources. In the indexes such material is incorporated without indication that it is dialectal, except that Badaga material is listed separately at the end of the Kannaḍa index. The transcription in the sources for dialect material at times involves phonetic writing that departs from the standard spelling. These items are usually inserted in the indexes at the place

required by the standard equivalents (e.g. in Tamil an occurrence of -ḍ- is in the order of -t-).

The alphabetical order in the indexes of the other languages is in general that of the chief published sources. The Devanāgarī order is followed by the majority. Arrangement in the order of the Roman alphabet is followed for Kota, Toda, Kodagu, Kolami, Naikri, Naiki of Chanda, Kui, Kurux, Malto, and Brahui; for each language an indication is provided of the order of characters with diacritics. For any language indexed in the Roman alphabet, the position of an aspirated stop (e.g. ph) follows all occurrences of the corresponding non-aspirated stop (e.g. p).

To cut down the inordinate length of the indexes, successive items referring to the same dictionary entry have often been unified. Moreover, items that should strictly have been separated by one or occasionally even two or more other items have often been unified. Such displacements disturb the alphabetical order, but will hardly cause inconvenience to the attentive user.

Order of the Devanāgarī alphabet

a ā i ī u ū ṛ ṝ ḷ e ai o au ṁ ḥ k kh g gh ṇ c ch j jh ṇ̄ ṭ ṭh ḍ ḍh ṇ t th d dh n p ph b bh m y r l v ś ṣ s h. In Pali and Marathi ḷ follows l. In modern Indo-Aryan languages ṛ and ṛh follow ṇ.

DRAVIDIAN

TAMIL

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *k* in place of *ḥ*. The end of the alphabet: *y r l v ṛ ḷ r ṇ ś s*.

a 1
a, aṁ 328
aḱku 252
aḱtu 1
akakkāṛ, akaṅkāṛ, akaṅkai,
akaṭu, akaṇi, akattāṇ 7
akaṭu 4
akatti 5
aka-ppaṭu, akappu, akam,
akampu 7
akappai 6
akal 8, 9
akal, akalam 7
akalam, akali, akalul, akalvu,
akavu 8
akavar, akaval, akavalan,
akavu, akavunar 10
akavai 7
akaṛ, akaṛāṇ, akaṛi, akaṛ eli
11
akalam 9
akaṛal, akaṛci, akaṛru, akaṇra-
lai 8
akir 42
akil, akir- 13
akai 16
akai, akaippu 15

akkakkāy 19
akkacci 23
akkaṭa 1, App. 1
akkam App. 2
akkaram App. 3
akkarai, akkaṛai 21
akkaṇ, akkā, akkāttai, akkāḷ
23
akki 26
akkili-pikkili 25
akkilu 2928
akku 13
akkuḷ, akkuḷu 2274
akkai, akkaicci 23
aṅkaṇ 1
aṅkaṇam 28
aṅkaṭai 32
aṅkam 29, 30
aṅkalāy, aṅkalāyppu 31
aṅkavaṭi 32
aṅkā, aṅkāpp 34
aṅkāṭi 35
aṅkiṭṭu, aṅku, aṅkuttai, aṅkē,
aṅkōṭ-iṅkōṭu 1
aṅkai 7
aṅṇaṇ, aṅṇaṇam 1
acakku, acaṅku 37

acaṭaṇ, acaṭi, acaṭu 38
acati, acappu 39
acampi, acampai 4450
acar, acarttu 39
acarai, acalai 191
acal, acalar 189
acal, acaval, acaṛu, acukuṇi,
acuvuṇi 40
acaṛu 42
acaṛu, acumpu 41
acā, acāvu, acai, acaivu 39
acai 43, 341
acai, acaivu 37
accam 5, 55, 341
accaram App. 3
accaṇ 50
accāram App. 5
acci 5
acci, acciyar, accō 50
acciram 324
accu 47, 48, 55
accu, accukkaṭṭu 49
aṇar 39
aṇal, aṇalam 40
aṇcal 39
aṇcal, aṇci 54
aṇcali 365

- aṇcikkai, aṇcu 55
 aṇcu 2826
 aṇṇai 58
 aṭaku 59, 79
 aṭakkam, aṭakku, aṭaṅku 63
 aṭacu 84
 aṭappaṇ-koṭi 65
 aṭappam 64
 aṭampu 65
 aṭar 77
 aṭar, aṭarcci, aṭartti, aṭar-
 ppam, aṭarvu 84
 aṭarppu 77
 aṭal, aṭalai 68, 77
 aṭalai 276
 aṭā 70
 aṭātuti 94
 aṭāpiti, aṭāvaṭi 71
 aṭi 70, 72, 74
 aṭi, aṭikkaṭi 84
 aṭicil 76
 aṭicci, aṭitti, aṭimai, aṭiya-
 vaṇ, aṭiyāṇ, aṭiyōṇ 72
 aṭipiti 71
 aṭu 76, 77, 78, 79, 347
 aṭukkam, aṭukkal, aṭukku 80
 aṭukkaḷai, aṭucil, aṭuppu 76
 aṭuppu 74
 aṭumpu 65
 aṭē 70
 aṭai 59, 79, 83, 84, 85, 87
 aṭai, aṭai-kal 86
 aṭaikkalam 79
 aṭaikkāy 88
 aṭaical, aṭaicu 84
 aṭaicu, aṭaiccu 79
 aṭaiccu 83
 aṭaiippam 64
 aṭaiippu 79, 83
 aṭai-ppai 88
 aṭai-man, aṭai-maṇai 84
 aṭai-māṇkāy 85
 aṭaimāṇam, aṭaiyal 79
 aṭaiyalam 89
 aṭaivu 78, 79
 aṭcaram App. 3
 aṭṭaṇ-kal, aṭṭaṇaṇ-kal, aṭṭa-
 ṇai-kkal 83
 aṭṭam 83, 93
 aṭṭātutti, aṭṭātuṣṭam, aṭṭa-
 tuṣṭi 94
 atti 83, 782
 aṭṭikai, aṭṭiyal 95
 aṭṭil, aṭṭu, aṭṭ-uppu 76
 aṭṭu 79, 96, 97
 aṭṭai 98, 99
 aṭṭaiy-aṭal 100
 aṇ, aṇa 110
 aṇa, aṇaṅku 120
 aṇaṅku 112, 113, 116, 121,
 274
 aṇar 110
 aṇar, aṇari, aṇal 114
 aṇal 276
 aṇavu 110, 120
 aṇāppi, aṇāppu 115
 aṇār 114
 aṇavu 120
 aṇi 330
 aṇi, aṇikam 116
 aṇi, aṇimai 120
 aṇi, aṇiyam 117
 aṇiṇcil 280
 aṇiyam 118
 aṇiyal 116, 2315
 aṇiyaṇ 120
 aṇil, aṇilam 2315
 aṇivu 116
 aṇuku, aṇukkam, aṇukkan,
 aṇukki, aṇukku, aṇumai,
 aṇai, aṇaiippu 120
 aṇai 121, 122, 123
 aṇtar 125
 aṇṭi-kkottai 126
 aṇṭu 78, 120
 aṇṭu-tallukai 129
 aṇṭai 96, 122, 123, 130
 aṇṭai, aṇṇani 120
 aṇṇattāṇ 2315
 aṇṇam, aṇṇal, aṇṇā, aṇṇāku,
 aṇṇāvi 110
 aṇṇaṇ, aṇṇā, aṇṇācci, aṇ-
 ṇāttai, aṇṇār, aṇṇārvi, aṇṇi
 131
 aṇṇimai, aṇṇu, aṇpu, aṇmu,
 aṇmai 120
 ata 144
 atakaṭi, ataṭṭu 137
 atakku 133
 atam 144
 atampu 137
 atar 341, 3170
 atavam, atavu 144
 atar 459
 ataḷi 135
 ataṇam 136
 atir, atircci, atirppu, atirvu
 137
 atiral 138
 atu 1
 atukkam, atukku, atuṅku
 133
 atai, ataippu 140
 atō, atōl, atōḷi 1
 attam 147
 attan 142
 attanaṇi 1
 attacci 142
 attāram, attālam 143
 attāṇ, atti, attimpēr 142
 atti 144
 attu 145, 146, 149
 attai, attaicaṇ, attō 142
 anta 1
 antaṇattuvam, antanamai,
 antaṇaṇ, antaṇmai 148
 antaṇṭai, antanta, antalē,
 antiḷ, antu 1
 antam 2328
 antu 150
 aparaṇci 152
 appa-kkoṭi 154
 appacci 155, 156
 appaṭi 1
 appappā 156
 appam 155
 appalam 3928
 appaḷi 157
 appaṇ, appā, appāṭā, appāttai
 156
 appāl 1
 appi, appu 156
 appu 157, 216
 appu-kkaṭṭu 178
 appuṇam, a-ppoṇutu, a-ppōtu,
 a-ppōṭṭu 1
 am 187
 amaṇci 159
 amaṭṭu 160
 amaṇam 263
 amaṇṭalam 360
 amar 161, 162
 amaram 163
 amarikkai, amarttu, amarvu
 161
 amal 164
 amalai 164, 166, 174
 amali 165, 166
 amiṇci 159
 amiṇ, amiṇṭtu, amiṇṇtu 167
 amukkan, amukki, amukku,
 amuṅku 169
 amukkan, amukkuni 185
 amukkirā, amukkirī 168
 amai 164, 170
 amai, amaiti, amaippu, amai-
 vu 162
 amai, amaiti, amaivaṇ, amai-
 vu 161
 ampakam 329
 ampaṇam 263
 ampatu 2826, 3918
 ampar 1
 ampalam 173
 ampali 174
 ampi 177, 300, 3085
 ampu 178
 ampuli 179
 amma, ammaṇkāṇ, ammaṇ-
 kal, ammaṇi, ammantī,
 ammamma, ammaṇ, am-
 maṇē, ammaṇai, ammā,
 ammācci, ammāṇci, am-
 mātṭal, ammāmmi, ammay,
 ammāl, ammāṇ 183
 ammam 181
 ammāṇai 182
 ammi 184
 ammu, ammu-kkaḷḷaṇ 185
 amm-eṇal 187
 ammai 1, 183, 328
 ayakku, ayar 37
 ayam 41, 188
 ayar, ayarcci, ayarti, ayarp-
 pu, ayarvu, ayā, ayāvu 39
 ayal 189
 ayaṇu 42
 ayir 190, 341
 ayirai, ayilai 191
 ayirppu 190
 ayil 192, 193

ayyaṇ, ayyā 196
 ara 2359
 arakkam, arakku 199
 arakku 212, 221
 araṅkam, araṅku App. 8
 araṅku 228
 araca-maram, aracu 202
 aracaṇ, araci, aracu 201
 araṭci, araṭṭi, araṭṭu 3605
 aran, araṇ-maṇai, ara-maṇai 201
 araṇai 204
 arattai 206
 arantai, aram 228
 aralai 209, 210
 aravam 2359
 aravar 313
 aravu 228, 2359
 aral 3605
 araḷi 210
 araḷḷal, araḷḷu 367
 arā 2359
 arāntal 208
 arāvu 228
 ari 209, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 368
 aricaṇam 220
 arici 215
 aritu 221
 arippaṇ, arippu 213
 arippu 214
 ariya 221
 ariyal 219
 aril 207, 209
 ari vāḷ, arivi 212
 arivai 217
 aru, aruku 221
 arukar, arukal, aruku 222
 aruku 314, 3605
 arukkam, arukkāṇi, arukku, aruṅku 221
 arukkāṇi, arukku 223
 arukku, aruṭci, aruṭṭi, aruṭṭu 3605
 arutti, aruppam 219
 aruttu, aruntu 368
 aruntal, aruppam, aruppu, arum, arumanta, arumai, aruvam 221
 aruppam, arumpar, arumpi, arumpu 224
 aruvar, aruvā, aruvā-naṭu 313
 aruvaru, aruvaruppu 323
 aruvāṇam 3971
 aruvi 212, 225
 aruvi, aruvu 226
 aruvu 222, 228
 arul 3605
 aruḷ, aruḷal, aruḷōṇ 227
 areccal 320
 arai 202, 211, 229, 230
 arai, araicaṇ, araicu, ariyaṇ 201
 arai, araippu 228
 al 235
 al- 234
 ala 236

alaku 238, 239, 255
 alaku, alakku 237
 alakku, alaṅkal 240
 alaṅku, alacu 236, 240
 alaṅkōlam 241
 alacu 246
 alaṭṭi, alaṭṭu 243
 alaṭikulaṭi, alantalai, alantai, alantōṇ, alappu, alam, alam-aru, alamala, alampal 236
 alappaṇ, alappu, alampal, alampu 245
 alamaru, alampu 240
 alampu 246
 alar 245
 alar, alari, alartti, alarttu 247
 alari 210, 218, 248
 alavalai, alavalaimai, alavai, alaḷal, alaḷu, alaḷḷu 245
 alavalai, alavu 236
 alavāṭṭu 249
 alavu 239, 305
 alu, aluppu, aluval, alai, alaicu, alaiccal, alaippu, alaivu 236
 alukku, aluṅku, alai, alaical, alaicu, alaiccal, alaippu, alaiyal, alaivu 240
 alai 2374
 alaicu, alaittal 246
 alkal, alku 235, 252
 alku 317
 alkul 253
 allatu, allavai, allāta, allāmal, allāl 234
 allal, allā, allāṭu 236
 allāṭu 240
 alli 256, 257
 alliyam, alliyaṇ 258
 allu 260
 av, avaṇ, avar, avarkaḷ 1
 aṇaṇam 263
 avarai 264
 aval 2391
 avalam 8
 avalam, avari, avalai 265
 avari 266
 avavu, avā, avāvaṇ, avāvu 394
 aval, avaṇ 1
 avi 267
 avi, avical 2341
 avi, aviyal(u) 268
 aviri 269
 avivu 267
 aviḷ 14, 268, 270
 avucu 271
 avuri 269
 avuḷiyā 272
 avai 1, 268
 avai, avaiyal 2391
 avv, avvatu, avvōṇ 1
 avv-aru 2485
 avvai 273
 aḷakaṇ, aḷaki, aḷakiyaṇ, aḷa-kiyaṇ, aḷaku 274
 aḷakku 397

aḷal, aḷalavaṇ, aḷali, aḷalikkai, aḷalōṇ, aḷaraci, aḷarri, aḷarḷu, aḷaṇam 276
 aḷaṇ, aḷaṇam 277, 284
 aḷakku 397
 aḷantai 3067
 aḷi 277, 278, 279
 aḷiṇcil, aḷiṇcu 280
 aḷipu, aḷippu, aḷimpaṇ, aḷimpu, aḷivatu, aḷivu 277
 aḷi-vāy, aḷivi, aḷivu 278
 aḷu, aḷukuni, aḷukai 282
 aḷukaḷ, aḷuku 284
 aḷukkam, aḷukkāḷu, aḷukku, aḷuṅkal, aḷuṅku 276
 aḷukku 283
 aḷuṅkal, aḷuṅku 282, 284
 aḷuṅku 2401
 aḷuttam, aḷuttu, aḷuntu 285
 aḷuvam 286, 287, 396
 aḷai 282
 aḷ 290, 291, 292, 293
 aḷa 295, 296
 aḷakam 298
 aḷaku 400
 aḷakkar 299, 2412
 aḷatti 299
 aḷapu, aḷappam, aḷappu 245
 aḷapp-aḷa, aḷappu 296
 aḷam 292, 293
 aḷam, aḷar, aḷavar 299
 aḷav-aḷavu 296
 aḷavaṇ, aḷavi 295
 aḷavu 81
 aḷavu, aḷavai 295
 aḷāvu, aḷi 296
 aḷaḷu 2412
 aḷi 279, 302, 2408
 aḷi, aḷitu, aḷittu, aḷintār, aḷiyaṇ 301
 aḷukku 306
 aḷuṅku 2401
 aḷai 296, 308, 2411
 aḷaivu 302
 aḷlāl 292, 2412
 aḷlāṭu, aḷlu 292
 aḷli 2411
 aḷlu 290
 aḷḷai 294
 aḷaṅ-kai 310
 aḷam, aḷavaṇ, aḷavi, aḷaviya, aḷaviyaṇ, aḷaṇ 311
 aḷal 312, 315
 aḷi, aḷikkai, aḷivaṇ, aḷivi, aḷivu, aḷivai 314
 aḷu 316, 317
 aḷu, aḷuti 315
 aḷuku, aḷukai 1397
 aḷu-nūḷu 2485, 3729
 aḷupatu 2485, 3918
 aḷuppu 317
 aḷuppu, aḷumai, aḷumpu, aḷuvaṭai 315
 aḷumai, aḷuvar 2485
 aḷuvai 318
 aḷai 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322

arainan 315
 arku 317
 arciram, arcirai 324
 arram 315
 arrai 1
 anantar, anantal 326
 anal, anali, anar-kal, anarru 327
 anukkam, anukku, anuñku 112
 anuppu 329
 anai, anaittu, anaittum, anaiya, anaiyan, anaivarum 1
 anpan, anpu 330
 anmai, anri, anriyil 234
 anranru, anrañtu, anru, anrai, anraikk-anru, anna, annanam, annan 1
 anril 321
 annai 58
 ansu 57

 a 332, 334, 372, 5149
 ā, āka, ākatu, āku, ākkam, ākkan, ākkiyon, ākku, ākkum 333
 ākam 7
 ākuli 337
 ākkai 5149
 āñka, āñkan, āñkanam, āñku, āññanam 1
 ācini 365
 ācu 341, 342
 āccā 343
 āccāḷ, ācci 364
 āñci 55
 ātam 360
 āṭal 347, 5157
 āṭaval 400
 āṭavan 399
 āṭatōṭai 346
 āṭi, āṭicci 347
 āṭu 76, 77, 347, 348, 5152
 āṭci, āṭcai 5157
 āṭtam 347
 āṭṭanṭu 5153
 āṭṭ-āl 5152
 āṭṭi 400
 āṭṭi, āṭṭu, āṭṭai 347
 āṭṭai 5253
 āṇ 399
 āṇakam 351
 āṇam 330, 352, 408
 āṇan 399
 āṇi 408, App. 10
 āṇi, āṇi-ppon, āṇi-muttu 354
 āṇu 330
 āṇṭalai 349
 āṇṭavan, āṇṭar 5157
 āṇṭi 356
 āṇṭu 5153
 āṇṭu, āṇṭai 1
 āṇṭai, āṇmai 5157
 āṇmai 399
 āṭalai 360
 āṭali 357
 āṭonṭai 3500

attam, attan 5149
 attā, attati, attal, atti, attai 358
 attī 372
 antai 359, 3067
 appam 155
 ā-ppi 334, 4210
 appu 340, 5149
 āppai 6
 ām 187, 333
 āmanakku, āmanṭam 360
 āmal 170
 āmai 5155
 āmpal 170, 179, 362
 āmpi 300
 āy 341, 363, 364, 2457
 āy, āyam, āyan 334
 āyakkāṭṭu 366
 āyam 7
 āyavan, āyittu 1
 āyal, āyi 364
 āyiram App. 11
 āyini 365
 āyul 1
 āycci 364
 āytti 334
 āyntōr, āymai, āyvu 363
 āyppu, āyvu 341
 āyvu 366
 ār 221, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 2460, 5151
 āra 368
 āram 372
 āral 375, 376
 āravāram, āravāri 367
 ār-āṭṭu 374
 āray, āraycci 377
 āral 375
 āri 367
 āri, āriya 221
 ārai 372, 380
 ārci, ārtti 372
 ārttu 368
 ārppāṭam, ārppu 367
 ārppu 369, 370
 ārmai 371
 ārvam, ārvalan, ārvu 381
 ārvu 368
 āl 9, 382, 384
 ālañ-kāṭṭi 384
 ālam 8, 382, 384
 āla-maram 382
 ālal 386
 āli 384, 386
 ālippu, ālu 386
 ālai 387
 āva-nāṇi, āva-nāṇikai, āvam 390
 āvar 5151
 āval, āvalar 394
 āvalāṭi, āvali 265
 āvākai, āvārai, āvirai 391
 āvi 392, 393
 āvu 394
 āḷ, āḷi 11
 āḷ, āḷam, āḷā, āḷi, āḷttu, āḷvār, āḷvān, āḷvu 396

ārakku 397
 āri 398
 āl, ālan 399, 5157
 ālakam 351
 āli 5157, 5158
 āliyan 399
 ālukai, ālvār 5157
 āl-enal 401
 āṭṭam 402
 āṭṭūru 403
 āru 405, 2485, 5159
 āru, ārru 404
 ārra, ārral 407
 ārru 8, 407
 āṇ 324
 āṇ, āṇa 1
 āṇakam 351
 āṇai 5161
 āṇra, āṇral 8, 407
 āṇravar, āṇrār, āṇrōr, āṇrōḷ 407

 i, iktu 410
 ika 411, 3730
 ikañai 412
 ikal 2498
 ikal, ikalan, ikaliyār, ikalōṇ 413
 ikaṇ, ikaṇcci, ikaṇvu 414
 iku, ikuḷ, ikuḷi 415
 iku, ikai 416
 ikuḷai 417
 ikkāṭṭu, ikku 524
 iñkan, iñkiṭṭu, iñku, iñkuttai, iñke, iññan, iññanam 410
 iñku 420
 icañku 421, 469
 ical, icali 413
 ici, icippu 511
 ici, icippu, icivu, icuppu 504
 icai 469, 470
 icai, icaippu, icaiyu 471
 icci, icciyāl, iccil 460
 iñci 429
 iñcu 430
 iṭa 432
 iṭakkar 445
 iṭakkar, iṭakkan, iṭakku, iṭaṇkar 433
 iṭakkiyam 2938
 iṭaṇkar 445, 2981
 iṭattai, iṭam 449
 iṭappu 432
 iṭam 434
 iṭamaṇam 2949
 iṭampu 446
 iṭar 435
 iṭalam 434
 iṭalai 436
 iṭavan 432
 iṭavan, iṭan 449
 iṭaviya, iṭavai, iṭan 434
 iṭaral, iṭaru 437
 iṭacu, iṭi 443
 iṭi, iṭical 432
 iṭi, iṭippu 438
 iṭi, iṭiyappam, iṭiyal 439

iṭiñcil 441
 iṭivu 432
 iṭu 442, 443
 iṭuku, iṭukkan, iṭukkani,
 iṭukkam, iṭukkal, iṭukku,
 iṭunku 445
 iṭukki, iṭukku 444
 iṭuppu 448
 iṭumpu, iṭumpai 435
 iṭuval 445
 iṭai 434, 435, 446, 447, 448,
 449, 851
 iṭai, iṭaikki, iṭaiyar 450
 iṭaiñcal 435, 445
 iṭaiyiṭu, iṭaiyūru 435
 iṭṭala-ppaṭu, iṭṭalam, iṭṭitai,
 iṭṭitaiñcal, iṭṭitu, iṭṭimai,
 iṭtu, iṭṭeri 445
 iṭṭali 455
 iṭṭitai 444
 iṇakkam, iṇakku, iṇaṅkar,
 iṇaṅkal, iṇaṅkaṇ, iṇaṅki,
 iṇaṅku, iṇai, iṇaiṇṇu 45
 iṇar 456
 iṇuṅku 2522
 iṇṭar 125
 iṇṭu, iṇtai 2607
 iṇṭai 458
 iṭar 459
 iṭā, iṭu, iṭo, iṭol, iṭoli, iṭṭanai,
 iṭṭal, iṭṭini, iṭṭunai, iṭṭa,
 iṭṭantai, iṭṭaruṅkal, iṭṭo,
 iṭṭaṭi, iṭṭavum, iṭṭal, iṭṭu-
 ṭam, iṭṭoṭu, iṭṭoṭu
 410
 iṭti 460
 iṭṭam 2529
 iṭṭi 2535
 iṭṭai 485
 iṭṭir 466
 iṭṭil 465
 iṭṭir 466, 2489, 2542
 iṭṭai 430, 2545
 iṭṭar, iṭṭai 410
 iṭṭi 468
 iṭṭa, iṭṭakam 3730
 iṭṭakam, iṭṭakku, iṭṭaṅku,
 iṭṭal 469
 iṭṭakam, iṭṭakku, iṭṭantai,
 iṭṭam, iṭṭampu, iṭṭavan 470
 iṭṭal 413
 iṭṭal, iṭṭalu, iṭṭai, iṭṭakai,
 iṭṭal, iṭṭai, iṭṭai, iṭṭai,
 iṭṭai, iṭṭai 471
 iṭṭai, iṭṭavul, iṭṭavai 469
 iṭṭa 472, 2552
 iṭṭakam, iṭṭaṅku 472
 iṭṭaṅku 489
 iṭṭai App. 54
 iṭṭai, iṭṭaiṇṇu, iṭṭai, iṭṭai-
 ṭai, iṭṭaiṇṇu, iṭṭai, iṭṭai-
 ṭam, iṭṭaiṇṇu, iṭṭai 474
 iṭṭai 489
 iṭṭakam, iṭṭai 460
 iṭṭai, iṭṭai, iṭṭantai 475
 iṭṭai 472
 iṭṭai 5169

irampam App. 55
 iralai 476
 iraval, iravalan, iravu, iravōṇ
 472
 iravikkai 5163
 iravu, irā 2552
 irali 477
 iraki 812
 iraiṭṭu 518
 irāma-muṇṇiyan 5166
 iravu 228
 iri, iriṇṇan 478
 irical 479
 iriñci 496
 iriyal 478, 489
 iru 474, 481, 2552
 iru, irukkai 480
 irucu 484
 iruṭci, iruṭṭu, iruṇmai, irun-
 ṭil, iruntu, iruntai 2552
 iruttu 480
 iru-nūru 474, 3729
 irupatu 474, 3918
 iruppu 480
 iruppai 485
 irumal, irumu 489
 irumai 474, 481, 2552
 irumpu 486
 irumpukam 482
 irumpai 485
 iruvar 474
 iruvatu 474, 3918
 iruvi 487
 iruvu 480
 iruvēri, iruvēli 488
 irul 482
 irul, irulan 2552
 irai 490, 822
 irai, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu 489
 iraiṇṇu 491
 irai 494, 2559, 2560
 irai 495, 831
 iraku, iraiṇṇu 829
 iraiṇṇu 496
 iralai, irantai 475
 iram, irampai, irai 2559
 iravam, iravu 495
 iravu 2560
 irai 2565
 iruppai 485
 irai 497
 iralai 498
 iram 2560
 iram, iraval, iral, iralan,
 irali 494
 iralaiṇṇu, iralai, iralai, ill-
 ṇal, irai 2559
 irai 2560, 2575
 ir, irai, irai, iravai, irai,
 irai, irai, iravai 410
 irai 3730
 iruli 500
 irv-iraiṇṇu 474
 irai, irappu, iravu 501
 iri, iriṇṇan, iriṇṇu, iriṇṇan,
 iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu 502

iricu, iruku, irai 505
 iru, iruppu, iruval, iruvai
 504
 irukkam, irukkal, irukku 503
 irutu 5299
 irai 504, 506, 507
 irai, iraku, iracu, irai-
 ṇai, iram, iramai, iraval 513
 iraku, irakkam 510, 512
 iraku, irakku 509
 irakkari, irakkaram, irakku
 510
 irappam, iramai 856
 irai 2585
 irai, irivu 511
 irai 857
 irai, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu 513
 irai, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu 512
 irai 515
 irai, irakku 514
 irakar, iraku, irakkai 2591
 irakku, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu 516
 iraiṇṇu 525
 iraiṇṇu 866
 irappa, irappu 515
 irappu 514, 528
 irai 517
 irai 460, 477
 iravaram 528
 iravi, iravu 514
 iravu, irai, irai 517
 iravu, irai 518
 iravular 519
 iru 514, 520, 521, 522, 523,
 859
 irukal, iruku, irukkam, iruk-
 kan, irukku 524
 iruṇṇu 525
 iruti 514
 iruppu 521, 523
 irumai, irumaiṇṇu 526
 irumpi 864
 irumpu 524
 irai 521, 523, 527, 528, 866,
 2591
 irai, iraiṇṇu 516
 iraiṇṇu 529
 iraimai, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu 527
 iraiṇṇu 866
 irai 460, 529
 iru-ccottu 522, 2835
 irai 410
 ir-, irai, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, irai-
 mai, iraiṇṇu 530
 iram 531
 irai, irai 410
 irai, iraiṇṇu 532
 irappam, irappu, irpu 530
 iramai, iraiṇṇu 2559
 iru, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu-
 ṇam, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu, iraiṇṇu,
 iraiṇṇu 410

innal, innāṇku, innāmai,
innar 530

i 533, 534, 555

ī, ikai, ikaiyan 2598

īkai, īkkai, īṅku, īṅkai 2607

īṅkan, īṅkaṇam, īṅku 410

īcal 536, 2610

īci 424

īccam-panai, īṅcu 2617

īccu-kkoṭṭu 2610

īccai, īccōppi 533, 2878

īṭu 442

īṭam, īṭtal, īṭtu 538

īṭti 483

īṇtu 539, 2607

īṇtu, īṇtu-nīr 538

īṇtu, īṇtai, īṭa 410

īntu 2617

īm, īmam 540

īyal 536

īyai 2607

īr 474, 534, 542, 544, 545,
2625

īr, īram, īrali, īri, īrippu,
īriya 3690

īral, īruḷ 546

īrkkil, īrkku 534, 544

īrppi 2625

īrppu, īr-vāḷ 542

īrmai 545

īvi, īvu, īvōṇ 2598

īṛa-cceṇi, īṛam, īṛavaṇ, īṛu-
vaṇ 549

īṛam 550

īḷai 551

īḷal 553

īṛu 554

īṛu, īṛi-ayal 514

īṛṛam, īṛṛu 555

īṇ 410, 555

īṇai 556

u 557

uka, ukappu, ukalu, ukali,
ukaḷu 559

uka, ukappu, ukavai 558

ukaṭṭu 678

ukā, ukāy 560

ukir 561

uku, ukuvu 562

ukai 559, 560, 563, 927

ukkam 570, 579

ukkam, ukkal, ukkalai 564

ukkaram 568

ukkal 567

ukkalam 565

ukkalī, ukkāri, ukkārai App.
13

ukku 567

ukkumam 566

uṅkaṇ, uṅku, uṅṇaṇ, uṅṇa-
nam 557

uṅkai 3015

ucaram 646

ucavu, uca, ucavu 2892

ucir 645

ucu 3699

ucuppu 580

uccāni 579

ucci 579, 580

uccu 581

ucc-eṇal 580

uṇarṛu 584

uṇcaṭṭai 735

uṇcal 731

uṇcu 580

uṭakku 585

uṭantai, uṭam-paṭikkai, uṭam-
paṭu, uṭaṇ, uṭaṇ-paṭikkai,
uṭaṇ-paṭu, uṭaṇ-paṭu 945

uṭampu, uṭar, uṭal, uṭalam
586

uṭal, uṭaru, uṭarṛu 2722

uṭalai 611

uṭu 585, 4265

uṭu, uṭukkai, uṭuttu, uṭup-
pu 587

uṭukkai 589

uṭumpu 592

uṭai 587, 594

uṭai, uṭaical, uṭaippu, uṭaivu
946

uṭai, uṭaimai, uṭaiyavar, uṭai-
yavaṇ, uṭaiyaṛ, uṭaiyaṇ 593

uṭku 703

uḍku 588

uṇ, uṇa 600

uṇakkam, uṇakku, uṇaṅkal,
uṇaṅku, uṇattu 601

uṇar, uṇarcci, uṇartti, uṇ-
arttu, uṇarppu, uṇarvu 603

uṇavu, uṇā, uṇṭaru-, uṇṭi,
uṇṇi, uṇṇīr 600

uṇukku 3700

uṇṭu 697

uṇṭai 664

uṇṇi 604, 3701

uṇmai 697

uṭaṭaṇ, uṭaṭi, uṭaṭu 606

uṭappi 607

uṭappu, uṭampu 608

uṭavi, uṭavu 609

uṭal 610

uṭalai 611

uṭaru 613

uṭi 614, 741

uṭir 613

uṭir, uṭiri 615

utu 557

utai 616

utai, utaippu 613

uttaṇṭa-maṇi, uttaṇṭal 618

utti 623

uttu 625

unta 557

unti 624

untu 625

untai 3067

upā 560

upukku 666

uppacam 632

uppar 2674

upparam, uppal 666

upparavar 626

uppalam, uppalavaṇ 299,
2674

uppārakkāraṇ 628

uppāl 557

uppi 630

uppili 627

uppu 666, 2674

uppucam 632

ubbu 666

um 643

umaṇatti, umanaṇ 2674

umari, umiri 634

umal 635

umi 637, 2621

umi, umivu, umiṛ, umiṛvu
636

um-koṭṭu 635

umpar, umparār 557

umpal 639

umpalam 299, 2674

umpalam, umpilikkai App.
16

umpi 3085

ummaccu, ummicam 642

ummi 637

umm-eṇal 643

ummai 557

uy 645, 984

uyakkam, uyaṅku 3793

uyar 647

uyar, uyaram, uyari, uyarcci,
uyartti, uyarttu, uyarntōr,
uyarpu, uyarvu 646

uyal 731

uyal, uyavu, uyir, uyirppu,
uykai, uyti, uyvu 645

uyaval, uyavu, uya 3793

uyāvu 2892

ura, urakka, urappal, urappu,
uraṛu, uraṛṛu 648

ura, urappu, uram, uravam,
uravaṇ, uraviyaṇ, uravu,
uravōṇ, uraṇ, uraṇar 649

uracu 665

urappu-ppiciṇ 717

ural 651

urāy, urāyṅcu, uriṇu, uriṇ-
cal, uriṇcu 665

uri 652, 653

uritu, urittu, urimai, uri-
yavaṇ, uriyaṇ, uriyōṇ 654

urivai 652

uru 656, 657, 658, 659, 660

uruku, urukkam, urukkiṇam,
urukku 661

uruṭai, uruṭci, uruṭṭu, uruṇ-
ṭai 664

uruttu 656

urupu 657

uruppu, uruppam, urumam,
urumpu 656

urum, urumu 718

uruvam, uruvu 657

uruvu 652, 663

urul, urulī, urulai 664

urai, urai-kal, uraical, uraicu,

uraincu, uraippu, urōcu, urōncu 665
 urai, uraiyal 648
 ula, ulakkai 671
 ulakkai 672
 ulañku 1002
 ulañtu 673
 ulappal, ulampal, ulampu 996
 ulappu 671
 ular, ularcci, ularattu, ularu 674
 ulavu, ulā, ulattu, ulavu 2693
 ulavai 997
 ulukku, uluppu, ulai, ulaical, ulaiccal, ulaippu, ulaivu 1003
 ulai 671, 2857
 ulaivu 671
 ullam 676
 uv 557
 uva, uvakai 558
 uvaccan App. 18
 uvaṭṭi, uvaṭṭu 678
 uvaṇ, uvaṇam, uvaṇai 557
 uvappu 558, 559
 uvamaṇ 746
 uvar 557
 uvar, uvari, uvarppu 2674
 uvar-ccañkam 421
 uval, uvalai 2673
 uvavu 558
 uval, uvaṇ 557
 uvalakam 2674
 uvalam 679
 uvaṟu, uvaṟru, uvaṟri 761
 uva, uvaṟ 560
 uvi, uviyal 679
 uvai 557
 uṟa 680
 uṟakku 681, 688
 uṟatti 688
 uṟappam, uṟappu 680
 uṟappu, uṟampu 682
 uṟal 2698
 uṟalai 683, 2698
 uṟavaṇ, uṟavu, uṟavōṇ 688
 uṟavu 680
 uṟaṟu, uṟaṟci, uṟaṟri, uṟaṟru 2698
 uṟāṇ, uṟal 688
 uṟi 684, 2698
 uṟiñai 685
 uṟu 689, 756
 uṟu, uṟunar 688
 uṟuntu 690
 uṟuval 691
 uṟuvai 692, 693
 uṟai 684, 694
 uṟai, uṟaippu 680
 ul 698
 ul, ulatu, ulamai, ulavu 697
 ulampu 682, 760
 ular 689
 ulavu 1015
 ulaṟal, ulaṟu 760
 uli 699

uliyam 857
 ulu, uluppu 700
 ulukku 2702
 uluvai 693
 uluvey 700
 ulai 701, 702, 760
 ulai, ulaippu, ulaivu 2702
 ulku, ullakam, ullam, ullal 698
 ulla, ullatu, ullavaṇ, ullar 697
 ullam 676
 ullal, ullāṇ 704
 ulli 705
 ullu 698, 704
 uṟa, uṟaṅku, uṟal, uṟavi 710
 uṟaku, uṟakkam, uṟakku, uṟaṅku 707
 uṟavi 761, 864
 uṟavu, uṟar 710
 uṟi 708
 uṟi, uṟiñcu 709
 uṟu 710, 711, 712, 715
 uṟukan 715
 uṟukku 713, 718
 uṟuti 721
 uṟuttal, uṟuttu 710
 uṟuttu 711, 712, 715
 uṟuttai 713
 uṟuppā 717
 uṟuppu 710
 uṟumi, uṟumu, uṟumai, uṟum-pu 718
 uṟuval 715
 uṟai 711, 723, 761, 1019
 uṟai, uṟaippu 721, 722
 uṟai, uṟai-mōr 720
 uṟai, uṟaivi, uṟaivu, uṟratu 710
 unṇam, unṇal, unṇi, un-nippu, unṇu 727
 unṇu 625
 u 728
 ukkam, ukkal, ukkalar, ukku 729
 ukku, uñku 731
 uñkan, uñku 557
 ucal, ūcu 756
 ucal, uñcal 731
 uṭal, uṭu 2722
 uṭi-āṭu, uṭu, uṭuṭe 737
 uṭu, uṭai 738
 uṭṭam, uṭṭi, uṭṭu, uṭṭuvāṇ, ūṇ, ūṇaṇ, ūṇi 600
 uṭṭi 761
 uṭal, uṭi, uṭu, uṭai, uṭtam, uṭtu 741
 uṭiyam 609
 uṭu 742
 uṭtai 756
 ūm, ūmacci, ūmaṇ, ūmai, ūmaicci, ūmaiyaṇ 746
 ūmaṇ 747
 ūm-eṇal 643
 ūmpu 2621
 ūy 756
 ūr 750, 752

ūr, ūral 749
 ūr, ūral, ūrali, ūril, ūrttal 756
 ūr, ūri, ūriyaṇ, ūrttal, ūrmai 2736
 ūr, ūrku 2735
 ūriyam, ūriyaṇ 758
 ūlaṇ, ūli, ūlai 760
 ūlā 759
 ūlai 756
 ūral, ūru, ūrru 761
 ūru 710, 715
 ūrram, ūrru, ūrru-kkōl 763
 ūrral 762
 ūṇ 728
 ūṇru, ūṇru-kōl 763
 e- 5151
 eḱku 766
 eḱku, eḱkuṟu 765
 ekattālam, ekattāli, ekkac-cakkam 767
 ekur 554
 ekkar, ekkal, eḱku 770
 eḱku 766, 774
 eñkan, eñkanum, eñkittai, eñku, eñkum, eñkē, eñ-ñan, eññanam, eññanē 5151
 eñkai, eñkaicci 3015
 ecar 777
 eccam, eccil, eccilār, eccu 780
 eccari, eccarikkai, eccarippu 851
 eccu 4411
 eñcal, eñcalār, eñcali, eñcu 780
 eññāṇrum 5151
 eṭār 781
 eṭu, eṭukkal, eṭuttal, eṭuttan, eṭuppu, eṭai, eṭci 851
 eṭu, eṭuppu 5156
 eṭṭam 783
 eṭṭaṇ 792
 eṭṭi 782
 eṭṭu 783, 784
 eṇ 793, 854, 887
 eñku 857
 eṇṇam, eṇṇar, eṇṇal, eṇṇa-lar, eṇṇikkai, eṇṇu 793
 eṇ-ṇuṟu 784, 3729
 eṇṇ-eṭṭu 784
 eṇ-ney 854
 eṇṇpatu 784, 3918
 eṇmar, eṇvar 784
 eṇmai 855, 856
 etir, etiri, etirntōr, etirmai, etirvu 795
 etu, etōl, etōli, ettanai, et-tunai, ettum, enta, entu 5151
 ettu 797
 entai 3067
 eppaṭi, e-ppogutu, e-ppogu-tum, e-ppōtu, e-ppōtum, e-ppōṭu, emparum 5151
 empi 3085

empu 851
 emm-anai 58
 emmai 5151
 ey 805, 806, 807, 2776
 eyil 808
 eyiṟu 554
 eyiṇ, eyiṇaṇ 805
 eytu 809
 ey-ppaṇṇi 2776
 eyppu 807
 eyyāmai 806
 erav 490
 eri, ericcal, erippu, eriyam,
 eriyal, erivu 811
 eru, eruku 813
 erukku 814, 824
 erutu 815
 eruttam, eruttu 2419
 erunti, eruntu 900
 erumai 816
 eruvai 817, 818, 819
 el 235, 829
 elā 831
 eli 833, 834
 eli-ttuṇ 3399
 elu 857
 elumiccaṇ kāy, elumiccai
 836
 elumpi 838
 elumpu 839
 eluva, eluval, eluvaṇ, eluvai
 831
 ellavarum, ellām, ellārum
 844
 ellā 831
 elli 235, 829
 ellirum, ellēmum 844
 ellē, ellō 831
 ellai 829, 846
 ellōmum 844
 ev, evaṇ, evarum, evarkaḷ,
 eval, evaṇ, evai, evvatu,
 evvarum, evvaḷavu, evvāru
 5151
 evur 554
 evvam 3733
 evvu 805, 851, 3733
 evv-eṭṭu 784
 evvelām, evv-evar, evv-evai
 5151
 evv-eṟu 910
 evvai 273, 3733
 eṟal, eṟu 851
 eṟāl, eṟu, eṟuppu, eṟuvu
 5156
 eṟil, eṟiliya 848
 eṟili 849
 eṟiṇi 850
 eṟu 852
 eṟucci 851
 eṟutu, eṟuttu 853
 eṟu-nūru 910, 3729
 eṟupatu 910, 3918
 eṟuppam, eṟuppu, eṟumai,
 eṟumpu, eṟuvu 851
 eṟumai, eṟuvar 910
 eḷ 854

ela 510
 eli 512
 eḷi, eḷimai, eḷiyaṇ, eḷivu 855
 eḷi, eḷiṇar, eḷitaravu, eḷimai,
 eḷiyavaṇ, eḷiyaṇ, eḷumai,
 eḷku 856
 eḷku 858
 eḷḷu 457, 856
 eṟi 862
 eṟi, eṟippu 861
 eṟi, eṟiva 859
 eṟumpi, eṟumpu 864
 eṟuṟ 863, 865
 eṟuṟam 865
 eṟpu-ccattakam 839
 eṟṟu 859, 862, 866
 eṟṟai, eṟṟaikkum 5151
 eṇ 868
 eṇ, eṇum, eṇai, enaittum,
 eṇaivar, eṇaivaṇ 5151
 eṇava, eṇavaṇ 5160
 eṇkai, eṇpi 868
 eṇpu 839
 eṇṟiya, eṇṟu, eṇṟum, eṇ-
 ṟaikkku, eṇṟaikkum, eṇṇa,
 eṇṇaṇam, eṇṇatu, eṇṇatum,
 eṇṇar, eṇṇavaṇ, eṇṇaṇ, eṇ-
 nukku, eṇṇum, eṇṇenna,
 eṇṇai, eṇṇōrum 5151
 eṇṟu, eṇṟ ūṟ 869
 ē 805, 870
 ēe 470, 879
 ēku 871
 ēkkam, ēkkaṟu 878
 ēṇkal 879, 2804
 ēṇku 878, 879
 ēcal 880
 ēcaṟavu, ēcaṟu 878
 ēcu 805
 ēcu, ēccu 880
 ētakam 882, 884
 ētal 793
 ētakūtām 883
 ētu 884
 ēṭci 851, 887
 ēṭtai 917
 ēṇ 886, 887
 ēṇam, ēṇu, ēṇai 887
 ēṇi 793, 886
 ētam, ētu 889
 ētalaṇ, ētilaṇ, ētilar, ētilal,
 ētilāḷaṇ, ētinmai 890
 ētu, ētum 5151
 ēttu 870
 ēntal 870, 894, 2812
 ēntu 870, 894
 ēppam 897
 ēppiyaṇ, ēppirāci 803
 ēmam, ēmal, ēmār, ēmāli,
 ēmāru, ēmāṟṟam, ēmāṟru,
 ēmuṟu 898
 ēy, ēyppu, ēyvu 899
 ēr 2815
 ēral 900
 ēri 901, 904
 ēri-vaḷai 902

ēl 905, 906, 916
 ēlam, ēlav-arici 907
 ēlā 831
 ēlu 834
 ēvatum 5151
 ēvam 908
 ēval 909, 3733
 ēvalaṇ, ēvarkāraṇ 909
 ēvaṇ 5151
 ēvu 805, 909
 ēṟu, ēṟmai 910
 ēṟai, ēṟaimai 911
 ēṟa, ēṟu 916
 ēṟu 859, 917
 ēṟpaṭu, ēṟpaṭuttu, ēṟpāṭu,
 ēṟpu, ēṟpōṇ, ēṟratu, ēṟram
 905
 ēṟram, ēṟru 916
 ēṟṟal, ēṟṟār 906
 ēṟṟai 917
 ēṇ 5151
 ēṇam 771, 918
 ēṇal 2788
 ēṇai 919
 ai 196, 341
 ai, aitu, aiya 2457
 ai, aintu 2826
 aiṇ-nūru, ain-nūru 2826,
 3729
 aintai 921
 aimpatu 2826, 3918
 aiya, aiyakō 196
 aiyam 190, 920
 aiyar, aiyaṇ, aiy-eṇal, aiyaiyō,
 aiyō 196
 aiyavi 921
 aiy-aintu, aivar, aiv-aintu
 2826
 aivaṇam 922
 o 924
 okka 990
 okkal, okkalai 564
 okkal, okkali, okkiliyaṇ 925
 ocakkē, ocatt, ocatti, ocar,
 ocaram 646
 oci 939, 940, 1057
 ociyal 940
 occam 939
 occi, oñci 939, 943
 occiyaṇ-col, occiyam 942
 oṭakkāṇ 592
 oṭi, oṭipu, oṭiyal, oṭivu 946
 oṭicil 949
 oṭu, oṭuku, oṭuppai, oṭuvaṇ,
 oṭuvai 951
 oṭu, oṭu-kkaṭṭi 950
 -oṭu 945
 oṭukkam, oṭukku, oṭuṇkal,
 oṭuṇki, oṭuṇku 954
 oṭaicci 951
 oṭṭam 959
 oṭṭal 960
 oṭṭal, oṭṭalaṇ, oṭṭār, oṭṭi,
 oṭṭiṇar, oṭṭu 958
 oṭṭaram 963

oṭṭiyam 957
 oṭṭiyanam 961
 oṭṭu 959, 960, 966, 969
 oṭṭu-kkaṭukkaṇ 968
 oṭṭai, onti 990
 oṭṭam 1017
 oṇṭu 958, 969
 oṇṇu 990
 oṇmai 1016, 1017
 oṭi 614
 otukkam, otukku, otuṅku 973
 ottaṭam, ottaṇam 1021
 ottatu 924
 ottācai 972
 ottu 973, 974, 1021, 1023
 oppai 982
 oppantam, oppam, oppanai, oppi, oppitam, oppu, oppumai, oppuvi 924
 ompatu 1025, 3918
 ompōtu 1025
 oy 1009
 oy, oyyal 984
 oyy-ēṇa 985
 ori, oru, orukka, orukkam, orukku, oruṅku, oru-talai, oruttaṇ, orutti, oruttu, orumi, orumikka, orumippu, orumai, oruvar, oruvan, oruvu, orē 990
 orukku, oruṅku 991
 oruvu, orūu, orūutal 993
 oli 996, 997, 998
 oliki 1001
 olippu 996
 oliyal 999, 1000, 1005
 oluṅku 1002
 olku 1003, 1004
 ollal, ollātavār, ollāmai, ollār, olḷu, ollunar, ol vaṇi 1006
 olli 1004
 olḷu 1007
 oll-ēṇa, ollē, ollai 1008
 ovvu 924
 ovv-oṇṇu 990
 oṇi, oṇiccu, oṇippu, oṇivu 1009
 oṇukal, oṇuku, oṇukkal, oṇuku 1010
 oṇuku, oṇukkam, oṇuṅkal, oṇuṅku 1011
 oṇukku 1012
 oṇuṅkai 1014
 oḷi, oḷippu, oḷivu 1015
 oḷi, oḷiyavaṇ, oḷiyōṇ, oḷir, oḷirvu, oḷiru 1016
 oḷi, oḷliyan 1017
 oṟu, oṟuppu 1019
 oṟkam, oṟku 1004
 oṟṟaṭam 1020
 oṟṟaṇ, oṟṟāl 1022
 oṟṟi 990, 1020
 oṟṟi-ppō-, oṟṟi-vai-, oṟṟu 973
 oṟṟu 1021, 1023
 oṟṟu, oṟṟumai, oṟṟuvi, oṟruvaṇ 1022

oṟṟumai, oṟṟai 990
 onatt-, onar- 601
 oṇṇpatu 1025, 3918
 oṇṇ-ā-, oṇṇi, oṇṇippu, oṇṇu, oṇṇunaṇ, oṇṇu 990
 o 1027, 1071
 ōkai 558
 ōkkam, ōkku, ōṅkal, ōṅku 1033
 ōkkāḷam, ōkkāḷi, ōkkāḷippu, ōṅkal, ōṅkāri, ōṅkāḷi, ōṅku 1029
 ōcaram 1034
 ōcam, ōcai 1036
 ōccam, ōccal, ōccu 1033
 ōccaṇ App. 18
 ōccu 2878
 ōṭakkāṇ 1053
 ōṭam, ōṭavi 1039
 ōṭal, ōṭu, ōṭai 1041
 ōṭu 1042
 -ōṭu 945
 ōṭai 1043, 1045
 ōṭṭam, ōṭṭaṇ, ōṭṭi, ōṭṭu 1041
 ōṭṭai 946
 ōṇāṇ 1043
 ōṭam 1047
 ōtal, ōti, ōtu, ōtūvi, ōttu 1052
 ōti, ōtimam 1050
 ōti, ōtti, ōnti 1053
 ōtai 1036
 ō-nāy 1026
 ōntāṇ 1053
 ōpāti 924
 ōppu 1033, 2878
 ōmam 1054
 ōmal 1055
 ōmāṇ 1053
 ōmai 560
 ōmpu 1056
 ōy 1058
 ōy, ōyccal, ōyvu 1057
 ōr 990, 1059
 ōr-akattal, ōr-akatti 87
 ōram 1060
 ōr-aṭṭu 374
 ōri 1061
 ōrai 1030
 ōr-oṇṇu 990
 ōrcci, ōrpu, ōrppu 1059
 ōrppu, ōrmam, ōrmi 1063
 ōrmai 990, 1063
 ōrvu 1059
 ōl, ōlam, ōlu 996
 ōlaṇ 1069
 ōlai 1070
 ōvu 1057
 ōḷ, ōḷ- 1071
 kaḷi-ēṇal 1395
 kakkal, kakku 1079
 kaṅkaṇam 1083
 kaṅku 1085
 kaṅkul 1278
 kaca 1249

kacakku, kacaṅku 1087
 kacaṭu, kacaṇṭu 1088
 kacaṭṭai, kacappu, kacar 1249
 kacaṇai, kaci, kacikacippu, kacivu 1091
 kacu-kuc-ēṇal, kacu-muc-ēṇal 1638
 kaccal 1249
 kaccāṇ 1094
 kaccitam 1095
 kaccu 1097, 1098
 kaccu, kaccai App. 20
 kaccai 1460
 kaṅṇal 1404
 kaṅṇal 1088
 kaṅci 1107
 kaṭa 1109
 kaṭakaṭa-, kaṭakaṭappu, kaṭakaṭav-ēṇal, kaṭakaṭ-ēṇal 1110
 kaṭakam App. 21
 kaṭattu, kaṭappu 1109
 kaṭapaṭav-ēṇal 1112
 kaṭam 1113, 1438
 kaṭamā, kaṭamāṇ 1114
 kaṭamai 1113, 1114, 1123
 kaṭampam, kaṭampu 1116
 kaṭampaṇ, kaṭampi 1115
 kaṭampai 1114, 1117
 kaṭal, kaṭalar 1118
 kaṭalāṭi 1119
 kaṭalai 1120, 1121
 kaṭavāṇ, kaṭavu, kaṭavul, kaṭavai, kaṭācu 1109
 kaṭavu, kaṭa, kaṭay 1123
 kaṭaru 1438
 kaṭaṇ 1113
 kaṭay, kaṭaram App. 22
 kaṭari 1123
 kaṭavu 1109
 kaṭi 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1135
 kaṭikai 1125, 1127, 1130
 kaṭicu 1135
 kaṭicci 1131
 kaṭitam App. 23
 kaṭippam, kaṭippu 1138
 kaṭippā, kaṭippāṇ 1128
 kaṭippu 1124
 kaṭivāḷam 1133
 kaṭu 1109, 1134
 kaṭu, kaṭukaṭu, kaṭukaṭuppu, kaṭukam, kaṭuku, kaṭukam 1135
 kaṭuku 1137
 kaṭukkaṇ 1138
 kaṭu-kkāy 1134
 kaṭukk-ēṇal, kaṭutt-ēru, kaṭuppu, kaṭumai 1135
 kaṭukkai 1081
 kaṭuṅcūl, kaṭumpuppāl 1136
 kaṭumpu 1655
 kaṭuvaṇ, kaṭuvaṇ-paṇṇi 1140
 kaṭai 1135, 1142, App. 21
 kaṭai, kaṭaical, kaṭaical, kaṭaical uḷi, kaṭaiyal 1141

kaṭai, kaṭaici, kaṭaiṇaṇ, ka-
ṭaimai, kaṭaiyar 1109
kaṭṭaṭam, kaṭṭaṇam 1147
kaṭṭaṇam 1149
kaṭṭam 1156
kaṭṭal 1372, 1373
kaṭṭayam 1157
kaṭṭi, kaṭṭu, kaṭṭu-kkaval
1148
kaṭṭil 1145
kaṭṭu 1147, 1149
kaṭṭai 1147, 1151, 1152
kaṭṭaici, kaṭṭaiyan 1151
kaṭṭōr, kaṭṭōṇ 1372
kaṭṭu 1373
kaṇ 1159, 1160, 1161
kaṇakaṇa, kaṇakaṇ-eṇal
1162
kaṇavaṇ 1173
kaṇavāy 1163
kaṇavāram 1164
kaṇaṇ 1372
kaṇicci 1166
kaṇu, kaṇu-kkāl, kaṇu-kkai
1160
kaṇai 1167, 1168
kaṇai, kaṇai-kkāl, kaṇai-kkai,
kaṇaiyam 1166
kaṇ-kaṭci 1443
kaṇkutti-ppāmpu 1169
kaṇṭam 1170
kaṇṭal 1171
kaṇṭaval, kaṇṭavaṇ, kaṇṭār
1172
kaṇṭaṇ, kaṇṭi 1173
kaṇṭaṭam 1174
kaṇṭu 1177
kaṇṭai 1180
kaṇṇa 1181
kaṇṇāṭi 1182
kaṇṇā 1167
kaṇṇi 1183, 1185
kaṇṇi, kaṇṇu 1184
kaṇ ṇir 1159
kaṇṇu 1443
kaṭam 1186
kaṭampai 2087
katalu 1188
katavam 1187
katavu 1186, 1187
katar, katarvu 1186, 1188
kataru 1189
kati 1186, 1188, 1191
katippu, katimai 1191
katir 1193, 1194, 1195
katiravaṇ, katirppu 1193
katu 1196
katukku 1197
katuppu 1198, 1199
katuvu 1200, 1201, 1202
kattanaṇam 1203
katti 1204
kattu 1206
kantaṭam 1203
kantāyam 1209
kanti 1213
kantu 1273

kantul 1410
kapōti 1226
kappam 1218
kappal 1219
kappi 1220, 1325
kappu 1221, 1222, 1325
kamakama, kamakamav-eṇal,
kamaṇ 1247
kamar 1229
kamaṇu 1231
kamuku 1233
kamukkaṭṭu 1234
kamukkam 1248
kamur 1335
kampattam 1236
kampam-pul 1242
kampalai, kampaḷar 1237
kampākam, kampaṇ 1240
kampi 1241
kampu 1220, 1242
kampa 1244
kammal 1245
kammal, kammu 1221, 1246
kamm-eṇal 1246, 1247, 1248
kaya 1093, 1249
kayakku, kayaṅku 1087
kayatti, kayam, kayamai,
kayavaṇ, kayavu 1250
kayappu, kayar 1249
kayam 1093, 1251
kayal 1252
kayavu 1093
kayiram 1164
kayil 1253
kayiru 1254
kayini 2028
kara 1258
karakara, karakarappu, kara-
kar-eṇal 1466
karakara, karakar-eṇal 1386
karacai 1261
karaṭi 1262, 1263
karaṭi, karaṭikai, karaṭippaṇai
1264
karaṭu 1266
karaṭu, karaṭṭu, karaṇ 1265
karaṇṭi 1267
karaṇṭu 1268
kara-taṭam 1270
karantai 1271
karappaṇ 1272
karappu, karavaṭam, kara-
vaṭar, karavar, karaval,
karavu 1258
karampu, karampai 1285
kari 1276, 1278, 1285, 1391,
1466
karicai 1261
kariccāṇ 1278
karippu 1466
karil 1265, 1466
karu 1265, 1278, 1279,
1280
karukal, karuku, karukkal,
karukku 1278
karukkāy 1281
karukku 1265, 1280

karuṅkāli 1282
karuṅ-cey 1285
karuṭi 1262
karutu, karuttu 1283
karuṇātakam 1284
karu-ṇilam 1285
karupp-aṭṭi 1288
karuppu 1286
karuppai 1279
karumi 1277
karumai 1265, 1278, 1287
karumpu 1288
karum poṇ 1278
karuvam 1279
karu-vākai 5333
karuvi 1290
karai 1291, 1293
karai, karaiyal, karaivu 1292
karuṇātakam 1284
kal 1297, 1298
kala 1299, 1300
kalakala, kalakalappu, kala-
kalam, kalakal-eṇal 1302
kalakkam, kalakku, kalaṅkal,
kalaṅku 1303
kalakku, kalacu, kalappu
1299
kalaṅ-kompu 1312
kalappai 1304
kalam, kalavar 1305
kalampakam, kalaval, kala-
vaṇ, kalavi, kalaviṇār, ka-
lavu, kalavai 1299
kalavaram, kalavari 1306
kalāpam, kalām, kalāy, ka-
lāvu 1303
kalāvu 1299
kali 1300, 1302, 1303, 1308,
1478
kaliṅkilu, kaliṅku, kaliṅcu
1309
kalipali, kalipili 1310
kalippu 1302
kaliyan 1308
kaliṇ, kaluṇ, kaluṇcci, kaluṇ-
vu, kaluṇi 1303
kaluṅku 1309
kalai 1297, 1311, 1312
kallal 1302
kallaṇ 1298
kallāmai, kallāṇ, kalli, kalvi
1297
kallu 1302, 1319
kall-eṇal 1302
kallai 1301
kavaṭi 1321
kavaṭu, kavaṭṭi, kavaṭṭai
1325
kavaṇ, kavaṇai, kavaṇṭi, ka-
vaṇṭu 1322
kavaṇi 1323
kavanti, kavantikai 1324
kavam 1325
kavar 1325, 1326, 1340,
1341
kavari 1327
kavarcci 1326

kavarpu, kavarppu 1325
 kavarvu 1326, 1328
 kaval, kavali, kavalai 1328
 kavalai 1325
 kavavu 1326
 kavaṇam, kavaḷam 1222
 kavaṇal 1328
 kavaṇu 1329
 kavaṇai 1330
 kavarci, kavaru, kavaṇam 1328
 kavaru 1326
 kavaṇi 1328
 kavaṇ 1331
 kavi 1221, 1328, 1333
 kavikai, kavicanai, kavippu 1221
 kaviccū 1334
 kaviram 1164
 kaviṇ 1335
 kavuci 1336
 kavuṭṭi 1325
 kavuru 1335
 kavul 1334
 kavuḷ 1337
 kavuḷi 1338
 kavuṇi 1339
 kavai 1325, 1326
 kavvam 1325
 kavvu 1222, 1325
 kavvai 1328, 1341
 kaṇakam 1345
 kaṇaṅku, kaṇal 1347
 kaṇaṅcu 1348
 kaṇal 1349, 1351, 1356
 kaṇal, kaṇalai 1350
 kaṇaru 1354
 kaṇar-kāy, kaṇarci 1347
 kaṇaru 1349
 kaṇaṇi 1355
 kaṇala, kaṇal, kaṇalu 1349
 kaṇay, kaṇayar 1370
 kaṇi 1349, 1357, 1359, 1370
 kaṇi, kaṇical, kaṇiccal, kaṇintar, kaṇippu, kaṇiyal, kaṇivu 1356
 kaṇi, kaṇiya, kaṇivu 1358
 kaṇu 1361, 1363
 kaṇu, kaṇuku 1362
 kaṇutai 1364
 kaṇutai-mulli 1365
 kaṇuttu 1366
 kaṇunar, kaṇu-nir 1369
 kaṇunir 1307
 kaṇuntu 1367, 1491
 kaṇumu 1368
 kaṇuvu 1369
 kaṇai 1370
 kaḷ 1372, 1373, 1374
 kaḷakala, kaḷakalappu, kaḷakalam, kaḷakal-eṇal 1302
 kaḷaṅciyam 1375
 kaḷappu 1359
 kaḷam, kaḷamar, kaḷari 1376
 kaḷar, kaḷari 1359
 kaḷavaṇi, kaḷavaḷi, kaḷavu 1372

kaḷavu 1377
 kaḷaṇ 1302, 1376
 kaḷa 1377
 kaḷi, kaḷi-ppakku 1378
 kaḷi, kaḷippu, kaḷiyaṇ, kaḷiru 1374
 kaḷi, kaḷi-maṇ 1381
 kaḷimpu 1586
 kaḷai, kaḷaiṇaṇ, kaḷaiyu 1373
 kaḷvam, kaḷvaṇ, kaḷvi, kaḷlattaṇam, kaḷlam, kaḷlal, kaḷlaṇ, kaḷli 1372
 kaḷlam 1382
 kaḷli 1383
 kaṇa 1385
 kaṇakara, kaṇakarappu, kaṇaṅku 1386
 kaṇakku, kaṇaṅku 1387
 kaṇappu, kaṇavu, kaṇavai 1385
 kaṇal 1389
 kaṇi 1357, 1390, 1391
 kaṇu, kaṇukaṇu, kaṇuppaṇ, kaṇuppi, kaṇuppu, kaṇuval 1395
 kaṇu, kaṇukaṇu, kaṇuttōr, kaṇuppu, kaṇumu, kaṇuvam, kaṇuval, kaṇuvu 1396
 kaṇumpu, kaṇuvu, kaṇuḷ 1390
 kaṇai 1385, 1395
 kaṇkai, kaṇpaṇ, kaṇpaṇai, kaṇpi, kaṇpu, kaṇpōṇ, kaṇrar, kaṇraṇ 1297
 kaṇr-a 1411
 kaṇrai 1400
 kaṇ 1402
 kaṇa, kaṇati, kaṇappu, kaṇam 1404
 kaṇal, kaṇali, kaṇalōṇ, kaṇalvu, kaṇaṇal, kaṇarci, kaṇaru, kaṇi 1406
 kaṇavu, kaṇa 1407
 kaṇi, kaṇikaram, kaṇivu, kaṇukku 1408
 kaṇai, kaṇaiṇpu 1409
 kaṇai, kaṇaiyu 1404
 kaṇal, kaṇiṇa-kāyam 1410
 kaṇu 1410, 1411
 kaṇṇaṭam, kaṇṇaṭaṇ, kaṇṇaṭikaṇ, kaṇṇaṭiyaṇ 1284
 kaṇṇam 1412, 1413
 kaṇṇal 1414, 1415
 kaṇṇaṇ 1402
 kaṇaru 1089
 ka 1416, 1417, 1418
 kaṅkay, kaṅkav-eṇal 1425
 kaṅkai 1416, 1425
 kaṅgalu, kaṅku, kaṅkai 1458
 kaṅku-ppuṭavai 1428
 kaṅa 1464
 kaṅci 1430
 kaṅcu 1431, 1461
 kaṅcu, kaṅcu-kkaṭṭi 1432
 kaṅcai 1464
 kaṅci 1433
 kaṅciram, kaṅcirai 1434
 kaṅcoṇi, kaṅcoṇṇi 1435

kaṭar, kaṭu 1438
 kaṭi 1436
 kaṭai 1441
 kaṭci 1443
 kaṭṭ-a, kaṭṭaṇ 1438
 kaṭṭ-atti 372
 kaṭṭu 1443, 1458, 1492
 kaṭṭu-ppunṇai 4343
 kaṇ, kaṇikkai, kaṅkai, kaṅpu 1443
 kaṇam 1444, App. 25
 kaṇi 1444
 kaṭal, kaṭalaṇ, kaṭalaṇ, kaṭali, kaṭalōṇ, kaṭaṇmai 1445
 kaṭal, kaṭu 1447
 kaṭu 1448
 kaṇtal 1451
 kaṇtu 1458
 kaṇṇaṭu, kaṇṇaru, kaṇpu 1416
 kaṇpu 1454, 1455
 kāy 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāyam 1460, 1462
 kāyal 1463
 kāyā 1464
 kāyccal, kāyccu, kāyttu, kāyppu 1458
 kāyccu-kkaṭṭi 1432
 kāyppu 1459, 1460, 1465
 kāymai 1458
 kār, kāram 1466
 kār, kāri 1278
 kāri 1471
 kārikkaṇ 1472
 kārai 1475, 1476
 kārppu 1466
 kāl 1418, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1481, 1482, 1483
 kāl, kāl-vāy 1480
 kālal, kāli 1479
 kāl-cilaṅku 1574
 kavaṭi 1417
 kavaṭṭam, kavaṭṭai 1485
 kavaṇam 1418, 1486
 kāvam 1418
 kāval, kāvalaṇ 1416
 kāvalam 1487
 kāvi 1490
 kāvu, kāvuvōr 1417
 kā 1370, 1493
 kā, kaṇakam 1494
 kā, kāi, kaṇpu 1491
 kā, kaṇpu 1492
 kaṇiyaṇ 1369
 kaḷapam 1501
 kaḷaṇ 1497
 kaḷaṅci 1498
 kaḷai 1502
 kaḷai, kaḷaiy-aṅkam, kaḷaiyam 1501
 kaḷal, kaṇu, kaṇai 1504
 kaṇu 1395, 1477, 1505
 kaṇai 1506
 kaṇu 1481
 kaṇ, kaṇakam, kaṇam, kaṇal 1418
 kaṇal 1406, 1508

kāṇṇal 1477
 kiñkini 1545
 kiccil 1512
 kiccu 1514
 kiccukicc-eṇal 1515
 kiccukiccu 1516
 kiṭa, kiṭakkai 1524
 kiṭaṅkar, kiṭaṅkil 1526
 kiṭaṅku 1525, 1526
 kiṭattal, kiṭattu, kiṭappu 1524
 kiṭa, kiṭay, kiṭari 1123
 kiṭacu 1109
 kiṭaram App. 22
 kiṭukiṭay, kiṭukiṭu, kiṭukiṭ-eṇal 1580
 kiṭukiṭu, kiṭukiṭ-eṇal, kiṭuk-katti, kiṭukku, kiṭukku-kiṭukk-eṇal 1531
 kiṭuku 1532
 kiṭupiti 1524
 kiṭeccu, kiṭeccai, kiṭai, kiṭaicc-
 ci, kiṭaiccu, kiṭaiccai 1535
 kiṭai 1524
 kiṭai, kiṭta, kiṭtam, kiṭti,
 kiṭṭinar, kiṭtu 1538
 kiṭṭaṅki 1525
 kiṇaru 1998
 kiṇi, kiṇiti, kiṇiṇ-eṇal, kiṇir-
 eṇal, kiṇil-eṇal, kiṇukku-
 kiṇukk-eṇal, kiṇai, kiṇkini,
 kiṇkin-eṇal 1545
 kiṇṭal 1542
 kiṇṭaṇ 1173, 1540
 kiṇṭi 1541
 kiṇṭu 1542
 kiṇṇam, kiṇṇi 1543
 kiṇṇi 1544
 kiṇṇ-eṇal 1545
 kiṭtu, kintu 1552
 kimpuri 1557
 kirucal 1596
 kil 1570
 kili 1572
 kilukili, kilukilu, kilukilup-
 pu, kilukiluppai, kilukil-
 eṇal, kilukku, kiluṅku, kil-
 kill-eṇal 1575
 kiṛakku 1619
 kiṛaṅku 1578
 kiṛaṇaṇ, kiṛati, kiṛaṭu, kiṛam,
 kiṛamai, kiṛavaṇ, kiṛavi,
 kiṛavu, kiṛavōṇ 1579
 kiṛatti, kiṛamai, kiṛavaṇ,
 kiṛavi, kiṛavōṇ, kiṛal, kiṛāṇ
 1979
 kiṛāṇ 1580
 kiṛi, kiṛical, kiṛiyal, kiṛivu
 1581
 kila, kilattu, kilappu, kilavi
 2017
 kilappam, kilappu, kilampu,
 kilar, kilarcci, kilartti,
 kilarttu, kilai 1583
 kilaru, kilai, kilaiṇṇu, killu
 1588
 kilī 1584

kilīncil 1585
 kiluvai 1587
 kilai 2018
 killu 1589
 kilṭai 1584
 kiṛakirav-eṇal, kiṛavu 1590
 kiṛi 1625
 kiṛiccāṇ, kiṛiccu 1593
 kiṛukirū, kiṛukiruppu, kiṛu-
 kiṛ-eṇal 1595
 kiṛukkal 1623
 kiṛukkaṇ 1596
 kiṛukku 1595, 1596, 1623
 kiṛuṅku 1598
 kiṛpu, kiṛal 1570
 kiṛkiy-eṇal 1607
 kiṛu 1623
 kiṛcāṇ, kiṛc-iṭu, kiṛcu, kiṛ-
 cukkicc-eṇal 1515
 kiṇar 1619
 kiṛi, kiṛi-ppillai 1613
 kiṛi-ppāmpu, kiṛai-ppāmpu
 1614
 kiṛai, kiṛai-ttaṇṭu 1617
 kil 1624
 kil, kilakam, kilam App. 26
 kiṛ 1581, 1620
 kiṛ, kiṛatu, kiṛōṛ, kiṛmai,
 kiṛvu 1619
 kiṛ-āṇṭai-ccikai 1619, 5153
 kil 1622
 kiṛal, kiṛu, kiṛru 1623, 1624
 kiṛu 1625
 kukai 1816
 kukkal 1796, 1868
 kukkaṇ 1796
 kukku 1628, 1868
 kuṅku 1767
 kucatti, kucam-, kucavaṇ
 1762
 kucar 2232
 kucukucu, kucukucuppu,
 kucu-kuc-eṇal 1638
 kucci, kuccu 1640
 kuccu, kuṇcam, kuṇci, kuṇ-
 cu 1639
 kuṇcam, kuṇcaṇ 1851
 kuṇci, kuṇcu 1646
 kuṭa, kuṭakam, kuṭaku,
 kuṭakku 1649
 kuṭa, kuṭakkam, kuṭakki,
 kuṭakkiyaṇ 2054
 kuṭaṅkar 1651, 1655
 kuṭaṅku, kuṭaṅ-kai 2054
 kuṭaca-ppālai, kuṭacam 1650
 kuṭantam, kuṭantai, kuṭam
 1651
 kuṭantai 2054
 kuṭampai 1883
 kuṭar, kuṭal 1652
 kuṭalai 1652, 1653
 kuṭavu, kuṭa 1660, 2054
 kuṭappu 1883
 kuṭari App. 32
 kuṭi 1654
 kuṭi, kuṭikai, kuṭical, kuṭicai,
 kuṭiṇai, kuṭimai, kuṭiy-aḷ,

kuṭiyilar, kuṭil 1655
 kuṭikai 1651
 kuṭiṇai 1657
 kuṭiyaṇ 1654
 kuṭukuṭa, kuṭukuṭi, kuṭu-
 kuṭu, kuṭukuṭukkai, kuṭu-
 kuṭuppai, kuṭukuṭ-eṇal
 1659
 kuṭukkai 1651
 kuṭumi 2049
 kuṭumpam 1655
 kuṭuvai 1651
 kuṭai 1663
 kuṭai, kuṭaiccā 1661
 kuṭai, kuṭaivu 1660
 kuṭṭam 1669
 kuṭṭam, kuṭṭaṇ, kuṭṭi, kuṭṭ-
 ēru, kuṭṭai 1670
 kuṭṭu 1671, 1673
 kuṭṭai 1669, 1681
 kuṭṭai, kuṭṭai-maram 1674
 kuṇaku, kuṇakku 2209
 kuṇaṭṭu 1685
 kuṇalai 2209
 kuṇil, kuṇiru 1684
 kuṇuku, kuṇukuṇu, kuṇu-
 kuṇ-eṇal, kuṇukkaṇ 1685
 kuṇukku 1686, 2209
 kuṇuṅku 1687
 kuṇṭai 2251
 kuṇṭam, kuṇṭu 1669
 kuṇṭi 1693A
 kuṇṭi, kuṇṭi-kkāy 1693
 kuṇṭu 1682, 1695
 kuṇṭuṇi 2251
 kuṇṭai 1670
 kuṭaṭṭu 1702
 kuṭaṭṭu, kuṭappu 1699
 kuṭampu 2084
 kuṭampai 2087
 kuṭar 1719
 kuṭalai, kuṭalaimai 1702
 kuṭaru 1703, 1704
 kuṭi, kuṭippu 1705
 kuṭi, kuṭi-kāl, kuṭi-kkāḷ,
 kuṭiṇ-kāl 1707
 kuṭir 1709, 1710
 kuṭirai 1711
 kuṭukutu, kuṭukutuppu
 2084
 kuṭai 1713, 1714
 kuttal 1719, 1850
 kuttāṅ-kal 1720
 kutti 1717, 1719
 kuttu 1719, 1850
 kuttu, kuttu-kkal 1720
 kuntam 1724
 kunṭaṇam 1725
 kunṭaiṇi 1726
 kunṭali, kunṭali 1722
 kuntu 1725
 kuntu, kuntuṇṇu 1552
 kuppam 1732
 kuppam, kuppai 1731
 kuppi 1743
 kuppuru 1736
 kupp-eṇal 2112

kuppai 1731
 kuppai-mēni 1737, 5100
 kumaṭṭu 1739
 kumaṇṭai 1756
 kumari 1740
 kumi 1741, 1850
 kumiyal 1741
 kumir 1742, 1743, 2106
 kumiri 1743, 2106
 kumirppu 2106
 kumiru 1744
 kumukku 1850
 kumuṅku 1746
 kumutam 1751
 kumural 1744
 kumuri 1930
 kumuṟu 1744, 1745, 1752
 kumai 1746, 1752, 1850
 kumpam 1741, 1747
 kumpal, kumpi 1741, 1752
 kumpalam App. 28
 kumpi 1748
 kump-iṭu 1750
 kumpiṭu-caṭṭi 1751
 kumpu 1741, 1752
 kumpai 1732
 kummaṭṭam 1754
 kummaṭṭi 1751, 2222, App. 28
 kummāyam 1755
 kummālam 2222
 kummi 1756
 kummu 1850
 kuy 1760
 kuyatti, kuyam, kuyavaṇ 1762
 kuyam 2119
 kuyil 1763, 1764, 1765
 kuyirru 1764
 kuyin 1765
 kurakam 1766
 kuraṅkam 1768
 kuraṅkaṇ, kuraṅku 1769
 kuraṅku 1767, 2032
 kuracu, kuraccai 1770
 kuraṇṭam, kuraṇṭakam 1849
 kurappam 1771
 kurampu 1772
 kurampai 1773, 1904
 kural 1774, 1775, 1794, 2163
 kuravai 1774, 2108
 kurāl 1776, 1777
 kuricil 1782
 kurii 1793
 kuru 1780, 1781, 1782
 kuruku 1782, 1783, 1791, 2125
 kuruṇaṇ, kuruṭi, kuruṭu 1787
 kuruti 1783, 1788
 kuruttu 1782, 1783, 1791
 kuruntu 1789, 1791
 kuruppu 1780
 kurumaṇ 1791
 kurumai 1782
 kurumpal 1791
 kurumpi 1790

kurumpai 1791, 1792
 kuruvi 1793
 kurul 1794
 kurulai 1791, 1795
 kurai, kuraippu 1796
 kulavu 1803, 2136
 kulavai 1811
 kulāvu 1804
 kulukki, kulukku, kuluṅku, kulai, kulai-kulai, kulaiccal, kulaippaṇ, kulaippu 1806
 kulukkai, kuluppai, kulumai 1805
 kuluṅku 1810
 kulai 1810, 1811, 1812
 kulaippu 1811
 kullai 1815
 kuvaṭu 2049, 2200
 kuvavu, kuvāl, kuvi, kuviyal, kuvivu, kuvai 1741
 kuvalai 1894, 2143
 kuvi 1894
 kuvil 2119
 kuvai 1816
 kuṟa, kuṟakaṇ, kuṟaku, kuṟantai 2149
 kuṟaku 1831
 kuṟappam, kuṟappaṇ, kuṟappu, kuṟampu 1817
 kuṟal 1818
 kuṟavi 1819
 kuṟavi, kuṟavu 2149
 kuṟaṟu 1817, 1831
 kuṟaṟci, kuṟāy, kuṟi, kuṟiṅkai, kuṟici, kuṟippu, kuṟivu, kuṟumpu 1818
 kuṟaṟru 1831
 kuṟāal, kuṟām, kuṟu, kuṟumal, kuṟumu, kuṟumpu, kuṟuval, kuṟuvu, kuṟūu 1821
 kuṟāmpal 1817
 kuṟai 1817, 1818, 1822, 1823, 2149
 kuṟai-kuṟai- 1817
 kuṟaicci, kuṟaiccu 1824
 kuṟaiyal, kuṟaivu 1822
 kuṟakam 1827
 kuṟacu, kuṟaccu 1824
 kuṟam 1828
 kuṟampu 1829
 kuṟavi 1830
 kuṟaṟu 1831
 kuṟi 1832, 1833
 kuṟippu, kuṟiyal 1832
 kuṟir 1831, 1835
 kuṟir, kuṟiri, kuṟircci, kuṟirtti, kuṟirppu, kuṟirmai, kuṟutti, kuṟumai, kuṟṭa-kkuṟir- 1834
 kuṟivai 1836
 kuṟiru 1831
 kuṟuvaṇ 1836
 kuṟṭa-nari, kuṟṭam, kuṟṭal, kuṟṭaṇ, kuṟṭi 1839
 kuṟaṅkaṇ 1768
 kuṟaṅku 1840, 1841

kuṟaṅci 1849
 kuṟaṭu 1842, 1843
 kuṟaṭṭai 1852
 kuṟaṇṭu 2032
 kuṟatti, kuṟam, kuṟavaṅci, kuṟavaṇ, kuṟavāṇar, kuṟavi 1844
 kuṟavai 1845
 kuṟaṟ, kuṟal, kuṟalaṇ, kuṟali, kuṟalai 1851
 kuṟalai 1846
 kuṟi 1847
 kuṟicci 1844
 kuṟiṅci 1844, 1849
 kuṟippi, kuṟippu 1847
 kuṟiyōṇ, kuṟil, kuṟu, kuṟu-kal, kuṟuku, kuṟukkam, kuṟukkal, kuṟukku, kuṟumai 1851
 kuṟu 1850, 1859
 kuṟukuṟuppu, kuṟukuṟuppai 1852
 kuṟuṅkai 1849
 kuṟumpar 1844
 kuṟumpaṇ 1856
 kuṟumpi 1855
 kuṟumpu 1844, 1856, 1857
 kuṟum-pū 4374
 kuṟuvai 1858
 kuṟai 1859, 1860
 kuṟai, kuṟaiccal, kuṟaivu, kuṟram, kuṟri, kuṟr-uyir 1851
 kuṟru 1849, 1861
 kuṟi, kuṟippu 1863, 1927
 kuṟai 2174
 kuṟram 1864
 kuṟral, kuṟru 1851
 kuṟri 1865
 kuṟru, kuṟruvar 1864
 kū, kū-kāṇ-eṇal, kū-kū, kū-kū-eṇal 1868
 kūkai 1871, 1872
 kūcam, kūcal, kūcu, kūccam 1876
 kūccam 1878
 kūccal 1868
 kūcci 1880
 kūccu 1876, 1898
 kūṭa, kūṭal 1882
 kūṭam App. 29
 kūṭāram 1881
 kūṭu 1883
 kūṭu, kūṭutal, kūṭutalai, kūṭam, kūṭṭar, kūṭṭal, kūṭṭalaṇ, kūṭṭali, kūṭṭu 1882
 kūṭu, kūṭai 1884
 kūṭṭu 1887
 kūṇṭ(u) 1883
 kūṭal, kūṭir 1618
 kūṭi 1888
 kūṭṭaṇ, kūṭṭi, kūṭṭu 1890
 kūṇtal 1892
 kūppu 1741
 kūppu, kūmpu 1894
 kūmpal 1742
 kūmp(u) 1895

kūr 1767, 1897, 1898, 1899
 kūral 1794
 kūraṇ 1901
 kūriyam, kūyiyaṇ, kūrci,
 kūrcu, kūrppu, kūrmai
 1898
 kūrai 1904
 kūrppu 1899
 kūlam 1906
 kūli, kūlikkāraṇ, kūliy-āi
 1905
 kūval 1868, 1909
 kūviraṁ, kūviḷam, kūviḷai
 1910
 kūvu, kūvuvāṇ 1868
 kūvai 1741, 1872
 kūṟ, kūṟ ā- 1911
 kūṟaṇ-kai 1914
 kūṟaṇ 1913
 kūṟai 1822
 kūṟai, kūṟai-kkaṭṭā, kūṟai-
 kkiṭṭā, kūṟai-kkai, kūṟai-
 kkompan, kūṟai-nari, kū-
 ṟaiyaṇ 1914
 kūṟai, kūṟaiyaṇ 1913
 kūḷ, kūḷi 1915
 kūḷam 1916
 kūḷi 1839, 1917, 1918, 1920
 kūṟu 1921, 1924
 kūṟu-kol- 1923
 kūṟai 1925
 kūṟṟam, kūṟṟu 1921
 kūṟṟāṁ, kūṟṟaṇ, kūṟṟu, kūṟ-
 ruvaṇ 1924
 kūṇ 1871, 1927, 1928
 kūṇal, kūṇaṇ, kūṇi, kūṇu
 1927
 kūṇai 1928
 kekkattam, kekkali 1933
 kecca-kkāy 1347
 keccam, keccai App. 31
 keṇcu 1939
 keṭal ūṟ 1942, 2736
 keṭu 1109
 keṭu, keṭutal, keṭuti, keṭum-
 pu, keṭṭa, keṭṭavaḷ, keṭ-
 ṭavaṇ 1942
 keṭṭam 1156
 keṭṭi 1148
 keṭṭi, keṭṭikkāraṇ 1144
 keṭṭaṇ 1173
 keṭṭu 1542
 keṭṭai 1148, 1946, 1947,
 1948
 keṭṭai-kkaṭṭi 1148
 keṭaṇ-ketaṁ-enal, kettu-
 kkett-enal 1954
 kettu 1953
 kenti, kentu 1212
 kemparai 1243
 kempu 1931
 keruṭi 1262
 keli, kelippu 1972
 kellu 1319
 kevi 1332
 keṟi, keṟumu, keṟuvu 1979
 keṟpu 1570

keṭaṇ, keṭi, keṭu 1942
 keṭpu 2017
 keṇi 1998
 keṇmai 2018
 keṟu 2009
 keḷ, keḷa, keḷvi 2017
 keḷ, keḷaṇ, keḷir, keḷvaṇ 2018
 keṇam, keṇaṇ 2021
 kai 1249, 2023, 2024, 3015
 kai-kkiḷai 2028
 kai-kkuttai 1674
 kai-kkūḷi 1905
 kaital, kaitai 2026
 kaitai 1958
 kaintalai 2028
 kaippu 1249
 kai-mmukir 4893
 kaimmai 2028
 kaimmai, kaiyar 1250
 kaiyai 3015
 kaiy-oppam 924
 kaivāram, kaivāri 2029
 kaini 2028
 kokkari 2031
 kokkarai, kokki, kokkuvāy
 2032
 kokku 2033, 2125
 koṇkam, koṇkaṇ, koṇku
 2037
 koṇkai 2038
 kocu, kocuku 2086
 kocuṟu 2232
 koccaṇ 2041
 koccu 1639, 2040
 koccu, koccāi, koṇcam, koṇ-
 caṇ 2041
 koṇcal, koṇcu 2043
 koṇcu 2044
 koṭambe 2058
 koṭi 2049, 2050
 koṭicci, koṭiru 2051
 koṭi-vēli 2057
 koṭiru 2052
 koṭu 2053, 2054, 2055,
 2063
 koṭuku 2055, 2056
 koṭukki 2054
 koṭukku 2064
 koṭuṇ-kāy, koṭuṇ-kai 2054
 koṭuṇkai 2055
 koṭuppu 2051, 2053
 koṭu-maram, koṭumai, koṭu-
 vāy, koṭu-vaḷ 2054
 koṭumai, koṭumpu, koṭuvai,
 koṭūram 2055
 koṭu-vēri, koṭu-vēli 2057
 koṭai 2063
 koṭai, koṭaimai, koṭaiyōṇ
 2053
 koṭṭakai, koṭṭam 2058
 koṭṭaṇam, koṭṭaṇ, koṭṭaṇ
 2063
 koṭṭam 2059, 2060, 2065,
 2066
 koṭṭaṇkacci, koṭṭācci 2069
 koṭṭāy, koṭṭāyut, koṭṭāvi
 2172

koṭṭi 2061, 2063
 koṭṭil 2058, 2062
 koṭṭu 2060, 2063, 2064,
 2065, 2074
 koṭṭai 2069
 koṭṭaiy-ilantai 2070
 koṭpu, koṇā-, koṇṭal, koṇṭ-
 āṭu, koṇṭi 2151
 koṇṭal 2078
 koṇṭi 2079
 koṇṭi, koṇṭiyam 2251
 koṇṭai 2070, 2081
 koti, koti-koti-, kotippu,
 kotiyal, kotiyaṇ 2084
 kotuku 2086
 kotumpu 2087
 kotuvai 2088
 kottal, kottaṇ 2091
 kottalām 2090
 kottu 2091, 2092, 2171
 kottukkāraṇ 2093
 kottai 2094
 kontal 2091
 kontalām, kontali 2098
 kontalām, konti 2099
 kontu 1552, 2091, 2092
 koppam 2103
 koppari 2105
 kopparai 2104, 2105
 koppalām 2106
 koppali 2106, 2107
 koppi 2108
 koppu 2110, 2111, 2115
 koppul, koppulām, koppuli,
 koppūr 2106
 koppuli 2107
 kopp-enal 2112
 kompan, kompu 2115
 kommaṭṭi App. 28
 kommi, kommai 1756
 kommai 2117, 2118
 koy 2119
 korukku 2167
 kol 2132, 2133
 kolu 2151
 kolucu 2134
 kolai, kolaiṇaṇ, kolainaṇ,
 kolaivaṇ, kolli 2132
 kollan 2133
 kovvai 2247
 koṟi, koṟippu 2144
 koṟiṇci 2145, 2254
 koṟu 2146, 2147
 koṟuṇci 2145
 koṟutu 2148
 koṟunaṇ, koṟuntaṇ, koṟunti,
 koṟumai 2149
 koṟuntu 2149, 2158
 koṟuppu, koṟumai 2146
 kol 2152, 2153
 kol, kolukki, koluttu 2151
 koluttu 2251
 koḷuttu, koḷuntu, koḷuvu
 2158
 koḷuvi, koḷuvu, koḷai, koḷkai,
 koḷvōṇ 2151
 koḷai 2155

kollu 2158
 kollunar, kollai 2151
 kori 2164, 2165
 korukoru, koru-koruv-enal 2166
 korukku 2167
 korukkai 1852
 korram, korraṇ, korraṇi, korraṇai, korri 2169
 korru 2171
 kon 2173
 konai 2174
 konrai 2175
 konnu, konnai 2043
 ko 1762, 2176, 2177, 2178
 kōkkey 1645
 kōṅku 2185
 kōcar 2177
 kōtar 2049
 kōtaram 2196
 kōtal 2054, 2151
 kōtari, kōtali App. 32
 kōti 2054, 2197, 2198
 kōṭikam, kōṭikar 2198
 kōtu 2049, 2054, 2055, 2200, 2207
 kōtai 2049, 2203
 kōttam 2054
 kōttalai 2204
 kōttan, kōttuvan 2200
 kōtti 2204, 2205, 2206
 kōttu 2054
 kōttai 2207, 2208
 kōṇ, kōṇam, kōṇal, kōṇan 2209
 kōṇaṅki 2206
 kōṇi 2254
 kōṇi, kōṇikai, kōṇiyal App. 33
 kōṇu, kōṇai 2209
 kōṇaṅtam 2213
 kōtu 2087, 2149
 kōtuvi 2149
 kōtai 2149, 2176, 2214
 kōnti 1769
 kōppaṇ 1734
 kōppu 2176
 kōmatṭi 2220
 kōmaḷam, kōmaḷi 2222
 kōmaṇ 2177
 kōmpi 2223
 kōmpai 2224
 kōy 2225
 kōyil, kōyinmai 2177
 kōr 2176
 kōrakam 2228
 kōrakai 2228, 2231
 kōraṅtam 1849
 kōram 2228
 kōraṇ 2229
 kōrikai, kōru 2231
 kōrikkai, kōru 2232
 kōrai 2235
 kōrvai 2176
 kōl 2237, 2238
 kōlam 2238, 2240
 kōla 2241

kōli 2245
 kōlu 2231, 2243
 kōvaṇam App. 34
 kōvil, kōvinmai 2177
 kōvai 2176, 2247
 kōr 2146
 kōri 2113, 2248
 kōrai 2249, 2250
 kōl 2151, 2152, 2251
 kōlaṇ 2251
 kōli 2151, 2254
 kōrai 2257
 kōṇ, kōṇaṭu, kōṇmai 2177
 kaul 1334
 kauvu 1222
 kauvai 1828, 1341
 kauli 1338

cakati 2266
 cakkattam, cakkantam 2269
 cakkai 2276
 cakkali 2271
 cakkili, cakkilicci, cakkiliyan 2272
 cakkai 2275, 2276, 2748 (cake)
 caṅkaṇ-ceti 421
 caṅkam 2274
 caṅku 2281, 2282
 caṅku-kaṭaital 2282
 caṭakku, caṭakk-enal 2295
 caṭa-caṭav-enal, caṭa-caṭ-enal, caṭ-put-enal, caṭar-enal 2296
 caṭai 1535, 2300, 2301, App. 35
 caṭaicci 1535
 caṭaiyu 2301
 caṭta 2295, 2304
 caṭtakam 2304
 caṭtam 2304, 2305
 caṭti 2306
 caṭti, caṭtu 2307
 caṭtukam, caṭtuvam 2309
 caṭt-enal 2295
 caṭtai 2310
 caṇtu 2317
 caṇtai 2318
 caṇṇam, caṇnu 2320
 caṇpakam 2321
 caṇpu 2347
 caṭavu, cati 2322
 cati 2323
 catir 2324, 2325, 2327
 catiri 2327
 catuppu-nilam, catuval 2326
 catur 2324, 2327, 2448
 catai 2322, 3016
 cantam 2328
 cantu 2448
 capam 2330
 cappaṭi, cappaṭtai 2331
 cappaṭtai 2337
 cappaṇam 2350
 cappaḷ 2332
 cappaḷi, cappu 2331
 cappaṇi 2335

cappu 2334
 capp-enal, cappai 2337
 cappai 2331, 2338, 2339, 2340
 camucu 2293
 camuṭṭ- 2387
 camai, camaippu, camaiyal, camaivu 2342
 camai, camaivu 2343
 ampaṇ-kōrai 2347
 ampaṭam 2344
 ampa 2346
 campu 2347
 campai 2348
 cammaṭṭi, cammaṭṭi-kkūṭam 2349
 cammaṇam 2350
 carakka 2352
 carakku 2353
 caracara, caracarappu 2354, 2355
 cara-car-enal 2355
 caraṭu 2356
 caratttu-caratt-enal, caratt-enal 2352
 caratttai 2550
 carappaṇi, carappaḷi 2358
 caral, caral, caralai, caruc-carai 2354
 cari, carivu, carukku, caru-val, caruvu 2360
 caruku 2355
 calakai 2365
 calacala, cala-cal-enal 2366
 calavai 2368
 calāpam 2369
 cali 2370
 cali, calippu 2371
 calikai 2781
 callaṭam 2379
 callaṭai, callu 2370
 calli 2381
 callu 2384
 cavaṅku 2392
 cavaṭi 2385
 cavaṭu 2386
 cavaṭtu 2334, 2387, 2393
 cavatari, cavarai 2342
 cavati 2266
 cavam 2330
 cavar 2386
 cavalai 2392
 caval 2393
 cavaḷi 2385, 2394
 cavaru 2395
 cavi 2396
 cavu 2392
 cavu, cavutam 2338
 cavul 2733
 cavai 2334
 cavvu 2400
 calacala 2405, 2412
 cala-cal-enal, calappu 2405
 cali 2406, 2408, 2409
 calippu 2409
 calai 2407
 calḷal 2412

callu 2413, 2414
 callu-kkay 2415
 callu-ppullu, callai 2414
 caruku, carukkal, carukku
 2482
 cannai 2425
 cā, cakkatu 2426
 cakku 2428
 cakkai-kkuttu, cakkaiyan
 2432
 cāci 2436
 caṭu 2300, 2433
 cātai 2442
 cāttam 2300, 2440
 cātti, cāttai 2443
 cāttu 2300
 cān 2444
 cānān 2446
 cāntu 2447
 cāttu 2448, 2449, 2450,
 2460
 cāntam, cāntu 2448
 cāppai 2452
 cāmpar, cāmpal 2453
 cāmpu 2453, 2454
 cāy 2430, 2453, 2455
 cāy, cāyam, cāyal 2457
 cāy, cāyal, cāyvu, cāyppu
 2456
 cāyvu 2453
 cār 2460
 cāraṇai 2462
 cāram 2463
 cāral 2460, 2482
 cāri 2460, 2464
 cārai 2011, 2481
 cārcci, cārttu, cārntōr, cāru,
 cārppu, cārpu 2460
 cāl 2470, 2471
 cāli 2474
 cālikan, cāliyan 2475
 cālai 2471
 cālu 2470
 cāvattai, cāvi 2392
 cāvalu 2818
 cāvu 2426
 cālikai 2477
 cālai 2479, 2862
 cāru 2482, 2483, 2484
 cārū 2486
 cānrār 2446
 cānrōr 2470
 cikal 2503
 cikai-kkāy 2607
 cikka 2495
 cikkaṭi 2496
 cikkam, cikkaru, cikkarukki
 2497
 cikkanavu 2488
 cikku 2498, 2500, 2503
 cikk-ēṇa 2498, 2499
 ciṅka-vārai, ciṅkan-vārai
 2501
 ciṅku 2498, 2503
 ciccī 2603
 ciṭukku 2498
 ciṭuciṭuppu 2509

ciṭṭi 2512
 ciṭṭikkai 2511
 ciṭṭu, ciṭṭu-kkuruvi 2513
 ciṭṭai 2514
 ciṇukkam, ciṇukkan 2521
 ciṇukku 2520
 ciṇukku-cciṇukku-ēṇal, ci-
 nuṅku 2520, 2521
 citaku 2526
 citampal, citampu 2525
 citar 1546, 1547, 2524
 citaram 2524
 citaral 1546
 citarvai 1547
 cital, citalai 1548
 citalai, citaval 1547
 citāl 2768
 citārī 2524
 citāru, citai 1546
 citār, citai 1547
 citai, citaivu 2526
 cintam 2529
 cintu 1546, 1547, 2530,
 2618
 cippam 2534
 cippi 2535
 cimiṭṭu 2545
 cimiṇṭu 2540
 cimilī 2541
 cimir, cimirppu 2542
 cimir, cimilī, cimilippu 2545
 cimai, cimaiyam 2544
 cimpal, cimpu 2546
 cimpuri 2677
 cimpulī 2545
 ciraṅku 1560
 ciraṭṭai 2550
 ciraṭṭu, ciraṇu, ciraṇṇu 1961
 ciral 2551
 ciraṇṇu 1597, 1960
 ciri, cirippu 1562
 cirai, ciraiyan, cirāy 1564
 cil 1571, 1574, 1577
 cila 1571
 cilatan, cilati 2783
 cilanti 2562, 2563
 cilamam, cilampam 2564
 cilampal, cilampu 1574
 cilampi 2562
 cilar 1571
 cilāpam 2369
 cilir, cilir-cilir- 2565
 cilu 2566
 cilukan, ciluku, cilukkan
 2567
 cilukku 2565, 2566, 2567,
 2568
 cilucilu 1574, 2569, 2576
 cilucil-ēṇal 2576
 cilu-nīr 2569
 ciluppi 2570
 ciluppu 2565, 2570
 cilumpu 1574, 1586, 2565,
 2569, 2570
 ciluval 2566
 cilai 1574, 2571
 cilku 1571

cillam 2560
 cillarai 2567, 2574
 cilli 1577, 2575
 cill-iṭu 2576
 cillu 1577
 cill-ēṇal 1574, 2576
 cillai 1571, 2577
 cilvānam 2574
 civa, civappan, civappu, cival,
 civalai, civēr-ēṇal, civv-ēṇal
 1931
 civiṅki 2579
 civiri 2580
 ciḷuciḷu, ciḷu-ciḷ-ēṇal, ciḷu-
 pulu, ciḷu-pul-ēṇal, ciḷ-
 vantū, ciḷ-viṭu, ciḷiṭu, ciḷlu-
 ppiḷ-ēṇal, ciḷl-ēṇal 2588
 cilai 512
 cira 2589
 cirakar, ciraku 2591
 cirāṅ-kai, cirāṅ-kai 2821
 cirāntōr, cirappu, ciravu 2589
 cirāmpu, cirār, ciricu, ciritu,
 ciriya, ciriyān, ciru, ciruka,
 ciruku, cirukkan, cirukki,
 cirukku, cirumai, ciruval,
 ciruvan, ciruvi, ciruvōr
 1594
 cirukku 1597
 ciruttai 2590
 cirai 2591
 cirai, ciraiyan 1980
 cirpam 1571
 cirrāl, cirru 1594
 ciṇa, ciṇappu, ciṇam, ciṇa-
 var, ciṇaval, ciṇavu, ciṇa-
 vunar 1600
 ciṇai, ciṇaiṇṇu 2592
 ciṇmai 1571
 ciṇṇa, ciṇṇam, ciṇṇi 2594
 cinnaṅci 2595
 ciṇṇam 2596
 ciṇṇi 2597
 cī 1606, 2599, 2600, 2601,
 2603
 cikam-pul, ciku 2599
 cikkal 2638
 cī-kkāy 2607
 cikku 2599
 cikikai 1606
 cī-cī, cī-ccī 2603
 ciṭu 2611
 ciṭai 2612
 ciṭṭi 2638
 ciṇṭu 2523, 2540
 ciṭam, ciṭtai, ciṭtai-kkan
 1606
 ciṭtai 2616
 cīntal, cīntu 2618
 cīntu 1546, 2639
 cippu 1610, 2621, 2622
 cīprā 2599
 ciy 1612, 2599, 2600
 ciya-kkāy 2607
 ciy-ēṇal 2603
 cīr, cīrppu, cīrmai 2624
 cīrai, cīlai 2629

cīval 2600, 2637
 cīvu 1610, 2599, 2600
 cīve 2600
 cīr 1606, 2638
 cīrku 2599
 cīrkai 2638
 cīr 1594
 cīru, cīru-cīr-eṇal, cīrām
 2639
 cīni 2641
 cukṛ-eṇal, cukṛu, cukṛ-eṇal
 2714
 cukiyaṇ 2643
 cukir 2645
 cukkal 2649
 cukku 2649, 2687
 cukkai 2646
 cuṅku 2648
 cuṅkuṭu 2649
 cuṭar, cuṭal, cuṭalai, cuṭu,
 cuṭu-kāṭu 2654
 cuṭṭi 2655, 2656, 2657
 cuṭṭu 2658
 cuṇaṅku 2659, 2660
 cuṇam, cuṇai 2659
 cuṇṭaṇ, cuṇṭaṇ 2661
 cuṇṭu 2659, 2662, 2664
 cuṇṭu, cuṇṭu-vil 2663
 cuṇṭ-eli 2661
 cuṇṭai 2665
 cuṇni 2666
 cutti, cuttiyal 2668
 cuppāl, cuppi 2673
 cuma, cumāṭu, cumatalai,
 cumati, cumattu, cumai,
 cumaitalai, cumaiyaṇ, cum-
 māṭu, cummai 2677
 cumma 2678
 cura 2883
 curacura, curacurappu 2354
 curanṭi, curanṭu 1564
 curappu 2883
 curam 2683
 curi 2685, 2687
 curi, curiyal 2684
 curir-eṇal, curucuru, curu-
 cur-eṇal 2714
 curukkam, curukku, curuṅ-
 kal, curuṅku 2687
 curu-cur-eṇal 2688
 curuṭṭu, curuṭṭai, curuṇai
 2684
 curumpi, curumpu 2689
 curuḷ 2684, 2687
 curuḷal, curuḷai 2684
 curai 2685, 2690, 2883
 culavu 2693
 cuvaṭaṇ 2396
 cūvaṭu 2396, 2695
 cuvar 1975
 cuval 2696
 cuvalai 2697
 cuvavu 2675
 cuvi 2697
 cuvai 2396
 cuṇaṅku, cuṇal, cuṇarci, cu-
 ṇarṇal, cuṇarri, cuṇarṇu, cuṇi,

cuṇippu, cuṇiyal, cuṇiyaṇ,
 cuṇivu 2698
 cul 2699
 culi, culivu 2700
 culikku 2701
 culukku 2700, 2702
 culuvu 2703
 culai 2704
 cullāṇ 2705
 culli 2706, 2707
 cull-itu, cullu, cullu-ccull-
 eṇal, cull-eṇal 2699
 cullai 2709
 curā, curavam, curavu, curā
 2710
 curanṭi, curanṭu 1564
 curir-eṇal 2714
 curukkaṇ, curukku, curu-
 curu, curucuruppu, curuti
 2713
 curu-cur-eṇal 2688, 2714
 curram, curru, curru-mur-
 rum 2715
 curai, curaiivu 2716
 cū 2718
 cūṭakam, cūṭa App. 39
 cūṭu 2654, 2721, 2723
 cūṭci, cūṭciyaṇ 2735
 cūṭikkai, cūṭukkāraṇ 2656
 cūṭṭu 2654, 2721
 cūṭtu 2724
 cūppi, cūppu, cūmpu 2621
 cūr 2645, 2684, 2685, 2725,
 2726
 cūral 2684, 2727, 2730
 cūrai 2730
 cūrppu 2684, 2725
 cūrpu 2685
 cūl 2734
 cūl, cūli 2733
 cūr 2735
 cūr, cūral 2698
 cūrī, cūrīyal 2737
 cūrcci 2735
 cūrṭtu, cūrpu, cūrṇōr 2698
 cūl, cūl-uṇu 2738
 cūlam 2739
 cūlai 2709, 2741
 cūral 2734
 cūraṇ 2661
 cūrāvali, cūrāvari 2743
 cūrū 2715, 2724
 cūrai 2743, 2744
 cūrṇal, cūrṇal 2734
 ce- 1931, 2747
 cekil 1931, 2696
 cekil 2751
 ceku 2426
 cekka-cciva, cekka-ccivēr-
 eṇal, cekka-ccivēr-eṇal,
 cekkaṇ-cekku, cekkam, cek-
 kar, cekkai 1931
 cekkili 2272
 ceṇ-karunīr 1307
 ceṇ-kōl 2747
 ceccai 1931, 2754
 ceṇcam, ceṇcu, ceṇ-ceve

2747
 ceṭi 1941, 2759, 2760
 ceṭil 2761
 ceṭṭai 2764
 ceṇṭu 2766
 ceṇṭai 2767
 ceṇpakam 2321
 cetil 2768
 ceṭil 1546, 2768
 cetu 2769
 cetuku 2770
 cetukku 1953, 2326, 2769
 cetumpu 2326
 cetuval 2769
 cettal 2426
 cettal, cettai 2770
 cettu 1953, 1986
 centu 2530
 cen-nāy 1931
 ceppam 2747
 ceppal 1931, 1955
 ceppu 1955, 2339, 2772
 cem- 1931, 2747
 cema 2677
 cempaṇ, cempu 2775
 cemma 2539
 cemma, cemma-ā, cemmaṇ-
 pu, cemmai 2747
 cemmai 1931
 cey 1931, 1958
 cey, ceyal, ceyarkai, ceykai,
 ceyti, ceyyal, ceyyul, cey-
 vat 1957
 ceyal 1985
 ceyir, ceyirppu 1511
 ceyya, ceyyaṇ 1931, 2747
 ceyyal 2020
 ceyyavaṇ, ceyyāṇ, ceyyōṇ
 1931
 ceru 1961, 1981
 ceruku 2778
 cerukkam, cerukkaṇ, ceruk-
 ku 2853
 ceruttal 1962
 ceruppu 1963
 cerumal, cerumu 1964
 cerumu 2778
 cel 1548
 cel, celavu, celuttu 2781
 celaṅke 1574
 cella-ppetti 2787
 cellam 2786, 2787
 cellal 2788
 cellaṇ, celvam, celvaṇ, celvi,
 celvikkai, celvu 2786
 cevar 1975
 ceval, cevalai, cevēr-eṇal,
 cev-, cevval 1931
 cevi, ceviṭaṇ, ceviṭi, ceviṭu,
 ceviyaṇ, cevil, cevul 1977
 cevvaṇam, cevvi, cevvu,
 cevve, cevvai 2747
 cevvu 1931
 ceṇi, ceṇicci, ceṇippu, ceṇim-
 pu, ceṇuttu, ceṇumai, ceṇu-
 mpal 2789
 ceḷimpu 1586

ceḷḷu 2792
 ceṛal 1597
 ceṛal, ceṛi 1981
 ceṛi, ceṛivu, ceṛu 1980
 ceṛu, ceṛunar 1597
 ceṛu, ceṛuppu 1981
 ceṛuppu 1980
 ceṛumu 1964
 ceṛumpu, ceṛuvar, ceṛṛam,
 ceṛṛar 1597
 ceṛuvu 1980
 ceṛṛal, ceṛru 1981
 ceṛru 1985
 ceṛṛai 1980
 ceṛṛōr 1597
 ceṇṇi, ceṇṇai 1989
 cē 1931, 1990, 2005, 2818
 cēkam 2802
 cēkaram, cēkari 2801
 cēkil, cēku, cēkai 1931
 cēku 2802
 cēkku 2803
 cēkkai 1931, 1990, 2803
 cēṇ-kottai 2005
 cēṭci 2807
 cēṭṭai 2019
 cēṇ 2807
 cēṇṭiravar 2809
 cēṭakam, cēṭ-a, cēṭtu, cēntu
 1931
 cēntu 2812
 cē-pālam 2005
 cēppu 1931, 1990
 cē-mā 2818
 cēmpu, cēmpai 2004
 cēy 2913
 cēy, cēyaṇ, cēyaṇ, cēytu,
 cēyttu 1931
 cēy, cēyaṇ, cēyōṇ, cēyttu,
 cēymai 2807
 cēr 2005, 2815
 cēr, cēra 2814
 cēraṇ-kai 2821
 cēri 2007
 cērai 2011, 2821
 cērkkai, cērtti, cērntār, cēr-
 pu, cērppu, cērvu, cērvai
 2814
 cēl 1252
 cēval 1416, 2020, 2818
 cēval-aī 1416
 cēru 2020, 2484
 cērai 2821
 cēnai 2022
 cokucu, cōkkam 2829
 cōkkaṇ 2829, 2830
 cōkku 2829, 2853
 cōccam 2833
 cōṭṭu 2835, 2836, 2837
 cōṭṭai 2838, 2839
 cōṇṭu 2664, 2837
 cōṭṭi, cōṭṭiyaṇ, cōṭṭai 2838
 compu 2850
 coraṇk, coraṇṭ- 2865
 cori 2865, 2883
 coruku, coruvu 2778
 col, colavu 2855

coli 2856
 collu 2862
 collai 2864
 coṛaṭu 3366
 coṛi, coṛiyaṇ, coṛuṇṭu 2865
 coṛṛal 2855
 coṇṇi 2897
 coṇṇal 2896
 cōku 2870
 cōcci 2897
 cōpam, cōpalam, cōppu, cō-
 māri, cōmāru, cōmpal,
 cōmpu, cōmpēri 2882
 cōr, cōri, cōrvu 2883
 cōr, cōrvu 2884
 cōlai 2891
 cōlam 2896
 cōṛu, cōṛri 2897
 cōṇam, cōṇā-māri, cōṇai
 2899

jilujilu, jilujiluppu, jilujil-eṇal,
 jill-iṭu, jillu, jill-eṇal 2576

ṇaṇṭu 2901
 ṇamali 2902, 2916
 ṇaral 2904
 ṇāṇcil 2907
 ṇaṇ 2908
 ṇāy 364
 ṇāyiru 2910
 ṇāl 2912
 ṇālam 2913
 ṇāṛ 5156
 ṇāṛal 2915
 ṇāṭi 2916
 ṇāṛu 2918, 2919
 ṇāṛru 2912
 ṇāṇru, ṇāṇrai 2920
 ṇiṇam 2921
 ṇimir 2922
 ṇimiru 4843
 ṇekiṛ, ṇekiṛam, ṇekiṛi 2923
 ṇekiṛi 2924
 ṇeṇṭu 2901
 ṇemi, ṇemiṭu, ṇemukkam,
 ṇemukku, ṇemuṇku 2926
 ṇemir 2922, 2926
 ṇemai 3599
 ṇeral 2904
 ṇeri 2927
 ṇeli, ṇeli-kōl 2930
 ṇel, ṇeli, ṇellal 2931
 ṇel, ṇelir, ṇellal 2932
 ṇellai 2916

takkayam, takkiyam 2938
 ṭaṇṇ-eṇal 2944
 ṭapa-ṭapav-eṇal, ṭapār-eṇal,
 ṭapir-eṇal 2947
 ṭama-ṭamav-eṇal, ṭamāyi,
 ṭam(m)āram, ṭam(m)āṇam
 2949
 ṭoṇku 2054, 2990

takaṭu 2995
 taka-takav-eṇal, taka-tak-eṇal

2997, 2998
 tak-appaṇ 3005
 takar 2999, 3000
 takaram 3001, 3002
 takarai 3003
 takal, takavu, taku, takuti,
 takai 3005
 takari, takali 3182
 takai, takaippu 3006
 takaimai 3005
 takkaṭi App. 41, App. 42
 takkaṭai App. 41
 takkaṭu, takkār 3005
 takkam 3014
 takkal 3012
 takkaṭi 3009
 takkiṇi 3011
 takk-iru, takku, takkōr 3005
 takku 3014
 takkai 3012
 taṇkacci 3015
 taṇkam 3013
 taṇkal, taṇku 3014, 3178
 taṇkal, taṇkai, taṇkaicci 3015
 tacai, tacaippu 3016
 taṭa 3020
 taṭakku, taṭaṇku 3031
 taṭataṭa 3033
 taṭa-taṭ-eṇal 3023
 taṭam 3020, 3024
 taṭal 3221
 taṭa-var-, taṭavu 3025
 taṭavu 3020, 3031, 3033
 taṭavai 3026
 taṭa 3020, 3027
 taṭi 3020, 3028, 3029, 3030,
 3226
 taṭippu 3020, 3028
 taṭimpal, taṭiyaṇ 3020
 taṭivu 3029
 taṭu, taṭukkal, taṭukku, ta-
 ṭuppu 3031
 taṭukku 3036
 taṭumāru, taṭumāṛutti, taṭu-
 māṛram, taṭumāṛru 3033
 tātai 3031, 3034
 tātaiya 3020
 tāṭku 3133
 tāṭṭam 3035, 3039
 tāṭṭal, tāṭṭatti, tāṭṭaṇ 3039
 tāṭṭi 3035, 3036
 tāṭṭu 3031, 3035, 3036,
 3039, 3040, 3056
 tāṭṭumuttu 3041
 tāṭṭai 3035, 3042, 3056
 (taṭe), 3059, 3145
 tāṭpam, tāṇ, tāṇal, tāṇi,
 tāṇivu, tāṇuppu 3045
 tāṇakku 3046
 tāṇal 3115
 tāṇi, tāṇicu 3047
 tāṇṭam 3054
 tāṇṭal 3031, 3049
 tāṇṭavāḷam 3050
 tāṇṭi 3051
 tāṇṭu 3031, 3054, 3055,
 3056, 3057, 3058

taṇṭai 3059, 3060
 taṇṇam, taṇṇi, taṇṇir, taṇṇ-
 eṇal, taṇpu, taṇmai 3045
 taṇṇumai 2945
 tatar, tatai 2322
 tatumpu, tatai 3315
 tattaram, tattali 3061
 tattu 3062
 tattai 142, 3063
 tantanav-eṇal 3066
 tantai 3067
 tapātu 3071
 tapu, taputi 3068
 tapukk-eṇal 3069
 tappattam, tappattai 3082
 tappal, tappaṇai, tappi, tap-
 pitam 3071
 tappalai 3110
 tappu 3068, 3071, 3072, 3075
 tappai 3075, 3076
 tam-appaṇ 156, 3162
 tamar 3078
 tamar, tamarmai, tamal, ta-
 maṇ, tami, tamiyal, tami-
 yaṇ 3162
 tamarattai 3079
 tamiṇ, tamiṇaṇ 3080
 tamukkam 3081
 tam-aiyaṇ 196, 3162
 tampaṭṭam 3082
 tampal 3083
 tampi 3085
 tampikai 2775
 tamm-aṇai 58, 3162
 tammi 3163
 tayal 3475
 tayir 3088
 tarakaṇ, taraku, taravu 3090
 taram 3142
 taravai 3097
 tari 3094
 taricu 3097
 tarippu 3094, 3144
 taru 3098
 tarukku 3099
 taruṇam 3142
 taruppu 3144
 taruvi 3098
 talai, talaippu, talaimai,
 talaivaṇ, talaivi 3103
 tallu 3105
 tava 3068, 3106
 tavakkam, tavakku, tavaṇ-
 kam, tavaṇku 3107
 tavakkaḷai, tavakā, tavakkey
 3110
 tavaṇai 3108
 tavar 3078
 taval 3068
 tavar 3109
 tavalai 3110
 tavaru 3068, 3071
 taviṭu 3111
 taviṭṭu-kkoyyā, tavittu-cceti,
 taviṭṭu-ppaṭam 3112
 tavir, tavira, tavircci 3113

tavu 3068
 tavvu 3068, 3177
 tavvai 273
 taral, tarali, tararcci 3115
 taral, taru, taruval, taruvu,
 tarū 3116
 taruṭaṇai 3117
 tarumpu 3118
 tarai 3119, 3178
 taraippu, taraiyu 3119
 tal 3123
 talataḷa, talataḷappu, tala-
 tal-eṇal 3125
 talataḷa, talar, talarcci, talart-
 ti, talarttu, talarvu 3127
 tala-tal-eṇal 3126
 talampu 3123, 3128
 tali 2408, 3433, 3435
 talir, talirppu 3131
 talukku 3121, 3125, 3132
 talai 3257
 talai, talaiyam 3133
 tallatu 3128
 tallu 3135
 tallai 3136
 tari 3195
 tari, tarikai 3140
 taru, taruvāy, tarai 3142
 taruku 3193
 taruku, tarumpu 3143
 tarai 3145
 taṇatal, taṇatu, taṇi, taṇicci,
 taṇitar, taṇittal, taṇitti,
 taṇimai, taṇmai, taṇṇan-
 taṇi, taṇṇai, taṇṇor 3196
 taṇai 3147
 taṇmun 3085
 taṇṇu 3148
 taṇṇai 58
 tā 3068, 3177
 takkam, takkal, takku 3150
 taṇkal, taṇki, taṇku 3153
 taṇkal 3162
 taṇku 3150
 taṭ-kol 3179
 taṭci 3178
 taṭṭottam, taṭṭottu 3157
 taṇi 3198
 taṇṭavam, taṇtu 3158
 taṭā, taṭṭa 3160
 taṭu 3159
 taṭṭ 3189
 taṭtu 3195
 tāppu 3161
 tāṃ 3162
 tāmarai 3163
 tāy, tāyar, tāyoli, tāycci,
 tāymai 364
 tā 3165
 tāṇ, tāṇam 3167
 tāṇa 3169
 tāri, tarai 3170
 tarai 3172
 tali 3175
 tavu 3068, 3177
 tāṇ, tāṇa-kkol, tāṇ-kkol, tā-
 ppal 3179

tāṇ, tāṇam, tāṇcci, tāṇtti,
 tāṇttu, tāṇtār, tāṇppam,
 tāṇppu, tāṇmai, tāṇ-vāram,
 tāṇvu 3178
 tāṇi 3182
 tāṇai 3183
 tāṇvaṭam 3184
 tā 3179, 3185
 tāli 3186, 3187
 tālikkai, tālippu 3186
 tālu 3188
 tāru 3142, 3189, 3190
 tāru-māṇṇay-ppēcu, tāru-māru
 3194
 tāṇru 3195
 tāṇ, tāṇe 3196
 tāṇri 3198
 tikaṇ, tikaṇcci, tikaṇttu, tikaṇ-
 vu 3200
 tikir, tikil 3202
 tikiri 3201
 tiku-tik-eṇal 3203, 3204
 tikai 3207, 3208, 3405
 tikaippu 3207, 3208
 tikku, tikku-vāyaṇ 3210
 tikkumukkal, tikkumukk-
 āṭu, tikkumukku 3208
 tiṇkal 3213
 tiṇar, tiṇal, tiṇaru 3221
 tiṇir-eṇal, tiṇukkam, tiṇukku,
 tiṇukk-iṭu, tiṇukku-ttiṇukk-
 eṇal, tiṇukk-eṇal 3216
 tiṇuttiṭu 3217
 tiṇṭi 3219, 3221
 tiṇṭu 3220, 3221
 tiṇṭai 3221
 tiṇṭam, tiṇ, tiṇam, tiṇar,
 tiṇi, tiṇippu, tiṇimpu,
 tiṇiyaṇ, tiṇivu, tiṇukkam,
 tiṇuṇku, tiṇṭi 3222
 tiṇṭi 3263
 tiṇṭu 3224
 tiṇṭu, tiṇṇam, tiṇṇaṇ, tinni-
 mai, tiṇṇiyaṇ, tiṇmai 3222
 tiṇṇai 3227
 titti, tittippu 3268
 tittu 3251
 tippali 3228
 tippai 3229
 timi-timi, timi-timiy-eṇal
 3232
 timir 3233, 3234
 timir, timiraṇ, timircci,
 timirppu 3235
 timil 3239
 timilai 3237
 timiru 3233
 timmaṇ 3238
 tiyakkam, tiyakku, tiyaṇku
 3454
 tirakku 3242, 3244, 3245
 tiraṇkal, tiraṇku 3244
 tiraṭci, tiraṭṭu, tiraṇai, tirai,
 tiraḷai 3245
 tiraṇi 3260
 tiri, tirikai, tiripu, tiriya,
 tirivu, tiruku, tirukku 3246

- tirukkai 3249
 tiruṭaṇ, tiruṭi, tiruṭu, tiruṭṭu
 3250
 tiruttam, tiruttal, tiruttu,
 tiruntu 3251
 tiruppam, tiruppi, tiruppu,
 tirumu, tirumpu 3246
 tirai, tiraiyal 3244, 3245
 tiraippu, tiraivu 3244
 tilupp-, tilump- 3246
 tillāṇa 3255
 tillai 3256
 tivalai 3398
 tivavu 3269
 tival 3109
 tilai 3257
 tira, tiravu 3259
 tirappu 3259, 3441
 tiram, tiramai, tiral, tiravatu,
 tiravāṇ, tiravōṇ, tiraṇ 3260
 tirampu 3261
 tirai 3441
 tirri, tin, tinavu, tinri, tinṇi
 3263
 tinai 3265
 tinmai 3267
 ti, tinṅku 3267
 ti, tical 3266
 tiṭṭam, tiṭṭu, tiṇṭal, tiṇṭu
 3274
 tiṭṭu 3273
 tiṭu 3267
 tin-totai 3268, 3269, 3480,
 3490
 tippi, tippu 3266
 tim 3268
 timai, timpu 3267
 tiy, tiyal 3266
 tiya, tiyar, tiyavai, tiyār
 3267
 tiyam 3268
 tiyar 3277
 tir, tira, tirkkam, tirntavaṇ,
 tirpu, tirppāṇ, tirppu, tir-
 māṇam, tirmāṇi, tirmai,
 tirvu, tirvai 3278
 tivu 3268
 tirru 3263, 3273
 tin, tināṇ, tini 3263
 tu 3282
 tuka 3352
 tukaḷ 3283
 tukir 3284
 tukil 3285
 tuku 3476
 tukai 3539
 tukku 3343, 3346
 tukkuṇi 3011
 tucci 3282
 tuṇciṇār, tuṇcu 3291
 tuṭakkam 3481
 tuṭakku, tuṭaṅku 3480, 3481
 tuṭam 3292
 tuṭar 3480
 tuṭari 3293
 tuṭavar 3504
 tuṭavu 3292
 tuṭavai 3549
 tuṭi 3294, 3296, 3297, 3298
 tuṭituṭi 3294
 tuṭippu 3294, 3299
 tuṭiyaṇ 3294, 3295, 3297
 tuṭukku 3294
 tuṭuppu, tuṭuvai 3299
 tuṭum-eṇal 3300
 tuṭumai 3297
 tuṭai 3302
 tuṭai, tuṭaippam 3301
 tuṭku 3359
 tuṭṭu 3303
 tuṭṭu-kkaṭṭai, tuṭṭu-ttaṭi
 3304
 tuṇar, tuṇari 3308
 tuṇi 3305, 3306, 3307
 tuṇikaram, tuṇikari, tuṇiccal,
 tuṇivu 3306
 tuṇikkai, tuṇiyal, tuṇivu,
 tuṇukku, tuṇukkai 3305
 tuṇai, tuṇaimai, tuṇaiyal,
 tuṇaivaṇ, tuṇaivi 3308
 tuṇṭam 3311
 tuṇṭam, tuṇṭi, tuṇṭu 3310
 tuṇṭaṇ 3312
 tuti 3314
 tutai 3315
 tuttāri 3316
 tutti 3317
 tuttu-kkammal, tuturu 3318
 tunti 624
 tuppam 3282
 tuppai 3323
 tuppam 3282, 3284, 3323,
 3338, 3343, 3347
 tumi 636, 3325
 tumi, tumitam 3398
 tumpi 3328, 3329, 3330,
 App. 43
 tumpi-kkai, tumpiccaṇ-kai,
 tumpicci-kkai 3330
 tumpili 3329
 tumpu 3332, 3333, 3336
 tumpu-poṭu 3347
 tumpai 3329, 3331, 3334
 tummal, tummu 3336
 tuy 3282, 3393
 tuyakkam, tuyakku, tuyaṅ-
 ku, tuyar, tuyaraṭi, tuyar-
 am, tuyavu 3513
 tuyal 3376
 tuyil 3285
 tuyil, tuyilvu, tuyirci, tu-
 yirru 3291
 tuyppu 3282
 tuyya 3338
 tura, turattu, turappu 3340
 tura, turappāṇam 3339
 turappu, 3339, 3347
 turavu 3341, 3347
 turāl 3346
 turicu, turu, turuci, turucu
 3343
 turuturu, turuturuppu, turu-
 turuv-eṇal, turu-tur-eṇal
 3368
 turutti 3344
 turuttu, turuntu 3369
 turuntu, turu-ppiṭi 3347
 turuppu-kkūṭu, turumpuṭaṇ
 3345
 turumpu 3346
 turuval, turuvu 3339, 3347
 tulakkam, tulakku, tulaṅku
 3360
 tulaṅku, tulukku, tuluṅku
 3359
 tulai 3519
 tuvakkam, tuvakku, tupaṅku
 3350
 tuvattṭu 3351
 tuvar 3234, 3284, 3351,
 3352
 tuvari 3284
 tuvarai 3353
 tuvarṭtu 3351
 tuvarppu 3352
 tuval, tuvalai, tuvaral, tuvar-
 ru 3398
 tuval 3354
 tuvaṇru 3367
 tuvai 3355, 3373, 3539
 tuvaiyal 3477
 tuvvu 3282, 3365
 tuvvai 3373
 tuṛa, tuṛavu, tuṛavai, tuṛā,
 tuṛāvu, tuṛai 3356
 tuṛāy 3357
 tulakkam, tulakku, tulaṅku
 3359, 3360
 tulaci, tulavam, tuḷavu 3357
 tuḷavam 3363
 tuḷavai 3528
 tuli 3361
 tulir 3362
 tulu 3363
 tulupp-iṭu 3359
 tulumpu 3359, 3360, 3361
 tulai 3528, 3530
 tulaiyam 3530
 tullam,ulli 3361
 tullal, ullu 3364
 tuṛa, tuṛantār, tuṛantōr, tu-
 rappu, tuṛavi, tuṛavu 3365
 tuṛaṭu, tuṛaṭṭi 3366
 tuṛappu 3259
 tuṛu, tuṛupavam, tuṛumal,
 tuṛumu, tuṛumpu, tuṛuval,
 tuṛru 3367
 tuṛu-tuṛuv-eṇal 3368
 tuṛai 3370
 tuṇ 3399
 tuṇi, tuṇippu, tuṇpam, tuṇ-
 paṇ, tuṇpu, tuṇmai 3372
 tuṇru, tuṇrunar, tuṇmal, tuṇṇ-
 alar, tuṇṇiyar, tuṇṇipar,
 tuṇṇu 3367
 tuṇṇu 688
 tū 3338, 3373, 3393
 tākkam, tākku, tākkuttakki,
 tāṅkal, tāṅku 3376
 tāci, tācu 3283
 tācu 3338

tūn, tūnam App. 44
 tūñil 3379
 tūñtu 3380
 tūtu, tūtuni, tūtunai, tūtuvai 3384
 tūtai 3385
 tūm, tūmpu 3389
 tūmai, tūya, tūyavan, tūyañ, tūyal, tūytu, tūymai 3338
 tūr 3396, 3399
 tūr, tūral, tūrvu, tūrvai 3390
 tūru 3400
 tūval, tūvañnam, tūvu 3394
 tūval, tūvi 3282, 3393
 tūvu 3373
 tūl, tūli 3283
 tūral 3397, 3398
 tūru 3397, 3398, 3401
 tūrral 3398
 tūrri 3396, 3397
 tūrru 3397, 3402
 tūrru-kkaṭu 3401
 tekiṭṭu 3451
 tekiṭṭu, tekiṭ, tekuṭṭu, tekuḷ, tekuḷam 3405
 tekiṭ 3200
 tekku 3407, 3449
 teṅkam, teṅku 3408
 tecci 3410
 teṭṭa, teṭṭavar, teṭṭam, teṭmai 3433
 teṇṭi, teṇṭu 3412
 teṭṭu 3446, 3447
 teppam, teppal 3414
 tempu 3416
 temmāṭi, temmāṇṭi 3417
 teri, terikkal, terippu, teriyal, terivi, terivu 3419
 terivai 3421
 teru, teruvam, teruvu 3422
 teruṭci, teruṭṭu, teruḷ 3245, 3419
 teruṭṭal 3419
 terumaral 3423
 terumaru 3246, 3423
 teruḷu 3245
 teluṅkam, telugu, teluṅkam, teluṅkañ, teluṅku 3426
 tev 3404, 3407
 tevittu 3404, 3405, 3451
 teviḷ, tevuḷ 3405
 tev 3407
 tevvam, tevvañ 3404
 tevvu 3404, 3405, 3407, 3431A
 teṇi, teṇippu 3432
 tel 2792
 tel, teli, telinañ, teliccal, telippu, teliya, telir, telivu 3433
 teli, telippu 3435
 telku, telḷu 2792, 3433
 tellimai, telliyar 3433
 telḷu 3435
 teṭal 3440
 teṇi 3437, 3438
 teṇu 3439, 3440

teru-poruḷ 3441
 terku 3449
 terral 3471
 terri 3444
 teru 3445, 3446, 3447
 teru-ppal 3448
 terr-ena, terr-enavu 3471
 teṇ 3408
 teṇ, teṇātu, teṇral, teṇri, teṇnar, teṇnal, teṇnavan, teṇṇaṇ 3449
 teṇpu 3416
 teṇṇu 3438
 teṇṇu 3450
 teṇṇai 3408
 te 3407
 tekkam, tekk-iṭu, tekku, tekk-eri 3451
 tekkam, tekkar, tekku 3453
 tekku 3452
 teṅkay 3408
 teṅku 3453, 3454
 teṭu, teṭṭam, teṭṭu, teṇṭu 3456
 teṭ-kuticci, teṭ-kotṭaṇ 2064, 3470
 teṭṭai 3471
 teppai 3414
 tēm 3268
 tēmpal 3457
 tēmpu 3451, 3457
 tēy, tēy-māṇam, tēyvu, tēyvai 3458
 tēr 3419, 3459
 tēri 3461
 tērai 3462
 tērcci, tērvu 3419
 tēlikkai, tēlu 3464
 tēvaṅku 3467
 tēvai 3469
 tēḷ, tēḷi 3470
 tēra, tēral, tēriṇar, tēriṇavan, tēru, tērunar, tērram, tērraṇ, tērrā, tērrāṇ-kotṭai, tērru 3471
 tēru 3440
 tēṇ 3268
 tēṇ-i 533, 3268
 tai 3473, 3474
 taiyal 3473, 3475
 tai-vā 3004, 3019
 toku, tokuti, tokuppu, tokai 3476
 tokaiyal, tokku 3477
 tokku 3559
 toṅkal, toṅku 3478
 toṅkañ, toṅki 2982
 toṭakkam, toṭaṅkal, toṭaṅku 3481
 toṭakku 3480, 3481, 3482
 toṭar, toṭarcci, toṭarntōr, toṭarpu, toṭarvu, toṭal 3480
 toṭari 3293
 toṭalai, toṭi 3482
 toṭu 3480, 3481, 3482, 3549
 toṭuppu 3480, 3481, 3482

toṭuvai 3480
 toṭai 3301, 3302, 3480
 toṭaiyal 3480, 3490
 toṭṭa 3491
 toṭṭatu 3482
 toṭṭal 3480
 toṭṭi 3484, 3485
 toṭṭikkal 3492
 toṭṭil 3486
 toṭṭu 3480, 3481
 toṇasi 3495
 toṇatona, toṇatonappu 3494
 toṇṭalam 3311
 toṇṭi 3528, 3565
 toṇṭu 3496, 3497, 3516, 3524, 3526, 3532
 toṇṭai 3311, 3498, 3499, 3500
 toṇ-nūru 3532, 3729
 tottaṇ, tottu 3524
 tontaravu, tontari, tontarai 3506
 tonti 3507
 tompai, tommai 3511
 toy, toyvu 3512, 2513
 toyyal 3513, 3555
 toyyil 3555
 tol 3516
 toli 3559
 tolai, tolaiccu, tolaipu, tolaivu 3519
 tollai 3516, 3521
 toṇi 3523
 toṇil, toṇiḷ, toṇukkan, toṇutai, toṇumpan, toṇumpi, toṇumpu, toṇuvar, toṇuṇi 3524
 toṇu, toṇuku, toṇuti, toṇuvam 3526
 toṇu, toṇukai, toṇuvu 3525
 toṇu, toṇu-nōy, toṇuṇai 3527
 toḷ, toḷai, toḷkal, toḷku, toḷlal, toḷlai 3528
 toḷatola 3494
 toḷukku, toḷukku-kkoṇṭai 3529
 toḷku 3531
 tollai 3516
 toll-ayiram 3532, App. 11
 toṇu, toṇutti, toṇuvañ, toṇuvi, toṇuvu 3534
 toṇutonuppu, toṇuppan, toṇuppu 3494
 toṇmai, toṇru 3516
 toṇṇai App. 45
 tōkai 3538
 tōcai 3542
 toṭar 3504
 toṭu 3480, 3544, 3545
 toṭṭakkarāṇ, toṭṭam 3549
 toṭṭi 3547, 3565
 toṭṭi, toṭṭicci, toṭṭimai 3546
 toṇṭaṇ 3548
 toṇṭi, toṇṭu 3549
 toṭu 3550
 toṇṇu 3551
 toṇṇu 3511, 3553

tōy, tōyccal, tōyppu 3555

tōy, tōyntar 3556

tōr 3558

-tōr, tōrai 2883

tōrai 3284

tōrvai, tōl, tōlvi, tōlvu 3558

tōl 3559

tōṛ, tōṛam 3526

tōṛamai, tōṛaṇ, tōṛi, tōṛicci 3563

tōṛ 3528, 3564

tōṛum, tōṛṛam, tōṛṛaravu,

tōṛṛal, tōṛṛu 3566

tōṛṛpu, tōṛṛal 3558

tōṇṛal, tōṇṛu 3566

tōṇṛi 3565

dūṇu App. 44

donṭe 3498

dondi 3507

nakar 3568

nakarai 3614

nakal, nakāṛ, nakāḷ, naku,

nakai, nakkal 3569

nakal 2927

nakkal 3570

nakkaṇ 3606

nakki, naku 3570

naṅku 3569

naṅkai 3015, 3573

naci 3575

naci, nacyal, nacivu, nacuk-

ku, nacuṅku 3574

nacunacu, nacu-nac-eṇal

3630

nacuvai 3577

nacai 2575 (nacey), 3576,

3630

nacai 3630

naccu 3576, 3577, 3578,

3579

naṅcam, naṅcaṇ, naṅcu 3580

naṭa, naṭakkai, naṭattu,

naṭattai, naṭappu, naṭa-

māṭu, naṭamāṭṭam, naṭa-

vaṭikkai, naṭavu, naṭavai

3582

naṭal, naṭavu, naṭavai, naṭu,

naṭukal 3583

naṭalai 3585

naṭu, naṭuvaṇ, naṭuvaṇ, na-

ṭuvu 3584

naṭukkam, naṭukkal, naṭuk-

ku, naṭuṅkal, naṭuṅkalan,

naṭuṅku, naṭunaṭuṅku

3585

naṭai 3582

naṭṭa-natu 3584

naṭṭam 3739

naṭṭar, naṭṭor, naṭpu, nani,

naṇiyaṇ, naṇuku, naṇuṅku

3588

naṇṭu 2901

naṇṇu 3589

naṇṇu, naṇṇunar, naṇṇaṇ,

naṇṇu, naṇmai 3588

natu 3590

nattam 3591

nattu 3576, 3592

nattu, nattai, nantaṇam, nan-

tam, nantu 3591

nattai 3604

nantu 3590

nantai 3067, 3604

nannāṅku 3655

nama, namar, namu 3594

namaṭṭu coṛi 3597

namaṭṭu, namuṭu 3596

namuku, namuṭṭu 2926

namuṭṭu, namai, namaiccal,

namaippu 3597

namai 3598, 3599

nampakam, nampal, nam-

pikkai, nampu 3600

nampaṇ, nampi, namipiyaṇ

3085

nampu 2914

nampūtiri, nampūri 3601

naya 3630

naya, nayappi, nayappu,

nayam, nayavar, nayaṇ

3602

narantam 3653

narantai 3604

narampu 2903

naral, naralai, naralvu, na-

raṇṇu 2904

narāṅku 3608

nari, narippu 2927, 3606

nariccal 3607

nariyaṇ 3606

narukku, naruṅku, narumpu

2927

naruṅkal, naruṅku 3608

narai 3609

nal, nala, nalappu, nalam,

nalavar, nalavu 3610

nalakku, nalaṅku, nali, nali-

vu, naluṅku 3611

nalaval 2914

nalku 3610

nalkū 252, 3611

nalla, nallatu, nallavar, nal-

lavai, nallar, nallaḷ, nallōr

3610

nallam 3613

navarai 3614

navi 267

navir 3615

naviram 2902, 3615

navil, navirṇu 3616

naviṇ 267

navu 3617

navai 3598

navval 2914

navvi 3619

navvu 3600

naṇukku, naṇunaṇu, naṇuppu,

naṇuval, naṇuvi, naṇuvu

3620

nal 3584, 3588, 3621, 3622

naḷam, nali, naḷippu 3622

naḷi, naḷir, naḷukku 2905

nalir, nalli 2901

naḷuṅku 2401

naḷḷu, naḷḷunar 3588

naṛa, naṛavam, naṛavu, naṛā,

naṛu, naṛumai 2918

naṛa-naṛ-eṇal, naṛu-naṛ-eṇal

3623

naṛukku 3625

naṛumu 3626

naṛuvili, naṛuḷi 3627

naṛai 2918

naṛku, naṛpu, naṛṛam, naṛru

3610

naṇavu 2918, 3629

naṇā 3629

naṇai 2918, 3630, 3631

naṇaivu 3630

naṅku, naṅpu, naṅmai, naṅ-

ri, naṅru, naṅṇar 3610

naṅ-cey 1958, 3630

naṅṇi 3632

nā 3633

nāi 3650

nāku 3634

nākai 2914

nākkku 3633

nākkku-ppūci 2906

nāṅkal 3647, 5154

nāṅkuṇu, nāṅkuṇ 2906

nāṅcil 2907

nāṭavar, nāṭaṇ, nāṭi, nāṭu

3638

nāṭu, nāṭṭam 3637

nāṭṭam, nāṭṭar, nāṭṭaṇ 3638

nāṭṭam, nāṭṭu 3583

nāṇ 2908

nāṇ, nāṇam, nāṇal 3639

nāṇal 2909

nāṇaḷum 3656

nāṇi 2908

nāṇi, nāṇu, nāṇmai 3639

nāṇuvam 3641

nāṭṭaṇar, nāṭṭi, nāṭṭuṇ 3644

nāṇtal, nāṇtu 3630

nāppatu 3655, 3918

nām 3647

nāmpal, nāmpu 3648

nāmpu 3649

nāy 3650

nāyirṇu 2910

nār, nāram, nāri 3651

nārattai, nāram 3653

nārai 2911

nāl 2912

nāl, nāl-ayiram, nālu, nālku,

nālvar 3655

nāval 2914

nāvi 3619

nāvu 3633, 3769

nāṇal 2915

nāl 3657

nāl, nālai, nālaiṅku 3656

nāl 2916

nāṇal, nāru 2918

nāru 2919

nārkaḷi 3655

nārci 2912

nāṛpatu 3655, 3918
 nāṛram 2918, 2919
 nāṛri 3655
 nāṛru 2912, 2919
 nāṇ 5160
 nāṇam 2918
 nāṇūru 3655, 3729
 nāṇkāṁ, nāṇku 3655
 nāṇru 2920
 nikar, nikara, nikarār, ni-
 karttal, nikarppu 3660
 nikar, nikar 3659
 nikar, nikarcci, nikarttu,
 nikarpu, nikarvu 3661
 nikalam 3692
 niku-nikuv-eṇal 3659
 niṇa, niṇam, niṇar 2921
 niṇa, niṇar, niṇavai 3668
 niṇaru 3669
 nimitu, nimittu, nimittu
 2926
 nimir, nimiral, nimirrtu 2922
 nimai 2545
 nimmati 3602
 nira, nirattu, nirappam, ni-
 rappu, nirampa, nirampu,
 niravu 3672
 nira, nirappam, niral, niravu,
 nirai, niraical, niraiccal
 3673
 niraṭu 3750
 nirai 3770
 nil, nilavu, niluvai, nilai,
 nilaippu, nilaimai 3675
 nilam 3676
 nilampi 3715
 nilavu, nila 3754
 niva, nivappu, nivar 3730
 nivaru 3677, 3693
 niṛal, niṛaru, niṛarū 3679
 niṛali 810, 3679
 niṛa, niṛam 3680
 niṛam 3681
 niṛu, niṛuttu, niṛuppāṇ, ni-
 ruvu, niṛai 3675
 niṛai, niṛaiya, niṛaivu, ni-
 raiveru, niṛaiveram, ni-
 raiveru 3682
 niṛpatu, niṛal 3675
 niṇavu 3684
 niṇai, niṇaital, niṇaippu,
 niṇaivu 3683
 niṇru 3675
 nī 3684
 nī, nikkam, nikkal, nikki,
 nikku, ninkal, niṅku 3685
 niṅkal 3688
 niṅcan, niṅcal, niṅcu, niṅcu
 3687
 niṭi, niṭu, niṭṭam, niṭṭal,
 niṭṭi, niṭṭu, niṇu 3692
 niṭṭam, niṭṭu, niṇtu 3687
 niṇtu, niṇpu, niṇpal 3685
 nīm, nīyir 3688
 nīr 3684, 3688
 nīr, nīr nāy, nīrmai 3690
 nīvi 3691

nīvir 3688
 nīvu 3685, 3691
 niṛal 810, 3679
 niṛai 3679
 nīl, nīla, nīlam, nīli, nīlippu,
 nīliyat 3692
 nīru, nīrru 3693
 nukam 3694
 nukar, nukarcci, nukarvu
 3695
 nukumpu 3698
 nukai 2923
 nukku 3728
 nuṅku 3697, 3698
 nuṅkai 3015
 nucuppu 3779
 nuṭakku 3783
 nuṭaṅku, nuṭpam, nuṇ, nu-
 ṇakkam, nuṇaṅkiyōr 3700
 nuṇaṅku 601, 3701
 nuṇaṅku, nuṇavai, nuṇi,
 nuṇuku, nuṇukkam, nu-
 ṇukku, nuṇuṅku 3700
 nuṇācu, nuṇāvu, nuṇai 3702
 nuṇai 3703
 nuṇṇimai, nuṇṇiyaṇ, nuṇpu,
 nuṇmai 3700
 nutampu 3704
 nutal 3705
 nutu, nutuppu 3590
 nuntu 625, 3590
 nuntai 3067
 numan 3688
 numpi 3085
 nurampu 3707
 nuru 3708
 nurai 3710
 nuvaṇai 3700, 3712
 nuval, nuvaṛci 3616
 nuvaṛu 3728
 nuṛutu, nuṛunti, nuṛuntu,
 nuṛuval, nuṛuvu, nuṛai 3714
 nuṛai, nuṛaivu 3700
 nuḷampu 3715
 nuḷai, nuḷaiacci, nuḷaiyaṇ 3790
 nuḷḷal, nuḷḷaṇ 3715
 nuḷḷu 3717
 nuṛukku, nuṛuṅku 3728
 nuṇi, nuṇai 3719
 nū 3720
 nūkkam, nūkku 3721
 nūkku 3722
 nūtal 3590
 nūpu, nūl, nūlar, nūlōr 3726
 nūvu 3720
 nūrai 3700, 3714
 nūru 3728
 nūru, nūruvar 3729
 nekiṭi, nekiṭi 2924
 nekiṭ, nekiṭam, nekiṭi, nekiṭ-
 ci, nekilaṁ, neku, nekkal,
 nekku 2923
 neku 3733
 nekku 2927
 necavu 3745
 neṅcam, neṅcu, neṅcuḷ, neṅ-
 cuḷu 3736

neṭa-neṭ-eṇal 2936
 neṭi 3737
 neṭi, neṭitu, neṭippu, neṭi-
 yōṇ, neṭil, neṭu, neṭuka,
 neṭuku, neṭukku, neṭup-
 pam, neṭuman, neṭumi,
 neṭumai 3738
 neṭil 3740
 neṭṭa-neṭumai, neṭṭam, neṭ-
 ṭaṅku, neṭṭayam 3738
 neṭṭam 3739
 neṭṭi 2936
 neṭṭil 3740
 neṭṭu 2925, 3738, 3760
 neṭṭai 2936, 3738
 neṇṭ- 2933
 neṇṭu 3786
 nempu 3743
 ney 3745, 3746
 neytal 3747
 neyttōr 2883, 3748
 neyppu 3746
 neyvār, neyvu 3745
 neraṭu, neri 3750
 neri, nerukkam, nerukku,
 neruṅku 2927, 3770
 neral, nerivu, nerukkaṭam
 2927
 neruṅci, neruṅcil 2928
 neruṭu 2927, 3750
 nerunal, nerunarru, nerunai
 3758
 neruppu 2929
 nel 3753
 nelli 3755
 neli 2931
 nelī, nelippu, nelīyal, nelīvu
 2933
 nelir 2932
 neṛa-neṛ-eṇal 3623
 neṛi 2934, 2935, 3757, 3759
 neṛippu 2935
 neṛimai 2934
 neṛukk-eṇal, neṛuneṇu, neṇu-
 neṛ-eṇal, neṇumu 3623
 neṛri 3759
 neṛru 3760
 neṇpu 3743
 neṇṇal 3758
 neṇ, neṇcam, neṇcaṇ, neṇci 3602
 neṭu, neṭṭam 3766
 neṇtiram 3767
 neṇpalam 3776
 neṇpu 3769
 neyam 3602, 3746
 neyavai 3745
 neṛ 3770, 3771, 3772, 3773
 nera 3770
 neram 3774, 3775
 neṛcci, neṛ-paṭu, neṛ-paṭu,
 neṛpu 3770
 neṛtti 3770, 3772
 nermai 3770, 3771
 neṛvalam 3776
 neṛvu 3770
 neṛri 3772
 neṛru 3758

nai 3574, 3575
 no 3779, 3793
 noñku 3697, 3698
 noci, nocivu 3779, 3793
 nocci 3781
 noti 946, 3784
 noti, notippu, nottai 2936
 noñtal, noñti, noñtu 3786
 notu, nontu 3590
 nompalam 3793
 noy, noyral, noytu, noyp-
 pam, noymmai, noyya,
 noyy-eñal, novvu 3779
 noyvu 3779, 3793
 noru 3708
 novval, novvu 3793
 noruntu 3714
 nol 3791
 nol, nolku 3790
 nolal 3715
 norukku, noruñku, noru-
 noru 3728
 nō 3793
 nōkkam, nōkku, nōttam
 3794
 nōcal, nōñcal, nōñcāñ, nōñci
 3793
 nōñtu 3790, 3795
 nōmpu 3769, 3800
 nōy 3793
 nōl 3800
 nōlai 3720
 nōvu 3793
 nōrpār, nōrpu, nōñ, nōñmai,
 nōñpi, nōñpu, nōññal 3800
 nauvi 3619
 paḱti 3808
 paḱtu, paḱ-pattu 3918
 paḱri 4120
 paka-pakav-eñal 3802
 pakar, pakaram, pakarttu,
 pakarppu 3803
 pakar, pakaram, pakal, paka-
 laviñ, pakalōñ, pakalmāñ
 3805
 pakar, pakarcci 3804
 pakal, pakavu 3808
 pakarai 3806
 pakarñrai 3807
 pakir, paku, pakuti, pakup-
 pu, pakai, pakaiññ, pa-
 kaimai, pakaivañ, pakku,
 pañkam, pañkañ, pañku
 3808
 pakku 3811, 4049
 pakk-eñal 3813
 paca, pacañtai, pacappu,
 pacalai 3821
 paca-pac-eñal 3821
 pacantu App. 46
 pacal, pacalai 3939
 pacalai 3824
 paci, paciyañ 3825
 pacitu 3821
 paciri 3824
 pacu, pacuppu, pacumai
 3821

pacumpai 4450
 pacai 3821, 3827
 pacai, pacaintār, pacaivu
 3828
 paccati 3831
 paccilai 3832
 paccai 3821, 3833
 pañcam 3825
 pañcari, pañcali 3835
 pañci, pañcu 3836
 pañcai 3825
 paṭaku 3838
 paṭaṅkam, paṭaṅku 3839
 paṭapaṭa, paṭa-paṭ-eñal 3841,
 3842
 paṭapaṭappu 3842
 paṭappu 3868, 3886
 paṭappai 3868
 paṭam 3843, App. 47
 paṭar, paṭarcci, paṭartti, paṭa-
 lai 3844
 paṭal 3845
 paṭalai 3845, 3846
 paṭavañ, paṭavu 3838
 paṭarri 3847
 paṭar 3844
 paṭar-eñal, paṭar-paṭar-eñal
 3841
 paṭi 3848, 3849, 3850, 3851
 paṭi-kkaṭtu 3850
 paṭiy-ai 3849
 paṭirañ, paṭiri, paṭiru 3869
 paṭir-eñal 3841
 paṭu 3846, 3852, 3856,
 3858, 3869
 paṭukar, paṭuvam 3856
 paṭukkai, paṭu-ñāyiru 3852
 paṭuci 3840
 paṭuttu 3853
 paṭuvañ 3858, 3859
 paṭuvi 3858
 paṭuvai 3838
 paṭai 3852, 3853, 3860
 paṭaiṭtu 3853
 paṭṭai 3865, 3866
 paṭṭa-ppakal 3867
 paṭṭam 3856, 3868, 3878
 paṭṭarai 3865
 paṭṭaṅku 3853
 paṭti 3840, 3868, 3869,
 3870
 paṭṭikañ, paṭṭimai 3869
 paṭṭiyal 3875
 paṭṭinaṁ 3868
 paṭṭiñi 3872
 paṭṭu 3868
 paṭṭai 3875, 3876, 3877,
 3878
 paṭpu 3904
 pañ 3891, 4068
 pañ, pañati 3884
 pañar, pañar 3894
 pañi, pañikkam, pañikkañ,
 pañikku, pañiti, pañinar
 3884
 pañi, pañippu 3887, 3888
 pañiyal, pañivu 3888

pañiyāram 3889
 pañai 3891, 3892, 3893,
 3894, 3895, 4271
 pañtam 3889, 3898, 4004
 pañtar 4068
 pañti 3898, App. 50
 pañtikai 3899
 pañtu, pañtai 3999
 pañnal, pañṇavañ, pañṇumai
 4068
 pañṇiyam 3889, 4068
 pañṇu 3884, 4068
 pañṇai 3891, 3892
 pañpu 3884, 3904
 pata 3905, 3906
 pataṭi 3908
 pataṭṭam, pata-pat-eñal 3910
 patam 3906, 3907
 patam, patamai 3905
 patar 3908
 patalai 3909
 paṣaval 4509
 patavicu, pataviyatu, patavu
 3905
 pataru, patarram 3910
 pati 3905, 3911
 patippu, patiyam 3911
 pativu 3905, 3911, 3912
 patin-, patiñ āyiram, pati-
 nālu, patiñāñku, patiñmar
 3918
 patukkam, patukku, patuñku
 3912
 patai 3910
 pattar, pattal 4079, 4080
 pattu, patt oṇpatu 3918
 pattai 3962
 pantam 3920
 pantayam 3921
 pantar, pantal 3922
 pantu 3925
 pappatam 3928
 pappattu 3918
 pamparam 3930
 pampal, pampu, pammu
 3932, 3949
 pampu-mūñkil 5253
 pampai 3932
 pammal, pammu 3934
 paya, payappu 3821, 3937
 payantōr 3937
 paya-ppaya 3945
 payam 3937, 3938
 payampu 3938, 5213
 payal 3936, 3939
 payalai 3939
 payaru 3941
 payaṇ 3827
 payir 3821, 3943, 4060
 payiri 3824
 payirppu 3827, 4060
 payil, payirru 3942, 3943
 payirci 3942
 payiñ 3827
 payiñi 3944
 para, parakku, paraṭṭai 3949
 paracu 3951

paraṭu, paraṇtai 3952
 paraṇ, paraṇai 3953
 paraṇi 3953, 3954
 paratar, paratavar 3957
 parattu, parappu, parampu 3949
 param 3958
 paral 3959
 paravar 3957
 paravaral 3965
 paraval, paravu 3951
 paravu, paravai 3949
 paravey 3960
 parārai 3972
 pari 3962, 3963, 3964, 3965, 3966, 3972
 paricam, paricil, paricilar 3970
 paricu 3968, 3970
 paricai 3958
 pariṇcu 3969
 parippu 3963, 3965
 pariya, pariyaṇ 3972
 pariyam 3970
 pariyal 3963
 parivu 3964
 paru, parukkan 3973
 paru, parukk-eṇ 3972, 3974
 parukal, paruku, parukku 3975
 parukkai 3959, 3972, 3982
 parukkai-kkal 3959
 paruṅku 3962
 parutti 3976
 paruntu 3977
 paruppu 3972, 3978
 paru-maṇal 3959
 parumam 3972
 parumal 3979
 parumai 3972, 3973
 paruval 3972
 paruvu 4414
 pal, pala, palar 3987
 pal, palaki 3986
 palappam 4014
 palavu, pala 3988
 palicai 4550
 paluku 3986
 palukku 3887
 pallaṇ, palli 3986
 pallār 3987
 palli 3994
 pavaṇam, pavaḷam 3998
 pavvam 4463
 paṛa, paṛaku, paṛacu, paṛam, paṛamai 3999
 paṛaku, paṛakkam, paṛakku 4000
 paṛam 4004
 paṛaṇam 4112
 paṛi, paṛicai, paṛippu 4002
 paṛiccu 4003
 paṛu 4004, 4005
 paṛutu 3999, 4002, 4110
 paṛunu, paṛuppu, paṛuṇu 4004
 paṛuvam 4006

paṛaitu, paṛaimai, paṛaiya, paṛaiyatu, paṛaiyar 3999
 paṛku 4015
 palakam 3998
 palapala, palapalappu, pala-palav-eṇal, palicce-eṇal, palīr-eṇal 4012
 pala-palav-eṇal, palīr-eṇal 4013
 palku 4015
 pallam 4016
 pallayam, pallaiyam 4017
 palli 4018
 pallai 4019
 paṛa 4020
 paṛaṭtai, paṛaṭtai-kkirai, paṛaṭtaicci, paṛaṭtai-ttalai, paṛaṭtaiyaṇ 4022
 paṛaṇtu 4023
 paṛati, paṛapaṛa, paṛappan, paṛappu, paṛappai 4020
 paṛan-talai 4026
 paṛa-par-eṇal 4024
 paṛampi 4025
 paṛampu 4026
 paṛal, paṛavai 4020
 paṛaṇtu 4023
 paṛi 4020, 4027
 paṛippu 4027
 paṛivai 4029
 paṛai 4020, 4031, 4032, 4033
 paṛaiccal, paṛaivu 4031
 paṛaicci, paṛaiyaṇ 4032
 paṛram, paṛri, paṛru, paṛru-tal 4034
 paṇam- 4037
 paṇi, paṇittal, paṇippu, paṇiṛu, paṇukku 4035
 paṇiccaṇ-kāy, paṇicci-kkāy, paṇiccai 4036
 paṇuval 3887
 paṇai 4037
 paṇaiyaṇ, paṇai-viriyaṇ 4038
 paṇmai 3987
 paṇri 4039
 paṇṇakam 4040
 paṇṇaṇtu 3918
 paṇṇāṅku 4040
 paṇṇāṭai 4041
 paṇṇ iraṇtu 3918
 paṇṇiṛ 4035
 paṇṇu 3884, 3887, 4207
 paṇnai 4043
 pā 3808, 4065, 4085, 4088
 pākal 4045
 pākaṇ, pāku 4046
 pāku, pākku, pākku-veṭṭi 4048
 pākkam 4047
 pākkan 4106
 pāṅkar, pāṅkaṇ, pāṅki, pāṅku, pāṅkōr 4053
 pācam 3821, 4055
 pācavar, pācaval 3821
 pācaṛai 4088
 pācaṇam 4056, 4087

pāci, pācu, pācai 3821
 pāccal 4087
 pācci 4058
 pāccai 4123
 pāṭakam, pāṭam, pāṭi 4064
 pāṭal, pāṭi, pāṭu 4065
 pāṭu, pāṭai 3852
 pāṭu, pāṭtal, pāṭṭali 3853
 pāṭṭam 3852, 3853, 4062
 pāṭṭan 4066
 pāṭṭi 3870, 4066
 pāṭṭu 4065
 pāṇ, pāṇaṇ, pāṇi, pāṇu 4068
 pāṇali 4069
 pāṇā 4124
 pāṇi 4112
 pāṇtal, pāṇtai 4057
 pāṇti App. 50
 pāṇtil 4073, App. 50
 pāṭi 4074
 pāṭiri 4075
 pāṭu, pāṭti, pāṭtu 3808
 pāṭti 4078, 4079
 pāṇtal 4082
 pāṇtu 4080
 pāppaṭti 4083
 pāppu-ppakai 4085
 pāmam 4088
 pāmpu 4085, 4086
 pāmpuri 4086
 pāy, pāyal 4088
 pāy, pāyccal, pāyccu, pāyttu, pāyttul 4087
 pār 3949, 3972, 4091, 4121
 pārām 3949, 3976
 paṛaṭtu 4092
 paṛār 3949
 paṛi 3949, 3972
 paṛai 4093, 4094
 paṛppaṇatti, paṛppaṇaṇ, paṛppaṇi, paṛppaṭti, paṛp-pāṇ, paṛppi, paṛppini, paṛvai 4091
 paṛppu, paṛval 4091, 4095
 pāl 4096, 4097
 pālam 4099
 pālai 4100
 pālai-kkuruvi 4101
 pāvaṭṭai 4103
 pāval 4045
 pāvalar 4065
 pāviri 4104
 pāvili 4105
 pāvu 4087, 4088
 pāvai 4107
 pāṛ 4110
 pāṛi 4110, 4112
 pālam 4099, 4114
 pālai 4116
 pālaiyam 4117
 pāral 4020
 pāru 4020, 4027, 4120
 pārai 4094, 4121
 pāṇal 4071
 pāṇai 4124
 pāṇmai 4097
 piki, piku, pikuvu 5382

picaku 4131
 picakku 4131, 4135
 picañku 4143
 pical 4172
 picaru 4135
 pici 4131, 4163
 picir 4132, 4133
 picin, picukku, picukk-eṇal 4134
 picināri, picini, picinēri, picuku, picukkar, picukku, picupicuttavan 4144
 picupicu, picu-pic-eṇal 4132, 4134
 picai 4135
 piccan, picci, piccu 4142
 picci 4139
 piñcu 4145
 piṇaṅku, piṇar, piṇari, piṇar-ttalai 4146
 piṇavam, piṇavu, piṇa 4147
 piṇi 4149
 piṇi, piṇittam, piṇittu, piṇip-pu 4148
 piṇuku 4150
 piṇukku 4151
 piṇuṅkal, piṇuṅku 4152
 piṇakkam, piṇakku, piṇaṅku 4160
 piṇam, piṇaṇ, piṇi 4157
 piṇar 4158
 piṇaval, piṇavu, piṇā, piṇai 4395
 piṇi, piṇittor, piṇiyaṇ 4159
 piṇi, piṇippu, piṇaiccu, piṇaiyal 4160
 piṇai 4160, 4436
 piṇṭi 4162, 4183
 piṭakku, piṭukkam, piṭukku, piṭuṅku 4165
 piṭir 4132, 4163
 pittam 4142
 pittalattam 4166
 pittu 4139, 4142, 4205
 pittikam, pittikai 4139
 pittu 4142
 pittai 4168
 pintu 4205
 piy 4171
 piyar 4410
 piyal 4172
 piracam 4412
 pirattāṇ, pirattū 4285
 pirattai, pirantai 4174
 pirampu 4175
 piral, pirali 4285
 piratti, pirāṇ 4411
 piri 4177
 piri, pirical, piripu, pirippu, pirivu 4176
 piruṭai 4331
 pirai 4294, 4421
 pila 3988
 pilirru, pilku 4241
 pilli 4180, 4181
 pillu 4300
 piṇakku, piṇampu 4187

piṇa 4442
 piṇi 4183
 piṇukkai 4185
 piṇai, piṇaippu 4186, 4187
 pil 4198
 pil, pila, pilappu, pilavu, pilavai, pilaccu 4194
 pilir, pilirru 4241
 piliral, piliru, pilirru 4195
 pilāṇ-kuṇal 4197
 pilai 4198
 piṇa 4333, 4422
 piṇaku 4205
 piṇakkam 4200, 4425
 piṇakku 4205, 4446
 piṇaṅkal, piṇaṅku 4425
 piṇantai, piṇavi 4422
 piṇappu 4200, 4422
 piṇar, piṇal, piṇaṇ, piṇitu 4333
 piṇar, piṇarcci 4200, 4201
 piṇarvu 4200
 piṇaṇṭu 4023, 4333
 piṇi 4176
 piṇai 4422
 piṇku, piṇal, piṇri, piṇrai, piṇ, piṇpu, piṇri, piṇru, piṇrai, piṇṇam, piṇṇar, piṇṇaval, piṇṇavan, piṇṇaṇ, piṇṇi, piṇṇum, piṇṇē, piṇṇai 4205
 piṇṇakam, piṇṇal, piṇṇu 4207
 piṇṇai 4207, 4343
 piṇ, piṇ-kai, piṇcal 4210
 piṇkam 4211
 piṇcal 4215
 piṇcā-kkatti, piṇcāṇ-katti 4214
 piṇcāṇ-kai, piṇcu, piṇcai-kkai 4210
 piṇcu 4215
 piṇu 4219
 piṇ, piṇam 4222, 4224
 piṇ-iṭu, piṇ-eṇal 4222
 piṇai, piṇku 4224
 piṇccal, piṇcāṇ-kuṇal, piṇccu 4215
 pili 4226, 4227
 piṇ 4212
 piṇ 4198
 pilal 4194
 pilai 4143
 piṇal, piṇu, piṇal 4230
 piṇu 4379
 piṇam 3821
 pukattu 4238
 pukar 4232
 pukal 4233, 4235, 4238
 pukali 4238
 pukalvu 4234
 pukavu 4238
 pukaṇ, pukaṇcci, pukaṇtal, pukaṇmai, pukaṇvu 4235
 pukar 4238, 4240
 pukiṭi 4237
 puku, pukuṭi, pukuti, puku-

tu, pukuttu, pukuru 4238
 pukai, pukaivu 4240, 4456
 pukaiccal, pukaippu 4240
 pukkil 4238
 pukkal 4533
 puṇkam 4341
 puṇkaṇ 4244
 puṇku 4341, 4342
 pucal 4407
 puṇcai 4337
 puṇam 4255
 puṇal, puṇalai 4250
 puṇali 4146, 4253
 puṇavi 4253
 puṇavai 4256
 puṇai 4252, 4253, 4254, 4255
 puṇaippu 4252, 4253
 puṇaivai, puṇṭakam, puṇṭam 4256
 puṇol 4250
 puṇṭa, puṇṭai 4266
 puṇṭi 4262, 4265A
 puṇṭil 4263
 puṇ 4268
 puṇar 4275
 puṇar, puṇari, puṇarkkai, puṇarttu, puṇarppu, puṇarvu, puṇai, puṇaical, puṇaiyal 4160
 puṇai 4271, 4321
 puṇṭai 4273
 puta, putavam, putavu, putā 4274
 putar, putal 4509
 putalvaṇ, putalvi 4508
 putitu, putiya, putiyar, putiyavar, putiyōr, putiṇam, putu, putukku, putuppi, putumai, putuvatu, putuval, putuvōr, putai 4275
 putir 4163, 4275
 putai, putaiyal 4509
 puttapputiya, puttapputumaṇ, puttamputiya, puttaṇ, puttēl 4275
 puy, puya, puyakku 4281
 puyal 4407
 pura 4283
 puracai 4284
 puratci, puratṭaṇ, puratṭu 4285
 puraṇṭai 4174
 purantār, purappu, puravalaṇ, puravu 4283
 pural, purali 4285
 puri 4177, 4287
 purivu 4287, 4293
 puruṭu 4290
 purai 4293, 4294, 4295, 4296, 4297, 4541
 puraical, puraittal, puraippu, puraiy-ēru 4293
 puraiyaṇ, puraiyul 4294
 purōcai 4284
 pul 4300, 4301, 4307, 4310, 4547

pula 4302, 4344
 pulacci, pulattōr, pulappam 4344
 pulappam, pulampal 4304
 pulam, pulamai 4344
 pulam, pulampan 4303
 pulampu 4304, 4571
 pular 4550, 4571
 pular, pulari, pularcci, pularpu, pularvu 4305
 pulaval, pulavu 4302, 4552
 pulavaṇ 4344
 pulavu, pulan 4303
 pulavai 4306
 pulal 4552
 pulavu 4304, 4305
 puli 4307
 pulai, pulaicu 4552
 pulai, pulaicci, pulaitti, pulaimai, pulaiyaṇ, pullaṇ, pulliyār 4547
 pulku, pullu 4308
 pullaṇ-kuṇal 4197
 pulli 256
 pullai 4310
 pul-vāy 4300
 puṇakkam, puṇaṅku 4000
 puṇal 4317
 puṇantai 3067
 puṇu 4312
 puṇuku 4313, 4314
 puṇukuṇi 4324
 puṇukkam, puṇukkal, puṇuku, puṇuṅkal, puṇuṅku 4315
 puṇukkai 4185
 puṇuti 4316
 puṇutu 4314
 puṇuppu 4312
 puṇai 4317
 pul 4319
 puli, puliccal, pulippu 4322
 puliṇaṇ, puliṇaṇ 4323
 pulukaṇ, puluki, puluku, pulukuṇi 4324
 pulli 4327
 pulḷuvaṇ 4323
 puṇa 4334
 puṇa-, puṇaku, puṇakku, puṇai, puṇattavaṇ, puṇatti, puṇattiyaṇ, puṇa-ppaṭu, puṇam-, puṇampar 4333
 puṇam, puṇampu, puṇaṇ 4205, 4333
 puṇavam, puṇavu 4333, 4334
 puṇa 4334
 puṇaṇtu 4023
 puṇ-pull-eṇal 4305
 puṇram, puṇru 4335
 puṇru 4336
 puṇ 4301
 puṇa-kkaṭu, puṇam 4337
 puṇal, puṇai 4338
 puṇiṇu 4275
 puṇuku 4313
 puṇai 4160
 puṇai, puṇaivu 4340

puṇkaṇ 4342
 puṇku 4341, 4342, 4343
 puṇ-cey 4337
 puṇmai 4301, 4547
 puṇnam-pulari 4305
 puṇṇai 4343
 pu 4345, 4347, 4348, 4357
 pūcal 4351
 pūcu, pūccu 4352
 pūcai, pūccai, pūṇai 4355
 pūcci 4353
 pūṇcaṇam, pūṇcalam, pūṇci, pūṇcu, pūṇcai 4357
 pūṭi 4237
 pūṭu 4360
 pūṭkai, pūṭci, pūṭtu, pūṭtai, pūṇ, pūṇi, pūṇippu, pūṇu-nūl, pūṇūl, pūṇṭaṇ 4361
 pūṭtakam, pūṭṭakkam, pūṭṭaṅkam 4359
 pūṇti 4360, 4362
 pūṇtu 4360
 pūti 4316
 pūtu 4238
 pūnti 4341
 pūppu 4345
 pūy 4281
 pūr 4238
 pūri, pūrikai 4368
 pul, pulācam, pulāṇci 4369
 pulatti 4306
 pulā 4369, 4378
 pūvatti, pūvam 4348
 pūvanti, pūvam 4370
 pūval 4371
 pūvan 4372
 pūvi 4238
 pūvu 4348
 pūvai 4365
 pūr 4317
 pūr, pūraṇ 4374
 pūri, pūrti 4316
 pūri nāṭu 4375
 pūril 4558
 pūrai 4317
 pulai 4378
 pūru 4379
 pūṇai 4355
 peṭai 4395
 peṭtakam, peṭti 4388
 peṭṭaṇ, peṭtu 4391
 peṭṭ-eṇal 4393
 peṭṭai, peṭṭaicci, peṭṭaiyaṇ, peṇ, peṇtakam, peṇṭakaṇ, peṇṭaṇ, peṇtu, peṇṇaṇ, pennai, peṇ-paṇai, peṇmai 4395
 peṭṭai, peṭṭai-kkaṇ 4495
 peṭpu 4436
 petumpai 4437
 pemmāṇ 4411
 pey 4407, 4408
 pey, peyaraṇ, peyariya, peyarkku, peyartti 4410
 peyar, peyarcci, peyarttu, peyarttum, peyarntu, peyarppu 4409

peyal, peyalai 4407
 peraṇṭe 3952
 perāntu, perāndu 3977
 peritu, periya, periyār, periyōr, periyōṇ, peru, peruka, perukal, peruku, perukka, perukkam, perukkal, perukkan, perukku 4411
 perukilai 4413
 peruku 4414, 4421
 perukkal, perukku 4415
 perukkāṇ, peruccāli 4416
 perun-tēṇ 4411, 4412
 peruppam, peruppi, peruppu, perum, perumāṇ, perumai, perum-puli, peruvār 4411
 peḷ 4436
 peṇu, peṇuti, peṇuttu 4422
 peṇukkal 3982
 peṇukku 4423
 peṇram, peṇri, peṇrimai, peṇru 4425
 peṇravaṇ, peṇraṇ, peṇri 4422
 peṇru 4446
 peṇṇam-periya, peṇṇam-perutta 4411
 peccal, peccu, peccal, peccu 4430
 pecci 4438
 peṭaṇ, peṭi, peṭu, peṭai 4434
 peṭu 4435
 peṇ, peṇam, peṇal, peṇu 4436
 peṭu, peṭai, peṭaimai, peṇtu 4437
 pey, peyaṇ, peycci, peytti 4438
 peṇ 4410, 4411
 peṇ, peṇttu, peṇttum, peṇttum 4409
 peṇaṇ, peṇtti 4410
 peḷ 4441
 peṇai 4442
 peṇai-maram 4443
 peṇkaṇi 4419
 peḷ 4441
 peṇu 4442
 peṇ 4449
 pai 3821, 3945, 4450
 paical, paital, paiyal, paiyaṇ 3939
 paital, paitu, paittu, paimai, paimmai 3161
 paintu 3925
 paipaya, paiya 3945
 po, poku 4452
 po, pokuṭtu 4455
 pokaṭi 4237
 pokkaṇam 4458
 pokkaṇi 4460
 pokkaṇai 4452
 pokkam 4459, 4469
 pokku 4295, 4452, 4455
 pokku-vāy 4452
 pokkuḷ 4460

pokkuḷam, pokkuḷi 4455
 pokkai, pokkai-vay 4452
 poṅkam, poṅkal, poṅku 4469
 poṅkōlam 4472
 poci 4407
 pocuṅku 4474
 poccam, poccāppu 4459
 poccā, poccāppan, poccāppu 4475
 poccu 4459, 4476, 4477
 poccāi 4459, 4478, 4567
 poraḷi 4146
 poṭi 4259, 4481, 4482, 4491
 poṭicu 4481
 poṭiyaṅ 4259
 poṭukk-eṇal 4483
 poṭupoṭu, poṭu-poṭ-eṇal 4490
 poṭṭa 4483
 poṭṭacci 4395
 poṭṭal 4387
 poṭṭi 4388
 poṭṭu 4490, 4491, 4492
 poṭṭai, poṭṭai-kkan, poṭṭai-yaṅ 4495
 poṇeyalu 4160
 poti 4503, 4509
 poti, potir 4504
 potir, potu 4452
 potivu, potukku, potumpar 4509
 potu, potumai 4507
 potumpu 4452
 potumpu, potai 4509
 potuḷu 4504
 pottal, pottilam, pottu 4452
 potti 4507, 4515
 pottu 4509, 4517
 pottai, pontar 4452
 ponti 4521
 pontu 4452
 pommā, pommū 4469
 pommā, pommāi 4530
 poy 4281, 4452, 4531, 4534
 poykai 4533
 poykka, poyppu, poymmai, poyyaṅ 4531
 poyccā 4475
 pori 4295, 4538, 4593
 pori, poriyal 4537
 poru 4540, 4541
 poruku 3982
 porukku 3982, 4295
 poruṭṭu, poruṇmai 4544
 porutu, poruttam, poruttu, porun, porunar, poruntar, poruntu, poruvu 4541
 porutu, poruttu, porunaṅ, poruvu 4540
 poruporu, poru-por-eṇal 4542
 porumal, porumu 4543
 poruḷ 4544
 polam 4547, 4551
 polan, poli, polivu 4551
 poli, policai, polivi 4550

poli, policeal, polippu, polivu 4308
 pollatu, pollā, pollāṅku, pollātu, pollāppu, pollāmai, pollāṅ 4547
 pollam, pollar 4554
 pollu 4562
 poṛi 4556, 4557
 poṛil 4556, 4558
 poṛivu 4556
 poṛutu 4559
 pol, poli, polivu, polḷai 4560
 polḷal, polḷu 4560, 4563
 poṛāmai, poṛu, poṛuti, poṛuppi, poṛuppu, poṛumai, poṛai 4565
 poṛi 4564
 poṛukku 4423
 poṛai 4567
 poṛaimai, poṛaiyaṅ 4565
 poṛpa, poṛpi, poṛpu, poṛra 4570
 poṛrai 4567
 poṇ, poṇmai, poṇṇavaṅ, poṇṇaṅ 4570
 poṇru 4571
 pō, pōkai 4572
 pōkil 4460
 pōkkaṇam 4573
 pōkkaṅ, pōkkaḷaṅ, pōkkaḷi, pōkkiri, pōkkili 4574
 pōkkaṅ, pōkki, pōkku 4572
 pōṭi, pōṭṭi 4583
 pōṭu 4581, 4599, 4600
 pōṭikai 4585
 pōṭiya 4594
 pōṭu 4559, 4587, 4594
 pōṭtu 4452, 4586, 4587
 pōṇta 4594
 pōṇtāṅ 4589
 pōr 4232, 4540, 4541, 4590, 4591, 4604
 pōr-aṭu, pōr-aṭṭam, pōri 4540
 pōru 4594
 pōr-eṇu 4540
 pōrpu, pōrppu, pōrvu 4591
 pōrvai 4590
 pōl 4597, 4604
 pōla, pōli, pōlimai 4597
 pōvi, pōvu 4572
 pōṛ 4599
 pōṛtu 4559
 pōṛ-vay 4582, 4599
 pōṛvu 4599
 pōṛai 4604
 pōṛi, pōṛimai, pōṛru 4605
 pōṇ 4452, 4606
 bomm-eṇal 4469
 maka, makaṭu, makaṭū, makaṇmai, makavu, makal, makaṅ, makaṇmai, makār, makaṇṇaṅ 4616
 magara, magri 4707
 makiti 4617, 5132
 makir, makirāṅ 4619

makir, makircci, makirvu 4618
 makirṇaṅ 4616
 makkaṭṭu 4673
 makkam 4624
 makkal 4616
 makkaḷi 4761
 makku, maṅku, maṅkul, maṅkulam 4750
 maṅkai 4625
 macaku 4752
 macakkam, macakku, macak-kai 4706
 macaṅkal, macaṅku 4627, 4706
 macaṇai, macamaca 4752
 macir 4707
 macca-ppon 4629
 maccam 4629, 4632
 maccampi, macc-aṇṭār, maccāvi, maccāl, maccāṇ, macci, maccinacci, maccinṇaṅ, maccini, maccinici App. 53
 maccikai 4630
 maccu 4629, 4631, 4632, 4633
 maccu-kkatti 4749
 maccuṇamai, maccuṇaṅ App. 53
 maṅcal, maṅcaṅ 4635
 maṅcāṭi, maṅcāli 4636
 maṅci 4637, 4638
 maṅcikai, maṅcikai, maṅcu 4640
 maṅcu 4641
 maṅṇai 4642
 maṭakkaṭi, maṭakkam 4645
 maṭakku 4644, 4645, 4651, 4653
 maṭakku-maṭakk-eṇal 4648
 maṭakku-maṭakk-eṇal 4648
 maṭaṅkal 4645
 maṭaṅku 4645, 4652, 4660
 maṭantai, maṭappam, maṭam 4647
 maṭappam 4646
 maṭamaṭa, maṭa-maṭav-eṇal, maṭa-maṭ-eṇal 4648
 maṭamai, maṭa-varai, maṭaval, maṭavaṅ, maṭa-vā, maṭavār, maṭavōr, maṭaṅ 4647
 maṭal 4650, 4663
 maṭali, maṭi 4645
 maṭa 4651
 maṭi 4652, 4653, 4654
 maṭical, maṭivi, maṭivu 4653
 maṭippu, maṭivi 4645
 maṭimai, maṭivu 4652
 maṭu 4657, 4658, 4680, 4681
 maṭuppu 4657
 maṭai 4657, 4659, 4681
 maṭaiyaṅ 4647, 4657
 maṭku 4831
 maṭṭam 4660, 4661, 4662

matṭan, matṭi, matṭitanam,
 matṭai 4647
 matṭay 4660
 matṭi-ppal, matṭi-ppalai
 4665
 matṭu 4660, 4662
 matṭai 4661, 4663, 5115
 maṇ 4666
 maṇa 4667, 4668
 maṇakkārai 4669
 maṇaṅku 4747
 maṇantavan, maṇavāḷaṇ, ma-
 ṇavāḷi 4667
 maṇappu, maṇam 4667, 4668
 maṇal 4666
 maṇi 4672
 maṇikkatṭu 4673
 maṇiyakkāraṇ, maṇiyam
 4674
 maṇai 4675
 maṇṭi 4676, 4677
 maṇṭu 4647, 4657, 4680,
 4681
 maṇṭai 4682
 maṇṇaṇ 4647
 maṇṇāṇ 4684
 maṇṇu, maṇṇ-uṟu 4684,
 4685
 maṇṇai 4686, 5114
 mata, matakkaṁ, matappu,
 matam, matar, matarppu,
 matarvu, matarvai, mata-
 lai, matavai, maṭaṇ 4687
 matak 4688
 matalai 4689
 mataṇi 4690
 matār, matāḷi, mati, matippu
 4687
 mati, matiyam 4691
 matil 4692
 maṭiṇi 4690, App. 53
 matukai 4687
 matukkārai 4716
 mataiṇi 4687
 matti 4696
 mantāram 4697
 manti 4698
 mantai 4700
 mappu, mammal 4728
 mamar 4702
 maya, mayakkaṭi, mayak-
 kaṁ, mayakku, mayaṅku,
 mayar, mayari, mayarvu,
 mayal, mayarkai 4706
 mayam 4746
 mayir 4707
 mayil 4642
 marakkāḷ, maram 4711
 marapiṇḍor, marapu 4715
 maral 4712
 maravam, maravu, marā,
 marām, marā-maram 4713
 maravai 4714
 maru 4717
 marukaṇ, maruki, maruṅku
 4715
 marukkārai 4716

maruṅku, maruṅkul 4717
 maruṭkai, muruṭci, maruṭ-
 tam, maruṭṭi, maruṭṭu
 4723
 marutam, marutu 4718
 maruttan, maruttuvam, ma-
 runtu 4719
 maruppu 4720
 maru-makal, maru-makaṇ,
 marumakkattayam, maru-
 makkal, marumāṇ 4715
 maruvu 4722
 maruḷ 4712
 maruḷ, maruḷal, maruḷaṇ,
 maruḷāḷi, maruḷi 4723
 maruṭu 4722
 marai 4724, 4725, 4767
 mal 4729, 4730
 -mal 4743
 malakkam, malakku, malaṅ-
 ku 4736
 malaṅku 4737
 malaṭaṇ, malaṭi, malaṭu
 4738
 malar 4729, 4739, 4740
 malarōṇ, malarcci, malarppu
 4739
 malarṭtu 4739, 4740
 mali, malipu, malir, malivu
 4729
 malukku 4734
 malai 4742, 4827
 malai, malaippu, malaivu
 4736, 4741
 malku, mallal 4729
 mallam 4730, 4744
 mallan, mall-aṭal, mall-aṭṭam,
 mallu-kkatṭu 4730
 mallā, mallāṭtu, mallār 4740
 mallai 4729, 4744
 mavuṇaṇ 4616
 mavvam 4746
 maṛa 4750
 maṛa, maṛalai, maṛavaṇ 4747
 maṛalai, maṛaṟu 4856
 maṛi 4748
 maṛu 4749, 4750
 maṛuku, maṛukkam, ma-
 rukku, maṛuṅkal, maṛuṅ-
 ki, maṛuṅku 4750
 maṛukkal, maṛukku 4751
 maṛuppu 4752
 maṛai 4753
 mal- 644
 malikai 4757
 malḷu 4759
 maṛa, maṛati, maṛappu,
 maṛal, maṛali, maṛavi 4760
 maṛaṅku, maṛam 4761
 maṛatti, maṛam, maṛal, ma-
 ṛali, maṛalu, maṛavaṇ, ma-
 ṛavai, maṛavōṇ 4763
 maṛi 4761, 4764, 4765
 maṛi-taral, maṛivi 4761
 maṛi-paṭu, maṛiyal 4765
 maṛu 4765, 4766, 4767
 maṛukali, maṛuku, maṛuk-

kam, maṛukkali 4761
 maṛuku 4768, 4770
 maṛutali, maṛutalippu, ma-
 rutalai, maṛuppu 4765
 maṛu-nāl, maṛumai 4766
 maṛai 4760, 4765, 4767
 maṛaippu, maṛaivu 4760
 maṛra, maṛratu, maṛraṇ,
 maṛru, maṛrai 4766
 maṇ 4774
 maṇu 4775
 maṇai 4685, 4776
 maṇaiyāl, maṇaiyōḷ, maṇaivu
 4776
 maṇṇam, maṇṇal, maṇṇaṇ,
 maṇṇ-il, maṇṇu 4777
 maṇṇal, maṇṇu 4778
 maṇṇavan, maṇṇaṇ 4774
 maṇṇai 4779
 mā 4746, 4780, 4781, 4782,
 4783, 4784, 4785, 4786,
 4787
 māku, mākular, mākulavar
 4790
 mākkal 4616
 māṅku 4783
 māṅkay 4782
 māci 4641, 4781
 mācu 4781, 4783
 mācu, māccu 4792
 mācuṇam 4793
 māccal 4814
 māṭam, māṭi 4796
 māṭu 4798
 māṭai 4799
 māṭci, māṭcimai 4803
 māṭṭal, māṭṭu 4802
 māṭṭu 4801, 4831, 4834
 māṇ, māṇam, māṇal, māṇi,
 māṇṭal, māṇṭavar, māṇṭār,
 māṇṇu 4803
 māṇi 4805
 māṇṭār 4831
 māṭar 4746
 māṭalai 4808, 4809
 māti 4782
 mātu 4746, 4786
 māṭuḷam, māṭuḷai 4808, 4809
 māṭṭi, māṭṭi 4782
 māṭtar 4791
 māṇtu 4811, 5127
 māṁmakaṇ, māṁmaṇ, māṁma-
 nār, māṁmā, māṁmāṇ, māṁmi
 4813
 māṁmai 4746, 4781
 māy 4628, 4814
 māyam 4746
 māyam, māyavaḷ, māyavaṇ,
 māyaṇ, māyōḷ, māyōṇ
 4781
 māyccal, māyppu, māyvu
 4814
 mār, mār-ṭpu, mārpu, mār-
 vam, mārva 4818
 māri 4819
 māḷ 4781, 4786, 4822, 4823,
 4825

mālar 4824
 māli 4822
 mālimi 4826
 mālai 4781, 4827
 mālpū 4825
 mā-vilantam 5391
 māvu 4784
 māra, māru 4830
 mārai 4747
 mā 4831
 mālikai 4796
 mā-ṛppu 4818
 māru 4794, 4834
 māru-paṭu, māru-pāṭu, mā-
 ram, māṛal, māṛan, māṛu,
 māṛumai 4834
 māṛu 4836
 mān 3768, 4780, 4822
 mānam 5381
 māniyam 4674
 mānral, mānṛar 4822
 mika, mikal, mikavu, mi-
 kaṛkai, miku, mikutam,
 mikuti, mikuttu, mikunta,
 mikai, mikka, mikkatu,
 mikkavar, mikkār, mikku,
 mikkōn 4838
 micai 4841
 micai, micaivu 4842
 miccam, miccil, miṇcu 4841
 miṇṇu 4843
 miṇci 4844
 miṭal, miṭan 4846
 miṭaru 4847
 miṭa 4651
 miṭi, miṭimai, miṭiyaṇ, miṭi-
 vu, miṭai 4849
 miṭukkan, miṭukku 4846
 miṭai 4853, 4873
 miṇuminu 4856
 miṇṭi 4857
 miṇṭu 4846, 4857
 miṇṭai 5429
 miṭa, miṭappu, miṭavai 4841
 miṭavai, miṭi 4860
 miṭar 5062
 miṭi, miṭiyal 4861
 miṭukkai, miṭuku 5076
 miṛaṭṭu, miṛar, miṛal 5075
 miṛai 4736, 4827
 miṛalai, miṛaṛu 4856
 miṛi 5429
 miṛuṅku 4866
 miṛaku 4867
 miṛ 4870, 4871, 4872
 miṛai 4873
 miṛai 4875, 5439
 miṇ, miṇukkam, miṇukkal,
 miṇukku, miṇuṅku, miṇ-
 miṇi, miṇṇal, miṇṇu 4876
 mi, micu 4841
 micai 4841, 4879
 miṭci, miṭṭu, miṭpu 4883
 miṭṭu 4848
 miṭari, miṭi 4838
 miṭu, miṭicai 4841
 miṭpu 4838

mīl, mīla, mīli 4883
 mīli 4872
 mīru 4884
 mīn 4876, 4885
 mu 5052
 muka 4886, 4887
 mukaṭu 4888
 mukatalai 5040
 mukappu, mukam, mukari,
 mukarimai, mukarai 4889
 mukar 4886
 mukari 4890
 mukari, mukarai 5024
 mukavu, mukanaṭi 4889
 mukavai 4887
 muki, mukivu 4891
 mukil 4892
 mukiṛ 4893, 4894
 mukiṛam, mukiṛi 4893
 mukuli 4890
 mukai 4887, 4893
 mukkaram 5011
 mukkai 4896, 5007
 mukkaṭu 5034
 mukku 4896, 4897, 4898,
 4993
 mukkuvar, mukkuli, muṇ-
 kacci, muṅku 4993
 mucar 4902
 mucal 4968
 mucali 4890, 4952
 mucu, mucippu, mucivu 4903
 mucuṛu 4906
 mucu 4910
 mucuṭṭai, mucuṇṭai 4911
 mucuṇṭar 4912
 mucumucukkai 4913
 mucc 4960
 mucci 4888
 muccil 5005
 muccu 4915
 muṇci 4916
 muṇcu 4891
 muṇṇai 4918
 muṭakkam, muṭakku, mu-
 ṭaṅku 4919, 4933
 muṭaṅkar, muṭaṅkal, muṭaṅ-
 ki, muṭatti, muṭantai, mu-
 ṭam, muṭalai, muṭavaṇ, mu-
 ṭavu 4919
 muṭalai 4920, 4925
 muṭi 4921, 4922, 4923
 muṭiccu, muṭinar, muṭippu
 4921
 muṭipu, muṭimār, muṭiya,
 muṭiyal, muṭivu 4922
 muṭi-vaṛai 4924, 5374
 muṭukal 4925
 muṭuku 4920, 4925, 4926,
 5036
 muṭukkaṭi 4925, 4933
 muṭukkam, muṭukkan, mu-
 ṭukku 4925
 muṭukkar, muṭukku 4919
 muṭuval 5036
 muṭai 4920
 muṭai, muṭaical 4927

muṭ-caṅku 421
 muṭṭattanam, muṭṭan, muṭ-
 ṭattam, muṭṭal 4929
 muṭṭakku 5034
 muṭṭi 4931
 muṭṭikai 4932
 muṭṭu 4932, 4933, 4934,
 4935, 4936, 4937, 4938,
 5058
 muṭṭu-ppaṭu, muṭṭu-ppāṭu
 4936
 muṭṭai 4939, 4940
 muṇaṅku 4856, 4919
 muṇamuna, muṇumuna
 4856
 muṇaval, muṇavu, muṇai
 5021
 muṇtakam 4995
 muṇṭu 4930, 4947, 4971
 muṇṭai 4939
 muṭal 4951
 mutal, mutali, mutalu, mu-
 talvar, mutalvaṇ, mutalvi,
 mutanmai 4950
 mutali 4890
 mutalai, mutalai 4952
 mutari, mutiyavaṇ, mutiyaṇ,
 mutiyal, mutiyaṇ, mutiyōr,
 mutiyōl, mutircci 4954
 mutir, mutirvu 4950, 4954
 mutirai 4953
 mutu, mutumai, mutuvar,
 mutuval, mutuvōr, mutai,
 mutai-ppuṇam, mutaiyal
 4954
 mutuku 4955, 4956
 muttam, muttu 4959, 4960
 mutṭalam 4958
 mutti, muttu 4961
 mutt-eyil 4954
 muttai 4962
 muttai, munta-nal, munti,
 muntu, muntai, muntainal
 5020
 muntiri, muntirikai 4968,
 4964
 muntai 4965
 mu-nṇuṛu 3729, 5052
 muppatu 3918, 5052
 mu-mmṇuṛu, mummai 5052
 mummaram, mummari,
 mummuram, mummuri
 4966
 muyakkam, muyaṅku 4915
 muyaṅku, muyal, muyalvu,
 muyarci, muyarri, muyar-
 ru 4967
 muyal 4968
 muyiṛu 4906
 muracam, muracu 4973
 muraṅcu 4969, 4970
 muraṇ, muraṭu, muraṭṭai,
 muraṇ, muraṇar, muraṇu,
 muraṇṭan, muraṇṭu, mu-
 rappu, murampu, murarai
 4971
 mural 4974

mural, muralal, muralvu,
 muravam, muravu, murali,
 muraikai, muraici, mura-
 ru 4973
 muravu, muri 4975
 muraici 4976
 muri 4977, 5007
 murippu, muriyal, murivu
 4975
 murippu, murivu 4971
 murimuri, murivu 4977
 murukan 4978
 muruku 4978, 4979, 4980,
 5009, 5017
 murukku 4975, 4981
 murunku 4975, 4980
 murunkai 4982
 murutan 4971
 murutu 4971, 4973, 4980
 muruntu 4959
 mulai 4985
 mullai 4987
 murakkam, murakku, mu-
 ranaku, muravu, mura 4989
 murañ kal, murañ kai, mu-
 ram, mura 4990
 muru, muruka, murukka,
 murucu, murutu, muru-
 tum, murutta, muruttum,
 muruntu, murumai, mu-
 ruvalu(m) 4992
 muruku, murukku, murucu,
 muruttu, muruval 4993
 murunku, muruntu 4866
 murai 5047
 murai, muraincu 4994
 mul, mulavu 4995
 mulari 4995, 4996, 4997
 mula 4995, 5004
 muli 4990, 4996, 5429
 mulai 4997, 4998, 4999,
 5000, 5001
 mulka 5003
 mulku, mullam-panri, mulli
 4995
 mullañki 5004
 muram 5005
 muraalai 5006
 muri 5007, 5008, 5009,
 5010
 muriccal 5008
 murippu 5008, 5011
 muriyal, murivu 5008
 muruku 5011, 5012, 5017
 murukkaṭi 5011
 murukku 5008, 5011, 5012
 murumuṟu 5013
 muruval, muruvali 5014
 murai, muraippu 5011
 murai, muraimai 5015
 muraiy-iṭu, muraiyiṭu 5013
 murra, murral, mura-
 avai, mura, muraimai 5017
 murram 5016
 murral, murikkai 5018
 murril 5005
 murru, murukai 5017, 5018

murum 5017
 murrai 5020
 mun, munatu, munai, mu-
 naiñar, munaivan, mun-
 pan, munpu, mun-il, mun-
 nam, munnar, munnaval,
 munnavan, munnal, mun-
 nu, munne, munnai, mun-
 nor, munnoru 5020
 munaku, munakkam, munañ-
 ku 4856
 muni, muninan, munivu,
 munai, munaivu 5021
 munnai 4918
 muškaram 5011
 mu 4954
 mukai 5030
 mukkan, mukku 5024
 munkar, munkai, munkaiyan
 5026
 munkā 4900, 5027
 munkil 5028
 mūcatai 5029
 mūcal, mūcu 5029, 5030
 mūcu, mūccu 4886
 mūñci, mūñcai 5031
 mūñcu 5032
 mūñ-cūru 2661, 5031
 mūtam 5033, 5034
 mūtal, mūtakku, mūti 5034
 mūtu 5034, 5035, 5036,
 5038
 mūtai 5037
 mūtku 5047
 mūṭci 5048
 mūṭtam 5033
 mūṭtam, mūṭtu 5034, 5048
 mūṭtu, mūṭtai 5037
 mūṭtu-ppūcci, mūṭtai 5038
 mūṇu 5052
 mūtari, mūtali 5040
 mūtaṭkal, mūtaṭṭi, mūtaṭan,
 mūtu, mū-tevi, mūtai, mūtt-
 appan, mūttavan, mūttar,
 mūttal, mūttōn, mūppar,
 mūppan, mūppan, mūppi,
 mūppu 4954
 mūtiri 5041
 mūy 4891, 4915
 mūral 5014
 mūri 4969, 4970, 4971,
 4975, 4977, 5041
 mūri nimir 2922, 4977
 mūrkku 4971
 mūrccai 5042
 mūlam 5043
 mūlai 5044
 mūv, mūvar, mūv āyiram
 5052
 mūvār 4954
 mūṟ 4893, 4993, 5034,
 5046
 mūṟ, mūṟal 5030
 mūṟakku 5052
 mūṟi, mūṟai 5047
 mūṟai 4994
 mūṟku, mūṟttu 4993

mūl 5048
 mūli, mūli nāy 5049
 mūlai 5051
 mūrrai, mūrnam, mūrnu
 5052
 meccu 4722
 meṭṭi 5056
 meṭtu 5056, 5057, 5058,
 5059
 meti 4861
 metu, metumetu, metume-
 tuppū 5070
 metukku 4860
 mettu 4841, 5066
 mett-enal, mett-enavu 5070
 mettai 5068, 5069
 mettai-viṭu 5069
 mentiyam 5072
 mey, mey-kkoḷ, meyp-
 pi, meyp-
 ppu, meymmai, mey-
 yan 5073
 meycu 4722
 meravanai, meruku 5074
 meruḷ, meruḷi 5075
 mel, meli, meliyavan, me-
 livu, melku, mella, melli,
 mellikkai, mellicu, mellitu,
 melliyan, mell-enal 5078
 mel, melku 5077
 meruku, merukkam, meruk-
 ku 5082
 mella, mell-enal 5078
 meṇmai 5078
 mē, mekku 5086
 meṭu 5058
 meṭai 4796
 meṭṭi, meṭṭimai 5091
 mē-takavu, mē-taku, mē-
 takai 5086
 mētaravar, mētarav 5092
 meṭi 5072
 mēntalai, mēn-paṭu 5086
 mēntu 5072
 mey 5532
 mēy, mēyal, mēyavan, mē-
 yan, mēykki, mēyccal,
 mēyppan, mēyppu 5093
 mēl 5099
 mēl, mēlimai, mēlukku, mē-
 lai, mēlōr 5086
 mēval, mēvalar, mēvar, mēvi,
 mēvinar 5096
 mēvu 5093, 5096, 5532
 mēri, mēriyar 5097
 mēṟku 5086
 mēni 5099, 5100
 mēnmai 5086
 mai 5101, 5102
 maittunan, maittuni, main-
 tan App. 53
 maintu 4706
 maippu 5101
 maimal 4627
 maimmai 5102
 maiyal, maiyalavar, maiyalar,
 maiya 4706
 maiy-a 4627

mogurú 4707
 mokkattai 4889, 5106
 mokkan 4458
 mokkan 5108
 mokki-ttin- 4897
 mokku 4893, 4897, 5106
 mokkul, mokkuli 4893, 4894
 mokkal 4889, 5106, 5108, 5109
 moci 5030, 5127
 moccai 5110
 moñci 5111
 moñti, moñtu 5113
 moñtai 5114, 5115, 5135
 moñtaicci, moñtaiyan 5115
 moñti 4971, 5114
 moñtu, moñtukkan 4971
 moñnan 5115
 moñni 5111
 moñnai 5114, 5115
 moñnaiyan 5135
 moñtam 5119
 mottu 5117, 5118
 mottai 4962, 5118
 montai, monne 4965
 moy 4915, 5030, 5121
 moyppu 5030
 moympu 5122
 morumoru 5013
 mori 4989, 4990
 mol 5124
 morumoru 5013
 mō 4886, 4887, 5126
 mōtam 5033
 mōtamōti 5133
 mōti 5132, 5133, 5134
 mōtu 4888, 5135
 mōtu 5117, 5136
 mōttai 5117, 5138
 mōppam 4886
 mōppi 5139
 mōr 4902
 mōr(u) 4886
 mōrai 4889
 mōvāy 5142
 mōvi 5143
 mōrai 4894, 4994, 5114, 5135
 mōl-, mōlu 644
 mōnai 4616

yā 5156
 yāl- 5157
 yāl 5158
 yāru 5159
 yān, yānmai 5160
 yānai 5161

rappai 5169
 ravikkai 5163
 rā 2552
 reñti App. 54
 reñtu 474
 reppai 5169
 romba 3672

lapō-lapōv-enal 5185
 lāttu, lāntu 2693
 loṭaloṭa, loṭaloṭtai, loṭukku 5194
 loṭa-loṭav-enal 5195

vakitu 5202
 vakir 5202, 5363
 vaku, vakuti, vakuppu 5202
 vakuni, vakuli 5204
 vakuli 5203
 vakai 5202, 5205
 vakkā, vañkā 5206
 vakku 5207
 vakku-nār 5209
 vañkanam, vañkam 5301
 vañki 5210
 vañku 5212
 vacam, vacampu 5213
 vacalai, vacalai 3824
 vacavu 5550
 vaci 5202, 5214, 5552
 vacai 5550
 vañci 4638, 5216
 vañciram 5217
 vaṭa, vaṭakku, vaṭantai, vaṭavar, vaṭatu 5218
 vaṭam 5220
 vaṭi 5220, 5221, 5222, 5223, 5224, 5341, 5349
 vaṭical 5221, 5222
 vaṭippam 5223
 vaṭippu 5221, 5224
 vaṭimpu 5227, 5436
 vaṭiyal 5221
 vaṭivam 5223
 vaṭivu 5221, 5223
 vaṭu 5227, 5239
 vaṭukar 5218
 vaṭuku 5218, 5227
 vaṭku 5304, 5500
 vaṭti 5220, 5231
 vaṭṭikai, vaṭṭil 5231
 vaṭṭuvam 5234
 vaṭṭai 5235
 vaṇakkam, vaṇakku, vaṇar, vaṇai 5236
 vaṇaṅku 5236, 5313
 vaṇattanam, vaṇan 3902
 vaṇtal, vaṇtalam 5237
 vaṇaṅkuruku, vaṇṭanam 5238

vaṇti 3898, 5237, App. 50
 vaṇtil App. 50
 vaṇtu 3902, 5239
 vaṇtai 3902
 vaṇnattān, vaṇṇam, vaṇmai 5304
 vaṇnattān, vaṇṇatti, vaṇṇan 5241
 vatakkam, vatakku, vatañkal, vataṅku, vataval 5242
 vataru 5244
 vati 5245, 5246
 vatukku 5372
 vatuvai 4694
 vampan, vampi 5252
 vampu 5252, 5253
 vaya 5254
 vayakkal 5258
 vayakku 5255
 vayanam 5256
 vayan 5254, 5257, 5549
 vayal, vayalai, vayar-karai 5258
 vayalai, vayalai 3824
 vayavan 5254
 vayavu 5254, 5257
 vayar-kaṭu 1438, 5258
 vayanam 5256
 vayā, vayāvu 5257
 vayā, vayiru, vayin 5259
 vayir 5485, 5552
 vayin 5549
 varaku 5260
 varatti 5321
 varattu 5320
 varattu, varal-aru, varavara, varavu, varavai 5270
 varappu, varampu 5261
 varal 5320
 varanru 5362
 varatti 5321
 varal 5262
 vari 5263, 5264, 5265, 5266
 varicai 5269
 variccal, variccu 5264
 varu, varuttu, varunar, varumai, varuvi, varuvu 5270
 varukkai, varukkai-ppalā 5271
 varuṭṭu 4723
 varuṭtam, varuttu, varuntu 5272
 varai 5261, 5263, 5273, 5274
 varaippu, varaivu 5261, 5263
 varaiy-aṭu 5274
 val, vala-kkai, valaṅ-kai 5276
 vala 5288
 valaṅkam 5308
 valacal, valacai 5278
 valatu, valam, valavan, valavai, valaṅ 5276
 valappam 4014
 valam-puri 5279
 vali 5276, 5281, 5282, 5283, 5320
 valiccal 5320
 valitu, vali-paṭu, valimai,

valiya, valiyan, valivu, valu,
valuppu, valumai 5276
valippu 5276, 5282
valai, valaikki, valaiyan 5288
valci 5287
vallapam, vallamai, vallavan,
vallalan, vallan, vullu, vullu-
nar 5276
vallam 5276, 5315
vallikam, valliyan 4102
vallai 5276, 5289
vavval 5370
vavvu 5291
varakkam, varakku, varanku,
varamai 5292
varalikkai 5293
varalai 5294, 5299
varaal 5298
vari 5297
vari, variyal 5295, 5296
varu, varukkam, varukkal
5298
varukku 5298, 5299
varukkai 5300
varutalai, varutunai 5301
varutu, varumpu, varuval,
varuvatu, varuvamai, va-
ruvu 5298
varuttu 5372
varu-nir, varumpu 5299
val 5305, 5306
val, valappam, valam, vala-
mai, valamaiyar, valarcci,
valarttu, valarppu, valavan,
valavu, valan 5304
valar 5304, 5309
valavala, valavalappu 5310
valavi 5311
valakam, valavu 5313
valar, valai 5309
vali 5312
valuvalu 5298
valai 5301
valai, valaical, valaippu, valai-
yal, valaivu 5313, 5314
valaiyam 5313
valpu, valvu 5305
vallam 5315
vallal, vallicu, valliyan, valli-
yon 5304
valli 5316
valluram 5317
valluvan 5318
vallai 5319
vara, varatan, varati, varatu,
varal, varan, varitu, varu
5320
varal, varitu, varumai 5313
varattu, varal 5325
varantu 5320
varam, varal, varavar-enal,
varal, varan, varitu, varu 5320
varal, varitu, varumai 5313
varali 5320, 5321
varu, varuval, varai, varaiyal
5325
varuku 5322

varakatam, varakalam, varpam,
varram, varral, varru 5320
varpu, vanpu 5276
vanappu, vanam, vanai 5327
vanmam, vanmai 5276, 5328
vanmi 5328
vanri 4039
vanri 5330
vanri, vanriyan 5331
vakan, vaku, vaki 5332
vakai 5333
vakkal 5334
vakku 5208, 5332, 5334,
5335
vanikal, vaniku 5335, 5336
vanika piti, vaniku 5337
vacal 5354
vacci 5339
vattikkai 5341
vatu 5342
vatai 5218, 5343
vatikai 5372
vatci 5339
vattam 5342, 5344
vattaravu 5342
vattu 5342, 5345
vanali, vanay 4069
vanan 5372
vani 5327
vay 5350, 5351, 5352
vayal, vayil, vaytal 5354
vay-kkal 1480, 5352
vaycci 5339
vayppu 5350, 5351
vayppai 5355
vaymai 5351
var 5269, 5356, 5357, 5358,
5363
varakam, varakkam 5359
varaiai 5360
varam 5354, 5360
vari 5270, 5356, 5357, 5361,
5362
varu 5357, 5362, 5363
varu-kol 5362
varai 5361
varppu 5356
val 5276, 5364, 5365, App. 57
valam App. 57
valamai 5364
valayam 5366
vali 5367
valitu, valiyan, valiyon, valai
5364
valimai 5276
valal 5370
var, vari, varippu, varikkai,
varcci, varattu, varvi, varvu
5372
varai 5373
val 5376, 5377
valam, vali 5376
vala, valanku, valatu, vala-
mai 5310
valai 5379
van, vanam, vanavan, vanor
5381

vanmai 5364
viku 5382
vikkal, vikkil, vikku, vikkul
5383
viniku 5448
vicarppu 5384
vici 5382
viciri, viciru, vicukk-enal
5450
vicukkitu, vicukku 5386
vicai 5386, 5450
viccu 5401
vincu 4838
vitakku 5390
vitankan, vitanku 5472
vitattar, vitattal, vitattalai,
vitattali, vitatter, vitatterai
5391
vitappu, vitampu, vitampai,
vitar, vitarvu, vitavu 5473
vitam, vitari 5474
vitalai 5392
vitay 5528
viti 5393, 5475
vitiyal, vitivu, vitivai 5475
vitu 5393, 5473
vitutalai, vituti 5393
vitutu 5431
vitai 5393, 5394, 5473
vitam 5395
vitthal, vitt-eru 5393
vittil 4850
vin, vinnavan 5396
vinu 5396, 5474
vitappu 5398, 5399
vitarppu, vitalai, vitaru,
vitarppu 5399
vitavai 4860
vitar 5399, 5400
vituppu, vitumpu 5398,
5399
vitai, vitaippu, vittu 5401
vimmam 5402
vimmal, vimmu 5397, 5402
viya, viyappam, viyappu 5403
viyan-kol, viyan-kol 5405
viyam 5404, 5405
viyar, viyarppu, viyarvai
5386, 5486
viyal, viyalul, viyan 5404
viyavan 5405
viyacciyam, viyajjiyam App.
59
viraku, virakuli 5406
viracu 5407, 5408
virattu 5489
viral 5409
viraval 5407
viravu 5406, 5407
viral 5489
viray 5440
virali 5410A
viravu 5407
viri 5412, 5413
viri, virical, virippu, viriyal,
virivu 5411
viricu, virucu 5408

viriyaṇ 5408, 5413
virutu 5414
viruntar, viruntinaṇ, virun-
tinaṇ, viruntu 5415
viruppam, viruppan, virup-
pu, virumpu 5416
virusu 5413
virai, viraippu 5418
virai, viraivu 5417
vil 5421, 5422
vilakku, vilaku, vilakkaṭi,
vilakkam, vilakku, vilaṅ-
kal, vilaṅki, vilaṅku, vilat-
tal, vilatti, vilattu 5423
vilavila 5424
vilavu, vilā 5425
vilai 5421
villaṅkam, villaṭai 5426
villavaṇ, villaṇ, villaṇ, villi,
villimai, villiyar, villor,
villōṇ 5422
viṛa 5427
viṛampu 5434
viṛal 5428, 5430
viṛavar, viṛavu, viṛa 5427
viṛi, viṛippu 5429
viṛu 5430
viṛukku 4866, 5299
viṛuṅku 4866
viṛutu 5299, 5431
viṛuttu, viṛuppu 5430
viṛai, viṛaicci, viṛaiccu, viṛain-
tōṇ, viṛaivu 5528
vil 5432, 5433
vilā 5509
vilakkam, vilaṅku, vilattu
5496
vilakku 5496, 5497
vilappu, vilamparam 5433
vilam 5509
vilampu 5433, 5434
vilār 5433, 5437, 5496
vilari 5433, 5509
vilarppu 5496
vilavu 5432, 5509
vilā, vilāṭti 5509
vilakam 5435
vili, vilivu 5433, 5500
vilippu 5433
vilimpu 5436
vilai 5544
vilai, vilāiccal, vilaiyul, vilai-
vi, vilaiivu 5437
vilaiy-aṭal, vilaiy-aṭu, vilaiy-
aṭṭam, vilaiy-aṭṭu 5438
vilkai, villal 5432
viṛa, viṛappu 5439, 5489
viṛaku 5440
viṛal 5439
viṛicu 5441
viṛumi, viṛumai 5443
viṛai, viṛaippu 5439, 5443,
5462
viṛpanai, viṛṛal 5421
viṇavu, viṇā, viṇāvu 5516
viṇai, viṇaiṇar, viṇainar, vi-
ṇaimai, viṇaiyam, viṇaivar

5445
viṇmai 5422
vī 5446
vikam 4211
vikkam, viṅkal, viṅku 5448
vikku 5446, 5447, 5448
vicam 5449
vīcu, vīccam, vīccu 5450
vīcai 4879
vīṭaram, vītu 5393
vīṭu, vīṭṭu 5452
vīṭu-kol 5453
viṇ, viṇaṇ 5454
vītal 5446
vīmpaṇ, vīmp-aṭṭam, vīmpu
5448
vīyam App. 60
vīraṇam 5456
vīr-iṭu, vīr-eṇal, vīr-vīr-eṇal
5458
vīvu 5446
vīṛ 5431
vīṛ, vīṛccai, vīṛṭtu, vīṛpu,
vīṛvu 5430
vīl-eṇal, vīlai 5461
vīṛappu, vīṛ-iru 5462
vīṛu 4884, 5462
veṅku 5528
vekuṭci, vekuṭṭu, vekul,
vekul 5464
vekkam 5500
vekkai, vecavi, veccu, veccu-
vecc-eṇal, vecc-eṇal, vecc-
eṇavu 5517
veṭi 5473, 5475
veṭippu 5472, 5473
veṭiyal, veṭivu 5475
veṭkam, veṭku 5500
veṭṭa, veṭṭam, veṭṭaviṭi, veṭ-
ṭa-veli, veṭṭa-veliccam
5475
veṭṭaṇavu 4392
veṭṭi 4392, 5428, 5477
veṭṭitu, veṭṭimai, veṭṭ-eṇal,
veṭṭ-eṇavu, veṭṭai 4392
veṭṭi-vēr 5428
veṭṭu 5478
veṭṭukkili 4850
veṭṭai 5477, 5479
veṇ, veṇ-kal, veṇmai 5496
veṇṭu 5480
veṇṭaiyam 5056
veṇ-ney, veṇnai 5496
vetir 5399, 5484, 5485
vetiram, vetiri 5485
vetirppu 5399
vetuppam, vetuppu, vetu-
mpu, vetuvetu, vetuvetup-
pu 5517
ven 5488
ventayam, vental, ventiyam
5072
vental, venti, ventippu, ven-
tai, ven-nīr, veppam, vep-
par, veppi, veppu, veppul,
veppuru, vempal, vempu,
vemmai 5517

veyar, veyarppu 5386, 5486
veyarvu, veyarvai 5486
veyil, veytu, veyya, veyyatu,
veyyil, veyyōṇ 5517
verattī 5409
verin 5488
veru, veruṭci, veruṭṭu, veru-
vu, verul, veruli 5489
veruku 5490
vel 5493
velavela 5424
vellam 5494
vevvar, vevvitu 5517
vevvēr-āka 5548
vel, veli, veliccam, velitu,
velippu, veliru, velu, ve-
luppu, veluveḷu, veluve-
luppu, velu-veluv-eṇal, ve-
lūvai, velēr-eṇal, velvilar
5496
veli, veliccam, velippu, veli-
yār 5498
velku 5500
vellam 5503
vellar, vella-vilar 5496
vellari 5504
veli-aṭṭi 5506
vellāṇmai, vellāracci, vella-
ṇaṇ, vellalacci, vellalaṇ 5507
velli, vellitu, velliyaṇ, vel-
lēṇa, vell-eṇal, vellai 5496
velli-maṭantai 5508
velliyaṇ, vellil 5509
vellai-namai, vellai-nākai
3599, 5510
vellaiyaṇ 5496
verī 5439, 5489, 5511, 5513
vericcu, veritu, verippu, veri-
yaṇ 5513
verippu, veriy-aṭu 5511
veru 5512, 5513
verukkai, veruppu 5512
verumaṇ, verumaṇē, veru-
mai, verrar, verraveritu, ver-
rimai 5513
verram, verri, verrimai, ver-
ral 5493
verr-ilai 5515
ven 5488
ven, venri 5493
vē 5517
vē, vēkar 5533
vēkkaṭu 5517
vēṅku 5335
vēṅkai 5520, 5521
vēcaṭai, vēcaram, vēcaṇavu,
vēcarikkai, vēcaṇu, vēcaṭal,
vēcaṭai, vēcaṭal, vēcaṇu
5524
vēṭacci, vēṭaṇ, vēṭicci, vēṭu,
vēṭṭam, vēṭṭam aṭu 5527
vēṭam, vēṭkai, vēṭci, vēṭṭam,
vēṭṭal 5528
vēṭu 5525
vēṭai 5517, 5528
vēṭtal, vēṭṭal, vēṭṭaṇ, vēṭṭōṇ
5544

veṭṭu 5473, 5527
 veṭṭuvan, veṭṭai, veṭṭaiy aṭu
 5527
 veṭpu, vēṇ, vēnum, vēṇal,
 vēṇṭam, vēṇṭamai, vēṇṭar,
 vēṇṭi, vēṇṭiya, vēṇṭiyavan,
 vēṇṭu, vēṇṭunar, vēṇṭum
 5528
 vētu 5517
 vēttiyaḷ, vēṇṭaṇ, vēṇṭu 5529
 vēpp-ilai, vēmpu 5531
 vēy 5519, 5532, 5533, 5541
 vēyar 5533
 vēyal 5541
 vēyul 5519
 vēyṭal 5532, 5533
 vēyvu 5532
 vēṛ 5535

vēr, vēṛpu, vēṛppu, vēṛvu,
 vēṛvai 5386, 5486
 vēṛal 5485
 vēḷ 5536, 5537
 vēḷaṇ, vēḷāṇ 5536
 vēḷi 5538, 5539
 vēlai, vēlaikkāraṇ, vēḷaik-
 kāri, vēlaiy-āḷ 5540
 vēvam, vēvai 5517
 vēvu 5517, 5533
 vēṛam 5541, 5542
 vēṛampar 5543
 vēḷ 5528, 5544, 5545
 vēḷaṇmai 5507
 vēḷaḷaṇ 5507, 5545
 vēḷir 5545
 vēḷai 5546
 vēḷvi, vēḷvu 5544

vēr-ā, vēṛu, vēṛu-paṭu, vēṛu-
 paṭu, vēṛṛavaṇ, vēṛṛ-āḷ, vēṛ-
 rāṇ, vēṛṛumai, vēṛṛuvaṇ,
 vēṛṛōṇ 5548
 vēṇ 5404
 vēṇal, vēṇil 5517
 vai 5205, 5549, 5550, 5552,
 5553
 vaikal, vaikaṛai, vaiku, vai-
 kuṛu 5554
 vai-kkōḷ 5553
 vaittu-kkōḷ 5205
 vaippu 5549
 vaiy-akam, vaiyam 5549
 vaivu 5500
 vau, vauvu 5291
 vauvāḷ 5370

MALAYALAM

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r r l v ś ṣ s h l ṛ*.

a 1
 aka 15
 akaṅkaḷ, akaṅkai, akaṭu, akat-
 tāṇ, akattāḷ, akattu, akat-
 tōṇ, akattōḷ 7
 akatti 5
 akattuka, akaṛṛuka 8
 akappa, akappāṇ 6
 aka-ppetuka, aka-ppetukka,
 akam 7
 akaṛal, akaṛuka 10
 akal 9
 akala, akalam, akaluka, akalē,
 akalca 8
 akaval 10
 akaṛi, akaṛuka 11
 akā, akāyi 8
 akāvu 394
 akiṭu 7
 akiṛal, akiṛuka, akiṛcca 10
 akiṛu 554
 akil 11, 13
 akiḷ, akiṛ, akiṛuka 11
 akekka 15
 akka 23
 akkam 769
 akkaram, akkāram App. 3
 akki 26
 akkuḷam 2274
 aṅkapaṭi, aṅkavaṭi 32
 aṅkam 29
 aṅkalāppa, aṅkalāyukka 31
 aṅṇiṭam, aṅṇane, aṅṇiṭ-iṅṇi-
 ṭam, aṅṇine, aṅṇu, aṅ-
 ṇunnu, aṅṇōṭu 1
 aṅṇāṭi 35

acca, accan, acci, accō 50
 accam 55
 accāram App. 5
 acciṇṇa 144
 accu 40, 47, 48
 aṅcal 54, 55
 aṅcu 2826
 aṅcuka 55
 aṅ-ṇōṛu 2826, 3729
 aṭa 59, 79, 83, 87
 aṭakka 88
 aṭakkam 63, 79
 aṭa-kkallu 86
 aṭakkalām 79
 aṭakka-maṇiyam 62
 aṭakkuka, aṭaṅṇuka 63
 aṭattuka 66
 aṭanta 77
 aṭanna 70
 aṭappan, aṭappam 64, 83
 aṭappu 83
 aṭa-maṛa 84
 aṭamaṇam 79
 aṭampu 65
 aṭayaḷam 89
 aṭayuka 79, 83
 aṭar, aṭaruka, aṭarcca, aṭart-
 tuka 66
 aṭar, aṭal, aṭalar 77
 aṭal 84
 aṭava 68
 aṭavi 78
 aṭavu 78, 79, 83
 aṭāpiti 71
 aṭi 72, 73, 77
 aṭikka, aṭippu 73, 77

aṭikkaṭi 84
 aṭiccal 77
 aṭipiti 71
 aṭima, aṭiyāṭti, aṭiyāṇ 72
 aṭiyuka 97
 aṭi 70
 aṭuka 76, 79
 aṭukka 78, 79
 aṭukkam, aṭukku, aṭukkuka
 80
 aṭukkala 76
 aṭuppam, aṭuppikka 79
 aṭuppu 76, 79
 aṭumpu 65
 aṭekka 79, 83, 88
 aṭeppikka, aṭeppu 83
 aṭō 70
 aṭṭa 99
 aṭṭam 83, 93
 aṭṭika 95
 aṭṭi keṭṭuka, aṭṭikku iṭuka 84
 aṭṭuka 96, 97
 aṇa 114, 120, 122, 123
 aṇaccal 120
 aṇa-ppallu, aṇal, aṇali 114
 aṇappu 115, 120
 aṇayam 120
 aṇayuka 120, 121
 aṇaykkuka 121
 aṇavu 120
 aṇi 117
 aṇi, aṇiyikka, aṇiyuka 116
 aṇiyam 118
 aṇil 2315
 aṇukuka, aṇukkan, aṇekka
 120

- aṇṭa 120, 122
 aṇṭar 125
 aṇṭi 126
 aṇṭuka, aṇpuka 120
 aṇṇa, aṇṇan, aṇṇam, aṇṇal,
 aṇṇā, aṇṇakku, aṇṇavi 110
 aṇṇan, aṇṇacci 131
 aṇṇal, aṇṇān 2315
 aṇṇāti, aṇṇi 114
 aṇṇuka 120
 atakkuka 133
 ataṭṭuka 137
 atatu, atā 1
 ataykkuka 140
 atali 135
 atir 2325
 atiruka 137
 atu, attaram 1
 atukkuka 133
 atta, attan 142
 attāram 143
 atti 144, 372
 attinṇa 144
 attu 146
 anakkam, anakkuka, anaṇ-
 ṇuka 240
 anacca, anattuka, anappu,
 anal, analuka, analkkuka,
 anaca 327
 anantal 326
 anuppuka 329
 anaittum, anaivar 1
 antaṇan 148
 antam 2328
 anna 58
 annannu, annu 1
 annal 331
 anpan, anpu, anpuka 330
 appa 154
 appa, appaṭā, appan, appap-
 pā, appā 156
 appaṭi 1
 appam 155
 appi, appuka 157
 appu 156, 157
 appuram, a-ppoḡutu, a-ppōḷ 1
 ama 170
 amakku, amakkuka, amaṇ-
 ṇuka 169
 amaṭṭu, amaṭṭuka 160
 amara, amarakka 264
 amaram 163
 amaral, amaruka, amarcca
 161
 amari 269
 amarkka, amarcca, amarttu
 piṭikka 169
 amaṇuka 175
 amal, amali, amalikka 164
 amali 165
 amaḷi, amalikka 166
 amikka 267, 268, 2341
 amiṇuka, amiṇṭtuka 167
 amukkan 185
 amukkam, amukkal 169
 amukkiram 168
 amukku, amukkuka, amuṇ-
 ṇuka 169
 amuṇṭtuka 167
 amekka, ameyuka 161
 ampatu 2826, 3918
 ampa-ppaṭṭu 177
 amparakka, amparappu 172
 ampalam 173
 ampikkuka 169
 ampilī 179
 ampu 178, 330
 amma, ammammā, ammān,
 ammāman, ammāyi, am-
 māvan, ammāvi 183
 amma-kkaḷḷan, amma-kkaḷ-
 ḷam 185
 ammāna(m) 182
 ammi 184
 ammiṇṇi 181
 ammiṭṭam 3596
 ammiṇi, amme, ammōn,
 ammōman 183
 ammuka 169
 aya, ayakka, ayaccal, ayap-
 pikka, ayappu, ayayuka 37
 ayakan 36
 ayaṇi, ayani 365
 ayam 41, 188
 ayarkka, ayarcca, ayarti,
 ayarppu 39
 ayaṇu 41
 ayaṇuka 37
 ayal 189
 ayala, ayila 191
 ayavu, ayavukāran 36
 ayavu, ayekka 37
 ayini 365
 ayir, ayiram 192, 341
 ayira 191
 ayiri, ayil 193
 ayyan 196
 ayyam 190, 920
 ayyayyō. ayyā, ayyō 196
 ayyavi 921
 ara 229, 230
 arakku 199
 arakkuka, araṇṇuka 212, 228
 araṇṇu App. 8
 aracan, aracam, aracu 201
 aracu 202
 araṇṇil 280
 araṭṭuka 3605
 araṇa 204
 aratta 206
 arappu, aram, arayuka 228
 ara-mana, arayan 201
 arayāl 202
 aravam 2359
 aravu 228, 2359
 araśan 201
 araśāl, araśu 202
 arali 210
 araḷuka 3605
 ari 215
 arikattu, arika-vaṇi, arikil,
 ariku, arikē 222
 arikka 212, 213, 214, 2360
 arici 215
 arippam, arima, ariya 221
 arippu 213
 arimpu 224
 ariyuka 212, 219
 ari val 212
 arivi 226
 aru 221, 222
 arukuka, arutu, aruma 221
 aruva 217
 aruvi, aruvuka 226
 aruvu 222
 aruḷ, aruḷuka 227
 arekka 228
 aṛa 322
 aṛa, aṛayuka 320
 aṛam 311
 aṛal 312
 aṛiyikka, aṛiyippu, aṛiyuka,
 aṛivikka, aṛivippikka, aṛivu
 314
 aṛu, aṛukka, aṛuti, aṛuppu,
 aṛumpu 315
 aṛuka 315, 1397
 aṛu-nṇūru 2485, 3729
 aṛupatu 2485, 3918
 aṛuvar 2485
 aṛekka, aṛeppikka, aṛeppu
 323
 aṛram 315
 al 235
 ala 236, 240
 alaku 237, 239
 alakku, alakkuka 246
 alaṇkōlam 241
 alaṇṇal, alaṇṇuka 240
 alaṇṇuka, alaccal, alati, alap-
 pu, alampal, alampu 236
 alaṭṭuka 243
 alappan, alappu 245
 alampuka 236, 246
 alayuka 236, 240
 alar, alaruka, alarcca 247
 alari 210, 247
 alarcca, alaṛuka, alavan 245
 alavu 239
 alaśaṇṭa, alaśandram 242
 alaśāl, alasal, alasuka, aluk-
 ka, aluppu, aluval 236
 alikka, aliccal, ali-ppuṇṇu,
 aliyikka, aliyuka, alivu 250
 alukka, alukkuka, aluṇṇal,
 alekkuka 240
 alkīṭam 253
 alla, allal 236
 alla, allāte, allāykil 234
 alli 256
 alliyān 258
 allu 235
 ava 15
 ava, avan, avar 1
 avanam 263
 avara, avarakka 264
 avari 269
 aval 266, 2391
 aval 1
 avikka 267
 avikka, aviyuka 268, 2341

aviyal 268
 avil, avekka 2391
 avili 166
 avekka 15
 aśaṭu 38
 aśaṭi, aśaṭtu pōka 39
 aśu 341
 al 292, 293
 aḷa 308
 aḷakka, aḷattam 295
 aḷakkar, aḷam 299
 aḷappu 306
 aḷayuka 296
 aḷarkka, aḷarcca 306
 aḷavan 245, 299
 aḷavan, aḷavu 295
 aḷambu 300
 aḷi 279, 301
 aḷikkuka 301
 aḷiccal, aḷiyuka 302
 aḷiyan 301, 2410
 aḷukkam, aḷukkuka 306
 aḷuṅku 2401
 aḷḷay-āyi-pōka 293
 aḷḷan 2401
 aḷḷappu 308
 aḷḷuka 290
 aḷḷuvan 2401
 aḷakan, aḷaki, aḷakiya, aḷaku 274
 aḷayuka 277
 aḷaykkuka 282
 aḷarḷuka, aḷal, aḷaluka, aḷalca 276
 aḷi 277, 278, 279
 aḷikka, aḷiccal, aḷiyuka, aḷivu 277
 aḷiṇṇil 280
 aḷivu 281
 aḷu, aḷuku 286
 aḷuka 282
 aḷukkuka, aḷukkuka 284
 aḷukkal, aḷukku, aḷuṅṅu 283
 aḷuttu, aḷuttuka, aḷuntuka 285
 aḷekka 277
 ā 1, 332, 334
 āka, ākuka, ākum, ākkam, ākkikka, ākkuka 333
 ākati, ākuḷi 337
 ākōli 272
 ākka 5149
 ācci 334, 364
 āncuka 2456
 āṇṇali, āṇṇili 365
 āṭal, āṭikka, āṭuka, āṭṭam, āṭṭu, āṭṭuka 347
 āṭalōṭakam 346
 āṭu, āṭtukāran 5152
 āṭṭa 389
 āṇ 399
 āṇam 352, 408
 āṇam kiṛuka 353
 āṇi App. 10
 āṇikkaram, āṇi-pponnu 354
 āṇṭi 356

āṇṭu 5153
 āṇma 399
 āṭali, āṭuli 357
 āṭtuka 396
 āṭṭol, āṭṭol 358
 ān 334
 āna 5161
 ā-nāku 3634
 ānūni 365
 ānta 359
 ānra 407
 āppa 6
 āppam 155, 340
 āppu 340
 āppetuka 7
 ām 333
 āma 5155
 āmaṇakku 360
 āmini 365
 āmpal 362
 āyan, āyi 334
 āyani, āyini 365
 āyiram App. 11
 āyka 363, 2456
 ār 371, 372, 5151
 āra 368
 ārantal 208
 āral 375, 376, 380
 āravāram 367
 ārācca, ārācci 377
 ār-āṭikka, ār-āṭtuka 374
 ārāyka, āru 371
 ārāycci, ārāṛcca, ārāṛcci 377
 āruka 368, 369
 ārōn 375
 ārōmal 381
 ārkkuka, ārppikka, ārppu 367
 ārti 381
 āru 405, 2485, 5159
 āruka, āruka 404
 āṛram, āṛral, āṛruka 407
 āl 382, 284
 āla 387
 ālam 8, 384
 ālāttuka, ālikka, ālippu, āluka 386
 āli 384, 385
 āli-pparam 384
 āvati 393
 āva-nāri 390
 āvani 365
 āval 265, 394, 5370
 āvalāti 265
 āvi 393
 āvi iṭ- 392, 393
 āvikka 394
 āvini 365
 āviram 391
 āv-āṛram 394
 āvelī, āvōli 272
 āl 399
 āli 400, 5158
 ālippu 401
 āluka 401, 5157
 āḷar, āḷa, āḷam, āḷi, āḷuka, āḷuvār, āḷe, āḷttuka 396

āḷakku 397
 āḷi 398
 āḷca 5157
 i 410
 ikaṇa(m) 412
 ikaykkuka 411, 415, 3730
 ikal, ikaluka 413
 ikaṛuka 414
 ikukka 415
 ikkaṭṭu 524
 ikkari 2552
 ikkaḷikka 774
 ikkiṭṭam, ikkil 772
 ikkil 2274
 ikku 524
 iṇṇanē, iṇṇiṭa, iṇṇiṭe, iṇ-
 ṇinē, iṇṇu, iṇṇōṭṭu, iccirī 410
 ica 470
 iccāl, iccāla 731
 iccil 780
 iṇca 2607
 iṇci 429
 iṭa 434, 448
 iṭakka 432
 iṭaṇṇu 445
 iṭaccal 443, 446
 iṭacci 450
 iṭaccil 443
 iṭantuka, iṭampal 437
 iṭam 434, 449
 iṭampuka 435, 437
 iṭayan 450
 iṭayikka 446
 iṭayuka 443
 iṭayūru, iṭar 435
 iṭarcca, iṭaruka 437
 iṭala 436
 iṭaśśeri 450
 iṭi 438
 iṭi, iṭikka 443
 iṭika, iṭikka, iṭiccal, iṭippu, iṭivu 432
 iṭiṇṇil 441
 iṭiyappam, iṭiyunni 439
 iṭikka, iṭuka, iṭukkuka 442
 iṭukki, iṭukku, iṭukkuka 444
 iṭukku, iṭukkuka, iṭuṇṇuka, iṭumpu 445
 iṭuppu 448
 iṭuvikka 442
 iṭekka 446
 iṭṭara 454
 iṭṭali, iḍḍali 455
 iṭṭil 445
 ina, inakkam, inakku, inak-
 kuka, inaṇṇatti, inaṇṇan,
 inaṇṇu, inaṇṇuka, inayuka,
 inekka 457
 inar 456
 iṇṭa 458, 538
 ita, itaykkuka, itaḷ 459
 ita, itu, ittaram, ittiri 410
 itti, ittiy-al 460
 inam 531
 ini, iniyum, inna, innu 410

inikkuka, initu, inippam,
inippu, inima, iniya, inivu,
inutu, inuppam, innāṅkam,
inpaṁ 530
innalē 3758
ippaṭi, ippuṇam, i-ppōl 410
ippi 2535
ima, imekka 2545
imaruka 466
imi 465
immi, immini 468
iyakkam, iyakkuka, iyaṅ-
ṇuka 469
iyaṅku 421
iyappu 471
iyampuka 470
iyayuka, iyaykkuka, iyaṛ-
ruka, iyal, iyaluka 471
ira 490, 822
irakkuka 472
iraccal 489, 491
iraṅṇi 496
iraṭṭa, iraṭṭi, iraṭṭikka 474
irappan, irappu, iravu 472
irampal, irampuka 489
iravu, irā 2552
irāvuka 228
irikka, irikkuka 480
iriccal 479
iriṭṭu 2552
irippa 485
irippu 480
irimpakam 482
irimpicci 836
irimpu 486
iriyuka 479
iru 474
iru, iruṭṭu, irunnaḷ 2552
iruttam, irutti, iruttikka,
iruttu, iruttuka 480
iru-nūru 474, 3729
irupatu 474, 3918
iruppa 485
irumal 489
irumpicci 836
irumpu 486
iruvar 474
iruvi 487
iruvil 483
iruvēri, iruvēli 488
iruḷ 482, 2552
iruḷar, iruḷka 2552
iruḷ 483
irekka, ireppu 489
ira 521
ira, irakāli 528
iraku 2591
irakkam, iraṅṇuka 516
irakkuka 514, 516
iracci 529
iraṅcuka 516
irappu 514
irampu, irayaṅṅam, iravāram
528
irayuka 516, 866
irava 866
iravan, iravāḷar 519

iravu 516
irān 527
irāvu 517
iruka 520, 522
irukuka, irukkam, irukku,
irukkuka 524
irukkuka, iruppu 521
iruṅṇu 525
iruti 514
irumānnu 526
irumpu 864
irekka 866
irikka, irru, irruva 522
il 494
ila, ilakku, ilaccal 497
ilakuka, ilaṅkuka 829
ilaṅṇi 496
ilanta 475
ilavam, ilavu 495
ilāvuka 2693
ilippa, iluppa 485
ilumpi 838
ilumpicci 836
illa, illā, illayma 2559
illan-niṛa 494, 3682
illam 494
illara-kkari, illaṛa-kkari 498
illi 2587
iva, ivan, ivar, ivaḷ 410
ivaram, ivaruka, ivarttuka
3730
iśa, iśampuka 470
iśaṅku 421
iśayuka, iśaykkuka 471
iśal 413, 471
iśsi 410
ila, ila-nīr 513
ilakuka, ilakkam, ilakkikka,
ilakkuka 509
ilaccal, ilappu, ilaykkuka
512
ilappam, ilama 513, 856
ilayavan 513
ilavu 510
ili, ilika, ilikka, iliccal, ilippu
511
ili-nīr 551
iliyuka 502
ilusan 512
ilekkuka 506, 510
ira 506
irakkam, irakkuka, iravu 501
iraccal, ira-jāti 508
irappu, iraykkuka, irukka,
iru-vali 504
irayuka 504, 505, 508
iral, irika, irikka, irivu 502
iruka 502, 505
irukal, irukuka 503
irukkam, iruṅṇuka 505
irukkuka 504, 505
irekka 504, 506
ī 410
ikkil 544
iṅṇa 2607
icca 533

iṅca, iṅṇa 2607
iṭu 442
iṭuka, iṭṭam, iṭṭuka 538
inuka 539
iṭta, iṭtal, iṭtu 2617
inuka 555
imam 540
impuka 2621
iyal, iyāmpāṛra 536
ir 542, 2625
ir, i-raṇṭu 474
iram, irikka 3690
iral 546
iruka 542, 2491, 2625
irkkal, irkkil 544
irkkuka, ircca, ircca-vāḷ, ir-
vāḷ 542
irppam, irman, irmam, iran,
iram 3690
ira, irikka, irippikka 553
iru 514
iru, iruka, irekka, irram 553
irra, irran, irrikka 524
irram, irru 555
iluka 555
il 544
ila 551
ilikkuka 512
iram 550
iravan 549
irkkuka 504
u 557
uka-maram 560
ukayuka, ukaykkuka 563
ukir 561
ukkam, ukkal 564
ukkalām 565
ukkālī App. 13
ukkuka 559, 567, 667
uṅku 729
uṅṇu 4341
uccāṇi, ucci 579
uccu 581
uṭa 587, 947
uṭakku, uṭakkuka 585
uṭaṅṇāṇ 961
uṭan, uṭanma, uṭappam, uṭa-
ma, uṭam-paṭi 945
uṭama 593
uṭampu 586, 947
uṭam-peṭuka 945
uṭaya, uṭayavan, uṭayatu 593
uṭayuka 946
uṭal, uṭalam 586
uṭukka 587, 589
uṭuttuka, uṭupikka, uṭuppu
587
uṭumpu 592
uṭekka 946
uṭṭam eṭukka 761
uṇakkam, uṇakku, uṇakku-
ka, uṇaṅṇikka, uṇaṅṇuka
601
uṇaruka, uṇarcca, uṇarttik-
ka, uṇarttuka, uṇarvva 603
uṇal, uṇil 3701

unṭa 664
 unṭu, unṃa 697
 unṇi 600, 604, 3701
 unṇuka 600
 uta, utappu, utayuka 616
 utakuka 605, 609
 uttakam, utavi 609
 utaṭu 606
 utappi 607
 utaruka 613
 utaḷ 610, 611
 utaḷam 611
 uti 614, 741
 utikkuka, utippu 741
 utir 622
 utiruka, utirkka, utircca,
 utirmma 615
 utukku 564
 utekka 616
 uttiri 557
 unti 624
 untikka, untu, untuka 625
 unnam, unnikka, unnuka
 727
 upavi, upavikka 558
 uppalam 299, 2674
 uppi 630
 uppikka, uppu 2674
 uppila 627
 uma, umayuka 632
 umari 634
 umal 635
 umi 637
 umi, umikka, umiyuka, umi-
 ru, umirka 636
 umikkuka 2621
 umpar 557
 umma 2621
 ummaccu 642
 ummiṭṭam 632
 uyantuka 678
 uyaram, uyarecca, uyarttuka
 646
 uyaruka 646, 647
 uyiccil 686
 uyir, uyirkka, uyirppikka,
 uyirppu 645
 ura, ura-kallu, urattuka,
 urammuka, urayuka 665
 ura, urakka, urampuka,
 urammuka 648
 urakka, urattan, uram 649
 ural 651
 uravu, uravu-kallu, urala,
 urasuka 665
 uri 648, 652, 653
 urikka, uriccal 652
 urippu 652, 717
 uriyan 654
 uriy-aṭuka, uriy-aṭṭam 648
 uriyuka 652, 665
 uru 657, 659
 urukuka, urukkam, urukku,
 urukkuka 661
 uruḷḷuka, urummuka 665
 uruṭṭan, uruṭṭu, uruṭṭuka,
 uruṇṭa 664

uruppam 656
 uruvam 657
 uruvu 657, 659
 uruvuka 663
 urusuka 665, 667
 uruḷ, uruḷa, uruḷi, uruḷuka,
 uruḷcca 664
 urekka 648, 665
 ura 720, 722, 723
 urakka 761
 urakkam, urakku, urakkuka,
 uraṇṇuka 707
 urakke, urappikka, urappu,
 urayuka 721
 uraccal 720
 urayuka, uravu 710
 urava, uravu 761
 uri 655, 708
 uriṇcuka 709
 uru 711
 uruka 710, 721
 urukku 714
 uruti 721
 uruttuka 715
 uruppa 716
 uruppu 710, 717
 urumpal, urumpuka 718
 urumpu 864
 urekka 721, 761
 urra, urru 710
 urral, urrikka, urru 761
 ula 2857
 ulakka 672
 ulakkam, ulaṇṇuka 1003
 ulakkuka 671
 ulaccal, ulayuka, ulavu 671,
 1003
 ulaṇṭu 673
 ulappam 996
 ulampuka 996, 998
 ularuka, ularkkuka, ularcca,
 ularttuka 674
 ulasuka 1003
 ulaṭṭuka, ulavuka 2693
 ulukkuka, uluttuka, ulekku-
 ka 1003
 ullam 676
 uvakka 558, 559
 uvaṭṭuka 678
 uvappu, uvavi 558
 uvar, uvari 2674
 uṣir.645
 ul 697
 ula 701, 702
 ulappu, ulaykkuka, ulaṭuka
 760
 ulayuka 1016, 2702
 ulavu 697
 uli 699
 uliyam 857
 uliyuka 1015, 1016
 ulu 700
 ulukka 703
 ulukkam, ulukkal, ulukku
 2702
 ulukkuka 700, 2702
 uluppu 700, 703

ulumpu 700
 ulḷa, ulḷavan 697
 ullakam, ullam, ullu 698
 ulli 704, 705
 ura 684
 urakka, urappu 680
 urakku 681
 urantuka, urappu 678
 urappuka, urampuka 682
 urama 688
 ura-mān 694
 urayuka 680
 uraruka, urarru, urarruka,
 uralikka, uraluka, uralca
 2698
 urala, ura-vātil 683
 ural-mān 694
 uravan, uravu 688
 uri 684, 5431
 uriccil 686
 uriṇṇa 685
 uriṇṇal 2698
 uriyal, urivu 686
 uriyuka 686, 687
 uruka, urukuka, urutuka 688
 urunnu 690
 uruva 693
 urekka 678, 680

ukka 562
 ukkan, ukkam, ukku 729
 uccu, uccuka 733
 uṇcal, uṇṇalu, uṇṇal 731
 uṭa 738
 uṭ-aṭuka, uṭe 737
 uṭu 737, 2736
 uṭṭu, uṭṭuka, uṭṭukar, uṇ
 600
 utuka, uttu 741
 utta 756
 un 728
 unnal, unnu, unnuka, unnu-
 kol 763
 uppu 728
 uman 746, 747
 umpuka 2621
 uyal 731
 ur 752
 uran, ural 749
 uruka 652, 749, 750
 urkkuka 751
 urppu 654
 ural, uru, uruka, urri eṭukka,
 urru, urruka 761
 uruka, urram 763
 uval ituka, uvi 755
 ula 756
 ulan, ulay ituka, uli 760
 ulavu 759
 uran 758
 uram, uri 2736
 ural 756
 ural ituka 755
 uriyam 758
 urukkaran 2736

e 5151
ekattuka, ekaram, ekaruka,
ekarttuka 3730
ekaruka 915
ekiru 554
ekka, ekkal 770
ekkaccakkam, ekkaccakku
767
ekkalikka, ekkitta, ekkil 772
ekkalikkuka, ekkalippu 774
ekkuka 765, 766, 774
eññanē, eññānum, eññu, eñ-
ñum 5151
eññuka 774
eccam, ecci, eccil 780
eccu 807
eñcuka 780
eṭa 434, 445, 448
eṭam 434, 449
eṭayan 450
eṭayi 445
eṭala 436
eṭukka, eṭupikka, eṭuppu
851
eṭṭi 782
eṭṭu 784
eṇ, eṇnam, eṇnikka, eṇnuka
793
eṇuñku 2315
eṇṇa 854
eṇ-ṇūru 784, 3729
eṇpatu 784, 3918
eṇmar 784
eṭir, eṭirikka, eṭirppu 795
ettam, ettal, ettikka, ettu,
ettuka 809
ettira, etra, entu, ennu, en-
num, ennekkum, eppuṇam,
eppērum, e-ppōl 5151
ettuka, ettuvāli 797
enaccal, enayuka 532
ennuka 868
eyil 807
eytuka 809
eyttu, eyyikka, eyyuka 805
eyyan, eyyam-panni 2776
erakkam 473
eraccil, erappu, erampam
489
erattu 2419
eri, erikka, ericcal, erippu
811
erikku 814
eriññi, eriññi 496
erintu 900
erima 816
eriyuka, erivu 811
eru, erukuka 813
erutu 815
eruttam 2419
eruntu 900
eruma 816
eruva 818, 819
eruvu 811
eṛi, eṛikka, eṛiyuka, eṛru,
eṛruka 859
eṛikka, eṛippu 861

ericcil 866
erumpu 864
el 829
elakku 497
eli 833, 834
eluka 846
eluhku 839
elumicca 836
elumpu, eluvu, elpu, ellu
839
ella 829, 846
ellām, ellāvum, ellirum 844
el, ellu, ell eṇṇa 854
elanta, elunta 854A
eli, elima 856
elutu, eluppam 855, 856
eṛini 850
eṛil 848
eṛili 849
eṛu, eṛuka 851
eṛu, eṛuku 852
eṛutikka, eṛutuka, eṛuttan,
eṛuttu 853
eṛu-ṇṇūru 910, 3729
eṛupatu 910, 3918
eṛuma, eṛumpuka 851
eṛuvar 910

ē 5151
ēkal 909
ēkuka 872, 909
ēkkam 878, 2804
ēkkal 2804
ēkku 765
ēkkuka, ēcuka 899
ēññal, ēññuka 2804
ēccu 880, 899
ēṭakam 882, 884
ēṭam 434
ēṭakūtam 883
ēṭu 884
ēṇam 887
ēṇu 886, 887
ētam 889
ēṭalar, ēṭil 890
ētu, ēn 5151
ēttam 894, 916
ēttakkal 870
ēttuka 894
ēnam 918
ēntuka 870, 894
ēppikka, ēppu 899
ēmal, ēmāri, ēmāṭṭam, ēmāṭ-
ṭuka, ēmāṭi 898
ēmpakkam, ēmpal, ēmpalam,
ēmpila 897
ēya 911
ēyuka 508
ēr 2815
ēral 900
ēri 554, 901, 902, 904
ēṛa, ēṛuka, ēṛram, ēṛru, ēṛ-
ṭuka, ēṭikka 916
ēṛan 917
ēṛu 859, 917
ēṛra 905
ēl, ēluka, ēṭikka, ēṭpaṭu, ēl-

pikka, ēṭeṭuka, ēṭeṭukka,
ēṭeṭuttuka 905
ēlatt-ari, ēlam 907
ēṭikka, ēṭikka 906
ēva, ēvam, ēvar, ēvaḷ 5151
ēval, ēvalan 909
ēvu, ēvuka 805
ēṣuka 899
ēṣani, ēṣanikka 880
ēṛa 911
ēṛil 5156
ēṛu 910
ēṛuka 851

ai, aiy-añcu, aiy-añtu, aiy-
āyiram, aivar 2826
aiyavi 921
aila 191
aivanam 922

okka 990
okkal 927
okkiliyan 925
okkil, okku 564
okkuka 924, 926, 927, 990,
3780
occa 1036
occam 939
oṭa 594
oṭappu 946
oṭi 947, 948, 957
oṭikka 946, 957
oṭikkuka, oṭiyam 957
oṭi-kkuru 950
oṭicil, oṭiṣil 949
oṭicil, oṭiyuka 946
oṭu 966
-oṭu 945
oṭuka, oṭukkam, oṭuññuka
954
oṭuku 947, 951
oṭukkuka 952, 954
oṭuvu 950, 954
oṭṭam 958, 959
oṭṭal 958, 1043
oṭṭalar, oṭṭikka, oṭṭu 958
oṭṭaram 963
oṭṭi 956
oṭṭiyam 957
oṭṭuka 946, 958, 960
oṭukku 951
oṇṭu 697
oṇṭya 968
oṇma 697, 1016
oṭappa 607
oṭappuka 608
oti 614
otukkam, otukku, otukkuka,
otuññuka 973
otta 924
ottanam, ottal 1021
ottaśa 972
ottuka 974
onnan, onn-āka, onnikka,
onnu, onnuka 990
oppanam, oppantam, oppam,
opparam, oppāti, oppāyam,

oppāran, oppāri, oppārit-
tam, oppikka, oppu 924
oppuka App. 19
omattuka 678
omal 635
ompatu 1025, 3918
orappuka 648
oru, orukkuka, oruttan,
orutti, oruma, orumikka,
oruvan, oruval 990
orukkam, orukkuka 992
orunṇuka 991, 992
orayuva 720
oruppu 1019
orṛa 956, 990
orṛa-ttāli 1020, 1023
orṛan, orṛikka, orṛu, orṛu-
kāran 1022
orṛal 1007
orṛāl, orṛil 762
orṛi 1020
orṛikkuka 761
orṛuka 761, 973
olayuka, olaśal 1003
oli, olikka 996
olikka, olippu, oliyuka, olivu,
olu 999
oliyal 1005
oluṇku 1002
olumpuka 998, 1003
olkuka, ollāṭi 1004
olla 1008
ollal, ollā, ollāṭta, olluka
1006
olli, ollyal 1005
ovvuka 924
oli, olīka, olīkka, olippikka,
olivu 1015
oli, olīma, olivu 1016
olla, ollama 697
orikka, orippu, oriyuka, ori-
vu 1009, 1010
orṛiccal, orṛippikka 1009
orukal, orukuka, orukkuka
1010
orukkam, orukku 1010, 1011
orunṇu, orunṇuka 1011

ōku 1027
ōkkānam, ōkkānikka 1029
ōkkuka 1071
ōṇṇal, ōṇṇuka 1033
ōccar App. 18
ōccuka 1033
ōṭa 1043, 1045
ōṭa, ōṭikka 1041
ōṭam, ōṭāyi, ōṭi 1039
ōṭu 1042
-ōṭu 945
ōṭuka 1041
ōṭṭa 946
ōṭṭam, ōṭṭi, ōṭṭuka 1041
ōṭṭikka 1042
ōṇi 1046
ōtam 1047
ōti 1049, 1050
ōtika, ōtuka, ōttu 1052

ōtimam 1050
ōtti 1027
ō-nāy 1026
ōntu 1053
ōpi 558
ōppam, ōppu App. 19
ōppuka 1033
ōmana, ōmanikka, ōmpuka
1056
ōmam 1054
ōmal 1055, 1056
ōyuka, ōyvu 1057
ōr 990, 2674
ōra 1030
ōram 1060
ōri 1061
ōruvu 1059
ōronnu, ōrō. ōrōnnu, ōrōrō
990
ōrkka, ōrkkal, ōrcca, ōrpik-
kuka, ōrppu, ōrmikkuka,
ōrmma 1059
ōla 999, 1070
ōlam 996, 1069
ōli 996, 999
ōluka 999, 5367
ōlōkkam, ōlōkku 2857
ōlōlan, ōlōlam 1069
ōvi 558
ōvu 1027
ōśa 1036
ōḷi 760
ōḷuka 1010

kakka 1423
kakkāṭa 1076
kakkikka 1079
kakkuka 1079, 1372
kaṇṇal, kaṇṇuka 1278
kacca App. 20
kaccān 1094
kacci 1088
kaccu 1098
kaṇcal 1088
kaṇṇi 1107
kaṭa 1109, 1141, 1142
kaṭakam App. 21
kaṭakka 1109
kaṭaccal, kaṭaccil 1141
kaṭacci 1123, 1535
kaṭaccilu 1135
kaṭattu, kaṭattuka 1109
kaṭan 1113
kaṭanta, kaṭantal, kaṭannal
1117
kaṭappu 1109, 1113
kaṭappukkāran, kaṭam, kaṭa-
ma 1113
kaṭamān 1114
kaṭampa 1109
kaṭampan 1115
kaṭampu 1116
kaṭayuka 1135, 1141
kaṭal 1118
kaṭala 1120
kaṭalāṭi 1119
kaṭavātil 5370

kaṭavu, kaṭasi, kaṭāyi, kaṭa-
vuka 1109
kaṭali 1121
kaṭa 1123
kaṭāram App. 22
kaṭi 1124, 1125
kaṭika 1130
kaṭikka 1124
kaṭi-ṇāṇ, kaṭi-ṇāṇam 1133
kaṭiṇṇūl 1136
kaṭimpu 1138
kaṭiyuka 1124, 1125
kaṭi-vāru, kaṭivālam 1133
kaṭu, kaṭukaṭuppu, kaṭukam,
kaṭukuka, kaṭukka 1135
kaṭuku 1137
kaṭukka, kaṭu-kkāyi 1134
kaṭukkan 1138
kaṭunna 1117
kaṭupparam, kaṭuppu, kaṭuma
1135
kaṭumpilla 1136
kaṭuvan 1140
kaṭṭa, kaṭṭi 1148
kaṭṭayan 1151
kaṭṭala, kaṭṭila, kaṭṭiḷa 1146
kaṭṭayam, kaṭṭayma 1157
kaṭṭikkāran, kaṭṭiyam 1144
kaṭṭil 1145
kaṭṭu 1147
kaṇ 1159, 1160
kaṇa 1166, 1167, 1168
kaṇakkāl 1160, 1166
kaṇakkai 1160
kaṇaṇkāl, kaṇaṇkai 1160,
1166
kaṇayam 1166
kaṇavan 1173
kaṇavā 1163
kaṇavāram 1164
kaṇavu 1160
kaṇi, kaṇikka 1183
kaṇicci 1166
kaṇippu, kaṇu 1160
kaṇkotti 1169
kaṇṭa, kaṇṭal 1171
kaṇṭan 1173
kaṇṭi 1148, 1176
kaṇṇaṭa, kaṇṇaṭi 1182
kaṇṇi 1183, 1185
kaṇ nīr, kaṇṇu 1159
kaṇṇu, kaṇpu 1160
kataku, katavu 1187
katam, katarppu 1186
katampa 2087
kataykkuka 1186, 1188
kataruka 1189
katir 1193, 1194, 1195
katiram, katiravan, katiramma
1193
katirkka 1193, 1194
katirppu 1194
kattal, kattikka, kattuka
1207
katti 1204
kadartu 1188
kanakka, kanam 1404

- kanappu 1405
 kanal, kanaluka, kaniyuka 1406
 kanāvu, kanavuka, kanāvik-kuka 1407
 kani, kanikaram, kanikkuka, kaniyuka, kanivu 1408
 kanekka 1405, 1406, 1409
 kanepu 1409
 kantāyam, kandāyam 1209
 kantu 1210
 kannatam 1284
 kannam 1412, 1413
 kannal 1414
 kannān 1402
 kannu 1411
 kannuka 1410
 kappam 1218
 kappal 1219
 kappi 1220
 kappu 1249, 1325
 kappuka 1221, 1222
 kabaḷam, kabaḷikka 1222
 kamarkka, kamarppu 1231
 kamikka, kamiṟuka, kamiṭ-tuka, kamuttuka 1335
 kamiccal, kamiyuka 1221
 kamuku, kamuṇṇu 1233
 kamukkam 1248
 kampa 1240, 1244
 kampam, kamp-ari, kampu 1242
 kampi 1241
 kammattam, kammitṭam 1236
 kammal(u) 1245
 kammuka 1221, 1222, 1246
 kaya 1093
 kayakka 1089, 1459
 kayakkuka 1087
 kayaccal, kayampam 1089
 kayam 1250, 1251
 kayarkka, kayarppu 1089
 kayaru 1254
 kayaruka, kayarṟam, kayar-ruka 1255
 kayal 1252, 1254, 1353
 kayavan 1250
 kayivu 1357
 kayyan 1250, 1252
 kayyāl, kayyi, kayyu 2023
 kayyil 1257
 kayy-oppu 924
 kara 1293, 1294
 karakkuka 1292
 karaccil 1291
 karaṭi 1263
 karaṭu 1265, 1280
 karaṇa 1266
 karaṇṭa 1269
 karaṇṭi 1267
 karaṇṭuka 1268
 karappan 1272
 karappu 1258
 karayan 1293
 karayuka 1291
 karal 1293
 karal 1274
 karaḷa 1275
 karaḷuka 1291, 1474
 karaḷca 1291
 kari 1285, 1290
 kari, karikka, karikkal 1278
 karikku 1265, 1281
 kariṇṇali 1282
 karipp-aṭṭi, karimpu 1288
 karippu, karimpu, karima, kariyuka 1278
 kari-matal, kari-muḷ 1265
 karivi 1285, 1290
 karivu, kariśal, karu 1278
 kariḷ 1274
 karu 1279, 1280, 1287, 1290
 karukarukka 1265, 1466
 karukkal, karukkuka 1278
 karukku 1265
 karukku-paṇi 1280
 karutal, karutuka 1283
 karuttan, karuttu 1283, 1287
 karuntala 1279
 karuma 1265, 1278, 1287
 karuman, karumana 1287
 karumaram 1282
 karuvi 1285, 1290
 karuḷ 1274
 kaṟa 1385, 1395
 kaṟakka, kaṟava 1385
 kaṟaṇṇuka 1387
 kaṟampuka 1390
 kaṟavu 1385, 1396
 kaṟi 1391
 kaṟu 1265, 1287, 1395
 kaṟuka 1397
 kaṟukaṟukka 1396
 kaṟukaṟe 1386, 1396
 kaṟukka 1395, 1396
 kaṟuppu 1265, 1395
 kaṟumpuka 1390
 kaṟṟa 1400, 1411
 kaṟṟavar 1297
 kaṟṟu 1385
 kaḷ 1298
 kala 1297, 1312, 1313
 kalakkam, kalakku, kalak-kuka, kalaṇṇal, kalaṇṇuka, kalacuka 1303
 kalaṇ-kompu 1312
 kalappa 1304
 kalappu 1299
 kalam 1305
 kalampal, kalampu, kalam-puka, kalaśal, kalāpam 1303
 kalayikka, kalayuka 1311
 kalaruka, kalarcca, kalarppu, kalaval 1299
 kalikka 1478
 kaluṇku 1309
 kalkka 1297
 kalla, kallaṇ, kallu 1298
 kalluka 1319
 kava, kavaṭṭa 1325
 kavaṭi 1321, 1325
 kavaṇ, kavaṇa 1322
 kavaṇi 1323
 kavanam, kavanikka 1328
 kavar 1325, 1334
 kavaram, kavariykkuka 1325
 kavaram, kavari 1327
 kavaruka, kavarcca 1326
 kavaṟa 1330
 kavaṟu 1329
 kavala 1325, 1328
 kavalikkuka 1328
 kavaḷam, kavaluka 1222
 kaviccal, kaviyan, kaviyuka 1221
 kaviṇa 1322
 kavini 1323
 kaviḷ 1337
 kaviṟuka, kaviṭṭuka 1335
 kavuṇṇu 1233
 kavekka 1325
 kavva 1328
 kaśakaśa, kaśakka 1249
 kaśakka 1087
 kaśavan 1250
 kaśukuśu 1638
 kaśaṇṇuka 1087
 kaḷ 1374
 kaḷa, kaḷayuka 1373
 kaḷakala 1302
 kaḷaṇciyam 1375
 kaḷam 1376
 kaḷar 1359
 kaḷari 1376
 kaḷavan, kaḷavu 1372
 kaḷavu 1377
 kaḷi 1374, 1378
 kaḷikka, kaḷippu, kaḷimpam, kaḷiṟu 1374
 kaḷi-ppakku 1378
 kaḷi-maṇṇu 1381
 kaḷimpu 1586
 kaḷiy-aṭakka 1378
 kaḷiy-aṭaykka 1380
 kaḷkkuka, kaḷlattaram, kaḷ-latti, kaḷlaṇ, kaḷlam 1372
 kaḷli 1372, 1376, 1383
 kaḷlu 1374
 kaṟa 1370
 kaṟakam 1345
 kaṟacci, kaṟaṇci 1347
 kaṟaṇcu, kaṟaṇṇu 1348
 kaṟani 1355
 kaṟam 1251
 kaṟampu 1491
 kaṟaṟṟi 1347
 kaṟaṟruka 1349, 1350
 kaṟal 1351, 1352
 kaṟala 1350
 kaṟaluka 1349
 kaṟi 1359, 1370
 kaṟikka 1349, 1356
 kaṟiccal, kaṟippu 1356
 kaṟiyuka 1349, 1356, 1357
 kaṟu, kaṟuku 1361, 1362
 kaṟukan 1362
 kaṟukuka 1369
 kaṟuṇṇu 1233

kaṛuta 1364
 kaṛuttu 1366
 kaṛunnu 1367
 kaṛu-muḷ 1365
 kakan, kākka, kakkacci 1425
 kakkuka 1416
 kāṅki 1428
 kāccal, kāccil, kāccuka 1458
 kāccu 1432
 kāñci 1433
 kāñcoṛi 1435
 kāñṇiram 1434
 kāṭa 1441
 kāṭan 1140, 1438
 kāṭi 1436
 kāṭu, kāṭṭi 1438
 kāṭṭatti 372
 kāṭṭuka, kāṇikka, kāṇuka 1443
 kāṇam 1444, App. 25
 kāṇi 1443, 1444
 kāṭal 1445, 1491
 kāṭalan, kāṭalon 1445
 kāṭu 1448
 kāṭṭu 1432
 kāṇakam, kāṇam 1418
 kāṇal 1406, 1418, 1508
 kāṇtal, kāṇtuka 1458
 kāṇtal 1451
 kāṇruka 1477
 kāppattuka, kāppikka, kāpu 1416
 kāmpu 1454, 1455, 1491
 kāy 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāyam 1462
 kāyal 1458, 1463
 kāyāṁ-pu, kāyāvu 1464
 kāyuka, kāykkā, kāypu 1458, 1459
 kāykka 1460
 kāypikka 1459
 kāypu 1465
 kāṛ 1278
 kāṛa 1469, 1475, 1476
 kāṛakka 1470
 kāṛam 1466
 kāṛi 1471, 1474
 kāṛuka 1474, 1477
 kāṛkkika 1477
 kāṛa 1506
 kāṛu 1395
 kāṛuka 1477, 1504
 kāṛṭu 1432, 1481
 kāḷ, kāḷaḷ, kāḷi 1479
 kāḷu 1481
 kāḷuka, kāḷca 1477, 1478
 kāḷ-va(y), kava 1480
 kāvaṭi 1417
 kāvaṭṭa 1485
 kāval, kāvalan 1416
 kāvalam 1487
 kāvi 1490
 kavikka, kāvuka 1417
 kaviṭṭa-ppul 1485
 kavu 1416, 1417
 kaśu 1431
 kaśavu 1464

kāḷa 1502
 kāḷan 1497
 kāḷam 1487, 1495
 kāḷal, kāḷuka 1500
 kāḷāñci 1498
 kāṛca, kāṛma 1443
 kikkili, kikkilikka 2274
 kiccili 1512
 kiccukiccu 1515
 kiñcuka 1515, 1939
 kiṭa, kiṭaccal, kiṭayuka 1538
 kiṭa, kiṭakka, kiṭattuka, kiṭappu 1524
 kiṭaṇṇu 1525, 1526
 kiṭacci 1535
 kiṭa, kiṭavu, kiṭari 1123
 kiṭaram App. 22
 kiṭāvuka 1109
 kiṭil, kiṭuku 1532
 kiṭilam, kiṭukiṭa, kiṭukiṭuka 1530
 kiṭukkam, kiṭukki, kiṭukku 1531
 kitukkuka, kiṭuṇṇuka 1530, 1531
 kiṭupiṭi 1534
 kiṭekka, kiṭṭam, kiṭṭi, kiṭṭuka 1538
 kiṭeśu 1535
 kiṇayuka 1944
 kiṇaru 1998
 kiṇukiṇa, kiṇukkuka, kiṇuṇṇuka 1545
 kiṇṭan 1173, 1540
 kiṇṭappan 1173
 kiṇṭal, kiṇṭuka 1542
 kiṇṭi 1541, 1544
 kiṇṇam 1543
 kiṭṭuka 1552
 kiṇavu 1407
 kirāl 1776
 kirukira, kirukirukka, kiṛayuka, kiṛikiṛukka 1593
 kiṛi 1591
 kiṛikkuka 1562
 kiṛukiṛukka 1595
 kiṛukka 1596, 1623
 kiṛukkan, kiṛutu, kiṛuvu 1596
 kiṛukkam 1595
 kilukilu, kilukilukka, kiluku, kilukkuka, kiluṇṇuka 1575
 killu 1572
 kiḷa, kiḷappikka 1588
 kiḷa, kiḷampuka, kiḷar, kiḷaruka, kiḷarcca, kiḷarttuka, kiḷaruka 1583
 kiḷarkka, kiḷarppu, kiḷaccal, kiḷavu 1586
 kili 1584
 kiliccal 1583
 kilinṇci, kilinṇil 1585
 kilivā 1587
 kilukka, kiḷunnu, kiḷurkka 1583
 kiḷekka 1588

killal, killuka 1589
 kiṛakkan, kiṛakku 1619
 kiṛaṇṇu 1578
 kiṛatti, kiṛavan, kiṛavi 1579
 kiṛama 1979
 kiṛi, kiṛikka 1581
 kiṛikka, kiṛiyuka, kiṛu 1619
 kiṛccu 1515
 kiṛcuka 1515, 1623
 kiṇtal, kiṇtuka 1624
 kiṛa 1617
 kiṛi 1613
 kiṛi-ppāmpu 1614
 kiṛal 1624
 kiṛu, kiṛuka 1623, 1624
 kiṛru 1624
 kiḷ, kiḷam App. 26
 kiṛ, kiṛma 1619
 kiṛ-aṇṭu 1619, 5153
 kukkuka 1752
 kuṇkuka 1767
 kucukucukka 1638
 kucci 1639
 kuccu 1639, 1640
 kuṇcam 1639
 kuṇci 1639, 1645, 1646
 kuṇcuka 1767
 kuṇṇan, kuṇṇi, kuṇṇu 1646
 kuṭa 1663
 kuṭakan, kuṭakam, kuṭaku 1649
 kuṭaka-ppāla 1650
 kuṭaccal, kuṭayuka 1662
 kuṭanna 2046
 kuṭam 1651
 kuṭar, kuṭal 1652
 kuṭavan 1649
 kuṭi, kuṭikka, kuṭippikka, kuṭiyan 1654
 kuṭi, kuṭiṇṇil, kuṭima, kuṭiyan, kuṭiyan, kuṭil 1655
 kuṭu 1670
 kuṭuka, kuṭukka 1651
 kuṭukuṭa 1659
 kuṭuma 2049
 kuṭumpam 1655
 kuṭumpuka 1822
 kuṭumma 2049
 kuṭuva 1651
 kuṭṭa 1676
 kuṭṭakam, kuṭṭukam 1668
 kuṭṭan, kuṭṭi 1670
 kuṭṭuka 1671
 kuṇukku 1686
 kuṇukku-nāruka, kuṇukku-maṇam 1687
 kuṇṭa 1690
 kuṇṭan 1688
 kuṇṭaṇi 2251
 kuṇṭam, kuṇṭu 1669
 kuṇṭi 1693A
 kuṇṭi-kkāyi 1693
 kuṇṇa 1697
 kuta, kutam 1713, 1714
 kutanam 1698
 kutaruka 1719
 kutaṛuka 1703

kuti, kuti-kāl 1707
 kuti, kutikka, kutukkuka
 1705
 kutir 1709
 kutira 1711
 kutekka 1714
 kuttikka 1719
 kuttu 1719, 1850
 kuttuka 1719, 1728, 1850
 kuni, kuniyuka 1927
 kunikka 1863, 1927
 kuntāni 1726
 kuntāli 1722
 kuntikka, kuntuka 1552
 kunnan, kunnam, kunnikka,
 kunnu 1864
 kunni 1865
 kuppa 1731
 kuppa-mēni 1737, 5100
 kuppi 1743
 kuppu 1752
 kuma 1850
 kumala, kumalekka, kumila
 2106
 kumi, kumikka, kumiyuka
 1741
 kumiṛuka 1752
 kumiṛ 1742, 1743
 kumuṛal 1752
 kumuṛuka 1744, 1752
 kumekka 1741, 1850
 kumpal, kumpiri 1752
 kumpalañña, kumpalaṁ
 App. 28
 kumpi 1749, 1752
 kump-iṭuka 1750
 kumpil 1742
 kumbi 1747
 kummaṭṭi App. 28
 kummal 1752
 kummāyam 1755
 kummi 1756
 kumm-iṭuka 1750
 kummu 1752, 1850
 kuyatti, kuyavan, kuyavi
 1762
 kuyimpu, kuyumpu 1822
 kuyil 1764
 kura 1796
 kuraññan, kuraññu 1769
 kuraññam 1768
 kuraññi 2123
 kuraṭu, kuraṇa, kuraṇṭu
 1842
 kuraṭṭa 1266, 2069
 kuraṇṭi 1842, 2069
 kurappan, kurappam 1771
 kurampu 1773
 kural, kurava, kural 1774
 kurala 1846
 kural 1776
 kurikil 1793
 kurikka, kurikku 1791
 kuriccan 1779
 kuriyan 1779, 2125
 kuru 1780, 1781, 2125
 kurukka 1780, 1791

kurukku 1791
 kuruṇan, kuruṭi, kuruṭicci,
 kuruṭu 1787
 kuruṭṭuka 1852
 kuruṭi 1788
 kurutti 1779
 kuruttu 1791
 kurunnu 1789, 1791
 kuruppu 1780, 1791
 kurumpa 1791, 1792
 kuruvi 1793
 kuruḷ 1794
 kurekka 1796
 kurkku 1852
 kuṛa, kuṛaccal 1851
 kuṛaku 1840
 kuṛaṭu 1842
 kuṛaṭṭa 2069
 kuṛaya, kuṛayuka, kuṛal 1851
 kuṛavan 1844
 kuṛavu 1840, 1851
 kuṛaḷa 1846
 kuṛalaṇ 1851
 kuṛi, kuṛikka, kuṛippu 1847
 kuṛicci 1844, 1847, 1848
 kuṛicciyan 1844
 kuṛiññi 1849, 2170
 kuṛiyatu, kuṛuka, kuṛukkan,
 kuṛukku, kuṛukkuka 1851
 kuṛu 1851, 1864
 kuṛukuṛukka, kuṛukkuka,
 kuṛuññuka, kuṛuṭṭuka
 1852
 kuṛuññi 2170
 kuṛutu, kuṛu nari, kuṛup-
 pam 1851
 kuṛuppu 1844
 kuṛumpan 1844, 1856
 kuṛumpu 1851, 1856
 kuṛummuka 1852, 1923
 kuṛuva 1858
 kuṛuḷ 1794
 kuṛekka 1851, 1859
 kuṛē, kuṛam, kuṛri 1851
 kula 1810, 1812, 2132
 kulayuka, kulavu 1806
 kulākulā 1811
 kulāvuka 1804
 kulukka 1805
 kulukkam, kulukku, kuluk-
 kuka, kuluhṇuka 1806
 kulekka 1806, 1810, 1812
 kuva 1816
 kuvatu 2049
 kuvaḷa 1894, 2106, 2143
 kuvika, kuvikka 1741
 kuṣalikka, kuṣukuṣukka 1638
 kuṣavan, kuṣavi 1762
 kuṣumpal, kuṣumpu 1822
 kuḷam 1828
 kuḷampu 1829
 kuḷaruka 1831
 kuḷavi 1830
 kuḷi, kuḷikka 1832
 kuḷir, kuḷiruka, kuḷirppikka,
 kuḷirppu, kuḷirma, kuḷu-
 kuḷu, kuḷupam, kuḷur

1834
 kuḷuvan 1836
 kuḷḷan, kuḷḷi 1839
 kuṛa 1818, 1823
 kuṛakuṛa 1820
 kuṛakku, kuṛakkuka, kuṛaṇ-
 ṇuka, kuṛappam, kuṛap-
 puka, kuṛampikka, kuṛam-
 pu 1817
 kuṛayuka 1817, 1820
 kuṛal, kuṛali, kuṛi, kuṛikka,
 kuṛiyuka 1818
 kuṛavi 1819
 kuṛil 1764
 kuṛekka 1817, 1822
 kūkal, kūkuka, kūkki, kūk-
 kiri, kūkkuka 1868
 kūcuka, kūccam 1876
 kūññal, kūññi 1880
 kūññu 1643, 1880
 kūṭa 1882, 1884
 kūṭam App. 29
 kūṭaram 1881
 kūṭi, kūṭuka, kūṭṭam, kūṭ-
 tar, kūṭṭalaṇ, kūṭṭali, kūṭtu,
 kūṭṭuka 1882
 kūṭu 1883
 kūṇu 1893
 kūti 1888
 kūttan, kūtti, kūtticci, kūttu
 1890
 kūn 1893, 1927
 kūna 1928
 kūnan, kūnal, kūni, kūnicci,
 kūnuka 1927
 kūntal 1892, 1927
 kūntāni 1726
 kūntāli 1722
 kūppu 1868, 1894
 kūppuka 1894
 kūman 1871
 kūmpal, kūmpikka 1741
 kūmpu 1895
 kūmpuka 1894
 kūṛ 1898, 1924
 kūra 1904
 kūran 1785
 kūri 1793
 kūrikka, kūruka, kūrkka,
 kūrccam, kūrppikka, kūrp-
 pu, kūrmma 1898
 kūrkka, kūrkkam, kūrkku
 1796
 kūṛ 1897
 kūṛa 1925, 1926
 kūṛān 1926
 kūṛu 1897, 1924
 kūṛuka 1897, 1921
 kūṛṇan 1924
 kūṛṇam 1921, 1924
 kūṛṇān 1897, 1924
 kūṛṇu 1921
 kūḷi, kūḷikkāran, kūḷiy-aḷ
 1905
 kūva 1872
 kūval, kūvu, kūvuka 1868
 kūvaḷam 1910

kūśal 1876
 kūlan 1839
 kūlam 1916
 kūli 1918
 kūṛ, kūṛa 1822
 kūṛ, kūṛam 1911
 kecca App. 31
 keñcuka 1515, 1939
 keṭu 1109
 keṭu, keṭuka, keṭukka, keṭu-
 ti, keṭumpikka, keṭumpu,
 keṭṭa 1942
 keṭṭakam, keṭṭikka, keṭṭu,
 keṭṭuka 1147
 keṇi, keṇikka 1183
 keṇippu 1946
 keṇṭa 1148, 1947
 kenni 1989
 kempu 1931
 keṛukka, keṛuvu 1596
 kelpar, kelpu 1570
 keṭan, keṭu 1942
 keṇi 1998
 kēmam 2003
 keḷi, keḷkka, keḷpikka, keḷvi
 2017
 kai 2023
 kai-kkūli 1905
 kaikka, kaippu 1249
 kaita 2026
 kaita-cakka 2275
 kokka, kokkara 2032
 kokkan 2125
 kokkikka, kokkuka 2031
 kokku 2031, 2034, 2125
 koṅka, koṅkacci, koṅkicci
 2038
 koṅṇan, koṅṇu 2037
 koṅṇā 1645
 kocca 2125
 koccān, kocchi, koccu, koṅ-
 cam 2041
 koṅcan 2044
 koṅcal, koṅcuka, koṅṇā, koṅ-
 ṇan, koṅṇuka 2043
 koṅcu 1639, 2044
 koṅṇu 2041
 koṭaku 1649
 koṭanna 2046
 koṭi 2049, 2050
 koṭiṇṇā 2051
 koṭiyan 2055
 koṭil 2052
 koṭu, koṭuṅkai 2055
 koṭukka 2053, 2063, 2064
 koṭuṅ-kai, koṭu-vāḷ 2054
 koṭuppam, koṭuma 2055
 koṭuppikka 2053
 koṭu-vēri, koṭu-vēli 2057
 koṭṭa 2060, 2069
 koṭṭanam 2063
 koṭṭi 2061, 2063
 koṭṭil 2058
 koṭṭili 2062
 koṭṭu 2049, 2063
 koṭṭuka 2063, 2064, 2065
 koṇṭa 2081

koṇṭal 2078
 koṇṭ-aṭuka 2151
 koṇṭi 2079, 2151
 koṭampa 2087
 koti, kotikka, kotiyan 2084
 kotu, kotuku 2086
 kotumpil, kotumpu 2087
 kotta 2094
 kottalam 2090
 kotti, kottuka 2091
 kottu 2091, 2092
 kottalam 2090
 konna 2175
 konni 1989
 koppam 2103
 koppara 2104, 2105
 koppu 2111
 koppul 2106
 koppulikka 2107
 kompan, kompikka, kompu
 2115
 komma 2117
 koyil, koyka, koyttu, koyyal
 2119
 kora 2122
 kori 2165
 korikka 2164
 koṛṇan, koṛṇi 2170
 koṛṇam, koṛṇavan 2169
 koṛṇu 2171
 kolu 2151
 kollan 2133
 kolli 2132, 2137, 2139
 kollikka, kolluka 2132
 kovitu 1977
 koḷakam 1827
 koḷuttu, koḷuttuka, koḷḷa
 2151
 koḷuttuka, koḷḷi 2158
 koḷka, koḷikka 2151, 2152
 koḷḷu 2153
 koḷi 2144
 koṛikka 1825, 2144
 koṛiṇṇil 2145
 koṛiyuka 1825
 koṛu 2146, 2147
 koṛukka, koṛuppu 2146
 koṛuntu, koṛunnu 2149
 kō 2177
 kōkka, kōccil 2176
 kōṅku 2185
 kōccal, kōccuka 2187
 kōṭa 2203
 kōṭaṅki 2206
 kōṭali, kōṭali App. 32
 kōṭi 2054, 2198
 kōṭu 2049, 2054, 2207
 kōṭuka 2054, 2056
 kōṭṭa 2207, 2208
 kōṭṭam 2054, 2056
 kōṭṭal, kōṭṭuka 2054
 kōṭṭavi 2172
 kōṭṭi 2205, 2206
 kōṇ, kōṇuka 2209
 kōṇam 2209, App. 34
 kōṇi 2209, App. 33
 kōṭaṇṭam 2213

kōṭu, kōṭuka 2148
 kōṇ, kōṇma 2177
 kōppu 2176, 2219
 kōmaṭṭi 2220
 kōmaṇ 2177
 kōmaḷam, kōmaḷi 2222
 kōmpu 2176, 2224
 kōyil, kōyilakam, kōyima
 2177
 kōra 2235
 kōral, kōrika, kōru-vala 2231
 kōruka 2231, 2233
 kōrkka, kōrmpal, kōrva
 2176
 kōṛa 2255
 kōṛu, kōṛuka 2232, 2257
 kōḷ 2237
 kōḷam 2238, 2240
 kōḷan, kōḷa-mīn, kōḷi 2241
 kōḷuka 2243
 kōva 2176, 2247
 kōvaṇam App. 34
 kōvil 2177
 kōḷ 2151, 2152
 kōḷi 2254
 kōṛa 2204, 2250
 kōṛi 2248
 kauṇi 1323
 kau-muḷ 1365
 kaur 1334
 kauvuka 1222

gadu 1109
 guḷugulu 1837
 gōṣṭhi 2206
 gauli 1338

cakati 2266
 cakari 1254
 cakka 2275, 2276
 cakkī 2830
 cakkiliyan, cakkilicci 2272
 caṅku 2282
 caṭa App. 35
 caṭa-caṭa 2296
 caṭattuka 2838
 caṭekka 2301
 caṭṭa 2310, 2838
 caṭṭacci, caṭṭan 2838
 caṭṭam 2304, 2305
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2837, 2838
 caṭṭukam 2309
 caṭṭuvam 2303, 2309
 caṇṭa 2318
 caṇṭi, caṇṭu 2317
 caṇṇa 2320
 cata 3016
 cata, catayuka, catukku, ca-
 tukkuka, catuṇṇuka 2322
 cati, catikka 2323
 catir 2324
 catuppu 2326
 caturam 2327
 catekka 2322
 catta 2426

- cana, canaccam, canekka 2592
cantam 2328
cappaṭa 2331
cappaṭa 2337
cappu 2673
cappuka 2334
camayam, camayikka, camayuka, camekka 2342
campa 2348
campakam 2321
campaṭam 2344
campā 2346
campu 2332
cammaṭṭi-kūṭam 2349
cammaṇam 2350
cara-kkallu, caral 2354
carakku 2353
caraṭu 2356
cariku 2361
carikka, cariccal, carippikka, cariyuka, carivu, carukuka 2360
caru 2360, 2361
calacala 2366
calikka, calippu 2371
calikka, callaṭa 2370
callaṭam 2379
calla-ppetti 2787
callam 2380, 2787
calli 2381, 2382
cava, cavaccal 2334
cavaṭi 2385, 2387
cavaṭi 2343
cavar, cavarukka 2386
cavar, cavaṭu, cavaṭṭi-ila 2395
cavala 2392
cavali 2394
cavaluka 2393
caviṭṭikka, caviṭṭu, caviṭṭuka 2387
cavekka 2334
cavvu 2400
cali 2409, 2412
calikka 2406, 2407
caluṇṇuka 2407
calumpu 2412
calia 2412
caliakkan, callattam 2414
cali 2414, 2415
caliuka 2413
caka, cakku 2426
cakki, cakkiyar, cakyar 2432
caccal 2456
caṭa 2392, 2442
caṭikka, caṭṭam 2440
caṭuka, caṭṭu 2439, 2440
caṭṭa 2443
caṭṭuka 2439
caṇ 2444
caṇan 2446
caṇṭu 2447
caṇṭuka 2439
caṇtu 2448
caṇṇan 2446
cappa 2452
cāmpal, cāmpuka 2453
cāmpu 2433
cāy, cāyam, cāyal 2457
cāyal, cāyippu, cāyka, cāyka, cāyvu 2456
cāra, cāral, cārikka, cāruka, cārcca, cārttikka, cārttu, cārttuka, cārnnavar 2460
cāraṇa 2462
cāraḷ, cāruka, cāraḷ, cāruṇa 2482
cāru 2484
cāruka 2482, 2486
cāl 2471
cāla 2470
cāliyan 2475
cāval 2818
cāvi 2392
cāvu 2426
cāla-min 2479
cālika 2477
cāri 2392
cikayuka 1564
cikkane 2499
cikkarukki, cikkarukkuka 2497
cikkini 2495
cikku 2498
cikkuka 1564, 2497
cikk-ennu 2499
cinṇan, cinṇa-ppaṇam, cinṇa-vāra 2501
ciṭa App. 35
citar 1546, 2524
citarikka, citaruka 1546
cinakku, cinampu 2594
cital, cital 1548
cina 2592, 2717
cinakkuka 2521
cinanṇuka 1600, 2520, 2521
cinam, cinikka, cinippikka, cinippu 1600
cinekka 2592
cintu 2530
cintuka, cinnikka, cinnuka 1546
cinna, cinnan 2594
cinnikka 1547
cippam 2534
cippi 2535
cippu 2331
cima 2545
cimaṇci 2595
cimiṭṭan, cimiṭṭu 2543
cimili 2541
cimiṭ 2542
cimpu 2546
cimpuka, cimmuka 2545
cira, cirakuka, ciraṇṭuka, cirampan, cirayan, cirava 1564
ciraṇṇu 1560
ciraṭṭa, ciraṭṭi 2550
ciri 1591
ciri, cirikka 1562
cirekka, cireppu 1564
ciṛa 1591, 1980
ciṛaku 2591
ciṛakka 2589
ciṛaku 2710
ciṛi 1591
ciṛraḷ, ciṛru 1594
cil 1577
cila 1571, 1574, 2571
cilanni 2562, 2563
cilappu, cilampu, cilampuka 1574
cilampam, cilampi 2564
cilukan, ciluku 2567
cilukku 2568
cilekka, cileppu 1574
cilla 2587
cillara, cillanānam 2574
cilli-kkuttu 2575
cillu 1577
cilvānam 2574
civiṇṇi 2579
cil 2638
cilikka 2585
cil-viṭu 2588
cilluka 1588
ci 1606, 2603
cika 1606, 1610, 2600, 2601
cikka, cikku, ciccal 1606
cikka-kkayi 2607
ciṭa 2612
ciṭu 2588
ciṇṭuka 2540, 2545
ciṭṭa 2616
ciṭṭu 2491
cini 2641
cintu 1547
cintuka 1547, 1610, 2491, 2618
cippi 1610
cippu 2622
cimpal, cimpuka 2545
ciya-kkayi 2607
ciyal 1606
ciṛ, ciṛikka, ciṛppikka 2624
ciṛ 1617
ciṛpu 1610, 2622
ciṛikka, ciṛuka, ciṛraṇam, ciṛru 2639
ciṛu 2624
ciṛruka 2618, 2639
cila 2629, 2632
cival 2637
civitu 2588
civuka 2600
ciḷ 1622, 2638
cukku, cukkuka, cuṇṇuka 2687
cuṭar, cuṭala, cuṭuka, cuṭuvikka 2654
cuṭṭi 2656, 2657
cuṭṭu 2657, 2658
cuṇa, cuṇaṇṇu, cuṇekka 2659
cuṇṭa 2665
cuṇṭan, cuṇṭu 2664
cuṇṭan-viral 2658
cuṇṭu-villa 2663
cuṇṭ-eli 2661

cunni 2666
 cutti, cuttika 2668
 cuna, cunekka 2717
 cuma 1964, 2677
 cumakka, cumatala, cumat-
 tuka 2677
 cumaṭu 2677, 2695
 cumar 1975
 cumal 2696
 cumekka 1964
 cumma 2678
 cummal, cummaṭu, cum-
 muka 2677
 cura 2690, 2883
 curakuka, curanṭuka 1564
 curakka, curattuka 2883
 curannal 1962, 2883
 curam 2683
 curi 2685
 curiyal 2684, 2691
 curukuka 2853
 curukkam, curukku, curuk-
 kuka, curuṇṇuka 2687
 curuṭṭu, curuṭṭuka, curuḷ,
 curuḷuka 2684
 cuṛa, cuṛappu, cuṛayuka,
 cuṛekka, cuṛram, cuṛru,
 cuṛruka 2715
 cuṛā 2710
 cuṛukkan, cuṛukku, cuṛu-
 cuṛuppu 2713
 cuva 2396
 cuvakka, cuvappu 1931
 cuvaṭu, cuvattuka 2695
 cuvann-al 2697
 cuvar 1975
 cuvekka 2396
 cula 2704
 culikka, culiccilu, culippu,
 culiyuka, culivu 2700
 culukku 2700, 2702
 culukkuka, culuṇṇuka 2702
 culuculukka, culuculē 2699
 culla 2709
 cullal 2706
 culli 2706, 2707
 cuṛarcca, cuṛaruka 2738
 cuṛarri, cuṛarrikka, cuṛarru,
 cuṛarṛuka, cuṛal, cuṛali,
 cuṛaluka, cuṛalca, cuṛi,
 cuṛikka, cuṛippu, cuṛiyuka,
 cuṛivu 2698
 cūṭal, cūṭikka, cūṭuka, cūṭ-
 tuka 2721
 cūṭu, cūṭṭa 2654
 cūṭṭu 2654, 2721, 2723
 cūṇṭa 3379
 cūṇṭal 2658, 3379
 cūṇṭuka 2658, 3380
 cūṭṭu 2724
 cūr 2725, 2726
 cūral 2727
 cūruka 2645
 cūl 2599, 2733
 cūluka 2734
 cūla 2709, 2739, 2741
 cūlacci, cūlan 2741

cūlal, cūluka 2687
 cūli 2740
 cūr 2738
 cūṛa, cūṛavē, cūṛi, cūṛuka
 2698
 cūṛika 2737
 ce- 1931
 cekari 1254
 cekiṭu 1977
 cekila 1989
 cekkāl, cekki-ppū, ceṇṇuka
 1931
 ceṇṇaṇinir 1307
 cecca 1931, 2754
 cecci-ppū 1931
 ceṭa App. 35
 ceṭi 1941, 2760
 ceṭikka 2760
 ceṭippu 2757
 ceṇṭa 2767
 ceṇṭu 2766
 cetāl 1548
 cetukkikka, cetukku 2769
 cetumpal, cetumpu, cettal
 2768
 cetta 2770
 cettal, cettu, cettuka 1953
 cetti-ppū, cen-nāyi 1931
 cennam, cenni 1989
 ceppi 1977, 1989
 ceppu 2272
 ceppuka 1955
 cem-, cemakkuva, cemappu,
 cempikka, cemma 1931
 cempakam 2321
 cempu 2775
 cemma, cemmē 2747
 ceyal, ceyka, ceyti, ceyyikka
 1957
 ceyi 1958
 cerannal 1962
 cerippu 1963
 ceru 1961
 cerutuka 2778
 cerunna 1962
 ceṛiyuka, ceṛukkuka 1980
 ceṛu, ceṛukuka, ceṛukkan,
 ceṛukki, ceṛupam, ceṛu-
 ma, ceṛuman, ceṛumi, ceṛ-
 ru 1594
 ceṛra 2770
 celavan, celavi, celavu, celut-
 tuka, celka, cellikka 2781
 celucela 2784
 cellam 2786, 2787
 celluka 2855
 cevi, cevikka, ceviṭan, ceviṭi,
 ceviṭu, cevi-ppī, ceviyan
 1977
 cevva 1931, 2747
 cevva 2747
 celi, cella 2412
 celukka, cella 1989
 cellu 2792
 ceṛikka, ceṛippu, ceṛu 2789
 cēkal, cēkuka, cēkka, cēkku,
 cēkkuka 1990

cēṭi 2806
 cēṇ 2807
 cēna 2022
 cēmpa, cēmpu 2004
 cēya 1931
 cēyal 1990
 cēr 2005
 cēra 2011
 cēra, cērikka, cēruka, cēru-
 mānam, cērkka, cērcca,
 cērppikka, cērppu, cērvva
 2814
 cēraṭṭa 2797
 cēri 1254, 2007
 cēru 2020
 cēruka 2019
 cēval 2818
 cēvala 2813
 cēla 1989
 cokkan, cokki 2830
 cokkam 2829
 coṇku 2687, 2829
 coṭi 3296
 coṭṭa 2839
 coṭṭa-cēṇ 2834
 coṭṭikka, coṭṭu, coṭṭuka
 2836
 cotta 2843, 2864
 cotti-kai 2838
 cona, conekka 1931
 coriccal, coriyikka, coriyuka
 2883
 corukuka 2778, 2853
 corukku, corukkuka 2853
 corunna 1962, 2883
 coṛi, coṛiccilu, coṛiyuka,
 coṛukuka 2865
 coṛra 2864
 col, colikka, colluka 2855
 covva 1931
 covvu 2747
 collu 2864
 cōku 2870
 cōṭu 2677, 2695
 cōppu 1931
 cōra, cōri, cōrkka, cōrcca
 2883
 cōruka 2883, 2884
 cōru 2897
 cōla 2891
 cōlam 2896

jaṭa App. 35
 juṭṭu 2655

ṇaṇṇal 5154
 ṇaṇṇuka, ṇaṇukkuka, ṇa-
 ṇuṇṇuka 2927
 ṇaṇṭu 2901
 ṇamuṇṇuka, ṇamuṇṭuka
 2926
 ṇarakkam, ṇaraṇṇuka 2904
 ṇarampu 2903
 ṇalukka, ṇaluṇṇuka, ṇalup-
 pam, ṇaluppu 2905
 ṇaṇṇana 2909
 ṇaṇṇaḷ 5154

ñāññul, ñāññul 2906

ñāñ 2908

ñāñal 2909

ñāñ 5160

ñāñnu 2920

ñāyaru, ñāyiru 2910

ñāra 2911

ñāral 2917

ñāru 2910, 2919

ñālam 2913

ñāli, ñālu 2912

ñāval 2914

ñāral 2915

ñēkkuka, ñēññuka 2927

ñēṭa, ñēṭṭuka 2936

ñēṭṭi, ñēṭṭu 2925

ñeravu 2903

ñeri, ñerippu 2929

ñerikka, ñericcal, ñeriyuka,
ñerukkam, ñerukkuka, ñe-
ruññuka 2927

ñeruññil 2928

ñeri 2934, 2935

ñeriyuka 2935

ñevinṭuka 2926

ñelikka, ñelijuka, ñelivu
2933

ñellu 2932

ñēññol 2907

ñēttam, ñēttuka 2912

ñēral 2917

ñēṭram, ñēṭruka, ñēlu 2912

ñōṭi, ñōṭṭa 2936

ñōṭa 2937

ṭaṅkam 2940

ṭamānam 2949

ḍhamānam 2949

taka 3016

takaṭu 2995

taka taka 2997

tak-appan 3005

takara 3003

takaran 3000

takaram 3001, 3002

takaruka, takarkka, takarcca,
takarppu 2999

takiṭa, takiṭu 2995

taku, takkam, takkavan 3005

takka 3005, 3012

takkaṭi 3009

takkiṭi App. 41, App. 42

takkuka 3014, 3089

taṅka, taṅkacci 3015

taṅkam 3013

taññal, taññikka, taññuka
3014

taññal 3162

taca 3016

tañcam, tañcu 3005

tañcam, tañcuka 3014

taṭa 3020

taṭa, taṭa-kūṭuka, taṭaṅñal,
taṭaccal, taṭayuka, taṭavu,
taṭassu 3031

taṭaval, taṭavaruka, taṭavuka
3025

taṭi 3030

taṭi, taṭikkuka, taṭiccavan,
taṭicci, taṭippikka, taṭippu,
taṭimpal, taṭiyan 3020

taṭiyuka 3029

taṭukku 3036

taṭukkuka, taṭekka 3031

taṭutaṭa 3023

taṭuppu 3032

taṭṭa 3042

taṭṭam 3035

taṭṭaṭṭi, taṭṭān, taṭṭaran, taṭ-
ṭikka, taṭṭippu 3039

taṭṭi 3036, 3038

taṭṭu 3035, 3039

taṭṭuka 3031, 3039

taṭṭumuṭṭu 3041

taṇ, taṇal, taṇikka, taṇiyuka,
taṇukka, taṇuppiikka, ta-
ṇuppu, taṇuvu 3045

taṇakku 3046

taṇṭa 3048, 3059

taṇṭal 3049

taṇṭi 3020, 3057

taṇṭu 3055, 3056, 3058

taṇṭuka 3054

taṇṇi, taṇṇir, taṇma 3045

taṭṭa 3063

tattaram 3061

tattikka, tattuka 3062

tana 3147

tani, tanikku, taniccu, ta-
nima 3196

tanta 3067

tantināti 3066

tappal, tappikka, tappuka
3071, 3072

tappiṭṭa 3082

tappu 3071

tam-appan 156, 3162

tamayan 196

tamar 3078, 3162

tamaratta 3079

tamiṭ 3080

tamukkam 3081

tampān, tampi 3085

tammiṭṭam 3082

tayir 3088

taykkuka 3089

tarakan, taraku 3090

tarakkuka 3099

taram 3142

tari, tariṣu, tarutare 3097

tarika, taruka, taruvikka
3098

taritaṇam 3117

taṛa, taṛayuka, taṛuka, taṛek-
ka 3142

taṛi, taṛikka 3140

tala, talakkam, talappu, ta-
laṭi, talāṭu 3103

tallu, tallikka, talluka 3105

tava 3016

tavana 3108

tavaḷa 3110

taviṭu 3111

taviruka, tavirkka 3113

taviruka 3109

taḷa 3137

taḷaruka, taḷarkka, taḷarcca,
taḷarttuka 3127

taḷi, taḷikka 3435

taḷir, taḷirkka, taḷirppu, ta-
lirmma 3131

talekka, taleppu 3133

taḷḷa, taḷḷa-viral 3136

taḷḷal, taḷḷu, taḷḷuka 3135

taṛa, taṛappikka, taṛappu
3119

taṛakkam, taṛakkuka, taṛa-
yuka 3114

taṛampikka, taṛampiccavan,
taṛampu 3118

taṛukuka 3116

taṛutaṇam 3117

taṛutu 3179

taṛekka 3114, 3119

taṛka 3178

taṛkkuka 3150, 3178

taṛkkuṛa, taṛkkōl 3179

taṅkal 3162

taññal, taññikka, taññu, tañ-
ñuka 3153

taṭṭuka, taṭṭuka 3158

taṇma, taṭṭuka 3178

taṭan 3160

taṇ, taṇum, taṇe 3196

taṇni 3198

taṇpu 3161

tām 3162

tāmara 3163

tāyi 364

tār 3165

tāra 3172

tāram 3168

tāṛavu 3169

tāṛikka, tāṛruka 3191

tāṛu 3142, 3190

tāṛuka 3191, 3192

tāṛumāru 3194

tāḷi 3175

tāvaṭam 3184

tāvi 3176

tāvu 3179

tāvuka 3177

tāl 3185

tāḷi 3187

tāḷikka 3186

tāḷ 3179

taṛa, taṛuka, taṛe, taṛikka,
taṛca, taṛttu, taṛttuka, taṛ-
ma, taṛ-vāram 3178

taṛi 3182

taṛkuṛa 3179

taṛvaṭam 3184

tika, tikaccal, tikayuka, tika-
vu 3405

tikakka, tikattuka 3203

tikaṭṭuka 3451

tikaṛuka 3200
 tikekka 3405
 tikkane 3209
 tikkal 3208, 3222
 tikku 3210
 tikkuka 3210, 3222
 tikkumuttu 3208
 tiṅkal, tiṅṅal 3213
 tiṅṅuka 3222
 tiṭar, tiṭukkam, tiṭukku, tiṭu-
 tiṭe 3216
 tiṭṭa, tiṭṭu 3221
 tiṇ, tiṇar, tiṇarkka, tiṇṭikka,
 tiṇṇam, tiṇma 3222
 tiṇa, tiṇṇa 3227
 tiṇṭu 3221, 3224
 tittippu, tittu 3268
 tina 3265
 tinni, tinnuka 3263
 tinma 3267
 tippali 3228
 timir 3235
 timiruka, timirkka, timirppu
 3233
 timila 3237
 tira 3244, 3245
 tirakku 3243
 tirakkuka 3242, 3243
 tiraccal 3242, 3244
 tiraṭṭu, tiraṭṭuka, tirappam
 3245
 tiraṇṭi 3249
 tirappu 3244
 tirayikka 3242
 tirayuka 3242, 3245
 tiral, tiraḷuka 3245
 tiri, tirikē, tiriccal, tirippu,
 tirippuka, tiriyē, tirukuka,
 tirukkal, tirukku, tiruk-
 kuka 3246
 tirikka, tiriyuka, tirivu 3246,
 3419
 tiriṭan 3250
 tiruṭaḷi 3187
 tiruttam, tiruttu, tiruttuka
 3251
 tirumpuka 3246
 tirekkuka 3244, 3245
 tira 3441
 tiram, tiravu 3260
 tirampuka 3261
 tivirruka 3405
 tiḷa, tiḷappikka, tiḷekka, tiḷep-
 pu 3257
 tiḷakkam, tiḷaṅṅuka 3360
 ti 3266, 3267
 tiṭṭam, tiṭṭal, tiṭṭikka, tiṇ-
 ṭuka 3274
 tīn, tīni 3263
 tīma, tīyatu 3267
 tīyatti, tīyan, tīvan 3277
 tira, tīru, tīruka, tīrumān-
 am, tīrkka, tīrcca, tīrppik-
 ka, tīrppu, tīrmma 3278
 tīrṛa, tīrṛuka 3263
 tuka 3476
 tukaruka, tukarcca 3351

tukal 3559
 tukil 3285
 tuṅcuka 3291
 tuṭa 3302, 3480
 tuṭaku 3292
 tuṭakkam, tuṭaṅṅikka, tu-
 ṭaṅṅuka 3481
 tuṭam 3292, 3491
 tuṭar, tuṭara, tuṭaruka, tu-
 ṭarcca, tuṭal 3480
 tuṭari 3293
 tuṭaruka 3481
 tuṭi 3297, 3298
 tuṭikka 3294
 tuṭuppu 3299
 tuṭekka, tuṭeppam, tuṭep-
 pikka, tuṭeppu 3301
 tuṭṭu 3303
 tuṇa, tuṇavan 3308
 tuṇi 3307
 tuṇi, tuṇiyuka 3305
 tuṇekka 3308
 tuṇṭan 3312
 tuṇṭam, tuṇṭikka 3310
 tuṭṭari 3316
 tutti 2668
 tuniyuka, tunivu 3306
 tunpam 3372
 tunpu 3333
 tuppai, tuppai, tuppuka 3323
 tumekka 3336
 tumpa 3334
 tumpi 3328
 tumpi-kkai 3330
 tumpu 3333
 tumpuka, tummuka 3336
 tumbam App. 43
 tuyar, tuyaram, tuyaruka,
 tuyarkka 3513
 tuyil 3285
 tuyil, tuyiluka 3291
 tuyima, tuyya 3338
 tura, turakka, turappaṇam,
 turappan 3339
 turattuka 3340
 turavu 3339, 3341
 turala 3342
 turisū, turuvu 3343
 turutti 3344
 turumpu 3343, 3345, 3346
 tuṛa 3370
 tuṛakka, tuṛakku, tuṛappu,
 tuṛavu 3259
 tuṛaṭu 3366
 tuṛavu 2710
 tuṛikka, tuṛippikka 3369
 tuṛu, tuṛuka, tuṛuku, tuṛu-
 tuṛē, tuṛuttuka 3367
 tulaccal, tulayuka, tulekka
 3519
 tulayuka 3359
 tuva 3373
 tuvara 3353
 tuvaruka 3351, 3390
 tuvarcca, tuvarattuka 3351
 tuvekka 3336, 3355
 tuḷa, tuḷayuka 3528

tuḷakkam, tuḷaṅṅuka 3359,
 3360
 tuḷakkuka 3360
 tuḷasi 3357
 tuḷi, tuḷikka 3361
 tuḷir, tuḷirkka 3362
 tuḷu, tuḷuvan 3363
 tuḷumpuka 3359
 tuḷekka 3528
 tuḷlan, tuḷlal, tuḷlikka, tuḷ-
 lūkka 3364
 tuḷli 3361
 tuṛa, tuṛayuka 3356
 tu 3338
 tūkuka, tūkkuka 3394
 tūkkam, tūkkal, tūkkikka,
 tūkku, tūkkuka, tūṅṅal,
 tūṅṅuka 3376
 tūṇ App. 44
 tūta 3385
 tūtavaḷam 3384
 tūppu 3396
 tūma 3338
 tūmpu 3389
 tūruka, tūrka 3390
 tūrka 3400
 tūrṛal 3398
 tūrṛuka 3397, 3402
 tūkkuka 3396
 tūval 3393
 tūvānam, tūvuka 3394
 tūl, tūluka 3283
 tūli 2740, 3283
 tekiṭṭu 3451
 tekkan, tekku 3449
 teṅṅaṅ-kāyi, teṅṅu 3408
 tecci 3410
 teṇṭal, teṇṭi 3412
 teṇṭuka 3054, 3412
 ten, tennal 3449
 temmāti 3417
 terika 3420
 terikkuka, teriyuka, terivu
 3419
 teru 3422
 terukkuka 2778
 teruḷuka 3245
 teṛi, teṛippikka 3438
 teṛikka 3437, 3438
 teṛukka 3428
 teṛṛa, teṛṛal 3445
 teṛṛikka, teṛṛu, teṛṛuka 3438,
 3445
 teluṅku 3426
 teṣa 3016
 telakkam, telaṅṅuka 3360
 telī, teliyikka, teliyippikka,
 teliyuka, telivu 3433
 telikka 3432
 tellal, telli, telluka 3435
 teguku, tegukka 3119
 tekuka 3468
 tekkam, tekkuka 3451
 tekku 3452
 tekkuka, teccal 3458
 teṅṅa, teṅṅa 3408
 teṅṅuka 3451

tēṭikka, tēṭuka, tēṭṭam 3456	tōyokka 3555	naṟuvāri 3627
tēṭṭuka 3451	tōruka, tōrcca 3351	naḷ, nalam 3610
tēn 3268	tōrum, tōṟram, tōṟruka 3566	nalkuka, nalpu, nalma, nalla, nallatu, nallan, nallam, nallavan, nallār 3610
tēppikka, tēppu, tēmānam, tēyuka 3458	tōḷ 2673, 3559	navāra, navira, naviri 3614
tēmpuka 3457	tōḷi, tōḷka, tōḷpikka 3558	naḷir 2905
tēr 3459	tōḷ 3564	nā, nāku 3633
tēra 3431A, 3462	tōṟan, tōṟam, tōṟama, tōṟi 3563	nāku 3634
tēraṭṭa 2797		nāḱku pāmpu 2906
tēri 3461		nāṅku 3655
tēruka 3419, 3472	daṇḍam, daṇḍikka, daṇḍipu 3051	nāṅṇuḷ 2906
tērcca 3419	daśa, daśappu 3016	nāṭu, nāṭṭār 3638
tēṟal, tēṟuka, tēṟam, tēṟā-maram, tēṟruka 3471	dōṟu 3397	nāṭuka, nāṭṭam 3637
tēṟra 3448	dōṭṭi 3485	nāṭṭa, nāṭṭi, nāṭṭuka 3583
tēva 3469	donna App. 45	nāṇam, nāṇikka, nāṇippikka, nāṇuka 3639
tēvaṅkam, tēvaṅku 3467	dōśa 3542	nāṇuvam 3641
tēvuka 3468		nāṭṭun 3644
tēḷ 3470	dhūli, dhūḷi, dhūḷikka, dhū-luka 3283	nān 3655
taḷ 3474		nānūru 3655, 3729
taikka 3089, 3473		nāntuka 3630
taital, taippu 3473	nakar 3568	nām 3647
taiyal 3473, 3475	nakara 3614	nāmpu 3649
tokuka 3476	nakekka 3569	nāy 3650
tokku 3520, 3559	nakki, nakkuka 3570	nār 3651
toṅkuka, toṅṇal 3478	naṅku 3572	nāra 2911
toṅṇan 2982	naṅṇa 3015, 3573	nāram 3653
toṭal, toṭuvikka 3480	naṅṇappilla, naṅṇiyār 3015	nāruka 2918, 2919
toṭi 3549	naṅcu, naṅṇan, naṅṇu 3580	nārram, nārrikka, nārruka 2918
toṭuka, toṭukka 3480, 3481	naṭa, naṭakka, naṭatta, naṭat-tuka, naṭappu, naṭamaṭu, naṭuka 3582	nāl, nālar, nālām, nālu, nālu-var, nālkkali, nālkkalikka, nālvar 3655
toṭṭi 3484, 3485, 3486	naṭal, naṭiccal, naṭiyikka, naṭil, naṭuka, naṭuval, naṭu-vikka, naṭṭi 3583	nāḷpatu 3655, 3918
toṭṭil 3486	naṭu 3583, 3584	nāvu 3633
toṭṭu 3480, 3481	naṭukkam, naṭukkuka, na-ṭuṅṇal, naṭuṅṇuka 3585	nāvuka 3769
toṭṭa 3498	naṭṭu 2901	nāl, nāḷa 3656
toṭṭan 3516	naṇṇuka 3588	nikakka 3658, 3730
toṭṭi 3499, 3516	naṭṭa 3591	nikattuka, nikappu, nikart-tuka, nikaluka, nikaṟuka, nikarṭtuka 3658
toṭṭu 3496, 3497	nattu 3592	nikar 3660
toṭṭna 2664	nattuka 3593	nikalām, nikalikka, nigalām, nigalikka 3662
toṭṭ-nūru 3522, 3729	nana, nanaccal, nanappu, nanayuka, nanavu, nanek-ka 3630	niṅṇal 3688
tottu 3487, 3488	nannam, nannikka 2918	niṭiyōn, niṭu, niṭuppam, niṭ-ṭaṅ-kāl, niṭṭal 3738
tontaram 3506	nannāṅku, nannālu 3655	niṭṭ-ena 3739
tonti 3507	nanni, nanṇu, nanma 3610	niṇam 2921
toppa, toppal 3393	nappu 2918	ninayuka, ninavu, ninekka, nineppavar 3683
toppan 3509	nampi, nampicci, nampiyān, nampiyār 3085	nira, nirakka 3673
torala 3342	nampikka, nampuka 3600	nirakkam, nirakkuka, niraṅ-ṇal, niraṅṇuka 3749
toli, tolikka 3559	nampu 3649	nirattu, nirattuka, niravuka 3672
tolla 3521	nampūtiri, nampūri 3601	nirattuka, nirappu, niravu 3673
tolla 2664, 3528, 3531	naya 3603	nira, nirappu, nirayuka, ni-ṟavu, niṟekka 3682
toll-ayiram 3532, App. 11	nayam 3602	nirakka, niṟam 3680
tollu 3361	nara 3609	nirukka, niṟuttikka, niṟuttu, niṟuttuka, nila, nilama, nilavu, nilekka, nilkka, nil-pikka, nilpu 3675
toṟikka, toṟiyuka 3522	narakkam, naraṅṇuka 2904	nilam 3676
toṟil 3524	naranta 3604	
toṟu, toṟuttu 3526	narappikka 3609	
toṟuka 3525	narampu 2904	
tōka 3538	nari 3606	
tōkkuka 2990	nariccil, nariccir 3607	
tōṭa 3545	narekka 3609	
tōṭu 3543, 3544	naṟu 2918	
tōṭṭakkāran, tōṭṭam 3549	naṟukku, naṟukkuka 3625	
tōṭṭi, tōṭṭicci 3546		
tōṭṭi, tōṭṭuka 3547		
tōṭṭi, tōṭṭuka 3549		
tōṇa 3509		
tōṇnal, tōṇnikka, tōṇnuka 3566		
tōppu 3551		
tōyuka 3555, 3556		

nilā, nilāvu 3754
 nivaru 3677
 niviruka, nivirkka, nivircca,
 nivirttikka, nivirttuka, ni-
 virppikka 2922
 niṛal, niṛalikka 3679
 nī 3684
 nīkkam, nīkki, nīkkikka,
 nīkkuka, nīññikka, nīñ-
 ṇuka 3685
 niṭu, niṭuka, niṭṭam, niṭṭal,
 niṭṭikka, niṭṭu, niṭṭuka
 3692
 nīntam, nīntal, nīntikka,
 nīntuka 3687
 nīr 3690
 nīruka, nīrkka 2922
 nīr nāy 3690
 nīrvālam 3776
 nīṛal, nīṛuka, nīṛruka 3693
 nīṛu 3693, 4906
 nīl, nīla, nīlam, nīlal,
 nīlavē, nīluka, nīlē, nīṛ
 3692
 nukam 3694
 nukaruka, nukarcca 3695
 nuccu 3728
 nuṇa, nuṇayan, nuṇekka
 3703, 3791
 nuṇaccal, nuṇacci, nuṇayuka
 3791
 nuṇattam 3703
 nuṇil 3701
 nuṇma 3700
 nutal 3705
 nuni 3719
 nuppatu 3918, 5052
 nuppam 3700
 numpu 3743
 nura, nurayuka, nurekka
 3710
 nuri, nurikka 3708, 3710
 nurippikka 3708
 nurumpu, nurumpuka 3709
 nuṛukku, nuṛukkuka, nu-
 ṛuñṇu, nuṛuñṇuka 3728
 nulayuka 3713
 nuṣu 3779
 nullal, nullu, nulluka 3717
 nulli 2706
 nuṛampu 3715
 nuṛayuka, nuṛa-vātil 3714
 nūṭṭa 3714
 nūr- 2922
 nūṛu, nūṛuka 3728
 nūṛu, nūṛavar, nūṛi-āṇṭu,
 nūṛuvar 3729
 nūl, nūlka 3726
 nūḷuka, nūḷuka 3714
 neṇcar, neṇcu, neñṇu 3736
 neṭu, neṭukkam, neṭuñkan,
 neṭupparam, neṭuppu, ne-
 ṭuma, neṭuman, neṭumā-
 nam, neṭumpan, neṭumpu,
 neṭṭan, neṭṭayam 3738
 neṇṇuka 3588
 ney 3746

neyka, neyttu, neypu, neyyal
 3745
 neytaal 3747
 nera, nerakkuva 3609
 nerippu 2929
 neriyuka 2927
 neṛi 2934
 neṛivu 2934, 2935
 neṛuka, neṛri 3759
 nel 3753
 nelli 3755
 neññil 2907
 neṭuka, neṭṭam 3766
 neṇtra-vāṛa 3767
 neṇpuka 3769
 nēr 3770, 3771, 3772
 nērattu, nēram 3774
 nēralar, nēr-iṭuka, nērvu
 3770
 nēriya, nērpikka, nērppu,
 nērmma 3771
 nēruka, nērkka, nērcca 3770,
 3771
 nēre 3772
 nērvālam 3776
 nēṛi 3772
 neṣan 3602
 naital 3575
 naintra-vāṛa 3767
 nokkuka 3714
 noñṇu 3698
 nocci 3781
 noccu 3779
 noṭi, noṭikka, noṭippu, noṭṭa
 2936
 noṭikka, noṭiyuka 3784
 noṇṭi, noṇṭikka, noṇṭuka
 3786
 nompam, nompalam, noyi
 3793
 noy, noyi 3779
 nōka 3793
 nōkkam, nōkkal, nōkku,
 nōkkuka, nōṭṭam 3794
 nōṇṭuka 3795
 nōṇpu, nōmpu, nōlka, nōl-
 pikka 3800
 nōyi, nōvikka, nōvu, nōvuka
 3793
 nōḷa 2937
 paka, pakaṭu, pakappu, pa-
 kayan, pakayuka 3808
 pakaram, pakaruka, pakark-
 ka, pakarcca, pakarppu
 3803
 pakal, pakalavan, pakalōn
 3805
 pakala 3827
 pakaji 3806
 pakuka, pakukka, pakuti,
 pakuppu, pakekka, pañ-
 kan, pañku 3808
 pakunna 3807
 paca 3821, 3827
 pacaḷa 3824
 pacu, pacca 3821

paccila 3832
 pañca 3834
 pañcam, pañṇam 3825
 pañcarikka 3835
 pañṇi 3836
 paṭa 3852, 3860
 paṭaku 3838
 paṭakkam 3841
 paṭaṇṇu 3839
 paṭapaṭa 3841
 paṭappu 3844, 3852, 3853
 paṭam 3843, App. 47
 paṭaruka, paṭarcca, paṭart-
 tuka, paṭarppu, paṭal 3844
 paṭarri 3847
 paṭal 3845
 paṭala 3845, 3846
 paṭalam 3844
 paṭavu 3838, 3852
 paṭi 3849, 3850
 paṭikka, paṭiyuka, paṭivu
 3848
 paṭiñṇāru 3852
 paṭu 3853, 3856
 paṭuka, paṭukka 3852, 3853
 paṭuppu 3852
 paṭuvan 3859
 paṭekka 3853
 paṭṭa 3875, 3876, 3877
 paṭṭaṇṇu 3853
 paṭṭa-pakal 3867
 paṭṭi 3868, 3869
 paṭṭi, paṭṭicci 3870
 paṭṭiṇi, paṭṭiṇi 3872
 paṇa 3891
 paṇi, paṇikkan, paṇiyan
 3884
 paṇikka 3887
 paṇiyuka 3884, 3888
 paṇṭam, paṇṭi 3898
 paṇṭika 3899
 paṇṭu 3999
 paṇṇikka, paṇṇuka 3884
 paṭa, paṭapata, paṭappu
 3910
 patam 3905, 3907
 patama, patarmma 3905
 paṭarikka, paṭaruka 3910
 pati, patiyuka 3911, 3912
 patikka 3911
 patinmar 3918
 patir, patirikka 3908
 pativu 3911
 patukka 3905
 patukkam, patukkuka, pa-
 tuñṇuka 3912
 patupata 3910
 patupattu, pattu 3918
 patuppikka, patuppu, pa-
 tuma 3905
 patekka 3910
 pana 4037
 panayan 4038
 paṇi, paṇikka, paṇi-nīr,
 paṇekka 4035
 paṇicci 4036
 pantam 3920

- pantayam 3921
 pantal, pantalikka 3922
 pantu 3925
 pannakam 4040
 pannāṭa 4041
 panni 4039
 pappatam 3928
 pamparam 3930
 paya 3821, 3827
 payar, payaru 3941
 payarikkā, payarū, payar-
 ŭka 3942
 payala 3827
 payi, payikka, payikkam,
 payippu 3825
 payiṇṇa 3821
 payimpa 4450
 payir 3821
 payiluka 3942, 3943
 payya 3945
 payyatti 3946
 payyavan 3825
 payyāna, payyāni 3947
 parakka 3949
 paraṇ, parana 3953
 paraṇi 3954
 paraṇṭa 4174
 paraṇṭuka 4023
 paratuka 3956
 paratti 3957
 parattuka, paranna, parappu,
 parampu 3949
 parantu 3977
 param 3958
 paral 3959
 parava 3949, 3960
 paravan 3957
 paravuka 3949
 pari 3963, 3968
 parikka 3951
 parikku 3962
 pariṇṇal 3962, 3965
 pariṇṇikka 3966
 pariṇṇuka 3962, 3966
 parica 3958
 paricu 3968
 pariṇṇu 3969
 parippu 3978
 parimaram 3979
 pariyam 3970
 parivu 3964
 paru 3972, 3974
 parukuka 3975
 parukka 3972
 parukku 3962, 3973
 parukkuva 3973
 parutti 3976
 paruntu 3977
 parupara, paruparukka, pa-
 ruparuppu 3973
 paruma 3972
 para 4032
 para, parakka 4020
 paraccal 4031
 paracci 4032
 paraṭṭa-cēra, paraṇ-tala 4022
 parappu 4020
 parampu 4026
 parayan, parayi 4032
 parayuka 4031
 parava 4020
 pari, parikka, parippu, pari-
 yuka 4027
 paru, paru-tala 4022
 paruparē 4024
 parri, parrikka, parru, par-
 ŭka 4034
 pal, pallan, pallu 3986
 pala 3987
 paliśa 4550
 palli 3994
 pavaram, paviram 3998
 paśa 3827
 paśa, paśima 3821
 paśakan, paśuṇṇal 3939
 paśala 3824
 palapala 4012, 4013
 paḷuṇṇuka 4012, 4015
 paḷla, paḷlam 4016
 paḷlayam 4017
 paḷli 4018
 para, parama, paraya, para-
 van 3999
 parakuka, parakkam, parak-
 kuka 4000
 param, parukka, paruppikka,
 paruppu 4004
 pari, parikka 4002
 parutu 4559
 paruvam 4006
 pā, pākuka 4088
 pākan 4046
 pākkanār 4047
 pākku 4048, 4049, 4088
 pākukuka 4088
 pākku-veṭṭi 4048
 pāṅku, pāṇṇan, pāṇṇu 4053
 pāccal, pāccuka 4087
 pācci 4058
 pāṭakam, pāṭi 4064
 pāṭam 4061, 4062
 pāṭi, pāṭuka, pāṭtu 4065
 pāṭu 3852, 3853
 pāṭṭan 4066
 pāṭṭi 3870, 4066
 pāṇan 4068
 pāṇu 4116
 pāṭi 4074
 pāṭiri 4075
 pāṭti 4078
 pāna, pāni 4124
 pāntam 4081
 pāntal 4082
 pāppaṭti 4083, 4091
 pāppān, pāppini 4091
 pāmpu 4085
 pāmpuvari, pāmpūri 4086
 pāy 4088
 pāyal, pāyi, pāyil 3821
 pāyuka, pāykkuka 4087
 pār 3949
 pāra 4093, 4094
 pārattuka 4092
 pārkkā, pārppavar 4091
 pārppu 4091, 4095
 pārā 4121
 pārāl, pārū 4020, 4120
 pārūka, pārūruka 4030
 pārāra 4083, 4123
 pāl 4096, 4097
 pāla 4100
 pālam 4099
 pāva 4107
 pāvaṭṭa 4103
 pāvan 4046
 pāval 4045
 pāvu 4046, 4088
 pāsār, pāśi 3821
 pāla 4116
 pālam 4114
 pālayam 4117
 pāli 4115
 pār, pārān 4110
 pikkuka 4129
 piccakam, picci 4139
 piccan, piccu 4142
 piccuka 4171
 piṇcu 4145
 piṭa 4395
 piṭari, piṭali 4146
 piṭaruka 4152, 4386
 piṭarttuka 4152
 piṭi 4148, 4149
 piṭikka, piṭiccu, piṭittam,
 piṭippikka, piṭippu 4148
 piṭukku 4151
 piṭuṇṇuka 4152
 piṭṭam 5395
 piṭṭal 4250, 4491
 piṇa, piṇakkam, piṇakku,
 piṇakkuka, piṇaṇṇuka,
 piṇaccal, piṇayuka 4160
 piṇam 4157
 piṇar 4150, 4158
 piṇarkka, piṇarppu, piṇupiṇē
 4158
 piṇi 4159
 piṇekka 4160
 piṇṭi 4183
 piṭar 4132
 piṭarūruka, piṭukkuka, piṭuṇ-
 nuka 4165
 piṭtalattam 4166
 pin, pinne, pimpu 4205
 pinnal, pinnuka 4207
 piyar 4410
 piraku 4413
 piraṭi 4146
 piraṭṭan, piratti, piraṭtu,
 piraṭṭuka, piraḷuka, piraḷca
 4285
 piraṇṭa, piranti 4174
 pirannuka 4421
 pirān 4411
 piri 4177
 pirikka 4176, 4177
 piriccal, piriyuka 4176, 4177,
 4421
 piriyan, pirivu 4177
 piṇa, pirakka, pirappu, piṇa-
 vi 4422

piṛaku 4205
 piṛan 4333
 piṛavu 4334
 piṛukku 4203
 piṛa 4205
 piḷatti 4181
 piḷavu 3988
 piṣiṭu 4135
 piṣukkan 4144
 piṣukku 4135, 4144
 piḷakka, piḷappu, piḷaruka,
 piḷarkka, piḷarcca, piḷarp-
 pu, piḷukkuka 4194
 piḷa 4198
 piṛa 4187
 piṛappu 4186, 4187
 piṛiyuka 4183
 piṛuka 4212
 piṛukuka, piṛukkuka 4187
 piṛukka 4185
 piṛekka, piṛeppikka, piṛeppu
 4186, 4187
 pi 4210
 picca, piccan, piccān-katti
 4214
 piccakam, picci 4224
 piccuka 4171, 4215
 piṛa 4222, 4224
 piṛakam, piṛam 4224
 piṛu 4230
 pili 4216, 4226, 4227
 piḷa 4143
 puka, pukayuka 4240
 pukar 4232
 pukaluka 4233
 pukaṛ, pukaṛuka, pukaṛca,
 pukaṛttuka 4235
 pukuka, pukukka, pukkikka
 4238
 pukekka 4240
 puṅkan 4244
 puṅṇu 4341, 4342
 puṅca, puṅca-kkaṇṭam 4337
 puṭa 4255
 puṭa, puṭava 4256
 puṭṭa 4261
 puṭṭal 4250
 puṭṭil 4263, 4491
 puṇ 4268
 puṇa, puṇar, puṇari, puṇa-
 ruka, puṇarcca, puṇarvu
 4160
 puṇal 4338
 puṭa, puṭappu, puṭayuka,
 puṭekka 4509
 putu, putukuka, putukkam,
 putuma, puttān, puttari
 4275
 putukkuka 4165, 4275
 puna-kkaṇṭam, punam 4337
 punaccal 4160
 punampu 4175
 punayuka 4160, 4340
 punal 4338
 punna 4343
 pura 4294
 puraṭṭuka, puralikka, pura-

ḷuka 4285
 purampu 4175
 puri, puriyuka 4177
 puṛa, puṛattu 4333
 puṛam 4205, 4333
 puṛru 4335, 4336
 pul 4300
 pula, pulacci, pulayan 4547
 pulam 4303, 4344
 pulampal, pulampuka 4304
 pular, pularuka, pularcca,
 pularttuka 4305
 puli 4307
 pulkuka, pulluka 4308
 pulla 4310
 pulla-marutu 4306
 pul 4319
 pulakka, pulappu, pularuka
 4560
 pulappu, pulayikka, pula-
 yuka, pulukka 4320
 puli, pulikka, pulippu 4322
 pulicci 4323
 puliyan 4322, 4323
 pulḷi 4327
 puṛa 4317, 4318
 puṛu, puṛuku 4313
 puṛu, puṛukka 4312
 puṛukuka, puṛukkam, pu-
 rukku, puṛukkuka, puṛuṅ-
 ṇuka 4315
 puṛuti 4316
 pū, pūkkal 4345
 pūkikka, pūkuka 4238
 pūkka 4345, 4346, 4357
 pūcal, pūcuka, pūccu 4352
 pūcca 4355
 pūcci 4353, 4354
 pūṭa 4358
 pūṭṭuka, pūṭṭu, pūṇu-nūl,
 pūṇūl, pūṇpu 4361
 pūṇa 4454
 pūṇuka 4361, 4376
 pūti 4316
 pūttu, pūttuka, pūntuka
 4376
 pūppikka 4345
 pūppu 4345, 4357
 pūyal 4351
 pūyi 4316
 pūrika 4368
 pūram, pūru 4379
 pūvattam 4348
 pūvan 4372, 4373
 pūvana, pūvam 4348
 pūvanti 4370
 pūval 4371, 4505
 pūvu 4345
 pūṣuka 4352
 pūḷ, pūḷuka 4377
 pūḷa 4322, 4378
 pūṛi 4316
 pūṛuka 4376
 peṭa 4395
 peṭuka, peṭukka 3852, 3853
 peṭṭa 4387, 4395
 peṭṭakam, peṭṭi 4388

peṭṭu 3853
 peṭṭ-ennu 4393
 peṇ, peṇṭi, peṇṇan 4395
 peṇṇuka 4436
 peyar 4410
 peyṭtu, peyyikka, peyyuka
 4407
 perampu 4175
 periccāṇi 4416
 perippam, periva, peru, peru-
 kuka, perukka, perukkam,
 peruṅṇuka 4411
 peruku, peruvila 4413
 perukkuka 4411, 4415
 peruka 4422
 perukki, perukkuka 4423
 peṛṛa-kkanu, peṛṛan 4425
 peṣaku 4131
 peli, pelika, pelikka 4194
 pe 4438
 peṇcuka, peṇccu 4430
 pecci 4438
 peṭa, peṭi, peṭikka 4434
 peṭu 4435
 peṇam, peṇuka 4436
 peṇ 4449
 peṇa, pe-nāyi, peyi 4438
 peṛ 4410, 4411
 peṛuka, peṛkka, peṛcca, peṛt-
 tu 4409
 peṛppu 3803, 4409
 peṛu, peṛri 4422
 peṛu, peṛuka 4446
 peṛ, peṛu 4443
 peṛa 4442, 4443
 pai 3821, 3825, 4450
 paim 3821
 paikka, paikkam 3825
 paital 3939
 pokana, pokina 4454
 pokiṭu 4455
 pokkaṇam 4458
 pokkam 4469
 pokkar 4459
 pokkil, pokkul 4460
 pokkiḷa, pokkuḷa, pokku-
 likka 4455
 pokkuka, poṅṇiaccam, poṅ-
 ṇal, poṅṇikka 4469
 poṅkōlam 4472
 poṅṇu 4471
 poṅṇuka 4469, 4471
 pocca, pocci 4476
 poṭi 4481
 poṭikka, poṭiyuka 4481,
 4482
 poṭippu 4482
 poṭukkanē, poṭukkannu, po-
 ṭunnana, poṭunnanavē, po-
 ṭunnane 4483
 poṭṭakkannan 4495
 poṭṭan 4487
 poṭṭal, poṭṭikka 4490
 poṭṭi 4487, 4496
 poṭṭu 4490, 4491, 4492
 poṭṭuka 4490
 poṇṇan, poṇṇi 4487

- poti, potikka, potiyuka 4509
 potiruka 4504
 potirkka 4505
 potu 4507
 pottu 4452
 pottuka 4509
 pon 4570
 ponta 4509
 ponti, pontika, pontiya 4521
 pontikka, pontu, pontuka 4522
 poy 4531
 poyka 4533
 poyttu, poyyuka 4534
 pori, poriccal 4537
 porippu, poriyān 4539
 porikka, poriyuka 4537, 4539
 poruka, porutuka 4540
 poruttu 4544
 poruttam, poruttal, porutuka 4541
 poruttu, porunnuka 4538, 4541
 porunnikka 4538
 poruporē 4542
 poruvuka 4540
 porul, porulikka 4544
 porāyima, porukka, poruti, poruppikka, poruma 4565
 porī 4564
 porīra 4567
 porīru 4492
 poli, polima, poliśa, polu 4550
 polikka, policcal, polippu, poliyuka, polivu 4550, 4571
 pollā, pollāta, pollāppu 4547
 polikka, polluka 4554
 poli 4560, 4562
 polikka, poliyuka, polla 4560
 polukam, polukuka, polla, pollal, polikka, polļu, polļuka 4563
 pollān, polļu, polļu-kāyi 4562
 porī 4556, 4557
 porikka, poriccal, porippu, poriyuka 4556
 poril 4558
 porutu 4559
 pōka, pōkal, pōkkam, pōkkal, pōkku, pōkkuka 4572
 pōkkaṇam 4573
 pōkkaṇ 4106
 pōkkiri 4574
 pōṇṇa 4577
 pōṭu 4460
 pōṭuka, pōṭṭuka 4581
 pōṇa 4454
 pōtika 4585
 pōtu 4452, 4559
 pōttu 4586
 pōnta 4518
 pōnnavan 4595
 pōr 4540, 4591
 pōrā, pōrāykka, pōrāyima, pōruka, pōruma 4594
 pōr-aṭuka, pōr-aṭṭam 4540
 pōrkkuka 4590
 pōra 4603
 pōru 4565
 pōrri, pōrriuka 4605
 pōl, pōla, pōluka, pōlē 4597
 pōl 4559
 pōḷa 4455
 prāvu 4334
 platti 4181
 plā-kkāyi, plāvu 3988
 bomma 4530
 bōy App. 51
 bhūti 4316
 makan 4616
 makiruka 4618
 makir-maram 4619
 makkam 4624
 makkaḷ 4616
 maṇka, maṇkacci 4625
 maṇku, maṇṇiram, maṇṇuka, maṇṇul 4750
 macc-akam 4631
 maccam 4629
 macci 5102
 maccinan, maccunan, maccūnicci App. 53
 maccu 4631, 4633
 maṇcāti 4636
 maṇci 4638
 maṇcika 4640
 maṇṇa, maṇṇaḷ, maṇṇaḷikka 4635
 maṇṇu 4641
 maṭa 4659
 maṭakkam, maṭakku, maṭak-kuka, maṭaṇṇippikka, maṭaṇṇu, maṭaṇṇuka, maṭayuka 4645
 maṭanta, maṭam, maṭayan, maṭava, maṭavi 4647
 maṭamṇu 4649
 maṭai 4663
 maṭi 4645
 maṭikka, maṭiyan, maṭivu, maṭukka, maṭuppu 4652
 maṭippu, maṭiyuka 4645, 4652
 maṭu 4658, 4662
 maṭṭa 4660, 4663, 5058
 maṭṭataram, maṭṭi 4647
 maṭṭam 4660, 4661
 maṭṭal 4663
 maṭṭu 4660, 4662, 4676
 maṇ 4666
 maṇakka, maṇappikka 4668
 maṇaṇṇu 4670
 maṇaṇṇuka 4645
 maṇam 4667, 4668
 maṇal 4666
 maṇavāḷan, maṇaṭṭi, maṇāḷan 4667
 maṇi, maṇikka 4672
 maṇikkaṇṭam, maṇikkeṭṭu 4673
 maṇiyakāran, maṇiyam 4674
 maṇṭa 4679, 4682
 maṇṭikka 4681
 maṇṭuka 4677, 4681
 maṇṇa 4686
 maṇṇān 4684
 maṇṇu 4666
 maṭi 4691
 maṭil 4692
 maṭti 4696
 madam, maḍaḷikka, maḍikka 4687
 mana 4776
 manayuka, maniyuka 4685
 maṇṭaram, maṇṭaram 4697
 maṇti 4698
 maṇtiri, maṇtiriya 4699
 manna 4779
 mannan, mannavan 4774
 mannam, mannu 4777
 mayakkam, mayakkuka 4706
 mayakku, mayāṇṇuka, mayal 4627, 4706
 mayimpu 4627
 mayir 4707
 mayir-kūccu 1876, 4707
 mayil 4642
 mayyal 4627, 4706
 marakkāl, maram 4711
 maravi 4714
 maṛā-maram 4713
 maṛiḷuka 4723
 marukkam, marukkuka, ma-ruṇṇikka, maruṇṇuka 4722
 maruṇṇu 4717, 4722
 marutu 4718
 maruttan, marunnu 4719
 marumakattāyam, maru-makan 4715
 maruvalar, maruvuka 4722
 maruḷ 4723
 maṛa, maṛakka, maṛati, ma-ṛappikka, maṛappu, maṛa-yuka, maṛavi, maṛavu 4760
 maṛam, maṛal, maṛavar 4763
 maṛi 4761, 4764
 maṛikka, maṛippu 4761, 4765
 maṛiccal, maṛiyuka, maṛivu 4761
 maṛu 4766, 4767
 maṛuku 4770
 maṛukuka 4761
 maṛukka, maṛukkal, maṛup-pu 4765
 maṛu-nāl, maṛavan, maṛra-val, maṛru 4766
 maṛekka, maṛeppu 4760
 maṛrāl 3656
 mala 4742
 malakkam 4740
 malaṭi 4738
 malar, malarcca 4739
 malaruka, malarttuka 4739, 4740

malika, malekka, malka 4729
malekka, maleppu 4736
malla, mallam, mallika 4744
mallan 4730
mallu 4730, 4759
mara 4753
maṛakkuka 4751, 4752
maṛu 4749
maṛunnaṇē āka 4750
maṛuppu 4752
mā 4782, 4783, 4785, 4786, 4787
māñña 4782
mācu, māccu 4783, 4792
māccal 4794, 4814
māccil 4794
māta 4799
mātam 4796, 4832
mātampu 4646
māṭu 4798, 5058
māṭuka 4797
māṭṭam 4797, 4800
māṭṭu 4800
māṭṭuka 4800, 4802
māṇi 4805
māṇpu 4803
māṭalam 4808, 4809
mān 4780
mānam 5381
mānti, māntu, māntuka 4812
māman 4813
māyuka, māyuka 4814
mār, māravu, māru 4818
māri 4819
māru, māruka, māṛram, māṛtal, māṛri, māṛru, māṛruka 4834
māl 4781, 4822, 4823
māla 4781, 4827
māli 4823
mālu 4822
māvu 4782, 4783, 4784
mālam 4822
mālika 4796
māṛkal, māṛkāta, māṛkuka, māṛca 4830
mikakka, mikavu, mikuka, mikukka, mikuti, mikekka, mikka 4838
mikkuka 4886, 5383
mica 4841
miccam, miñcal, miñcikka, miñcippu, miñcuka 4838
miñci 4844
miṭaccal, miṭappu, miṭayuka, miṭala 4853
miṭantuka, miṭaṛruka 4857
miṭama, miṭaman 4846
miṭaṛu 4847
miṭavu 4651
miṭi, miṭikka, miṭippu 4848
miṭi, miṭil 4851
miṭila 4847
miṭukkan, miṭukkam, miṭukku, miṭukkuka 4846
miṭṭal 5058
miṇumiṇukka, miṇṭaṭṭam,

miṇṭāte, miṇṭuka 4856
mina 5445
mini-ñāṇnu 2920, 5020
minukka, minukkam, minukkuka, minuñṇuka, minuppu, minnal, minni, minnikka, minnu, minnuka 4876
mirattal, miraluka 5075
mīra 4875
miṛram 5016
miṛaku 4867
miṛaku 4989
miṛavu 4651, 4989
miṛi, miṛikka 5429
miṛuñṇikka, miṛuñṇuka 4866
miṭṭuka 4848
miṇṭuka 4857
miṭil, mītu, mīttal, mītt-āka, mīttu 4841
mīn 4876, 4885
mīru 4906
mīruka 4884
miśa 4879
miṭuka, miṭcca 4883
mukakka, mukaruka 4886
mukaṭu, mukal 4888
mukana, mukappu, mukam, mukaru, mukaruka 4889
mukil 4892
mukir 4893
mukkam, mukkal 4896
mukkalam 5011
mukkaṭu 5034
mukkiliikka 4894
mukku 4898
mukkuka 4896, 4993
mukkuvar, muñṇikka, muñṇuka 4993
mucci 5031
muñcuka 5032
muñña 4918
muñṇi 5031
muṭa 4920, 4921
muṭakālam, muṭakka, muṭantan, muṭanti, muṭam, muṭavan, muṭavi 4919
muṭakkam, muṭakku, muṭaṇṇuka 4919, 4933
muṭakkuka 4933
muṭayuka 4920
muṭi 4921
muṭikka, muṭippu, muṭiyuka 4921, 4922
muṭiyan, muṭivu 4922
muṭuku 4926
muṭukuka 4849
muṭukku 4919
muṭukkuka 4925
muṭṭa 4939
muṭṭan 4929, 4930
muṭṭam 4930
muṭṭakku 5034
muṭṭaṛu 4938
muṭṭal, muṭṭalan 4929
muṭṭi 4930, 4931, 4932
muṭṭikka 4932, 4933

muṭṭu 4932, 4933, 4935, 4936
muṭṭuka 4932, 4933, 4934
muṭṭu-paṭu 4936
muṇemuṇēna 4856
muṇṭatti, muṇṭan, muṇṭi 4938
muṇṭu 4938, 4947
muta 4954
mutakkuka, mutappu 4841
mutanma, mutal, mutali, mutalvan 4950
mutala 4952
mutira 4953
mutiruka, mutirttuka 4950
mutiruka, mutircca, mutirpu, mutu, mutuma, mutumuttappan 4954
mutu, mutuku 4955
mutukkan 4954, 4961
muttaṭi 4957
muttan, muttappan 4954
muttam 4960
muttacci 4961
muttāram 4958
mutti 4954, 4960
muttu 4959, 4960
muttuka 4960
mun, muna, munakka, munampu, munti, muntiyatu, muntuka, munnam, munname, munnar, munnal, munni, munnil 5020
muni, muniyuka 5021
muni-ñāṇnu 2920, 5020
muntiri 4963, 4964
mu-nnūru 3729, 5052
munne, munneyavan, munnevan 5020
muppatu 3918, 5052
mumpan, mumpinal, mumpil, mumpu, mumpē 5020
mu-mmūnnu 5052
muyal 4968
muyiñṇu 5007
muracu, murajam 4973
muraṭan, muraṭu, muraṇ, muram 4971
muraṭuka 4971, 4972
mural-mīn 4974
mural 5006
murali 4973
muraluka 4972, 4973
murikku 4981
muriñña 4982
muru 4959
murukan 4978
muruṭuka 4977
muruttu 4955
muruppu 4971
muruṭuka 4973
muṛa 5013, 5015
muṛam 5005
muṛama 5015
muṛal 5006
muṛi, muṛikka, muṛiccal, muṛippikka, muṛiyan, muṛivu 5008

muriccu-kutti, muriccu-
 kuttuka, murukal, muruk-
 kal, murukku, murukkuka
 5012
 muri-ppeṭṭatu 5010
 muriyuka 5008, 5009
 murukuka 5011, 5012
 murumurukka 5013
 muruvēl 5014
 muṟṟa, muṟṟu 5017
 muṟṟam, muṟṟi 5016
 muṟṟuka 5017, 5018
 mula 4985
 mulla 4987
 muṣaṭan 4912
 muṣumuṣukka 4913
 muṣikka, muṣiccal, muṣip-
 pikka, muṣiyuka 4903,
 4991
 muṣuñṇu 5007
 muṣkan, muṣkaran, muṣ-
 karam, muṣku 5011
 muḷ 4995
 mula 4997, 4998, 5000,
 5001
 muḷaku 4867
 muḷam 4990
 muḷayuka 4994
 muḷavu, muḷeppu 4997
 muḷi, muḷiyuka 4996
 muḷekka 4994, 4997
 mulkkuka 4993
 mullaṅki 5004
 muḷḷan, muḷḷi 4995
 muṟa, muṟaṅṇu, muṟantu
 4988
 muṟakkam, muṟakkuka,
 muṟaṅṇuka 4989
 muṟaṅ kai, muṟaṅ kai, mu-
 ṟam 4990
 muṟi 4991
 muṟiṅṇu 5007
 muṟippu 4991, 5122
 muṟu, muṟukku, muṟutu,
 muṟupikka, muṟuppu,
 muṟuvan, muṟuvāḷ 4992
 muṟukikka, muṟukuka 4993
 muṟukka 4992, 5046
 muṟekka 4988
 mūkan 5027
 mūkka 4954
 mūkkan, mūkku 5024
 mūṅkil 5028
 mūṅṇa 5027
 mūccu 5031
 mūñci, mūñcuka 5032
 mūṭa 5034, 5037
 mūṭam 5033
 mūṭal 5033, 5034
 mūṭakku, mūṭi, mūṭikka
 5034
 mūṭu 5034, 5035
 mūṭuka 5034
 mūṭṭa 5038
 mūṭṭam 5048
 mūṭṭal 5037
 mūṭṭuka 5037, 5048

mūtu, mūṭta, mūṭtatu, mūṭ-
 tappan, mūṭṭamma, mūṭ-
 tavan, mūṭṭacci, mūṭṭan,
 mūṭṭor, mūṭ-devi, mūṭpan,
 mūṭpu 4954
 mūnnān, mūnnām, mūnnu
 5052
 mūri 4977, 5041
 mūri niviruka 4977
 mūruka 4975, 4977
 mūrkkuka, mūrecca, mūrc-
 cikka, mūrppikka, mūrppu
 5042
 mūruka 5008
 mūla 5044
 mūlam 5043
 mūvar, mūv-aṅṭu 5052
 mūṣeṭṭa 5029
 mūla 5051
 mūḷal, mūḷuka 4896
 mūḷi 5049
 mūṟakku 5052
 mūṟi 5047
 meccam 4629, 4841
 meccame 4841
 meti, metikka, metiyuka
 4861
 metta 5068, 5069
 mettuka 4841
 menna 4779
 mey 5073
 merikkam, merukkuka, me-
 ruṅṇuka 4722
 meruku 5490
 meruḷ, meruḷuka 5075
 mel, meliccal, meliyuka,
 melivu, mellikka, melle
 5078
 melluka 5077, 5078
 meṟu, meṟuku, meṟukuka,
 meṟukku 5082
 meṟukka, meṟupikka, me-
 ṟuppu 4872
 me, meṅkai 5086
 meccal 5093, 5532
 meccil 5093
 meṅṇal 5097, 5532
 meṭa 4796
 meṭu 5058
 meṭ-tōnni 3565
 mēn, mēnavan, mēnma 5086
 mēni 5099
 meyka, meypikka 5093,
 5532
 meykka 5093
 meṟkku 5086
 meḷ 5086, 5099
 meḷan, meḷavan, meḷe 5086
 meval, mevalar, mevuka 5096
 meṟi 5097
 mai 5073, 5101, 5102
 maintan App. 53
 moṅṇa 4626
 mocca 4626, 4910, 5110
 moṅṇi 5031
 moṭṭa 4939, 5115
 moṭṭu 5113

motikkuva 4861
 mottam 5119
 motti 5031
 mottuka 4960
 moṇṭa 4965
 morampuka 4973
 moriyuva 4980
 molḷa, molḷu, molḷuka 644
 moṟi, moṟiyuka 4989
 mōkuka 5127
 mōñcuka 5032
 mōṭi 5132, 5133
 mōṭṭu 5135
 mōṭa, mōṭuka 5117
 mōn 4616
 mōṇṭa 4965, 5031
 mōntuka, mōyikka, mōval
 5127
 mōr 4889, 4902
 mōḷ 4616
 mōṟa 5114, 5135

yā, yātu, yār, yāvan, yāvar,
 yāval 5151
 yāṟi 5158

raṇṭ-āka, raṇṭām, raṇṭikka,
 raṇṭu 474
 rā 2552
 rākuka 228
 rāgi 812
 rān 527

ṟāyi 812

lanta 475
 lāvu 3754
 loṭṭa 5194

vaka, vakaccal, vakayikka,
 vakayuka, vakukka, vakup-
 pu 5202
 vakka 5209
 vakkal 5208
 vakku 5208, 5209
 vakkuka 5207, 5288
 vaṅki 5211
 vaṅku 5212
 vaṅṇuka 5207
 vañci 4638, 5216
 vañṇi 5216
 vaṭa, vaṭakkan, vaṭakku 5218
 vaṭam 5220
 vaṭi 5221, 5222, 5224
 vaṭikka 5224, 5295
 vaṭippikka 5224
 vaṭiyuka 5221, 5222
 vaṭivu 5221, 5223
 vaṭu 5222, 5227
 vaṭṭa 5235
 vaṭṭi 5231, 5232
 vaṭṭuvam 5234
 vaṇakkam, vaṇakkuka, va-
 ṇaṅṇuka 5236
 vaṇṭaru, vaṇṭikkāran 5237
 vaṇṭaraṅ-kōṟi 5238
 vaṇṭi, vaṇṭil App. 50

vaṇṭu 5239
 vaṇṇa 4686, 5249, 5347
 vaṇṇattān, vaṇṇatti, vaṇṇān 5241
 vaṇṇam, vaṇṇikka 5304
 vatakkam, vataṇṇuka 5242
 vanni 5330
 vanniyan 5331
 vanpu, vampikka 5276
 vampu 5253
 vayakkuka 5255
 vayam 5254
 vayampu 5213
 vayāra 3824
 vayarān, vayarī, vayarū 5259
 vayal 5258
 vayyam 5549
 vara 5261, 5263
 varaku 5260
 varaccal 5263, 5273
 varaṭi 5321
 varaṭu 5320
 varaṭtuka 5320, 5325
 varaṇṭi, varaṇṭuka 5362
 varampu 5261
 varayuka 5263, 5273
 varavara, varavu 5270
 varaluka 5320, 5325
 varāl 5262
 vari 5263, 5265, 5266
 varika 5270
 varikka 5268
 varikka-ppilāvu 5271
 variyuka 5263, 5264
 varu 5261
 varuka, varuttikka, varuttu, varuttuka, varuvikka 5270
 varukuka 5261
 varuttam 5272
 varekka 5263
 varē 5261
 vāra, vārāl 5325
 vāraṭi, vāraṭu, vāram, vāraluka, vāraḷca, vāruṭi, vārāl, vārīkka, vārūka 5320
 vāraṭtuka, vāravu, vārūka 5320, 5325
 vārālī 5321
 vārū 5320, 5313
 vārū 5287
 vāl, valaṇ-kai 5276
 vala 5288
 valaccal 5281
 valappam 4014
 valam 5276
 valam-piri 5279
 valayacci, valayan 5288
 valayuka 5281, 5286
 vali, valikka, valippikka, valippu, valiyuka 5282
 valippam, valima, valiya, valiyā, valu, vallabham 5276
 valekka 5281
 valkka 5288
 vallam 5315
 vallā 1006
 valluka 5276

vavvāyi, vavvāli 5291
 vavvāl 5370
 vaśala 3824
 val 5305
 vaḷa 5309, 5313
 valaccal, valappu, vaḷayuka 5313, 5314
 vaḷam, vaḷara, vaḷaruka, vaḷarē, vaḷarkka, vaḷarcca, vaḷarttal, vaḷarttuka, vaḷarpu 5304
 vaḷayal 5313
 vaḷar 5304, 5309
 vaḷavaḷa 5310
 vaḷavu 5314
 vaḷi 5312
 vaḷutam 5298
 vaḷekka 5313, 5314
 vaḷaiyam 5313
 vaḷlam 5315
 vaḷlāl 5304
 vaḷlī 5316
 vaḷlū 5305
 vaḷluvan 5318
 vaḷḷuram 5317
 vaḷakkam 5236
 vaḷakku 5292
 vaḷaṇṇuka 5236, 5292
 vaḷala 5294
 vaḷi 5297
 vaḷikka, vaḷiccal, vaḷiyuka 5296
 vaḷukka 5300
 vaḷukkal, vaḷukkuka, vaḷutal, vaḷutuka 5298
 vaḷukku 5299
 vaḷutina, vaḷutini 5301
 vaḷuttuka 5372
 vaḷunn-ennu, vaḷuvare 5298
 vaḷuppu 5298, 5299
 vā 5352
 vāka 5333
 vāṇṇal, vāṇṇikka, vāṇṇuka 5335, 5336
 vāṇṇippikka 5336
 vācci 5339
 vāccuka 5340
 vāṭa 5218, 5343
 vāṭikka, vāṭuka, vāṭtuka 5342
 vāṭtam 5342, 5344
 vāṭil 5354, 5370
 vān, vānam 5381
 vāy 5352
 vāyippa 5355
 vāykka 5350, 5351
 vāy-kkāl 1480
 vāypa 5355
 vāypu 5350
 vār 5269, 5363
 vārakam 5359
 vāram 5359, 5363
 vārī 5361
 vārūka 5356, 5357, 5362, 5363
 vārkkā, vārcca, vārppu 5356
 vārūka 5357, 5363
 vārū, vārūka 5367

vāl 5364, 5367, App. 57
 vāḷayma 5364
 vāḷuka 5367
 vāval 5370
 vāl, vālan 5376
 vālam 4114
 vāla-mīn 5379
 vāḷuka 5378
 vār, vārī, vārīkka, vārū, vārūka, vārca, vārṭikka, vārṭtuka, vārū 5372
 vārā 5373
 vikkam, vikku, vikkuka 5383
 viṇṇuka 5382
 viṭa 5393
 viṭakku 5390
 viṭar, viṭaruka, viṭarkka, viṭarcca, viṭarppu, viṭavikka, viṭavu 5473
 viṭala 5392
 viṭuka, viṭukka, viṭutal, viṭutala, viṭuti, viṭuttuka, viṭuvikka 5393
 viṭu-vēr 5431
 viṭṭam 5395
 viṭṭil 4850
 viṭṭ-ēru 5393
 vinṇavar, vinṇu 5396
 viṭa, viṭar 5401
 viṭampuka 5398
 viṭaruka 5400
 viṭukkuka, viṭumpuka 5399
 vitekka, vittu 5401
 vina 5445
 vinavuka 5516
 vimmiṭṭam, vimmiṣṭam, vim-muka 5402
 viyam 5404
 viyarkka, viyarppu 5486
 vira 5418
 virakuka, virakkuka 5407
 viratṭal, viratṭuka 5489
 virayuka, viravu 5417
 viral 5409
 viralī, viraluka 5489
 viral 5262
 viralī 5410A
 viri 5412
 viri, virikka, viriccal, virittuka, virippu, viriyuka, virivu 5411
 viriyan 5413
 viriśu 5408
 viruku 5490
 virutan, virutu 5414
 virunṇan, virunṇu 5415
 viruppu, virumpuka 5416
 vira, virakka, viranna, viṭekka 5439
 virakkam 5439, 5512
 viruku 5440
 vil 5422
 vila 5421
 vilakkam 5423, 5424
 vilakku, vilakkuka, vilaṇṇa, vilaṇṇal, vilaṇṇu, vilaṇṇuka 5423

- vilavu 5425
 vilkka, vilpana, vilpikka 5421
 villaṅkam 5426
 villan, villi, villu 5422
 viśa, viśari, viśaru, viśaruka 5450
 viśakka, viśappu 5384
 viḷa, viḷaccal 5437
 viḷakkam, viḷakku, viḷaṅṅuka 5496
 viḷakkuka 5496, 5497
 viḷappikka, viḷampan, viḷampikka 5434
 viḷamparam 5433
 viḷampuka 5433, 5434
 viḷay-aṭṭuka, viḷay-aṭṭam, viḷay-aṭṭu 5438
 viḷayikka, viḷayuka, viḷavu 5437
 viḷarkka, viḷareccu, viḷarppikka, viḷarppu, viḷaruka 5496
 viḷa 5509
 viḷakam 5435
 viḷi, viḷikka 5423
 viḷimpu, viḷumpu 5436
 viḷuruka, viḷurkka, viḷḷal, viḷḷu, viḷḷuka 5432
 viṛa 5427
 viṛal 5428
 viṛukka 5430
 viṛuṅṅuka 4866
 viṛutu 5299, 5431
 viḱam 4211
 viḱkam, viṅṅuka 5448
 viḱku, viḱkuka 5447
 viḱuka, viḱci, viḱcu 5450
 viṭakam, viṭan, viṭaram, viṭu 5393
 viṭuka, viṭṭuka 5453
 viṭṭi 483
 viṇattaram, viṇan, viṇvāyan 5454
 viṇṭu 4883
 viṁal, viṁpu 5448
 viyal, viyāla, viyikka, viyu-ka 5450
 vīr, vīr-iṭuka 5458
 vīraṇam 5456
 vīrkuka, vīrpikka 5448
 vīrkkuka, vīrppu 645
 vīru 5462
 vīruka 4884, 5462
 viśa 4879
 viśam 5449
 viśāla, viśikka, viśuka, viśēri 5450
 vīluka, vīlca 4883
 vīṛikka, vīṛuka, vīṛkka, vīṛca, vīṛttuka, vīṛpu 5430
 vekulī, vekulikka 5464
 vekka 5517, 5549
 vekkam 5500
 vekkuka 5517
 veṅ-kallu 5496
 veṅṅuka 5517
 veṭi 5473
 veṭikka 5473, 5475
 veṭiccal 5476
 veṭippu 5472, 5475
 veṭiyuka 5473, 5476
 veṭṭa, veṭṭam, veṭṭa-velivu 5475
 veṭṭi 5477
 veṭṭil 4850
 veṭṭu, veṭṭuka 5478
 veṇ, veṇma 5496
 veṇṭ-elpu 5480
 veṇṇa 5496
 vetuppu, vetuppuka, vetu-mpikka, vetumpuka, vetu-veta 5517
 ventayam 5072
 venni 5493
 ven-nīr, veppan, vempal, vempuka, vemma, veyil 5517
 veppu 5517, 5549
 veruku 5490
 veruḷuka 5489
 veri, veriyan 5511
 veṛu, veṛuṭē, veṛuma, veṛ-ṛan 5513
 veṛukka, veṛuppikka, veṛup-pu 5512
 veṛri 5493
 veṛri-ila 5515
 vellam 5494
 velluka 5493
 vevvērē 5548
 veli, veliccam 5496, 5498
 velivu, velukka, veluppikka, veluppu, veluvela 5496
 veluti, velumpu 5436
 velkka 5496, 5500
 vellā, vellān 5496
 vellā-nava 3599, 5510
 vellam 5503
 vellari 5504
 vellatṭi 5506
 vellayma, vellāḷar 5507
 velli 5496
 vellila 5508
 vēka 5517
 vēṇṇa 5520, 5521
 vēcāru 5524
 vētan, vēṭṭa 5527
 vētu 5431, 5525
 vēṇ, vēṇam, vēṇṭa, vēṇṭikka, vēṇṭu, vēṇṭuka, vēṇṭum 5528
 vētu, vēnal 5517
 vēntan, vēntu 5529
 vēmpu 5531
 vēṛ 5486, 5535
 vēṛ-āka, vēṛ-ākkuka, vēṛu, vēṛu-pāṭu, vēṛē 5548
 vēl 5536
 vēla, vēlakkāran 5540
 vēla-maram 5537
 vēli 5538
 vēvikka 5517
 vēvu 5517, 5533
 vēḷ 5528
 vēḷa 5546, 5547
 vēḷi, vēḷvi 5528, 5544
 vēḷikka, vēḷppikka 5544
 vēṛam 5541, 5542
 vēṛampan, vēṛampar 5543
 vēṛca 5528
 vēṛvi 5544
 vaikikka, vaikuka, vaiku-nēram, vainēram 5554
 vaikkam 5549, 5554
 vai-kkōl 5553
 vaiyakam 5549
 vail 5258
 vrāl 5262
 śara 2355
 śilāpam 2369
 śīla 2629, 2632
 śekharam, śekhharikka 2801
 śrāvu 2710
 sarappali 2358
 salāpam 2369
 sāri 2464
 seṭikka 2757

IRUḶA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *a ā; i ī; u ū; e ē; o ō; t ṭ; r ṛ; l ḷ*.

amme 183
iruga 592
i•ppi 533
i•ralu, i•rvo 546
uddya 621
ubbe 656
uruga 592
uli 999
ūri-ni•ru 656
ebbukaṭṭe 1154
e•lamara 382
oṇḍal 969
kaṇucu 1366
ka•ḍu 1438
ka•ḍu 1448
kucune 2086
kunni 1867
ku•ḍag 2196
kē•ḷe, ko•ḷe, kō•ḷe 2016

ko•ṇe 2212
cikkeḍu 2495
coppu 2847
ḍepisu 432
tukḍe 3377
tumba 3389
thumba 3331
daḍḍa 3024
da•ru 5151
dengi 2901
nakulū 2906
nagaṭṭu, nā•ṭṭu 3758
pammu, pa•mu 4004
paḷḷa 4016
poṛoli 4569
bāri 5264
bugari, bugiriya 4239
maṇi 4671
maḷḷu 644

munna 4968
mu•nga 5028
megaru, meguru, moyiru 4707
mēkku 5082
monna 4968
raṇḍu 474
ra•podu, ra•vu, ra•ve-podu 2552
ra•yi 812
ruṭṭu, ruḷḷu 664
re- 228
reṇḍu 474
roṇḍu 707
rombu 3672
raṅgu, ra•ṅgu 516
la•ru 245
le•- 240
viḷa• 5427

PĀLU KUṚUMBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

i•pi 533
oli 999
ka•ḍu 1438

ka•ḍu 1448
kunni 1867

bugiri 4239
mēkku 5082

ĀLU KUṚUMBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

i•pi 533
i•ruvu 546
uri 656
ebbukaṭṭe 1154
oli 999

kaṭṭe 1154
kevi 1977
kē•yi 2016
tu•ḍe 3377

poṛondi 4569
bari 5264
buguri 4239
mēkku 5082

BEṬṬA KURUBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *i* added (order uncertain); *j* follows *i*.

alke 672	tarkilī 3424	poḍe 4482
aḷe 308	ticci 1514	potte 4517
uyge 947	tokki 2996	pōke 1224
ebbi 226	toṽli 2673	būli 5460
kadli 1548	nicci 3782	belki 5433
kadvaya 1199	nūṇi 2908	mirpu 5122
kidli 1722	pitti 4335	muymbe 4649
kibbi 1793	penpi 4035	mūṅgi 4898
kili 1257	poṭṭi 4395	

KOTA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ ḍ̣; l ḷ; n ṇ ṇ̣; r ṛ; t ṭ ṭ̣*.

a, a- 1	amc-, amg-, amk, amk- 169	art- 2362
ac 47	amn, amna·c, amno·r 183	artm, artym 4027
ac, acgar, ac mog 72	amne·r 1; 3758	arv 314
ad, adejn 1	anana·, ana·, ana·n, and 1	arv- 228, 315, 404
aḍ, aḍ aḍ 83	anj 2826	arvanga·r, arvaty 315
aḍeylm, aḍi·lm 103	anj-, anjalk, anjrc- 55	arvat 2485, 3918
aḍm 104	anm, anmu·r, anmu·ro·n,	aṛ- 76, 79
aḍ mug- 83, 5123	ano·l, ano·n, ano·r, antal,	aṛc- 276
ag- 282	anta·, antk 1	aṛd- 4003
agalm 8	anv 328	aṛdary 77
agl 282	aṇ 122, 131	aṛdn marm, ardn vaṇ 92
aj App. 6	aṇa·r 123	aṛg- 63, 80, 282
aj- 285	aṇḍ-, aṇḍc- 120	aṛ gal 86
aj av, aj avṇ 50	aṇḍy 130	aṛk-, aṛkm 63, 80
ajn 1	aṇḡ, aṇḡ val 114	aṛkaṭm 63
ak 397	aṇḡa·dy 35	aṛky 88
akl 282	aṇḡa·l 7	aṛv- 83
akm 281	aṇḡa·v- 34	aṛy 72
akn 23	aṇḡ gey- 1	aṛymuṛy gey- 77, 4922
aky 215	aṇḡla·pm 31	at- 4034
al, ala·, ald 1	ap- 157	atervi· 1
ala·, ala·d, ala·tme·l, ala·-	ap gal 155, 1305	aty 144
vo·r 234	apṛ/lyk ipṛ/lyk 4002	aṭ- 4034
alg- 240	ar 229, 321	aṭ, aṭa·k, aṭe·, aṭe·m, aṭlṛ 1
algalv 253	arb 232	aṭ 101
ali·k, alk 1	arc 201	aṭ- 97
alk- 240	arcn 220	aṭṭ 93
alo·l, alo·n, alo·r 1	arg- 221	av 273
alv- 236, 240	argal 378	av- 11, 2391
alvl 236	ark- 221, 223	avn, avl, avr 1
al 294, 308	arki 3605	avr 264
alc- 277	arkym 314	ay 1, 2826
alk a·r-, alkāṭ, alk a·ṭ-	arl 214, 276	aya· 196
294	arḷ 227	ayd, ayk 1
aly, aly- 295	arm 228	ayl, ayl ba·vn 2410
alyv 277	arman 201	ayl mog 301
am(b) 178	armbaṛ- 315	ayṇ 196
am bi·v 4229	arp 404	ayo·l, ayo·n, ayo·r 1

- ayr 212
 ayr- 214, 314
 ayr- 77
 aytr 1
 ayv- 2334
 ayvat 2826, 3918

 a•da•ry 3170, 4087
 a•g- 333
 a•k, a•(k) ka•r 336
 a•k-, a•kc- 333
 a•ke•r va•y 5352
 a•l 382
 a•l 399, 4110
 a•l-a•r 405
 a•lm 396
 a•m 5154
 a•mand 360
 a•mi•r girv 361
 a•n 5160, 5161
 a•n- 8
 a•ngal 355
 a•n- 5157
 a•ny App. 10
 a•p 340
 a•pa•ty 1
 a•r 405, 2485, 5151
 a•r- 367, 373, 404, 407
 a•rc- 404
 a•rgal 378
 a•ryek, a•ryeka•rn 377
 a•r 5152, 5153
 a•r-, a•rc- 347
 a•t- 404
 a•t, a•t-, a•t!, a•tm 347
 a•v 334
 a•v- 5149
 a•vaj 392
 a•vrn 391
 a•y- 363
 a•yv 393

 бага•l 3940
 bagbagn, bagn 3802
 bañdv 3902
 bařr bařrn 5230
 bařva• meyn, bařvn meyn 5222
 ba•l, ba•l- 5293
 beř, beřd amn 5474
 beřn 4392
 bodbodn 4511
 bo•kva•y ara•t 4576
 bo•l, bo•l i• meyn, bo•l- mandn, bo•lmanj, bo•ln, bo•ly 4600
 bo•r 4604
 bo•t 4599
 br••, brbrn, brn 4329
 bugi•r 4239
 bul, buln, buly 4310
 burakn, burburn, burk(n), burn, bur•n 4329
 bu•jn 4373

 cac, cac- 2322
 cadm 2352

 cady 2322
 cak, cakn, caky 2268
 cal- 2781
 calalm 2379
 calc- 2781
 calg 2365
 calv 2781
 cal 2414
 calm 2379
 cam- 2343
 cap 2337
 cap- 2334
 capat 2335
 capi•ly 2337
 carat 2352
 car cur in-, cari•l, carn 2355
 card 2356
 cark 2353
 carpeylg 2358
 cat 2304
 cařa•r in-, cařa•r pořa•r in-, cařr pořr in- 2296
 cařm 2304
 cařy go•l 2309
 cavr- 2390
 cayv 2396
 ca•g- 2470
 ca•g-, ca•gc- 2430
 ca•k-, ca•kn 2427
 ca•km, ca•ko•, ca•ky 2470
 ca•l 2471
 ca•lm 2472
 ca•r- 2486
 ca•rm 2032
 ca•ry 2460
 ca•t- 2450
 ca•v 2426
 ca•vrn App. 11
 ca•yv 2457
 ceb 2536
 cek 2748, 2792
 celv 2781
 cel 2790
 ceñd 2766
 cer 1980
 cerngl 2796
 ceř, ceř ceyř, ceyř 2760
 ce•d- 2814
 ce•l 2996
 ce•r 2020
 ce•r-, ce•rek a•l, ce•reka•c, ce•t- 2814
 ciđ muł 2665
 cig 2500
 cik-, cikc- 2498
 cikn 2495
 cil, cil kav 2587
 cilk ir- 2569
 cilr, cilr de•va•dy 2574
 cilv- 2566
 cinm 2596
 cirv- 1597
 civk 2581
 ci•l 2680
 ci•l 1622
 ci•p, ci•p- 2621

 ci•r 2625
 ci•rl 2640
 ci•rm 2632
 cok, cok- 2853
 col 2855
 colalm 2379
 cop 2673
 cor cor in-, cork cork in- 2355
 corng 2865
 corřy 2687
 corv- 2883
 cot, cot gay, cotga•j, cot ga•l 2838
 coř, coř-, coř! 2835
 co•l- 3558
 co•lgn 2891
 co•lm 2379
 co•ma•ry, co•mbe•ry 2882
 co•r 2885
 co•t 2834
 co•v- 2884, 3558
 cudy 2322
 cug 3687
 cuf•• 2642
 culk 2706
 cułv 2703
 cuły 2698
 cund- 2662, 2663
 cur cur in-, cur in- 2688, 2714
 curn 2714
 curn 2713
 curk- 2687
 curn-, curř- 2684
 cur ga•r 2654
 cut- 2715
 cuyg 2698
 cu•l 2741
 cu•r 2654

 dab- 3116
 dabakn, daba•l, daba•l in-, daba•ln, daba•r in-, daba•rn 3069
 dabal, dabar 3070
 dađa•l, dađn 3022
 dag dag in-, dagdagn 2998
 -dan 3196
 danak in- 3045
 danđ- 3054
 dap dop in- 3069
 dapm 3070
 dardarn 3093
 darv 3024
 dař 3020
 da•r 5151
 da•t- 3158
 de•r 2821, 3459
 didakn 3216
 diđ diđ in- 3217
 dig dig in- 3204
 digi•l in- 3202
 di•rkm 3278

doba·r daba·r in-, doba·r
in-, doba·rn, dobn 3069
dođ, dod- 3491
doñ 3502
dopakn, dop dap in-, dop
in-, dopn 3069
duñđ 3311
du· 3375
du·dy 3383

đaba·r in-, dab đab in-, đab
dob in- 2947
đam dam in-, đam đum in-
2949

e, e- 5151
ec, ec- 4411
ec- 779
e calg 910
ecl 780
ed 827
ed, edn 5151
edk- 895
edkuy 799
ed ma·r 827
edyr 795
ejn 5151
ek- 765
ekať-, ekm, ekmu·ť-, eku·ť-
769
el 497, 844
el, eld 5151
elk 672
elka·l, elka·l kal 2857
elm 844
elmic 836
elo·l, elo·n, elo·r 5151
elv 839
el 506, 513
elc-, elg-, elk- 509
eld- 853
el(l) 855
elp, elt 853
eltl 855
elv-, elvl 504
elvat 910, 3918
embat 784, 3918
en, ena·, enđ, enđkm,
enena·, enm, enmu·ť-,
ennm, enta·, ental, entgo·,
entk 5151
eñ 854, 4395
eñ gey- 5151
e pa·ny 910
er 490
erg, erg-, erk- 516
er uk- 903
erv- 811
eř 448, 449, 474, 851
eřc- 791
eřk 433
eřm 434
eřv- 851
et 815
et- 796, 859, 5156
etervi- 5151
etor-, etorc- 851

eť, etakđ, eťa·k 5151
eť 784
eť-, eťe·r- 783
evl, evn, evr, ey 5151
ey- 805
eyakđ, eyd 5151
eyđ 474
eyj 833
eyk, eyo·l, eyo·n, eyo·r
5151
eyr-, eyrl 859
eytr 5151

e·c pa·c 4431
e·d 5151
e·d- 893
e·g 910
e·gu·ť-, e·gu·ť- 899
e·kalc- 879
e·katm 878
e·l- 905
e·llk 5151
e·lv, e·lvga·rn 909
e·ma·n-, e·ma·r-, e·ma·ť-,
e·ma·ťl 898
e·m(b) 5155
e·ndl 2315
e·ner 886
e·ng- 878
e·p 899, 5149
e·paj 3994
e·pa·ťy 5151
e·r 917, 2815, 5159
e·r e·r-, e·re·r 916
e·r iť va·y 4112
e·rp 859
e·rpať-, e·rpa·ť- 905
e·rr, e·ť-, e·ťl 916
e·ř 1043
e·ť an 122, 916, 5159
e·y 910

gabakn 1320
gad 1355
gadb- 1188
gađv 1109
gagc- 1291
gajva·yn 1089
gal gal in- 1302
gal gu·ť- 1299, 1303
gamgam in-, gaml 1247
gamn 1248
ganjguy, ganjgu·ly 1234
gañđ 1173
garl 1389, 1394
garrn, garum guřum in- 1110
gav 1328
gayř 1109
ga·ñ 2444
gej App. 31
gel, gel-, gelc- 1972
gel id- 1574
geñđ 1148, 1949
geñđ-payn 1148
gevd 1941
gey- 1957
gicg- 1570

gilgil, gilgiln, gil, giln 1575
gily 1572
ginj- 1510
giñ 1606
girk 1593
girn 1980
giřv 1941
givndy gal 1322
gođñ, gođy 2074
goñđ 2081
goř goř in- 1659
gorl 1818
gotga·rn 2093
go... in- 2252
go·b 1818
go·l, go·lm, go·lo· 2252
go·ñ 2209
go·ř 2207
grn 1980
gub, gubl 1741
gubakn 1320
guc guc, gucgucn 1638
gud, gud- 1850
gugr, gugrgr... 1930
gugrcety 1930, 2763
gum 1741
gumn 1871
guñđ gal, guñđ gať 1695
gurykať 1786
guryv 1847
gurğ-, gurğl, guř guř in-
1659
guřakn 1658
guřy 1655
guťl 1676
gu·c-, gu·cl 1877
gu·ly 1917
gu·ř, gu·řa·rm 1883

ha·l 4110

i, i- 410
ib 486
ic-, icv- 805
id 410
ida·r 5151
idejn 410
id- 442, 443
ig-, igc- 411, 480
ijn 410
ikať 524
ikl 444
il- 2559
ila· 410
ilma·rm 2552
ilv- 504
ily, ilyd, ilyo·l, ilyo·n, ilyo·r
410
im 816
in- 868
in, ina·, ina·k, ina·n, ind,
inde·l, indo·ř, indy, inina·
410
inj 429
inm, inmu·ť, ino·l, ino·n,
ino·r, inta·, intal, intk
410

ind-, indc- 4183
 inu·r 474, 3729
 io·l, io·n, io·r 410
 ir 474
 irb 864
 irg 826
 irg-, irk- 524
 irl 2552
 irp 480
 irp- 751
 irpga·rn 480
 irrva·d 474
 irva·d 474, 3918
 irymury gey- 478
 ir- 507
 iry- 432, 438
 iryl 443
 iryv 432
 itervi·, it, ita·k, itltr 410
 iv- 504
 ivat od 474, 3918
 ivl, ivn, ivr 410
 iy- 805

i·, i·d, i·k 410
 i·c- 469
 i·n- 555
 i·p 533
 i·pa·ty 410
 i·r 474
 i·r o·k 474, 681
 i·ruv 546
 i·r 442, 443
 i·tr 410
 i·t may 555
 i·y- 430, 469

jag- 2281, 2360, 2392
 jalv- 2392
 jang-, jan̄k 2283
 jarv- 2360
 ja·r 2442
 ja·t 2443
 jelk 1574, 2572
 jerv- App. 35
 jir 2556
 jiv jiv in- 2578
 jol 2862
 joyk 2871
 jo· jo· 2869
 jo·r- 2883

kab 1288
 kabalm 1238
 kac 1089
 kac- 1249
 kac av- 2391
 kac1 1120
 kacp-, kacpl 1088
 kacv App. 20
 kac va·y 1249
 kađ ať-, kađ ayr- 1443
 kađn, kađpi· 1151
 kag 1085
 kagutm 1278
 kaj 1106
 kaj ni·r 1107

kak- 1079
 kakc 1079, 1349
 kakadg 1077
 kako·t 1265, 2064
 kal 1298, 1695
 kal-, kalc- 1297
 kal a·r 1312
 kalg-, kalk, kalk- 1303
 kalm 1305
 kaln 1414
 kalv, kalv- 1299
 kalyv 1297
 kal 1350, 1373, 1374
 kałc-, kałcgc- 1359
 kał cinm, kał ga(n) no·t- 1372
 kałd 1364
 kałm 1376
 kałn 1372
 kałv- 1372, 1373
 kałv a·l 1369
 kałyv 1297
 kambu· 4358
 kan, kanc- 1406
 kana·r 1356
 kancn 1407
 kandi·g 1209
 kanv- 1409
 kañ 1159, 1160
 kañ- 1443
 kaña·n(d)-, kaña·nm 3639
 kañdo·l, kañdo·n 1172
 kañdy 1176
 ka(n) ni·r 1159
 kañk 1165
 kañkeyt, kañki·t 1166, 1204
 kañt-ka·l, kañt-po·t 1175
 kañga·c 1443
 kap̄t 1216
 kar 1278, 1293, 1395
 kard̄y 1263
 karg 1397
 karg-, kark- 1292
 karl 1274
 karnd- 1283
 karp 1265
 karp, karn, karpt̄y 1395
 karpo·y 1385, 4112
 kart 1283
 karv 1279
 karv- 1291, 1385, 1399
 karyp 1395
 kař, kařc, kařca·c 1109
 kařc 1148
 kařc kurl, kařc na·g 1123
 kařc uly 1141
 kařg 1137, 1148
 kařk 1138
 kařt 1364
 kařt- 1109, 1350, 1369
 kařtl 1366
 kařv, kařv- 1109
 kařv- 1141, 1350
 kařva·lm 1133
 kařvn 1140
 kař- 1207
 katal(g) 1278

katc- 1207
 kati·r- 1204, 3140
 katy 1204
 kať 1147, 1154
 kať- 1147, 1149
 kaťan, kaťarm, kaťma·nm 1147
 kať-ka·vl 1148
 kaťl 1145
 kaťo·l 1146
 kaťy 1148
 kav 1325
 kavakn 1320
 kava·l 1376, 5354
 kava·lm 1222
 kavc- 1221, 1333, 1356
 kavc go·l 1325
 kavdy 1324
 kavi·r 1274, 5259
 kavl 1343
 kav̄t 1325
 kay 2023
 kayl 1372
 kayl-, kaylkc- 1359
 kayn 1184
 kay pa·r 4122
 kayr 1278
 kayr- 1392
 kayt̄, kayt̄-, kayt̄l 1124
 ka... , ka... ka... 1425
 ka·c 1431
 ka·c- 1458
 ka·dl 1491
 ka·k 1425
 ka·ko·l 1458
 ka·l 1479, 1484
 ka·n-, ka·nky 1443
 ka·ng 1458
 ka·pa·r-, ka·pa·t- 1416
 ka·r 1278
 ka·r- 1477
 ka·rm 1466
 ka·r may, ka·rngal 1278
 ka·r, ka·ro·n 1438
 ka·r vi·v 4229
 ka·t̄ 1481
 ka·t̄- 1443
 ka·v 1454
 ka·v-, ka·vl 1416
 ka·y 1459
 ka·y- 1458
 ka·yk 1425
 ka·yv 1490
 keb gal 1931
 keb gindy, keby 2775
 kecl 1962
 ked 1938
 kej- 1542
 kek 1957
 kek(a)rv- 1564
 keky 1931, 1957
 kelv- 1319
 keļ 2018
 kempn, kempy, ken, ke na·y 1931
 kenj- 1939
 kep, kep̄n, kepy 1931

- kepak 1224
 ker 1980, 1982
 kerc 1966
 kergl, kerngl 1983
 kerv- 1796
 keř 1663
 keř-, keřc- 1942
 keřv- 1662
 ket- 1953
 keř 2069
 kev, kevr, kevr̃n, kevr̃y,
 keyv 1977
 kevr 1963
 key- 1957
 keygl, keyg vaŋ girv 2184
 keyn 1989
 ke·d- 2012
 ke· kařy 1931
 ke·l-, ke·lyv 2017
 ke·n, ke·ny 2021
 ke·n(o·ř) a·v, ke·n(o·ř) im
 1123
 ke·r 2007, 2020
 ke·r- 2019
 ke·r va·b 2011
 ke·ry 2007
 ke·ř 1942, 2203
 ke·ř 1931
 ke·v 1123
 ke·y 2016
 kicv-, kicva·yŋ 1510
 kid- 1546
 kiđ 1602
 kiđg 1366
 kig- 1581
 kik 1629
 kilc- 1574
 kil gař- 1571
 kilm(b) 1586
 kily vaky 1584
 kime·r 5159
 kinđy 1541
 kip, ki(p) pa·c 1731
 kipc 1747
 kir 1594
 kirbn 1599
 kird 1596
 kiry, kiry- 1590
 kit-, kiv 1606
 kit-, kiv- 1581
 kiř 4666
 ki·- 1619
 ki·c- 1612
 ki·l App. 26
 ki·n 1893
 ki·r 1616, 1617, 1623
 ki·r, ki·r- 1624
 ki·r-na·ŋ 1254
 ki·řm 1619
 kob 2115
 koc 2050
 kocakn 1086
 kod- 2144
 kodc- 2084
 kok-, koky 2032
 kol, kol gal, kolga·rn 2132
 kole·l 2133
 kolv- 1806
 kol 1818, 2151, 2155
 kol- 2146, 2151, 2152
 kola·y 1818
 kol gal, kol geyl 1372,
 2151
 kolk 1829
 kolv- 1822
 kombn, kōmby 2115
 koŋ 1851
 koŋ- 2151, 2152
 koŋc- 1863
 koŋđ 2081
 koŋđ-a·r- 2151
 koŋy 1851
 koŋy- 1863
 koŋg, kong may 2037
 koŋk 2032
 kopayrv, kopi·rv 3961
 kor 2123, 2168
 kor, korc- 1851
 korg 1769, 1840
 kor kor in- 2122
 kornj-, korn- 1851
 korl 1818
 korly 2163
 korv, korv- 1851, 2168
 korv- 1859
 kory a·r 2165
 koř 1663, 2052
 koř- 2053
 kořm 1651
 kořn 1652
 kořy 2049, 2050, 2054
 kot, kot- 2091
 kot, koty 2174
 koř 2049
 kořk- 2063, 2064
 kov 2147
 koy- 2119
 koyed 1876, 2250
 koyk 2121
 koyl 2119, 2163
 koyl, koylt a·l 2158
 ko·b 1822
 ko·d 2176
 ko·g 2179
 ko·j 2195
 ko·j- 2187
 ko· ka·l 1484, 1762
 ko·l 2237
 ko·l 2251
 ko·ma·ly 2222
 ko· mog 1762
 ko·na·ř, ko·na·to·n, ko·-
 na·to·r 2177
 ko·nd, ko·nt gi·r 2054
 ko·ntl 2201
 ko·ryk 2232
 ko·r 2200
 ko·řn 2196
 ko·ty 1762
 ko·ř 2207
 ko·řa·c, ko·ř a·l 1882
 ko·řy gal 2205
 ko·v 1762
 ko·v- 2176
 ko·y 2248
 kubalm App. 28
 kub-ir- 1750
 kuck 1651
 kuda·y 1722
 kud-id- 1709
 kudyř 1711
 kuđ 1866
 kuđ 1842
 kuđl 1655
 kuki·r- 1628
 kulg-, kulk- 1806
 kul 1839
 kulak in-, kulkul in- 1834
 kul(ŋ), kuly 1839
 kum- 1850
 kum-ite· 1750
 kun, kunj 1646
 kuŋř, kuŋř-, kuŋřn, kuŋřy
 1688
 kuŋy 1867
 kup 1736
 kup, kupn, kupy 1818
 kur 1847
 kur- 1850
 kurđ, kurđn, kurđy 1787
 kurg-, kurk- 1851
 kurj 1782
 kurl 1791
 kurv- 1796
 kurjl, kurjl, kurm(b) 1655
 kuřy- 1654
 kut 1850
 kut, kut-, kutl 1719
 kut- 1720
 kuř 2049
 kuř, kuřn, kuřy 1688
 kuř- 1671
 kuy 1818
 ku· 1911
 ku·g 1767
 ku·j, ku·j a·l, ku·jga·rn,
 ku·lyka·rn 1905
 ku·kn 1913
 ku·n- 1927
 ku·r 1924
 ku·r, ku·rn, ku·ry 1851
 ku·ř 1884
 ku·ř, ku·řn, ku·řy 1787
 ku·ř- 1882
 ku·řy 1487
 ku·ř-, ku·řm 1882
 ku·v- 1822
 ku·yk 1913
 mac 4645
 macin App. 53
 mad 4719
 madl 4689
 madv 4694
 mag- 4750
 magl 4717
 mak, mak-, makl 4750
 makařc-, maki·r- 4617
 mal 4742
 mal ayl 2410
 malm 4990

malv 4749
 mañ devr 4776
 mandi-r(g) 4699
 mandm, mand 4777
 manj 4630, 4641
 mantanm 4776
 mañ 4666
 mañ- 4748
 mañd 4682
 mañd- 4657
 mañ(y)e·ga·rn, mañ(y)e·v 4674
 mañl 4666
 mañg- 4750
 mañt 4666
 mar 4766, 5083
 mar, marc- 4760
 marg, mark mad 4722
 marl 4723
 marm 4711
 marñ-, mart- 4761
 marv- 4760
 mark- 4645
 mart 4749
 mart-, marty go·l 4617
 marv 4658
 marv- 4648
 mañ 4632
 mañ et 4799
 mañm 4660, 4661
 mavñ-, mavt- 4617
 may 4753, 5073, 5102
 mayñ 4672
 mayñ- 4671
 may paty 4829
 mayr 4764
 mayr- 4761
 mayt, mayv 4829
 ma·c 4783, 4792
 ma·dal ga·y, ma·dalñ 4808
 ma·k, ma·km 4746
 ma·mn 4813
 ma·nj- 4814
 ma·nt 4834
 ma·ñ co·r 2885
 ma·ngma·ngn 4781
 ma·r, ma·rap 4818
 ma·r-, ma·ratñ 4834
 ma·r 4798
 ma·r- 4797
 ma·t-, ma·ta·v 4834
 ma·t- 4801
 ma·tm 4797
 ma·v 4780
 ma·ym 4813, 4814
 mec- 4722
 med 5068, 5069
 medl 5062
 međ 5114
 međ, međñ, međy 5135
 mek 5077
 mek, mek- 5082
 mel 4985
 melg-, melk- 5078
 melg 4867
 met-, metc- 5066
 meť, meť- 5057

meyn 5073
 me· 5086
 me·c- 5093
 me·kařc-, me·ki- 1109, 5086
 me·m 4813
 me·ñ gañ 5086
 me·y 5097
 me·y- 5093
 mick- 4839
 micm, mik-, mikc- 4838
 mily 4868
 milyp 4995
 minc- 4876
 mind, mind-, mindal 5020
 mine·r 3758, 5020
 miñd- 4846
 miñdñ 4858
 miñg, miñg- 4866
 miř 4847
 miřb 4649
 miřk 4932
 miřl 4850
 mi·c 4879
 mi·l 4642
 mi·l 5051
 mi·n 4876, 4885
 mi·n-, mi·nd-, mi·nt- 4883
 mi·r 4707, 4884
 mi·t- 4883
 mocañ 4952
 mocr 4902
 mođ 4938
 mog 4616
 moga·l, mogay, mogi· 4990
 mol 4985
 molm 4968
 mol 644, 4998
 molm 4990
 mon 5020
 moñ 4938
 moña·mbrl 4374
 mondy 5114
 morđñ 4971
 morm 5005
 morť, morttanm 4971
 morv- 5013
 morđiry 5112
 mořv 4989
 mořv, mořvn, mořvy 4919
 motm 5120
 moť 4939
 movc- 4893
 moy 5121
 moyl 4888
 moyr 5013, 5015
 mo·l 4616
 mo·nd 5031
 mo·ta·c 4616
 mu, mu- 5020, 5052
 muat 3918, 5052
 muc-, mucañ 4915
 mucl 5031
 mud, mudk, mudkn, mudky 4954
 muk, muk- 4896
 muku· 4909

mul 4995
 mulg-, mulk- 4993
 mun-, mund, mund-, mundal, mundy 5020
 muniv- 2922, 4977
 munu·r 3729, 5052
 muñd 4947
 muñd- 4971
 muñdñ 4858
 muñdy 4936
 muñg 4886
 munga·r 5020
 mupa·d 3918, 5052
 murg- 5013
 murk- 5011
 mury, mury- 4975
 muřc- 4922
 muřg-, murk, muřk- 4925
 murmuřñ 4928
 muřy, muřy a·l 4921
 muřy- 4923
 mut 4959
 mut- 4954, 5017, 5018
 mutl 4954
 muť- 4932, 4934
 muťa· murmuřñ 4928
 muť et- 5017
 muťga·rn 4937
 muťm 4941
 mu· 5052
 mu·g 4887
 mu·g-, mu·k- 4993
 mu·k, mu·kn, mu·ky 5024
 mu·l 5044
 mu·lm 5043
 mu·nd, mu·nu·nd, mu·nu·r 5052
 mu·nj- 4977
 mu·ng, mu·ngn 5026
 mu·r kamař aya· 5052
 mu·ry 5041
 mu·r 5122
 mu·t- 4886
 mu·t 5037
 mu·v- 4887, 4893
 mu·yng 5026

nac-, nacl 3576
 nacak in- 3574
 nag-, nagg-, nak 2927
 nak- 3570
 nakarg 1397
 nalva·yn 3610
 namb-, nambyk 3600
 nan 3631
 nanj 3736
 nanjrk 3581
 nant-, nanv- 3630
 nañi·g 2921
 nañy 3588
 nañky 3656
 na pal 3610
 nar 3609
 narb 2903
 narkn, nark nark in- 3623
 nař- 97, 3583
 nařg-, nařgl, nařkl 3585

nar̥k, nar̥t-, nar̥ty, nar̥v-,
 nar̥vaṛky 3582
 nar̥v, nar̥y ke·r, naṭa· nar̥v
 3584
 nav- 3617
 nay 3746
 nayl-, naylk 3612
 nayl(n) 2901
 nayr 3606
 na· 3655
 na·ckm 3639
 na·g 3634
 na·lat, na·lvat 3655, 3918
 na·lg 3633
 na·l, na·la·l 3656
 na·na·ng 3655
 na·n-, na·nc- 3630
 na·n, na·ng, na·nu·r 3655,
 3729
 na·nd- 3639
 na·r 3651, 3655
 na·r-, na·rl 2918
 na·r pa·d 3655, 3918
 na·r 3638
 na·t 2919
 na·t- 3630
 na·tu·ny 3644
 na·tm 2918
 na·ty 3583
 na·v 3633
 na·y 3650
 nec 3759
 nec- 3745
 neg 2928
 neg-, negc- 3733, 3745
 nel 3675, 3753
 nel aky 215, 3753
 nel ban 3755
 nelm 3676
 nenc-, neny- 3683
 nep 2929
 nerk- 2927
 nerl 3679
 nerm 3680
 nert-, nerv- 3673, 3682
 nerve·t- 3682
 ner̥ner̥n 3738
 neta·l 3676
 netr 3748
 neṭe·l, neṭe·n 3739
 neyj 2930
 ne·lg 2907
 ne·n- 2912
 ne·r 3758, 3770
 ne·rl 2917
 nil-, nilc-, nin-, ninc- 3675
 niv- 3691
 ni· 3684
 ni·ciḍ- 3687
 ni·g-, ni·gc- 3685
 ni·m 3688
 ni·nj- 3687
 ni·n- 3692
 ni·r 3690
 ni·r-, ni·t- 3692
 nocarc- 2936
 noca·k 3779

noḍy 3792
 nonḍ-, nonḍy 3786
 nor 3710
 noṭ-, noṭ in-, noṭva·c, noṭ-
 va·yn 2936
 no·m(b) 3800
 no·t, no·t-, no·tm 3794
 no·v 3793
 nuc, nug-, nugc- 3728
 nuḷy- 3717
 nunk- 3700
 nung- 3697
 nurb- 3726
 nu·l 3726
 nu·n 3694
 nu·r 3729
 o 990
 o- 616, 4572
 obi- 990
 ocg- 953
 ock 4275
 od, od- 616
 odg-, odk-, odyv 609
 oḍ 990
 oḍ 697, 965
 oḍ- 962, 969
 og- 558
 oj 990, 996
 ok- 927, 1010
 oka·c, ok a·l 558
 okl 925, 927
 ola·d, ola·pm 1006
 ol- 697
 olgl, olk 698
 olk 681
 olka·l, olka·l kal, olkeyk,
 olki·k 651
 oly, olyd 1017
 on(n), ony 4570
 onba·d 1025, 3918
 onca·k 3779
 ond- 990
 onḡ-, onḡk- 601
 onṭgyn 971
 onḡ-, onḡc- 990
 op, op-, opc- 924
 or 723, 990
 or- 4565
 orba·, orba·d 1025, 3918
 org-, ork 707
 orj- 665
 orp- 649, 650
 orrv- 990
 orv- 665
 oṛ 946, 947
 oṛc- 946, 957
 oṛg-, ork- 954
 ork- 1012
 oṛ kat 947
 oṛl 586
 oṛt 4559
 oṛv- 946
 oṛyn 593
 ot, ot- 609
 ot- 973, 990, 1021
 otal, otalg- 990

ota·c 972
 oṭ- 958
 ov- 616
 oy- 4407, 4534
 oyl 999
 oyl, oyl- 1015
 oyr̥m 593
 o·d- 1052
 o·g- 4572
 o·garv- 1032, 1258
 o·j 1036
 o·k- 1033
 o·kc- 4572
 o·l 1070
 o·l a·t- 996
 o·l a·r-, o·la·r 760
 o·r 990
 o·r ak 397, 990
 o·ra·lc 990
 o·rid- 1059
 o·ry 1060
 o·r 1042, 1043
 o·r- 1041
 -o·r 945
 o·t 1052
 o·t 946, 1041
 o·yn-a·r 405, 4572
 pa- 3999
 pac 3827
 pac, paca·l 3821
 pace·k 3829
 pad 3977
 pad- 3918
 padm 3906, 3907
 padn 3913
 padn- 3918
 padng- 3912
 paḍ 4019
 paj 4039
 pajm 3825
 pak 4007
 pal 3986
 pala·v 3988
 palc 3993
 palma·rm 3805
 paḷc- 4002
 paḷg- 4000
 pal im 4016
 paḷk-, paḷkm 4000
 paḷy 4002
 pan- 3918
 pandi·gm 3921
 pand, pan onḍ 990, 3918
 pany- 4035
 paṇ 3891, 4004
 paṇ, paṇc, paṇyn 3884
 paṇ paṇ in- 3904
 par, parc 4032
 paraṇ 4020
 parc- 3951
 pard- 3949
 park-, parkc, parkn, parky
 3950
 parkym 3951
 parl 3959

parn 4032
 parn- 4020
 par par in- 3980
 part- 3949
 pary 3962
 par- 3853
 par-, parc- 3852
 pard- 4003
 parv- 4004
 paŕy 3849
 paŕykat 3850
 pat- 4034
 pat, patat 3918
 pati•r- 3808
 patrmba•d 1025, 3918
 paty 4034
 paŕ, paŕ-, paŕl 4034
 paŕ 3871, 3873, 3878, 4559
 paŕakn 3842
 paŕa•r in- 3867
 paŕa•rn, paŕ in- 3841
 paŕm 3878
 paŕpaŕn 4001
 paŕu•ny 3872
 paŕy 3868
 pay 3948
 pay-, payd 3999
 paya•c 4002
 paykm 4003
 payl 3939
 paym 3945
 payn 4035
 payr, payr- 4027
 payrv 3961
 payr 3849
 pa• 4110
 pa•b 4085
 pa•c 4055, 4088
 pa•c- 4003, 4059
 pa•cand, pa•caŕ, pa•caŕa•c
 App. 46
 pa•dy 4074
 pa•l 4096
 pa•lm 4097, 4099
 pa•l marm 4100
 pa•l 4118
 pa•ny 4124
 pa•r 4093, 4122
 pa•rvn, pa•rvty 4091
 pa•r 3853
 pa•ŕm 4062
 pa•rv- 4065
 pa•t-, pa•tveyr 4088
 pa•ty 3821
 pa•t 4065
 pa•ty 4067
 pa•y 4088, 4110
 pa•ym, pa•yma•ym, pa•ym
 ba•ym 3945
 pe- 4395, 4411
 peb 4411
 pebi• 4205
 peck 4131
 peda•ry 4411
 peđ 4395
 peg 4240
 pegaŕ 4411

pekaŕl 1366, 4172
 pemog 4395, 4616
 peŕ 4271, 4395
 peŕ ga•l ov- 4160
 peŕm 4157
 pep 4421
 per 4565
 per, perp, perv- 4422
 perŕ-, perŕ-, pert- 4201, 4285
 perc- 4430
 peŕtal 4146
 peŕ- 4421
 peŕ 4389
 peŕakn, peŕe•n 4393
 pev- 4421
 pey 4318
 peyl, peyl 4172
 peyv-e•r 4318, 5159
 pe•c- 4408, 4430
 pe•n 4449
 pe•n, pe•nm 4438
 pe•r 4410, 4448
 pe•rn 4446
 pe•v- 4408
 pe•y 4438
 pibal, piba•r 4205
 pic 4148
 picg-, pick-, picpicn 4135
 piđ 4273
 piga•r 4205
 pil 4317, 4319
 piŕy 4181
 pin, pind- 4205
 pirc, pirnj- 4176
 pirk 4205
 piryv, piry- 4176
 piry- 4177
 piŕc-, piŕy 4148
 piŕy ma•v 4149
 pite•l, pitl 4205
 pitla•tm 4166
 pi• 4210
 pi•c 4355
 pi• du•r 4229
 pi•g-, pi•k- 4213
 pi•l(n), pi•ly 4228
 pi•n-, pi•nd- 4160
 pi•nt- 4194
 pi•r- 4230
 pi•r 4220
 pi•t- 4194
 pi•v 4229
 po-, pod- 3918
 podn 4510
 pog 4240
 pog, pogl 4463
 pog- 4469
 pogl, poglc- 4455
 poj 4476
 pokva•yn 4452
 polg 4553
 polng- 4000
 pon 4570
 pon- 3918
 pong-, pongc- 4469
 por 4283, 4333
 por- 4565

poranj 4333
 pord- 4541
 pord 4285
 porl 4544
 porla•r- 4565
 porŕ-, porŕl, porŕ- 4285
 port-, porv- 4541
 porv- 4565
 poŕ 4484
 poŕc- 4252
 poŕt 4559
 poŕv 4256
 poŕv- 4556
 poŕ 4509, 4517
 pot- 4517, 4541
 potrmba•d 1025, 3918
 poŕ 4487, 4491
 poŕ- 4490, 4495, 4496
 poŕakn 4483
 poŕl 4496
 poŕn, poŕy 4487
 poŕy 4265A
 poy 4531
 poy-, poyb 4534
 poyr, poyr- 4537
 poyr 4481
 po• 4240
 po•k- 4572
 po•kry 4574
 po•l 3805
 po•n- 4285
 po•r, po•r a•t(m) 4540
 po•ry, po•ry ma•v 4593
 po•t 4588
 po•t- 4285
 pr... 4329
 puc 4142
 pud 4275
 pug- 4376
 puj 4307
 puku• 4460
 pul 4300
 pul 4317, 4319
 pulc 4326
 pulc- 4322
 pulg, pulgn, pulgy 4324
 puly 4181, 4327
 puly, puly- 4322
 puŕ 4268
 pur...n, purpurn 4329
 pury- 4177
 purv- 4376
 pu• 4312, 4345
 pu•c 4356
 pu•dy 4316
 pu•r-, pu•t- 4361
 pu•v- 4346
 rek 2591
 tabaŕk 3082
 ta biŕ 3045
 tac 3030
 tac- 3089
 tađ 3056
 tag- 3178
 tagarm 3001

ta gu• 3045
tak 3096, 3116
take- 3008, 3098, 3116
takl 3005
tal, talp 3103
tal- 3135
tala•r- 3127
talm 3118
tam̃ 2677
tan, tañc-, tañ in-, tañi•r
3045
tañd 3056
tañd- 3054
tan tañ in-, tañtañk in-
3125
tang- 3014
tap, tap-, tapc- 3071
targ 3090, 3192
tarv- 3141, 3145
tary 3140
tar, tarv, tarv- 3031
tařk-, tarmbař- 3025
tařv- 3028
tařva•t- 3025
tat, tatpotn 3062
tať 3027
tať-, tať a•ř- 3039
tav- 3078
tav-, tavi•r- 3068
tava•ry 3101
tavr- 3071
tavť 3112
tayl 3131
tayñ- 3045
tayr, tayr-, tayrgo•ř 3140
tayrgan 3201
tayř 3030
ta• 3068
ta•d̃ nay 2470
ta•k- 3150
ta•ka•l 3178
ta•ko•l(g) 3179
ta•l 3185
ta•l- 3188
ta•ly 3175
ta•m 3162
ta•n 3196
ta•ng- 3153
ta•r- 3098
ta•r na•ř, ta•r na•to•n
2470
ta•v 3068
ta•yv 3176
tegy 3408
tek 3116
tekva•yn 3210
telg-, telk- 3519
teľ-, telc- 3435
teľc- 3433
teľj•(g) 3528
ten 3265
ten ka•y 3408
tepn 3439
ter 3245
ter- 3441
tern- 3245, 3419
terť- 3245

terv- 3245, 3259
tervi• 3422
terv- 3273
teť- 3438, 3439
tev- 3005, 3407
teyl- 3433, 3435
teyr- 3419
te•kl 3451
te•l, te•l uk-, te•l ul, te•l
ul pay 2891
te•n 3268
te•r-, te•rc- 3471
te•r, te•rka•rn, te•rka•rc
3459
te•v, te•vn, te•vy, te•y-
3458
tib 3328
tic 1514
tiđg 3226
tiđl 3213
tik 2498
tikarg 1397
tin- 3263
tinva•l, tin 3227
tingl 3213
tip 3229
tirc-, tirg-, tirgan, tirk, tirk-,
tiry- 3246
tird, tirdn, tirdy 3250
tir e•r 917
tirt- 3251
tiť 3221
ti•c- 3266
ti•m ik- 3276
ti•n 3263
ti•nd- 3274
ti•r-, ti•rc-, ti•rma•nm, ti•-
rp 3278
ti•ť 3274
ti•ť- 3263, 3273
ti•va•p 3276
ti•y- 3266
tod- 3315
tody 3504
tod 3498
tolg-, tolk- 3519
tol vi•r 3516
tol 3528
tol- 3522
tolg- 3361
tombat 3522, 3918
ton 3504
tondarv, tonda•rm 3506
tong-, tongc- 3478
torl pi• 3400, 4210
torv-, toť 3480
tot- 3365
toťl te•l 3481
tovk- 3350
toyl 2704
toyl, toyl- 3528
toyr, toyr-, toyrv 2865
toyr- 2883
to•d 3550
to•d̃- 3549
to•g- 3566
to•krl 1389, 3559

to•l 3559
to•l 3564
to•r- 3566
to•t- 3539
to•ť- 3555
to•tm 3549
to•y 3526
to•y- 3555
tub- 3336
tub-, tubc- 3331
tuc 3296
tugu•r- 3291
tum̃ 3331
tuñd 3310
tuñy 3307
turg-, turk- 3367
tuř- 2654
tu•g, tu•gm 3376
tu•j 3283
tu•k-, tu•ktu•ky 3376
tu•n- 3337
tu•nd- 3380
tu•r 3401
tu•r marm 3377
tu•ť- 3400
ub- 666, 2621
uba•cm 632
ubc- 666
uc, uc-, ucl 696
ucg-, uck- 577
ucr 645
ud- 625
udm 621
ug- 688, 4238
ug a•ť- 689
uj- 665
uk 564, 661
uk- 903, 4238
ukl 688
ul 698
ulpař- 698
ul pot̃ 4491
ulu•v 687
uly 699, 705
uny, uny-, unyp, unypga•rn
727
uñ-, uñkc- 600
uñd, uñdy 664
uñy 604
up 2674
urc 656
urkl mo•r 655
urñ- 664
urp 657
urť- 664
urv 657
urv- 721
ury 708
ury- 656
ut- 617
uť, uť-, uťc- 4264
u• 728
u•c- 562
u•d- 741, 763
u•g-, u•j-, u•k- 503

- u·gañ 683
 u·l̄, u·n, u·r 557
 u·nj- 736
 u·ñ 600
 u·ñ-, u·ñd- 763
 u·r 561, 752
 u·r- 5463
 u·r-gañ 561
 u·r vi·v 4229
 u·r̄ 737
 u·t̄- 763
 u·t̄-, u·tm̄ 600
 u·v 688
 u·v- 763
 u·ym 637

 vac 5552
 vadk, vadk- 5372
 vad̄, vad̄ mog 3902
 vag- 5335, 5372
 vak- 5335
 vakc- 5270, 5335, 5372
 val 5288
 val, valc, valc-, val kay, valn,
 valy 5276
 vala·ry 5410A
 valm 5315
 val̄, valc- 5313
 valc-, valkm 5292
 valm̄ 5315
 vandy App. 50
 var 5261, 5263
 varb- 5356, 5362
 vardn̄, vardy 5320
 varj- 5264
 varl 5320, 5380
 varla·r 5270
 vart vir- 5475
 varv 5270
 varv- 5263, 5320, 5380
 vary 5266
 varđan 5301
 varv, varvn̄, varvn̄ meyn̄
 5222
 vat- 5320
 vatm App. 56
 vav, vav vav 5290
 vav- 5363
 vav̄n, vav̄y 5219
 vay-, vayety 5549

 vayl̄ 5550
 vayr̄ 5264, 5267
 vayr̄ 5219
 va·c- 5372
 va·cr 5338
 va·g 5373
 va·g- 5335
 va·gl̄ 5354
 va·k- 5334
 va·l̄ 5354, 5365
 va·lm̄ App. 57
 va·lmanj, va·lman̄, va·ln̄
 5365
 va·l̄ 5376
 va·l̄-, va·ln̄ 5372
 va·nm̄, va·nt̄ u·r̄ 5381
 va·p̄ 5350
 va·r- 5270
 va·rc- 5380
 va·ry 5356
 va·r̄- 5342, 5345
 va·t̄- 5362
 va·v-, va·vl̄ 5350
 va·y 5352
 va·yv̄ 4112
 va·y van̄ 5373
 vec 5450
 vedyr̄ 5485
 vek 5517
 vekar-, vekarkc- 5465
 vekm̄ 5500
 veky 5501
 vel̄ 5421
 vel̄ 5437
 vel̄, velg- velk, velk-, veln̄,
 velp, velv, velv- 5496
 velv̄ 5437
 ven̄ 5488
 ve(n) ni·r̄ 5517
 vent- 5516
 ven̄ 5496
 ver, vera·c, ver a·l̄, verd,
 ver gi·m̄, ver im̄, verma-
 (·)ntamn̄ 5513
 verḡ 5440
 verg-, verk- 5444
 verk̄ 5443
 verl̄ 5409
 verñ-, verñ- 5489
 veruk̄ 5513

 verv- 5439, 5512
 vet- 5517
 vetl̄ 5515
 veṭa· ver 5513
 veṭ̄ 4392, 5478, App. 61
 veṭm̄ 5474
 vey-, veyc- 5517
 veyl̄ 5496
 veyr̄ 5473
 ve·ci·ḡ 5517
 ve·ḍy, ve·ḍyga·rn̄ 5528
 ve·j̄ 5538
 ve·j̄- 5532, 5533
 ve·k- 5450
 ve·k me·k in- 5550
 ve·ko· 5528
 ve·l̄ 4444
 ve·p̄ el, ve·p̄ marm, ve·(p)
 pañ̄ 5531
 ve·r̄ 5535, 5548
 ve·r̄-, ve·ro·, ve·ṭa· 5528
 ve·rn̄, ve·ṭ̄, ve·ṭ̄ a·r̄- 5527
 ve·ṭ̄l̄ 5526
 vic̄ 5448
 vicm̄ 5450
 vid- 5400
 vida·c, vid a·l̄ 5415
 vig- 5430
 vigm̄, vigv- 5382
 vij̄ 5389
 vikȳ 5419
 vilk-, vilv- 5461
 vil̄ vilk in- 5424
 vil̄ȳ 5422
 virȳ 5412
 vir-, virc- 5393
 vit̄, vit̄-, vitan̄ 5401
 viṭȳ 5477
 vi·c, vi·c- 5450
 vi·k- 5430
 vi·l̄ 5517
 vi·l̄ 5430
 vi·r̄ 5259
 vi·r̄- 5463
 vi·ra·ny van̄m̄ 5457
 vi·r̄ 5393
 vi·ṭa·c̄ 5259
 vi·v̄ 5455
 vo·l̄ 3805

TODA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *c* (= *ts*) *č*; *d* *ḍ* *ḍ*; *i* *ī*; *l* *l̄* *l̄*; *n* *ñ*; *o* *ö*; *r* *r̄* *r̄*; *s* *ṣ* *ṣ*; *t* *ṭ* *ṭ* *ṭ*; *u* *ū*; *z* (= *dz*, at end of alphabet).

a, a-, aḍ̄ l̄
 aḍ̄- 11
 aḍkȳ 88

aḍȳ 130
 aḍ̄, afuf̄ 273
 af- 2391

agetf̄ 253
 a(g) gis̄ l̄
 ak̄ 397

- al 1
 alk-, alx- 240
 aloşy 234
 ał-, ałt- 295
 -ałf 4112
 a mun, a mun no·r 1
 ańil 2315
 ar 229
 arb 232
 ark- 212
 ark-, arkm 221
 arkym 3951
 arkyn 281
 arl 209
 arman 201
 ar nın 230, 3668
 ars 201
 arsn 220
 arθ- 228
 arx- 221
 ary- 214
 arybeł- 314
 ar 321
 ar- 404
 ar, aroθ 2485, 3918
 arf- 315
 arn, arp, art- 404
 ary- 314
 arynbeł- 314
 arf- 83
 arpin, arpıt ır 79
 aš 276
 aš in-, ašn 1
 ašp- 246
 ašky 215
 at, atatk, atfok, atk, atks,
 ato·f, ał, ałık, ałšn, aθ,
 aθid 1
 atton, 1, 3196
 ax, axexo·rn, axo·rn 3808
 ay 1

 a·for- 367
 a·t- 404
 a·my 5155
 a·n 5161
 a·na·r, a·nk 1
 -a·r 405
 a·toł 1, 3040

 e- 5151
 eboθ 2826, 3918
 ec- 4411
 ed 5151
 ef- 805
 efır 264
 eg- 774
 egan 4411
 e(g) gıs, e(g) gısem, egy
 5151
 e go·ł 1274
 el, elm, elom 844
 ely 846
 el, elk 513
 elal 855
 ełf 839
 ełf-, ełp 504

 eły 848
 em 5154
 er- 811, 3673
 erč, erl, erł, erłč 2552
 ermoln 2552, 4666
 erxy 812
 er 869
 er- 866
 erk 516
 erł- 515
 ery- 859
 eš 497, 831
 eš in-, ešn 5151
 ešt 815
 et, etfin, etfok, etk, etkš,
 eto·f, eł, ełık, ełm, ełšn
 5151
 ety 796
 eł- 916
 -eł- 859
 ełal 727
 e(ł) tešk 815
 eθy 827
 eya·, eyi· 196
 ez 430

 e·, e·-, e·d 5151
 e·d 474
 e·f 811
 e·f- 905
 e·faxm 5151
 e·fil, e·fil o·ł, e·f o·ł 909
 e·l 5151
 e·ly 911
 e·mır 361
 e·mo·t- 898
 e·na·r, e·nk 5151
 e·nboθ 1025, 3918
 e·r 2815
 e·r 917
 e·sy/e·š öd- 4431
 e·θ, e·θid, e·θidm, e·y
 5151
 e·y 899

 i, i- 410, 474
 ic- 809, 4411
 icıl 780
 idk 4205
 idy 2559
 idc- 442
 idy- 4148
 ikot 524
 il 410
 ił-, iloθ 2559
 i mun no·r 410
 in 196, 5151
 in 4395
 ir- 859
 irk- 516
 išn 410
 işy 833
 iš ti·rm 410, 2632
 išθa·ş 2552
 ił, iłık, iłšn, iθ, iθi·, iθid
 410

 i· 5151
 i·gl 2906
 i·k- 502
 i·ł 2552
 i·n- 555
 i·na·r, i·nk 410
 i·n 547
 i·nm 551, 1606
 i·ny 410
 i·py 533
 i·r 474, 554
 i·rm 3690
 i·rk 859
 i·şf- 504, 542
 i·şk 480
 i·toł 410, 3040
 i·ł, i·ł-, i·ł e·p ır, i·ł
 o·y- 555
 i·ty 474
 i·θ- 542
 i·x- 502

 i 816
 ib 486
 ic- 809
 id 410
 id- 437, 442, 443
 ifoθ 474, 3918
 i(g) gıs 410
 im, imu 474
 in 410
 in- 868
 ine·r 3758
 ini 643
 inm 410
 inu·r 474, 3729
 in, inťow 4157
 ir 816
 ir- 480
 irb 864
 ir 859
 ir kwa·y 448, 2225
 irn 434
 iry 438
 iry- 432, 438
 iş in-, işym 410
 išk, išt- 480
 iškur fał- 772
 it, itfok, ititk, itk, itkš,
 ito·f 410
 it wıd- 4411
 ity 410
 ix- 503
 ix-, ix- 411
 ixy- 504
 iy- 806
 ił 643

 i·štyu· 474

 ka 1278
 kab 1288
 kabin 1278
 kađ, kađ-, kađč, kađf, kađ
 fo·y, kađ xo·l mox 1109
 kađonm 1133
 kaf 1328
 kafıl 1343

kafotm App. 56
 kafy 1325
 kaga·rf 1278, 1395
 kak- 1079
 kakakoy 2121
 kakarx 1397
 kakaθx 1077
 kakc- 1079, 1349
 kal 1298
 kalc-, kalfy 1297
 kalir 1298
 kalk-, kalx- 1303
 kał- 1297
 kał 1377
 kañ koty 1166, 1204
 kañ ob 178, 1166
 kap 1395
 ka-pic 1278, 4139
 kapoty 1288
 kar 1293
 kar- 1258
 kar-, kark 1291
 kark-, karx- 1292
 kar nař- 1258
 kary, kary- 1278
 kary- 1466
 karyn 1277
 kař 1385, 1395, 1396
 kař- 1385, 1399
 kařf- 1395, 1399
 kařf ir 1385
 kařno·t 1284
 kařx 1397
 kařy, kařy- 1393
 kařy- 1392
 kař 1123
 kař- 1141
 kařt- 1109
 kařθař 1136
 kasp-, kaspil 1088
 kař 1298
 kařf- 1299
 kařk 1303
 kařtal, katal 1278
 kařtu·ř 1287, 3401
 katy 1364
 kať 1154
 kax, kaxt 1278
 ka·g 1428
 ka·k, ka·n- 1425
 ka·l- 1349
 ka·r muł 1475
 ka·ř 1395, 1506
 ka·ř, ka·řik wiđ 1263
 ka·t- 1349
 ka·w 1370
 ka·y(e) mađ 1278, 1494
 kec 1965
 ked- 1980
 kef ir, kef nil- 1279
 kek 1957
 kek, ke(k) kisad, kekř in-
 1933
 kelc 1970
 kelc- 1972
 keloč, kel o·t 1570, 1579
 keł 2018

ken 1404, 1987
 kenf- 1409
 ke no·y 1931
 kenp ört- 1409
 keñi·r 1159
 kerf 1963
 kerf- 1564
 keř 1982
 keř, kerf- 1980
 keřk 1392
 kern 1597
 keř 1962
 keθ 1938
 kezał 1548
 ke·t-, ke·řf, ke·ořy 2017
 ke·r (fo·b) 2011
 ke·ry 2007
 kic, kič 1514
 kij, kij fał, kij řdad, kijil fał,
 kijwir fał App. 31
 killk- 1574
 kily 1584
 kiřy- 1588, 1589
 kin 1603
 kiřc- 1590
 kiřy 1528
 kiskwil-, kiskwił- 1516
 kiř- 1574
 kiř- 1538
 kizil fał App. 31
 ki·- 1619
 ki·c- 1610, 1612
 ki·koy 1619
 ki·l ik- 1574
 ki·p 2599
 ki·ry 1617
 ki·ř- 1624
 ki·ř App. 26
 kiđ- 1546
 kiđ 1602
 kiđ- 1538
 kiđf 1941
 kiđy 1948
 kiřy 1977
 kim App. 28
 kimf- 1850
 kinm 1543
 kip 1731
 kiř 1594, 1597
 kiřk 1596, 1597
 kiřme·n 1599
 kiř- 1570
 kiřf 1571
 kiřf- 1581
 kiřil 1606
 kiř-eřf 839, 1594
 kiřir 1711
 kiřy- 1957
 ki·n 2444
 ki·x 1871
 koc- 1097
 koc, koč App. 20
 kod 1210
 kođb 1116
 kođc- 1356
 kođđ 1117
 kođf 1109

kođn 1173
 kođy 1177
 kođy- 1356
 koř- 1335
 kofc-, kofy- 1221
 kofoy 1731
 kog foty, kog ir 2146
 koj 1106, 1107
 koł-, kołn, koły 1372
 koł 1373
 kołag, kołem 1370
 kołn 1376
 komkwir 1234
 konodyč, konodyn 1284
 konof 1407
 koñ 1159, 1160, 2155
 koñ et- 862
 koñody 1182
 kořy 1443
 kopañ 1216
 kopin 1224
 kopol 1219
 koř 1411
 koř ko·y 1134
 kořt 1362
 kořn 1113
 koř ot- 1369
 kořx 1137
 kořy 1109
 kořy- 1124
 kořf 1088
 kořn 2132
 koř fir- 1278, 5475
 kořk 2125
 kot- 1207
 koť, koť-, koťař, koťy 1147
 koť- 1148, 1149
 koťyxo·rn 1144
 koy 2023
 koy- 1249
 koy-kuťy 1674
 koyl 1353
 koy-upm 924
 ko·c- 1458
 ko·đ 1438, 1619, 5153
 ko·f 1454
 ko·f-, ko·fil 1416
 ko·fo·y 1480
 ko·l 1484
 ko·l, ko·lk ir- 1479
 ko·ly 1353
 ko·t 1274
 ko·n- 1477
 ko·n-, ko·nky 1443
 ko·ny 1444
 ko·r 1278
 ko·rm 1466
 ko·ř 1438
 ko·s 1431
 ko·s foty(k) 1458, 5475
 ko·ř 1479
 ko·řf- 1491
 ko·t 1481
 ko·t- 1443
 ko·w 1361
 ko·y, ko·y- 1459
 ko·y- 1458

- ko•z 1478
 kö- 1931
 köb 2775
 köd- 1542
 ködc- 1942
 ködm 1950
 ködθil 1942
 köfy- 1333
 kök 1957
 kök- 1564
 kökš in- 1933
 kökwily 1905
 kömo•š 1931
 köñ in-, köñgön in-, köñil in- 1545
 kör-, kör- 1942
 köt- 1953
 köw 2146
 kö•d 1942
 kö•f 1975
 kö•g 2016
 kö•r- 2012
 kö•r 2020
 kö•r- 2019
 kö•r o•x- 1942
 kö•št- 2012
 kub 1747, 1748, 2115
 kub- 1868
 kub id- 1750
 kubil 1741
 kubil ko•y App. 28
 kuđ, kuđ- 1850
 kuđ 1866
 kuđy, kuđy- 1660
 kuđ 1842
 kuđir... 1659
 kuđš 1655, 1659
 kuđt- 1654
 kuđx- 1659
 kuř-, kum- 1850
 kup 1736
 kupo•ry 373, 1736
 kupy 1741
 kurb, kurbč, kurč 1844
 kuř-eš, kuřk-, kuřx- 1851
 kuřp 1847
 kuřy 1847, 2165
 kuřk 1658
 kuřky 1651
 kuřy 1655
 kušt- 1720
 kuš 1655, 1818
 kut, kut- 1719
 kuř 1670, 1673, 1688
 kuř- 1671
 kuřur siři... 1667, 2763
 kuřy 1674, 1676
 ku• 1911, 2147
 ku•đ 1883
 ku•d- 1750, 1882
 ku•l App. 26
 ku•ly 1917
 ku•n 1927
 ku•n- 1868
 ku•r 1924
 ku•r 1831, 1884
 ku•r- 1882
 ku•s-, ku•sil 1877
 ku•t 1890
 ku•t 1818
 ku•t-, ku•tm 1882
 ku•θwī•r 1911
 ku•θy 1888
 ku•x 1873
 ku•x ir 1767
 ku•x- 1868
 küdš, küd-xaš 1864
 kwad- 1822
 kwař- 1803, 1806
 kwala•l 2133
 kwalf- 1806
 kwaly, kwalyxo•rn 2132
 kwalp 2146
 kwar 2123
 kwar- 2168
 kwarf- 1796
 kwarg 1769
 kwar 1841, 1851, 2168
 kwar- 1851, 2168
 kwarcil 1851
 kwarf- 1859
 kwarřaš 1851
 kwar 1663, 2053
 kwařt 2144
 kwařy 2170
 kwa•gil 2184
 kwa•r 2003
 kwa•t 2207
 kwa•t- a•š 1883
 kwa•w 1822, 1827, 2146
 kwa•x 1827
 kwa•y 2225
 kwe•t 1818
 kwic- 1859, 2144
 kwič 2041
 kwidy, kwidb, kwidbil 1655
 kwidy 2081
 kwidz- 1863
 kwig 2037
 kwiky 2032
 kwil- 1835, 2152
 kwil-, kwily 2151
 kwilx 1829
 kwily 2158
 kwiln 1810
 kwir 1652
 kwir- 2053
 kwir fo•t, kwir magoy 2054
 kwiry 2050
 kwiry- 1662
 kwisy, kwis 1639
 kwis 1655
 kwit 1721
 kwit 2049
 kwit fil, kwitk- 2063
 kwitn, kwity 1670
 kwitř 2086
 kwitřil 1702
 kwitřk- 2091
 kwitřkyet-, kwitřy-, kwitřyet- 2084
 kwixy- 1902
 kwiy- 2084, 2119
 kwiz, 2149
 kwiz-, kwizil 2043
 kwī•dy 2248
 kwī•f 1762
 kwī•g 2179
 kwī•ko•l 1484, 1762
 kwī•n App. 34
 kwī•r 2255
 kwī•r 2054, 2200
 kwī•rn 2196
 kwī•š 2237
 kwī•sy 2245
 kwī•š 2201
 kwī•ty 1762
 kwī•ty 2054, 2201
 kwī•y 2248
 kyu•đ 1977
 kyu•n 1893
 mad 4719
 mađty 4647
 mađ 4682
 magil 4717
 magoy 4990
 makol 4766
 mak θot- 4750
 mal 4742
 malf- 4825
 man 4776
 maril o•x- 4723
 mar, mar-, marf, marp 4760
 mar, marč 4766
 marý 4764
 marý- 4761
 maš, mašn 4729
 maš o•r 4742
 mařt 4632, 4767
 mař tır 4753
 max 4717
 maw 4753
 ma•f 4829
 ma•k 397, 5052
 ma•mox 4829
 ma•r 4717
 ma•r 4798
 meli..., mely 5078
 meřk 5077
 meř 4645
 meřk, meřx- 5078
 meřf 4694
 me•l, me•lpa•w 5086
 me•n, 4711
 me•n go•š 1479
 me•r- 4882
 me•tal, me•tin 5086
 mic, mic- 4876
 mičm 4838
 midy 5068, 5069
 mik- 4838
 -mil 5086
 -mil-muřy 4932
 mimimy, mimy 4813
 misk-, misx- 4839
 misx-, mixc- 4838
 mi•c- 5093
 mi•gmu• 4099
 mi•n 4876, 4885
 mi•r 4707

mi·r- 4884
 mi·r- 4882
 mi·s 4841, 4879
 mi·s 4642
 mi·y- 4878, 5093
 midb 4649
 mīl 4985
 mīl, mīl 4997
 mīl 4989
 mīn, mīnp 5020
 mīn, mīnt 4706
 mīr 5015
 mīr 83, 4847
 mīs 4985
 mīθ 4951
 mīx 4889
 mīxil 4838
 mīy 5073
 mī·d- 5075
 mociny App. 53
 modery 4699
 mod 4777
 mod-, modf ir 4657
 modk- 4645
 modx- 4644
 mok 5128
 mokery 4620
 moñ 4666
 moñy 4672
 moñyxo·rñ 4674
 mořk, mořk-, mořx-, mořy,
 mořy- 4645
 mošt 4749
 moť 4660
 moθil 4950
 moθp 5101
 moθy 927
 mox, moxθas 4616
 moy 5073, 5102
 moy, moy- 5101
 moz 4630, 4641
 mo·d- 4797
 mo·f 4780
 mo·fin bum, mo·fin me·ñ
 4782
 mo·l, mo·lm 4978
 mo·mn, mo·my 4813
 mo·r 4902
 mo·r, mo·r 4818
 mo·r-, mo·ry, mo·t, mo·t-,
 mo·t, mo·t-, mo·tof 4834
 mo·št- 4706
 mo·t fiłθ 4198, 4616
 mo·t- 4801
 mo·toñm 4800
 mo·θyxn 4810
 mo·y 5142
 mo·z- 4814
 mötx 4867
 möšk-, möšk 5082
 möty 5072
 möt, möt- 5057
 möθš 5031
 mu 5052
 mubo·y faš, muda·l, mudk
 5020
 muđy 4921

muđ 4947
 muđ(k) kīy- 4925
 muđy 5114
 muř- 4991
 mugulm ir- 5003
 muk 4898, 5128
 muk- 4896
 muł, muł ody, muł 4995
 mułk-, mułx- 4993
 mumum, mun 4813
 mumu mox 5052
 mun, mun go·stk 5020
 mune·r 3758, 5020
 mupoθ 3918, 5052
 murx 4979
 muř-, muřk- 5011
 muřk- 5013
 muřn 5005
 muřx-, muřy 5013
 muřy 4921, 4990
 muřy etf 4990
 muřk 4898
 mut 4959, 5120
 mut- 4954, 5017
 muť 4937, 4941
 muť- 4932, 4934
 muť etf 4935
 muťñ 4850
 muťy 4939
 muθ, muθy 4954
 mux- 4891, 4893
 muxul 4888
 mu- 4887
 mu·, mu·d 5052
 mu·f- 4954
 mu·k 5024
 mu·k- 4993
 mu·kuř- 5024
 mu·ku·r-, mu·ku·t- 1882,
 5024
 mu·ly 5044
 mu·n, mu·nör 5031
 mu·n et-, mu·neť 862, 5031
 mu·p 4991
 mu·štyu- 5052
 mu·t, mu·t- 4886
 mu·t, mu·tk 4954
 mu·ty 5037
 mu·x, mu·xc- 4993
 müc-, mücxu- 4915
 müty 4995
 müty- 4996
 müry- 4975
 müry fury- 4977
 mütof 5031
 mü·s 4968

nađ-, nađc-, nađt- 3582
 nałpoθ 3655, 3918
 nan 3631
 nar 3609
 narb 2903
 nary 3606
 narķ 1397
 nař, nař-, nařt- 3582
 nař, nařo·n, nařθ 3610
 na·s- 3612

neln 3676
 nelp 3675
 nen-, nenf-, nenp 3683
 nep 2929, 3683
 ner, ner-, nerm 3673
 ner-, nerf, nerf-, nerily, ner
 no·l 3682
 neřn 3681
 neřy 2935
 nes- 3745
 neš 3753
 nešišky 215, 3753
 nešn 3676
 nešof 3754
 nešot- 79, 3676
 netš 3748
 nex 2928
 ne·l kal, ne·l poły, ne·s
 3679
 ne·ñ 2912
 ne·r 2910
 ne·šk 3612
 ne·twi·k- 3376, 3679
 ne·twi·r- 3566, 3679
 nic- 3745
 nilc- 3675
 nilf- 2932
 niřf-, niř koñ, niř kwī·l
 2930
 niř ko·y 3755
 niřy 2930
 nity 3759
 ni- 3684
 ni·d- 3687
 ni·f- 3691
 ni·k- 3685
 ni·l- 3692
 ni·r, ni·pa·w 3690
 ni·pikwily 3690, 4455
 ni·r- 3692
 ni·s- 3687
 ni·řf- 2927
 ni·t- 3692
 ni·θ- 3745
 ni·x- 3685
 ni·xoy- 1458, 3690
 ni·z- 3687
 nil- 3675
 nim 3688
 niñ 3668
 nīp 3671
 niš, niš- 3675
 niš muxulm 3675, 4892
 nixy- 2923
 niy 3746
 niz 3736
 nob-, nobky, noby 3600
 nođx- 3585
 nok- 3570
 nořf 3584
 noť 3588
 noz 3580
 no·f 3633
 no·l- 3630
 no·l 3656
 no·ng, no·nu·r, no·xwa·w
 3655

no·n, no·n- 3639
 no·r 3651
 no·r 3638
 no·rky 3639
 no·taŋ 3633
 no·t- 3680
 no·tokogym 3656
 no·ty 0e·dt, no·ty 0e·l-
 3471, 3587
 no·x 3634
 no·y 3650
 nōlg 2933
 nōr-, nōrk-, nōrx- 3738
 nōt 3748
 nōw 3616
 nō·b 3772
 nō·l-, nō·n 2908
 nō·r 2910
 nō·sf- 3772
 nug- 3697
 nu· 3793
 nu·r 3728, 3729
 nu·s, nu·sf- 3726
 nūc 3728
 nwidy 3792
 nwī·t, nwī·t- 3794

 o 990
 ob 178
 obely 174
 oc 57
 ođ 83
 ođdn 92
 ođg- 63, 80
 ođkm 63
 ođty, ođθ 83
 ođy 3845
 ođy- 277, 1009
 ođyk 84
 ođyo·lm 89
 -of 334
 ofil 2391
 ofody 990
 ofy 393
 ofy- 267
 ogm App. 2
 ogody 35
 oj App. 6
 ojky 55
 ojurt- 55, 710
 okn, okok 23
 oky 4007
 ol 114
 olb 308
 olg far 284
 -oly 4018
 om 5154
 omk-, omg-, omx- 169
 onk- 4035
 ony 122
 on, onon 131
 onc 120
 or- 76, 282
 ork- 63, 80
 ory 72
 osf, osf- 3825
 osx 36

oŋ 990
 oty 144
 ot 101
 ot- 97
 otm 93
 ot oxol 3867
 oty 3868
 ox et-, ox in- 8
 oxy- 2265
 oy 2826
 oz-, ozk 55
 ozm 3825

 o· 4110
 o·d 4062, 5152
 o·d-, o·dc- 347
 o·dy 356
 o·f 4085
 o·f- 396
 o·fil 394
 o·foj, o·fy 393
 o·k- 333
 o·l 399
 o·l- 5157
 o·lm 396
 o·l 399
 o·l a·r 405
 o·mulg 360
 o·n 5160
 o·ny App. 10
 o·osy 396
 o·por-, o·porc- 7
 o·pufy- 392
 o·r- 404, 4540
 o·rc- 404
 o·rfn 4091
 o·ry 5151
 o·r 405, 2485, 4604
 o·r- 404
 o·rc- 404, 4020
 o·r 5153
 o·rθ, o·rθi 396
 o·sf- 367
 o·f- 404
 o·t- 347
 o·θy 609
 o·x- 333, 1032
 o·xare· 407
 o·y 4112
 p·, p· p·, p·hp· 333

 öd-, ödoθ 851
 ök- 765
 ökm 769
 ön-, önm 793
 öoθ 851
 ör 449
 örf-, ört- 851
 öst- 4003, 4430
 öšk 283
 öt- 4034
 öt 784
 ötfoθ 784, 3918
 öθir 795
 öθk- 895
 öθkwily 799
 öw 910

öwfoθ 910, 3918

 ö·fil 909
 ö·ku·r-, ö·ku·t- 899
 ö·kwa·x 910
 ö·l- 916
 ö·n 4438
 ö·r-, ö·rc- 916
 ö·x-, ö·xm 879

 padym 3921
 padf- 5298
 pal 5288
 paly-, paly 5276
 pal 5313
 palg, paly 5314
 pal 4016
 pal, palf-, pal ir 5313
 pal 5314
 pan 4004
 par 3984, 5261, 5263
 par, par o·r 5274
 par- 3949, 5263
 parf 5270
 parfy 3961
 parg ary- 4031, 5204
 pariđy 5320
 par me·n 3972
 par par 3984
 part- 3951
 pary 5264
 pary- 3963
 par 4032, 4565
 parc 3993
 parf- 5325
 parl, parl-, parn 5320
 pary, pary- 4027
 pary- 3853, 4028, 5324
 paŋ 3860
 paŋ 3986
 paŋ, paŋ koy 5276
 paŋof 3998
 paŋo·r 5410A
 paŋy 3994
 paŋt 3821
 paŋty 3976
 paŋk 5372
 paŋ- 4034
 paθ 3977
 paθs 3909
 pax 4240
 pax-, paxy 3808
 pa·- 3999
 pa·dy 5320
 pa·f 4087
 pa·fn 3999
 pa·g- 5335
 pa·g-, pa·k 4000
 pa·k- 4002
 pa·l 4444, 5377
 pa·ng 3655, 3918
 pa·n 4052, 4068
 pa·p 4089
 pa·r 4093
 pa·r 2485, 3918
 pa·r 4110, 5320
 pa·s 4100

pa• top 3069, 4318
 pa•t 4123
 pa•w 910, 3918, 3999,
 4318, 5373
 pa•ym 4003
 pe- 4411
 ped 4422
 pek in- 5465
 pel- 5320
 peļ, peļ, peļ- 5437
 peļ xo•f- 4198
 pem 4026, 4205, 4411, 5488
 peņ 5496
 pep 4421
 pern, perθfern 5417
 per wid 4411
 peř 4422
 peř, peř fiř, peř fo•s, peřisy,
 peř me•n, peř o•t 5513
 peř- 4422, 5439
 peřf- 4421
 peřk- 4423
 peřne•r 4205
 peřp 4422
 peřx 5440
 peř 4217
 peš 3987
 pešf- 4421
 peš tö•n 4411, 4412
 pešk 5490
 petil eš 5515
 pex- 4411
 pe•dy 4388, 4442
 pe•f 4187
 pe•f, pe•fiz-, pe•f o•k-
 5533
 pe•j App. 59
 pe•k 5528
 pe•ly 5538
 pe•l- 5489
 pe•lz- 5533
 pe•l 5409
 pe•r, pe•rf, pe•rf- 4422
 pe•ry 4421
 pe•soxy 5517
 pe•sy, pe•sy ir 5538
 pe•t 5527
 pe•t- 5489
 pe•y- 5532
 piku• 4460
 pilogm 5426
 pily, pilyxo•rn 4181
 pilθ 4198
 pilų 5496
 pilų- 5433
 pint- 5516
 piřk-, piřx- 5444
 piřy- 4204
 pisk, pisk in- 4132
 pit ir 4165, 4183
 piųyk 5477
 pi•k-, pi•kīte•r 4531
 pi•t 4377
 pi•r bonm 5457
 pi•r 5259
 pi•r- 5463
 pi•rfor- 5272

pi•s, pi•s- 5450
 pi•so•y, pi•s 5517
 pi•šk-, pi•šk 5430
 pi•x id- 4354
 piđ-esp 839, 4205
 piđ- 5430
 piđy- 4273
 piđz- 5393
 piř 4229
 pig 4455, 4462
 pig- 4455, 4469
 pik- 5383
 pil 5421
 pil 4317
 pil 4317, 4319
 pilmozm 4375
 pin 4205, 4570
 pin- 4207
 pinm 5328
 pin 4160, 4271
 piřy- 4176, 5411
 piř-, piřf- 4565
 piřk id-, piřn bi•x- 4205
 piř-mun, piř no•r 4333
 piřy 4481
 piřy- 5444
 piř-, piřc- 5393
 piřc-, piřy- 4152, 4482
 piš 5422
 pišx 4553
 pišt 4559
 pišky 5419
 piš a•s 4290
 piš u•t- 664, 4290
 pit, pit- 5401
 pity ir 4507
 piř, pitn 4487
 piř- 4490, 4496
 piθ 4510
 piθk-, piθx- 4165
 pixc-, pixy- 5382
 pixid 4151
 piy- 4408, 4534
 pi•- 4572
 pi•l- 4285
 pi•r 4540, 4604
 pi•r e•r 4540
 pi•t 4588
 pi•t- 4285
 pi•x- 4572
 poč 3821
 počišky 3829
 pody, pody 4039
 pod 5239
 pod mox 3902
 pod-, podθ- 5372
 podfin mox 5222
 pođy App. 50
 pođy- 5295
 poj 3836
 pok 4559
 pokin 5297
 polc- 5292, 5372
 polm 5315
 polp 5292, 5372
 poly 5297
 polf 5305

polky 5501
 pol o•t 4112
 poly 4018
 pon- 3918
 pony, pony- 4035
 pont, ponθ- 3887
 pony 3884
 pop 3974
 por- 3852, 3853
 port ud- 5295
 porų 3849, 3852, 3999, 4312
 poř- 4004
 pořt 4559
 pot 3918
 potk 4559
 potm App. 56
 poř 3878, 4559
 pořy 4388
 poθ, poθil 3907
 poθaņ 5301
 poθk, poθk- 5372
 poθn 3913
 poθx 5242
 poxol 3805, 5354
 poy- 5549
 poy o•t 3948
 pozm 3825
 po• 4110, 5352
 po•b 4085
 po•c- 4059
 po•ca•n App. 46
 po•d 3853
 po•dč 5339
 po•f, po•f- 5350
 po•k- 5334
 po•l fe•l, po•l fi•r 4096
 po•lm 4097, 4099
 po•t 4118, 5376
 po•n 5381
 po•ny 4124
 po•n- 4600
 po•r 5363
 po•r- 5270, 5272
 po•ry 5356
 po•r 4122
 po•r- 4020
 po•r- 4065
 po•s 4096
 po•s, po•s-a•r 405, 5354
 po•sm App. 57
 po•s tu•t, po•s tüny 4112
 po•sf- 4004
 po•st- 5362
 po•t- 4088
 po•t- 4020
 po•t, po•t- 4065
 po•θ- 4233
 po•θy 3821, 4074
 po•w 4112
 po•wfet 4103
 po•x, po•x- 5234
 po•x- 4087
 po•y 4110, 5352
 pöky 5517
 polko•rn, pol, polč, polf-,
 polk, polk-, polp, polx-
 5496

pöt in- 5517
 pöt 5474
 pöy- 5517
 pö·d-, pö·dyxo·rn 5528
 pö·n 4449
 pö·r 4410, 5535
 pö·r 4448
 pö·r 5527
 pö·šf- 4410
 puf 4312
 pul 4300
 pum 4004
 pupup 4365
 pur, purf- 4252
 pušk- 4315
 puš 4265
 puš- 4264
 pušy 4265A
 puθ, puθn 4275
 puθf 4507
 pux- 4238
 puxury 4239
 pu·c- 4361
 pu·č 4356
 pu·f 4345
 pu·f- 4345, 4361
 pu·j 2826, 3918
 pu·ly 4228
 pu·l- 4361
 pu·nboθ 1025, 3918
 pu·txuŷy 4361
 pu·t 784, 3918
 pu·t- 4361
 pu·θ 4376
 pu·θy 4316
 püc 4142
 püda·l, pügo·l 4205
 pülč 4326
 püfy, püty- 4322
 pürč-, püry- 4176
 püşy 4307
 pü·t 4292, 5517
 pyu·k 5297
 sal-, salf 2781
 sed 2766
 sešk 3116
 ser 1980
 se·fer App. 11
 sic, Sici·z 3268
 sidy 2760
 sig 2500
 sik 2498
 silfo·rm silo·r, sily 2574
 sin 2596
 sinm 1600
 siry 1562
 sišk 1594
 sixb 2491
 si·ly 2629
 si·r 2640
 si·x 2607
 soł 2414
 somoty 2349
 sonp 2716
 sop- 2334
 soty 4797

soy-, so·f 2426
 so·fer App. 11
 so·k 2470
 so·k- 2427
 so·l 2471
 so·lm 2472
 so·py 2452
 so·ry 2460
 sör 2020
 sö·- 2814
 sö·r- 2012
 sö·r-, sö·rc-, sö·t- 2814
 sup 2673
 suŷm 2656
 su·ry 2744
 su·t 2684
 swa·l, swa·lgn 2891
 swiŷ, swiŷ- 2835
 swi·l- 3558
 swi·lm 2896
 tadam, tada(m) ma·r 3162,
 4717
 tadgil 3031
 taŷiŷ 3112
 tal, talp 3103
 talc- 2781
 tam 3162
 tar-, tarf- 3142, 3145
 tar mađ 3145
 tar, tarf- 3031
 taš, tašm, tašt, taš-tiŷ 3103
 taŷ 3026, 3027
 taxf 3005
 ta·f 3176
 teb 2775
 tef 2330
 teg- 2778
 tegy 3408
 tel- 3142, 3441
 telk 3116
 terf- 3244
 tergy 2796, 3424
 ter 1980, 2821, 3441
 ter-, ter ir 3259
 teŷn 3439
 tešamf- 162, 3103
 tešor- 79, 3142
 tešk 3244
 teškwil- 3116
 teš 3245, 3438
 teŷ- 3439
 te·l- 3471
 te·t- 3446
 tic, Tici·z, ticil, tic in-
 3268
 tifiŷy 1322
 tifiry 3353
 tigšn 2499
 tik- 2498, 2702
 tingony 2596, App. 33
 tišk 1594
 tixiŷy 2996
 ti·t 3213
 ti·m 3276
 ti·ny 3263
 ti·r 2625

ti·r-, ti·rc-, ti·rmo·nm 3278
 ti·rm 2632
 ti·t 3274
 ti·y- 3266
 tib 3334
 tibak ary- 3433
 tid- 3251
 tiđx 3226
 tiğ 2499
 tiğil 3213
 tin- 3263
 tiŷ, tiŷp 3227
 tiŷb-, tiŷk, tiŷk-, tiŷp-, tiŷx-,
 tiŷy 3246
 tiŷc-, tiŷy- 3246, 3419
 tiŷp 3259
 tiŷ a·r 405, 3259
 tiŷt- 3251
 tit 1514
 tiŷ 3221
 tiŷ-, tiŷf- 3207
 tiŷp 3208
 ti·k- 3245
 ti·r 3377
 tobe·ry 3101
 tobil 3080
 tobk wađ- 3082, 4252
 toc- 2322, 3089
 todonm 2448
 tođ 3055, 3056
 tođ- 3054
 tođwi·r 2897, 3045
 tof- 3109
 tof in- 3106
 tofir 2395, 2400
 tog- 3178
 tok 3096
 tok- 3014
 to(k) kiy-, tok o·x- 3178
 tokoθ 3005
 toł- 3135
 tołb-, toły- 3361
 tołč 3133
 tomk wađ- 3082, 4252
 to moz, toŷc-, to(n) nešof,
 toŷf, toŷ in-, toŷy- 3045
 -ton 3196
 top 3161
 top, top-, topc-, tops- 3071
 topy 3322
 toŷ- 3039
 toŷp 3032
 toŷy 3030
 toŷy- 3028
 tošt 3179
 toŷ- 3138
 toŷ 3490
 toŷ, toŷ-, toŷk in-, toŷty,
 toŷx(i)n, toŷxity 3039
 toθk-, toθx- 2322
 toy- 2458
 toz 3014
 tozmox 3504, 4616
 to·đbor- 3025
 to·g- 3153
 to·k- 3150
 to·ly 3175

to•t 3185
 to•n 3068, 3196
 to•r- 3098
 to•rm 3167
 to•r, to•ro•r, to•rθas 2470
 to•št na•s- 3178
 to•t 3549
 to•t- 3158, 3480
 to•tyfoy mox 3480
 to•θ 3159
 to•w 3179
 to•x- 3192
 to•y 364
 to•y- 3178
 tö(b) biŷy 2775
 tög 3408
 töl 2792
 törk- 3456
 töwfily 4198
 tö•k- 3451
 tö•n 3268
 tö•r o•d- 3459
 tö•r- 3471
 tö•št- 3178
 tö•t- 3471
 tub 2673
 tuđpy 2715
 tuđy- 3397
 tuđ 3310
 tuđy- 2698
 tur- 2654
 tuşk 2684
 tu•f- 3394
 tu•fo•s 3526
 tu•fy 2393
 tu•k, tu•k mar, tu•k- 3376
 tu•l 3354
 tu•l- 2684, 2687
 tu•r 2684
 tu•r 3401
 tu•r- 2687
 tu•s- 3291
 tu•t 2721
 tu•t- 2684
 tu•x- 3376
 tüb- 3336
 tüby 3328
 tüf in- 3323
 tülc-, tüly- 3433
 tüly 2698, 3361, 3433, 3528
 tüly- 2739, 3528
 tüny 3307
 tüt, tüt-, tüt mutm, tüt xwır 2715
 tüy, tüy- 3512
 tü•l goŷy, tü•l me•n, tü•s

twa•lozn 2562
 twa•nf- 3396
 twa•s 2891
 twidy 3485
 twilg 3359
 twirf-, twirk, twit 3480
 twiθk-, twiθx- 3350
 twi• 3526
 twi•l- 3566
 twi•lc-, twi•t- 3558
 twi•lfody 3564
 twi•r 2897
 twi•r- 3566
 twi•r- 3549
 twi•s 3559
 twi•t- 3566
 twi•tm 3549
 twi•θ 3550
 twi•y- 3555

ub 639
 ub- 666
 ubosm 632
 ud- 625, 665
 uđp 587
 uđx 592
 uđy, uđy θwı•r 664
 uf 657
 uf- 562, 656
 ufc- 924
 ugorm 572
 ul 4300
 ulpor-, ul 698
 uŷy 699
 uny-, unyp 727
 uñ- 600
 up 2674
 up-, upc- 924
 uporty, upum 666
 urp 657
 urf- 710
 usir 645
 usk-, usx- 577
 uşky 579
 ušt- 652, 657
 uştin-ir 649
 uşf- 688
 utin-ir, ut-ir, ut-mox 6
 ut, ut- 4264
 ut- 664
 uθur 606
 ux- 562
 u• 4312, 4377
 u•c- 562, 696
 u•f 657
 u•f- 647

1053
l- 1041
k 1033
990
- 4540
id- 1059

wi•ry 1062
wi•r 1042
wi•t, wi•θ- 1052
wi•t-, wi•t 1041

yu•k 645

KANNADA

āgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r r l v*

11, 167
i App. 9
cu 167
11, 15
1
a, aggarane App. 2
arane App. 17
alisu, aggala, aggalike,
galisu, aggaḷe App. 4
arike App. 9
App. 3
a 29
ana 28
avani 32
e 340, 408
oni 32
a 27
adi 35
al, aṅgalācu, aṅgalāpu,
aṅgalārcu 31
avaḍi 32
ala, aṅgaḷu, aṅgilu, aṅgula,
aṅguli, aṅgule 33
āta 34
gaḷ, aṅ-gey 7
u 3820
i 50
ike, accu 216
u 46 (accu), 47, 48
ra-nīli, ajura-nīli 44
53
a, aiji 50
i 285
u 57, 4385, 4596
ce 1, 54
ike, aṅjisu, aṅju 55
a, atu 1
82
a 93
isu, attu, att-uppu, attum-
ala 76
1 78 79 96

aḍake, aḍakottu, aḍagatti,
aḍagartti 88
aḍagallu 86
aḍagu 60, 63, 78
aḍaṅgu 63
aḍacu 63, 77
aḍane 83
aḍapa 64
aḍapu 79
aḍabala 60
aḍabe 3869
aḍayāla 89
aḍar 84
aḍar(u) 77
aḍar, aḍarcu 79
aḍaru, aḍirī 67
aḍalu 74, 82, 276
aḍavu 78, 83
aḍavu, aḍasu 79
aḍavudi 71
aḍi 72, 77, 82, 86
aḍi, aḍike 76
aḍika-bāre-giḍa, aḍike-kasa
62
aḍikil 80
aḍike 88
aḍigallu 86
aḍige, aḍu, aḍuge 76
aḍigera 75
aḍime, aḍiya 72
aḍuku 80
aḍumbu-balli 65
aḍusu 82
aḍe 76, 77, 79, 82, 83, 84,
85, 86, 87
aḍegal 86
aḍke-bīruballi 90
aḍḍa 84, 104
aḍḍa, aḍḍagisu, aḍḍana, aḍ-
ḍana, aḍḍane, aḍḍay(i)su,
aḍḍay(i)suha, aḍḍal, aḍḍa-
visu aḍḍa aḍḍi aḍḍe 83

aṇaka, aṇaku, aṇakuve, aṇa-
gu, aṇacu 112
aṇabe, aṇambe 300
aṇal 114
aṇal, aṇil 2315
aṇasu, aṇi, aṇiyara 120
aṇi 116, 117
aṇige App. 49
aṇile 119
aṇuga, aṇugi 113
aṇugu 120
aṇuṅku, aṇuṅgu 112
aṇe 77, 120, 121, 122, 124,
3896
aṇke, aṇtaru, aṇtu 96
aṇṭarike, aṇṭirike 2607
aṇṭarisu 76
aṇṭavāla 2607
aṇṭisu, aṇṭu, aṇḍisu, aṇḍu
120
aṇḍige 127
aṇḍu 129
aṇḍe 120, 123, 130
aṇṇa, aṇṇalige, aṇṇe 110
aṇṇa, aṇṇi 131
aṇṇu 132
aṇṇita, aṇṇu 330
aṇṇu 96
aṇṇmu 399
aṭala 135
atiku 145
atu, atta, attal 1
atuku 145
attala 135
atti 144
atti, attike, attige, atte 142
attu 1
adakisū, adaku, adapu, ada-
mu, adimu 133
adaṭa, adaṭatana, adaṭu 140
adaṭu, adapu, adarīsu, adaru,
adalīsu, adalu, adir, adirpu
137
adaru 42
adu 1
aduku 145
adugisu, adugu, adupu, adu-
bu, adumisu, adumu 123
aduru 42, 192, 2325 (adiri)
ad(u)ru 137
aduhu 139
adē, adō 1
addayisu, addike, addu, ad-
duge 285
an 868
ana 1
analu 327
anavu, anu, anuvu 328
anasu, anisu 868
anaha, anitu, anitum, anittu,
anibar, antā, antu, anthā 1
anda 2328
andi, andi-huṛa 150
andipunāru-mara 128
andu 149
andu, anna, anne 1
andugu 151

annisu, annu, annuvike 86
apa 156
aparaṇṇi 152
apige 157
appa 156
appa, appacci 155
appaṭe 2331
appaḍa, appaḷa 3928
appaḍe, apparīsu, appalīsu,
appige, appuge 157
appappā, appā, appāḍa, appu
156
appay(i)su, appu, appuge 158
abukāra 176
abbara, abbarīsu 367, 381
abbarane 367
abbi 226
abbe 273
ama, amama 183
amakṛe, amaṅgura 168
amakkala 166
amaṇḍa 360
amar 162, 169
amarīke, amarke, amarcu 162
amarīsu 160, 162
amare 264
amiku, amuku, amugu, amu-
cu 169
amE 171
ampaka 329
amba 183
ambakala, ambali 174
ambaga 177
ambagālu 180
ambala 173
ambā 175
ambār-unṇi, ambāre 176
ambālu 180
ambi, ambiga, ambigāra, am-
buga 177
ambila, ambuli 174
ambu 178
ambugālu, ambegālu 180
ambe, amma, ammamma 183
amberpu 172
ambē, ambyā 175
ammaṇṇi 181
ammāle 182
ammi 181, 184
ammu 330
amli 174
ay, ayidu 2826
aya 196
ayil 39
ayisu 1
aykil 324
ay-tar-, aydu 809
aydu, aybaru 2826
ay-nūru 2826, 3729
āyb 190
ayya, ayyayyē, ayyayyō,
ayyō 196
aylu 39
ayvattu 2826, 3918
ayvar 2826
aysu 1
ara 228, 229

araka 213
arake 229
aragu 199, 222, 316
araccu 228
araṇa 203
araṇe 204
arata 228
aradu 221
arappu 228
ara-mane 201
aramē 229, 381
arayisu 228
aral, aral-unṇi 247
aralu 3605
arava, aravagitti, araviti, ara-
vu 313
arasa, arasati, arasi, arasu 201
arasina, arasina 220
arase 202
aral 247, 3605
arala 3605
arali 202
arale 202, 211
ari 212, 213, 218, 228
arigu 222
aridu 221
arivāna 3971
arivā 212
arisina, arisina 220
arīsu 212, 228
arise 202
arugu 222
arudu 221
arume 381
arumbu 224
arulu, arulū 3605
aruvā 212
aruvu 313
are 228, 229, 3605
arebar 229
are-biri, are-viri 229, 5411
aremarīke, aremare 3605
arke 282
argala, argale, argala, arga-
ṛike, argare App. 9
argala App. 4
arcu 319
arti 281
arna 228
arpu 158
arpi, arpne 213
arbi 226
arbisu, arbu 367
arla 312
arlu 247, 312, 3605
arva 313
arvattu 2485, 3918
arvi 226
arsina 220
ar 404
arā 311, 318, 404
araka, arake 315
arake 314
aracu 319
arabu 404
arabe, arame, arambe 316
aral 312

- aṛavattu 2485, 3918
 aṛavu, aṛike 404
 aṛavu, aṛasu, aṛi, aṛike, aṛita, aṛipu, aṛime 314
 aṛave 316, 318
 aṛicu 319
 aṛiyamike 314
 aṛil 312
 aṛivu, aṛisu, aṛiha 314
 aṛive 316, 318
 aṛu 311, 315, 404
 aṛucu 319
 aṛu-nūṛu 2485, 3729
 aṛupu 314
 aṛubu 404
 aṛulu 312
 aṛuvattu 2485, 3918
 aṛuvar 2485
 aṛuvu 314
 aṛuve 318
 aṛe 320, 321
 al 1
 ala 236
 alaku, alagisu, alagu, alacu 240
 alagu 237
 alapaṭe, alapu 236
 alabu 244, 246
 alamar 257
 alampu 248
 alambu 246
 alar, alarike, alarisu, alar-uṇi, alarcu, alal 247
 alaṛu 245
 alavike, alavu, alasate, alasike, alasu 236
 alavu 291
 alasandi, alasandige, alasande 242
 alasu 240, 246
 aluku, alugisu, aluṅgu 240
 alugu 237, 240
 alupu 236
 alubu 244, 246
 alumbu 246
 ale 236, 240, 246, 251
 aleṭa 240
 alke 1
 alla, allada 234
 allakallōla 241
 allari 236
 allāḍu 240
 alli 1
 allu 260
 alle 257
 allōlakallōla 241
 ava, avar 1
 avacu 169
 avaḍu 262
 avari, avare 264
 avargaḷ, aval, avu 1
 aval, aval-akki 2391
 avi 267, 2341
 avuku, avugu, avuṅku, avucu 169
 avuḍ(a)la, avuṇḍla 360
 avuḍu 270, 2265, 3596
 avuṇḍu 3596
 avusu 271
 avḍu 262
 avva, avve 273
 aṣṭu 1
 aṣa 1, 43, 341
 asaga 36
 asaḍa, asaḍi, asaḍu 38
 asavasa, asi, asimisi, asu, asumbu 37
 asi, asidane, asidu, asiyaN, asiyaṛ, asiyaḷ 341
 asur, asurusuru 39
 ahage, ahaṅge 1
 aḷ 294
 ala 291, 296
 alaka 298
 alakisu 306
 alaku 240, 304, 306
 alage 303
 alaṅcu 294
 alate, alabu 295
 alambe 300
 alarpu, alar, alarisu 306
 alaṛu 277
 alali 202
 alale 119, 2315
 alavi 291, 296
 alaviga 301
 alavu 291, 295, 296
 alasu, alikisu, aliku 306
 alige 303
 alipu 301
 aliya, aliyatana 2410
 alil 2315
 alile 119
 aluku 240, 304, 306
 alupu 301
 alumba 287
 alur, alurke 307
 alul 2315
 alule 119
 ale 295, 2411
 alkaṛ, alku 306
 alku 240
 alke, alpu 158
 alte 295
 allaka 298
 alla-nela 2412
 alli 119
 allu 294
 alluma 2315
 alle 119, 202, 294
 aṛ 396
 aṛ, aṛa 282
 aṛaṭu, aṛal, aṛalike, aṛalcu 276
 aṛavu 277
 aṛave 278
 aṛasu, aṛisu, aṛu, aṛukuli, aṛuvike 282
 aṛi, aṛika, aṛikisu, aṛicu, aṛipu, aṛiyisu, aṛivu, aṛisu, aṛihu, aṛupu, aṛuvu, aṛusu, aṛuhu 277
 aṛipu 281
 aṛugu 281, 284
 aṛkaja 20, 276
 aṛkame 284, 316
 aṛkaṛ 281
 aṛkāḍu 277
 aṛkisu, aṛku, aṛgu 284
 aṛke 76, 282
 aṛgu 284
 aṛti 281
 aṛḍu 285
 aṛv- 276
 aṛvu 277
 ā 1, 332, 334
 ā, ā- 5151
 āṁ 333
 āh 332
 ākal(a) 334
 ākalike, ākalisu, ākūlike, ākūlisu 392
 āku 335
 āke 407
 āke, āga, āgaḍu, āgal, āgaḷ 1
 āga, āge 7
 āgalike, āgūlike, āgūlisu 392
 āgi, āgisu, āgu, āgūvike, āguha 333
 āgge, āgye 1
 āṅke 340, 408, 409
 āca 343
 ācu 367
 āce 1
 āṭa, āṭaka, āṭa(n)guli, āṭar, āṭalu, āṭale, āṭavika, āṭi, āṭike, āṭu, āṭlu, āṭle 347
 āṭaṅka 83
 āṭu 1
 āḍaṅgi 400
 āḍalu 360
 āḍasōge, āḍusōge 346
 āḍi, āḍike, āḍiga, āḍitana, āḍisu, āḍisuvike, āḍu, āḍukuli, āḍuṅguli, āḍuvike, āḍuha 347
 āḍu 5152
 āḍe 99
 āḍēlu 349
 āṇ 399
 āṇi 398, App. 10
 āṇi, āṇi-pon 354
 āṇi-kallu, āṇe-kallu 355
 āṇisu, āṇe 353
 āṇḍari, āṇba, āṇma 5157
 āṇḍi 356
 āṇba, āṇma 399
 āṭa 1
 āṭaṅka 83
 āṭe 4123
 āḍi 2417
 ān 5160
 ān, ānike, ānisu, ānu 408
 ān(u), ānike 409
 āni-kal, āne-kallu, āne-gallu 355
 āne 5161
 āndega 359
 āpa 407
 āpu 340, 408, 2347

āpe 6
 ābal 362
 ām 5154
 āma App. 12
 āmaṇḍa 360
 āme 5155
 āy, āyi 363
 āya 7
 āya, āyakattugāra, āyagārti,
 āyagāra, āyata, āyatta 366
 āyi 364
 āy(i)kuḷi 363
 āyuga 342
 ār 367, 368, 2460, 2815,
 5151
 āra 368
 āraḍi, āravāra 367
 āray, āray(i)ke, āray(i)su,
 ārayu, ārayyu, ārisu 377
 āri-kal, āri-varal 378
 ārike 379
 āru 368
 ārubu, āruha 367
 āre 372
 āre, ārekāra 377
 āre-kal 378
 ārcu, ārpu, ārbāṭa, ārbāṭisu,
 ārbu 367
 ārpu 407
 ārvaru 2485
 ārse 343
 ār 404, 407
 ārāṭa 402
 ārike 404
 ārisu 404, 4020
 āru 404, 407, 2485
 āl 382, 386
 āla 362, 382
 ālay(i)su, ālisu 383
 āli 400
 āli-kal, āli-nīr, āle-kallu 384
 āluha 386
 āle 382, 387
 ālve 5155
 āva, āvaṃ 5151
 āvaḍe 389
 āvari 393
 āvarike 391
 āvare 264
 āval 362
 āval 5151
 āvi, āvige, āvuge App. 12
 āvi, āviri 393
 āvu 334
 āvudu, āvuṃ, āve 5151
 āve 5155
 āsar 39
 āsu 1, 343, 4088
 āl, ālike 399, 5157
 ālambe 300
 āli 400
 ālindaki 2315
 ālisu, ālike 5157
 āl(u)tana, ālma 399, 5157
 ā, āra, āru, ārdu, ārvar 396
 ārakku 397
 āri 396, 398

i-, ikō 410
 ikkaṭṭu 524
 ikkāra, ikkur, ikkura 444
 ikkisu, ikku, ikkuva, ikkuha
 492
 ikku 416, 514, 524
 ikke 480
 ikkō 410
 ikra 444
 igaru 430, 554, 2489
 igō 410
 iglu 2552
 inke, ingisu 430
 ingu 416, 430
 ijjalu, ijlu 2552
 iṭa, iṭu 410
 iṭaku, iṭuku, iṭṭaṇa, iṭṭaṇisu,
 iṭṭala, iṭṭalisu, iṭtu 445
 iṭṭaṅgi, iṭti, iṭte 782
 iḍaku 443, 444, 445
 iḍaṅku 445
 iḍaru 435
 iḍaru 437
 iḍi 440, 443
 iḍi, iḍisu, iḍupu 432
 iḍiku, iḍuka, iḍuku, iḍugu
 445
 iḍige, iḍisu, iḍuge, iḍuvike
 442
 iḍu 442, 443
 iḍ(u)ru 435
 iḍuvu 440
 iḍe 434
 iḍḍali, iḍḍalige, iḍḍalige 455
 iṇaci 2315
 iṇde 432, 458, 538
 iṭu, itta, ittal, ittu, iḍā, iḍu,
 ide, iḍō 410
 idaru, idir, idirisu, idircu,
 iduru 795
 iddal 2552
 in, ini, inidu, ine 530
 initu, initum, inittu, inibar,
 inisu, inu, ine, intā, intaha,
 intu, intuṭu, inthā, indu,
 innam, innu, innum, inne
 410
 innūru 474, 3729
 ippattu 474, 3918
 ippe 485
 ib(b)āḍi 483
 ibbani 522
 ibbar 474
 ibbuḍlu-balli 464
 imaru, imirū, imuru 430
 ime 2545
 impu, imbane, immane, im-
 mu 530
 imba 467
 imbu 467, 530, 868
 imme, ir 474
 ir, irapu, iravu, irisu, irisuha
 480
 iracu, irasu, iricu 484
 iraṭu, iralu 2552
 iru 474
 iru, iruvike, iruha 480

irugundi 483
 irucu 484
 iruḷ 482, 2552
 irkaṭṭu 524
 irkisu, irku 492, 514, 524
 irke 480
 irci, ircu 484
 ircilu 522
 irpattu 474, 3918
 irpu, irme 530
 irbar, irme, irvar 474
 irvu, irve 864
 irḷu 2552
 irle 518
 ira, irakisu, iraku, iraṅku, iri,
 irikisu, iriku, iriṅku 524
 ira, iraku, irata, iri, irike,
 irita, iripu, iru 859
 irave, irive, irupe, irumpu,
 irumpe 864
 irisu, iru 523
 iru, irukisu, iruku, iruṅku,
 iruṅku, irube, irumbu 524
 iruvu, iruve 524, 864
 ila 2559
 ili 410, 833
 ilici 475
 ilimiṇci 836
 iluku 2702
 iluvu 839
 illa, illam, illada, illade, illavu,
 illave 2559
 illaṇa 498
 illamalli 499
 illi, iva, ivar, ivargal, ival, ivu,
 iṣṭu, isa 410
 is, issi 424
 isagele 421
 isu 805
 ihage, ihaṅge, ihige 410
 ili, iḷisu 856
 iḷidu 512
 ir 504
 ira, irakisu, iraku, irata,
 irapu, iri, iriku, irike, irita,
 iripu, iriyuvike, iru, iruku,
 irupu 502
 irkuḷi 504
 irkuri 444
 ī 555, 2598
 ī, īke, īga, īgaḍu, īgal, īgal,
 īgye 410
 īcal 526, 2617
 īcala, īcale, īcil 2617
 īcu 4145, 4171
 īcu, īncu 430
 īce 410
 ījisu, īju 3687
 iṭaṅgi 782
 iṭu 410
 iḍi, iḍiga, iḍigitti 549
 iḍu 442, 504
 iḍu, iḍukāra, iḍugāra 538
 iṭa 410
 iḍuvike, in 555
 ipi 2625

- iyisu 555, 2598
 iyu 555
 ir 474, 542, 2625
 ira 3690
 ir-aṇige 2625
 ire 4224
 iru 554
 ilu 471
 isa 3687, 5449
 isu 410, 555, 2598, 3687
 ile 552
 ir 504
 u- 557
 ukkaḍa 565, 570
 ukkanda, ukku, ukkuvike 666
 ukkiva, ukkeva 566
 ukku 649, 661
 ukke 688, 1009
 uga, ugi 568
 ugarisu 569
 ugar 636
 ugi 561, 568, 636, 2644
 ugisu, ugu 562
 uguṇi 560
 ugur, ugurisu 561
 uguṇi, uguṇisu, uguṇuvike 636
 uge 568
 ugga 570
 uggaḍa, uggaḍaṇe, uggaḍisu 571
 uggi 680
 uggu 571, 1010
 uṇḱisu 727
 uṇḱara, uṇḱura, uṇḱra 572
 uccaṭa, uccike, ucce 696
 ucci 579, 580
 uccu 652, 663, 696
 ujjisu, ujju 665
 utti 708
 uttu 649, 664, 4264, 4265
 uḍa 592, 947
 uḍagisu 954
 uḍagu 953, 954
 uḍacu 950
 uḍapu 587
 uḍalu 947
 uḍi 587, 614, 946, 947, 950
 uḍike, uḍige 587
 uḍil 947
 uḍisu 587, 946
 uḍu 587, 592, 947
 uḍuka 587
 uḍukisu, uḍugisu 954
 uḍugu 953, 954
 uḍuge, uḍuta, uḍupu 587
 uḍucu 950
 uḍute 590
 uḍulu, uḍlu 947
 uḍe 587, 947
 uḍḍi 599
 uṇ, uṇi, uṇike, uṇisu 600
 uṇaci-miṇu 602
 uṇuṅgu 604
 uṇtu 697
 uṇtu, uṇḍalige, uṇḍe 664
 uṇṇi, uṇṇu 600
 uṇṇi, uṇṇe 604
 uṇṇu 697, 4482
 utta 4335
 uttaṇḍa, uttaṇḍalu, uttara-
 gige 618
 uttatti, uttutte, uttotte 620
 uttarāṇi, uttarāṇe, uttarāṇi 619
 udaru, udarisu, udarcu, udir,
 udirisu, udircu, udur, ud-
 risu 615
 udu 557
 udda, uddi 621
 uddi, uddige 622
 uddu 621, 665, 690
 uni, unisu 726
 unitu, untu, undu, unne 557
 unnisu 727
 uppagaci, uppacci 421
 uppaḍa, uppaliga 2674
 uppalige 627
 uppāra, uppāra, uppārati,
 uppārike 628
 uppi 629
 uppu 710, 2674
 uppegaci 421
 uph, uphi 633
 ub(b)alu 637
 ubiku, ubbaṭe, ubbaṭṭe, ub-
 baḍiga, ubbara, ubbariga 666
 ubbaṇa 683
 ubbasa, ubbusa, ubbusu 632
 ubbaḷa, ubbaḷike, ubbaḷisu,
 ubbuḷisu 678
 ubbike, ubbisu, ubbu, ubbu-
 diga, ubbuvike 666
 ubbe 761
 umbaṇi, umbaṇige, umbuṇi,
 ummaṇi, ummaṇige App. 16
 umbu 600
 ummane 2678
 ummalu 632, 636
 ummala, ummaḷike, umma-
 ḷisu 656
 ummi 637
 ummu 600, 2621
 ummuṇi 638
 ummulu 636
 ummuṇi, ummuṇige App. 16
 uy 984
 uy, uyyu 637
 uyyal, uyyālu, uyyāle 731
 ura 648, 650
 uraṭa, uraṭu 649
 uraṭu, uraṇe, uraṇtu 664
 urapu 656
 urabasa 632
 ural 655, 664
 uravaṇisu 650
 uraḷa, uri, urika, uripu,
 urisu 656
 urali, uralu 664
 uricu 652
 uril 655
 uru 648, 650, 656
 urugu 656
 uruṭa 649
 uruṭu 649, 650, 664
 uruḍu 669
 uruṇtu 664
 urupu 656
 urubu 751
 urul 655
 uruvaṇi 648, 650
 uruvaṇisu, uruvaṇe 650
 uruḷa, uruvu 656
 urul 655, 664
 uruḷi, uruḷike, uruḷicu, uruḷi-
 su, urulu, urulcu 664
 urku 649, 661, 666
 urgu 751
 urcu 652, 663, 696
 urtu 649, 664
 urdike 665
 urdu 665, 690
 urpu 656, 709
 urbara 666
 urbasa 632
 urbinam, urvinam, urvisu 711
 urbu 666, 751
 urmbu 652
 urlu 655, 656, 664
 urvu 666, 711
 urvelu 683
 urli 664
 urli 655, 664
 urade 712
 urali 711
 uri 708
 urita 709
 urisu 710, 715
 uru 710, 711
 urugu 707
 urubu 711, 719
 urube, urumike, uruvu 711
 ure 710, 711
 ulaku 703, 2702
 uli, ulipa, ulipu, ulivu,
 uluvu 996
 ulimiri 675
 ul(u)ku 1003, 2702
 ulugu 687
 uluṭu 664
 ullaṅgi 704
 ulli, uva, uvar, uvaḷ, uvu 557
 uv(v)ale 731
 us 573
 usaku, usabu, usige, usuku,
 usubu, usuvu 575
 usalu 645
 usir, usur(u) 645, 937
 ul 697, 698
 uli 699
 uli, uliga, ulita 1015
 ul(u)ku 1003, 1016, 2702
 uligu 687
 ulutu 664
 uliṅgu 700
 ulḷa 664, 697
 ulḷatana 697
 ulḷi 705, 1018

ullu, ulle 664
 ur, urāta, urame, urāl, urasu
 688
 uraki, urate, urave, uri, uriki,
 urike, uripu 1009
 urāl 2698
 urike, urime, urisu, uruke,
 uruta, urume, uruvike,
 urusu 688
 urigu, urugu 691
 urke 688, 1009
 urgi 680
 urgu, urge 691

u, ūke 557
 ūta, ūdisu, ūdu 600
 ūte 761
 ūdu 686, 763
 ūdugu-cetṭu 739
 ūde 5431
 ūta 557, 763
 ūdare 740
 ūdalū, ūdike, ūdisu, ūdu 741
 ūdra 744
 ūpu, ūbu 741
 ūme 746
 ūr 752
 ūrisu 761
 ūru 710, 761, 763
 ūru-gōlu 763
 ūs 573
 ūsaravalli, ūsarulli 732
 ūl, ūlave, ūlu 760
 ūraga, ūriga, ūrigatana, ūrigi
 758

e, e- 5151
 ekka 814
 ekkatiga, ekkate, ekkala 768
 ekkatali, ekkarisu, ekkasak-
 ka, ekkasekka 767
 ekkala 766, 771
 ekkalsu 766
 ekkike 765
 ekkidike 772
 ekkū 765, 766, 772, 813
 ekkē 768, 814
 ekdu 772
 eksukya, egaciga, egatāla,
 egatāli 767
 egaci 421, 475
 egarike, egarisu, egaru, egā
 digā, egu 3730
 ege 826
 egga, eggu, egguli, egguli-
 tana 776
 eggala 768, 5467
 eṅkli 826
 eṅge 5151
 ece 805
 eccar, eccara, eccarike, ec-
 carisu 851
 eccu 505, 4411
 eṅjal, eṅjalisu 780
 eṭakisu, eṭaku, eṭuku, eṭtike
 783
 eṭṭu 783, 859

eḍa 434, 448, 449
 eḍagu 437
 eḍacu 437, 449
 eḍatari 5391
 eḍati 448, 792
 eḍapu 437
 eḍaru, eḍar(u) 435
 eḍaru, eḍavu, eḍahu, eḍa-
 huha 437
 eḍala 436
 eḍi 78
 eḍe 434, 448
 eḍega 792
 eḍgu 437
 eḍda 848
 eḍḍa, eḍḍatana, eḍḍati, eḍḍu,
 eḍḍutana 792
 eḍḍisu 791
 eḍru 435
 eṇa, eṇe 457
 eṇasu, eṇike, eṇisu, eṇusu,
 eṇṇike, eṇṇisu, eṇṇu 793
 eṇṭu 784, 794
 eṇḍrakāyi 2901
 eṇṇe 854
 eṇpattu 784, 3918
 eṇbar 784
 eṭta, eṭtam 5151
 eṭta, eṭtarsu, eṭtike, eṭtisu,
 eṭtuvike 796
 eṭtu 796, 815, 859
 eḍarāyisu, eḍarisu, eḍaru,
 eḍir, eḍirāyisu, eḍirisu,
 eḍur, eḍurāyisu, eḍurisu
 795
 eḍe, eḍegāra, eḍde 827
 eḍdu 285, 815
 eḍru 4401
 en, enasu, enisu, enuha,
 ennike, ennisu, ennu, en-
 nuvike 868
 enitu, enittu, enisu, entā,
 entaha, entu, entuṭu, en-
 tum, enthā, endu, endum,
 enna, enne 5151
 eppattu 910, 3918
 ebaḍa, ebaḍi, ebrāsi 803
 ebbisu 851
 ebbu 843, 851
 emake, emike 839
 eme 2545
 empali 804
 embattu 784, 3918
 embu 868
 emme 816
 ey, eyyi, eyyu 2776
 ey-tar-, eydu 809
 era 472, 475
 eraka 866
 era-kōlu 484
 eraḍu 474
 eraṇa 813
 erapu, eraval, eravu 472
 eral, eraḷ 810
 erale, eraḷe 476
 eraṇ 474
 erugu 864

erubu 813
 ere 472, 490, 817, 820, 822
 erke 814
 ercu 505, 866
 erdu 474
 erde 827
 erbu 851
 erme 816
 eṛaka 516, 862, 866
 eṛakil, eṛake 528
 eṛake, eṛaṅke 2591
 eṛagisu, eṛagu, eṛaguha 516
 eṛacu 866
 eṛati 527
 eṛava 519
 eṛu 863
 eṛuka 862
 eṛe 527, 866
 eṛeya 527
 ela 497
 elage 831
 elaci 475
 elar, elal 810
 elarcu 832
 elava 495
 elā 831
 eli 833
 elu, elugu, elubu, eluvu 839
 ele 497
 elē, elō 831
 elci 475
 ella, ellarum 844
 elli 5151
 elle 846
 elvu 839
 eve 2545
 eṣṭu 5151
 eṣaka 471, 778
 eṣakam 870
 eṣagu 469, 471
 eṣage 805
 eṣaḍi 2901
 eṣar(u) 777
 eṣaḷ, eṣaṇ 459
 eṣige, eṣu, eṣuge 805
 eṣe 470, 778, 805
 eḥage, eḥaṅge, eḥeṅge 5151
 eḷ 854
 eḷ, eḷa, eḷaku, eḷatu, eḷadu, eḷa-
 nīr, eḷe. eḷetana, eḷedu 513
 eḷakku 510
 eḷagu 509
 eḷaci 475
 eḷadu, eḷidu 509
 eḷaṛ 858
 eḷasu 507
 eḷe 854A
 eḷ-nūru 910, 3729
 eḷpattu 910, 3918
 eḷḷu 854
 eḷ 851
 eḡa, eḡata, eḡasu, eḡisu 504
 eḡavu 504, 505
 eḡe 504, 506
 eḡcar, eḡbisu, eḡbu, eḡvisu
 851
 eḡtu 506, 815

4252

ē, ē-, ēke, ētu 5151
 ētu 859
 ēdi 2901, 4434
 ēdisu 791
 ēdu 5153
 ēn(u) 886
 ēta 916
 ētake 5151
 ēdu 2776
 ēn 5151
 ēpi 896
 ēbrāsi 803
 ēme 5155
 ēy 805
 ēri 518, 901
 ēru 813, 2815
 ērpaḍisu, ērpaḍu, ērpāṭu,
 ērpāḍu 905
 ēr 905, 906, 914
 ēri, ērike, ērisu, ēruta,
 ēruvike 916
 ēru 859, 916
 ēl-akki 907
 ēlu 2912
 ēva, ēvaysu 908
 ēvu 5151
 ēve 5155
 ēsike 4431
 ēsu 805, 5151
 ēle 913
 ēr, ērige, ērisu, ēruvike,
 ēruha, ērige, ēruvike 851
 ēru 851, 901
 ēr(u)-nūru 910, 3729
 ērpattu 910, 3918
 ērbar, ērvaru 910
 okkanike 927
 okkarisu 1029
 okkal, okkala, okkalagitti,
 okkalatana, okkaliga, ok-
 kaligiti, okkaliti 925
 okkal, okkike, okkisu, okku
 927
 okku, okki 926
 okkulisu, ogaḍike, ogaḍisu
 678
 ogaṭu, ogaṭe 932
 ogani 560
 ogar 2674
 ogu 562, 4238
 oge 559, 933
 oggarane, oggarisu App. 17
 oggu 990, 991
 oṅki 5210
 oṅgu 943
 occaya, occi, occiya, occeya
 942
 occu 984
 ojara 761
 oṅcu 980
 oṭṭaja 952
 oṭṭaje, oṭṭaysu, oṭṭalu, oṭṭike,
 oṭṭil, oṭṭisu 958
 oṭṭi 708
 oṭṭu 958, 959

oṭṭe, oḍaka, oḍaku 946
 oḍa, oḍam, oḍan, oḍa-baḍike,
 oḍa-baḍu, oḍam-baḍu 945
 oḍagu 953
 oḍatana, oḍati, oḍame 593
 oḍambi, oḍambe, oḍal 586
 oḍar, oḍaricu, oḍarisu, oḍar-
 cisu, oḍarcu 944
 oḍi 946, 1009, 5225
 oḍi, oḍi-gaṭtu 5221
 oḍisu, ode 946
 oḍise, oḍucu 950
 oḍejāli 594
 oḍe, oḍetana, oḍeya, oḍeya-
 tana 593
 oḍḍa 958, 959
 oḍḍaṇa 958, 961, 963
 oḍḍavāna 961
 oḍḍi 599
 oḍḍike, oḍḍisu 962
 oḍḍivāna 961
 oḍḍu 958, 959, 962, 963,
 964, 965
 oḍḍuvike 962
 oḍvāna, oḍḍvāna, oḍvāna
 961
 oṇa, oṇaka 601
 oṇaku 601, 5307
 oṇagilu, oṇagisu, oṇagu 601
 oṇar 603
 oṇike 672
 oṇe 827
 oṇti 968
 oṇti, oṇtiga, oṇtigitti 990
 oṇtu 970
 oṇḍi 965
 oṇḍu 5237
 oṭṭaḍa, oṭṭarisu, oṭṭala, oṭ-
 taḷa, oṭṭike, oṭṭuha 1021
 oṭṭāse 972
 oṭṭu 973, 975, 1021
 otte 1020
 odagisu 609
 odagu 605, 609
 odaḍu, odaru 606
 oḍarisu, oḍaru 613, 5244
 oḍaruvike 5244
 odavisu 609
 odavu, odugu 605, 609
 odaha, odi, ode 616
 oduḍu 606
 odde 1047
 onake, onike 672
 onali, onasu, onisu, one,
 ondari 980
 onti 1053
 ontu 979
 ondiike, ondigē, ondisu, ondu
 990
 ondu 4541
 ondri 980
 oppa 924, App. 19
 oppanda, oppayisu, oppike,
 oppige, oppita, oppisu, op-
 pu, oppuvike 924
 obba, obbanu, obbar(u), ob-
 balu 990

obbaṭtu, obbiṭtu 983
 ombattu, ombhattu 1025,
 3918
 ombay-nūru 1025, 3729
 ombu, ommu 924
 omme 990
 oy 984, 5549
 oykane 986
 oyyane 985
 or, orage 990
 oraṭu 649, 650
 oraṇṭu, oraṇṭutanam 650
 oral, oral 651
 orasu, orisu, ore-gal 665
 orale 988
 ore 648, 652, 665, 990
 orgu 990
 orṇku 1014
 orṭu 649, 650
 orpu 649, 924
 orba, orme 990
 orlu 718
 orle 988
 orvan 990
 orsu 665
 orlu 651
 oraḡu, oraṅgu 707
 oraṭe, oraḷe, oraṭu 761
 oraḷ 710
 oraḷ(u), oraḷu 718
 ore 723, 761
 ol 1006, 4597
 olake 672
 olapu, olahu 1003
 olavara, olavu 1006
 olase 5278
 oli 1006, 1070
 olime, olume 1006
 olu 4597
 ole 996, 997, 1003, 1006,
 2857
 oleta 1003
 ollaṇige, olli 1005
 ollane 985
 olle 988
 osage 558, 937, 984,
 osar 761
 ose 558
 ol 697, 698, 1017
 ola 698, 1016
 olagu, olavu 698, 1015
 olage 698
 olatu, olitu, olu 1017
 olapu 1016
 olaṭu 760
 olavu 698
 ol(u)pu, oluhu 697, 1017
 olṭana, ollit(t)u, ollida, olle-
 tana 1017
 olli 664
 olḷu 651
 olle 1017, 1018
 orku 1010
 orgu 990
 o 558

okari, okarike, okarisu, okar-
 isuha, okāla, ogaḍike, oga-
 disu 1029
 okali, okuli 1028
 oga 1033
 ogate 932
 ogara 1030
 oḡu 4572
 oḡayila, oḡisu, oḡe 1038
 oḡa 1041
 oḡe 946, 1043
 oḡe, oḡe-puli 1044
 oḡa 1039
 oḡike, oḡdisu, oḡu, oḡukuli,
 oḡuvike 1041
 oḡu, oḡe 1042
 oḡi 1046
 oḡa, oḡu, oḡike, oḡdisu, oḡu,
 oḡuvike 1052
 oḡi 1053
 oḡa 1048
 oḡādi 924
 oḡma, oḡmu 1054
 oḡyi 1058
 oḡr 990
 oḡra 1060, 1062
 oḡragitti 7
 oḡrage, oḡraṇa, oḡrige 990
 oḡraḍi, oḡre 1062
 oḡru 1059
 oḡre, oḡregāra 1074
 oḡl 4597
 oḡl-āḡa 1006
 oḡl-āḡu 1006, 1068
 oḡlu 4597, 5369
 oḡle 1070
 oḡvu 1054, 1056
 oḡsuga, oḡsugara, oḡskara 1034
 oḡl 1071

 ka- 1278
 kaṃyi 1249
 kakalāte, kakulāte, kakulate,
 kakkalāte, kakkulate, kak-
 kulite 1075
 kakkade 1076
 kakki, kakke 1081
 kakkisu 1079
 kakku 1079, 1265
 kaggali 1282
 kaggu 1405
 kaṅkar, kaṅkur, kaṅkura
 1234
 kaṅki, kaṅku 1084
 kaṅgu 1405
 kacak, kacakkane, kacapici,
 kacik, kacuṅk, kaccane
 1086
 kaccike 1097
 kaccu 1097, 1099, 1369
 kacce App. 20
 kajji, kajju 1104
 kaṅci, kaṅculi 1108
 kaṡa 1109
 kaṡa, kaṡakaṡa App. 1
 kaṡaka App. 21

kaṡakaṡa kaḍi, kaṡakaṡennu,
 kaṡakane, kaṡaku, kaṡakuṡa,
 kaṡikaṡi, kaṡuku, kaṡṡakaṡ-
 ṡa kaḍi, kaṡṡane kaḍi 1110
 kaṡaku 1138
 kaṡekate 1153
 kaṡṡa 1135
 kaṡṡaḍa, kaṡṡana, kaṡṡal, kaṡ-
 ṡuka, kaṡṡuvike, kaṡṡe, kaṡ-
 ṡa 1147
 kaṡṡu 1135, 1147, 1148,
 1150
 kaḍa 1109, 1113, 1125,
 1141
 kaḍakal 1109
 kaḍaku 1138
 kaḍaga App. 21
 kaḍagu, kaḍaṅgu 1111, 1526
 kaḍaja 1117
 kaḍata 1124, 1125, App. 23
 kaḍadu 1135
 kaḍanduru, kaḍandurute
 1117
 kaḍaba, kaḍabe 1114
 kaḍabu 1139
 kaḍame 1109
 kaḍamba 1116
 kaḍayisu 1141
 kaḍal 1118
 kaḍale 1120
 kaḍava 1114, 1116
 kaḍaval, kaḍavu, kaḍavoḍa
 1116
 kaḍavasa 1122
 kaḍaval 1109
 kaḍavu, kaḍave, kaḍaha 1114
 kaḍasu 1123
 kaḍaha 1116, 1141
 kaḍaya, kaḍayi App. 22
 kaḍayisu 1109
 kaḍasu 1122
 kaḍi 1124, 1125, 1128,
 1135, 1141
 kaḍita 1124, 1125, App. 23
 kaḍitale 1125, 1127
 kaḍiti 1114
 kaḍidu, kaḍipu 1135
 kaḍime 1109
 kaḍiyāṇa, kaḍivāṇa 1133
 kaḍiyisu, kaḍiyuvike, kaḍisu
 1125
 kaḍisa 1131
 kaḍu 1135
 kaḍuku 1125, 1138, 1152
 kaḍugu 1111, 1148
 kaḍupu, kaḍume, kaḍuhu
 1135
 kaḍubu, kaḍumbu 1139
 kaḍe 1109, 1114 (kaḍE),
 1141, 1524, App. 21
 kaḍeta 1141
 kaḍeya App. 21
 kaḍḍa 1275
 kaḍḍaya 1157
 kaḍḍi 1263, App. 24
 kaḍle 1120
 kaṅ 1159, 1160

kaṇa 1162, 1166, 1167,
 1376
 kaṇakana 1162
 kaṇakāl 1166
 kaṇagala, kaṇagil, kaṇagila,
 kaṇagile 1164
 kaṇaja 1117, 1375
 kaṇaju, kaṇaṇju 1348
 kaṇame, kaṇave 1163
 kaṇaya 1183
 kaṇalige, kaṇigal, kaṇiginu,
 kaṇigil, kaṇigila, kaṇigili,
 kaṇigile 1164
 kaṇi 1161, 1168, 1183,
 1443
 kaṇike, kaṇuku 1165
 kaṇime, kaṇive 1163
 kaṇe 1166, 1167, 1168,
 1183
 kaṇegile 1164
 kaṇṡa 1140
 kaṇṡala, kaṇṡale, kaṇṡle 1174
 kaṇṡike, kaṇṡike, kaṇṡu
 1177
 kaṇṡu 1405
 kaṇḍa 1175
 kaṇḍi 1176
 kaṇḍike 1165
 kaṇṇi 1184
 kaṇ nṛ 1159
 kaṇṇe 1266
 kaṡi 1186
 katta 1446
 kattal, kattala, kattalisu, kat-
 tale 1278
 katti 1204
 kattisu 1207
 kattu 1206, 1207, 1366
 katte 1364
 katte-kiraba 1599
 kada 1187
 kadaka 1200
 kadaḍu, kadar, kadalu 1188
 kadapu, kadampu 1199
 kadaru 1188, 1193, 1195
 kadale, kadali 1198
 kadavu, kadahu 1187
 kadi, kadiki 1200
 kadikke 1192
 kadir 1193, 1194, 1195
 kaduku 1201
 kadupu 1198
 kadubu 1200, 1201
 kaduru 1193, 1195
 kade 1201
 kana 1407
 kanagu 1405
 kanaḍaka, kanaḍi 1182
 kanar, kanaru 1405
 kanal, kanalke, kani 1406
 kanavarisu, kanasa, kanasu
 1407
 kani, kanikara 1408
 kaṅjeme 2545
 kanta 1209
 kanti 1411
 kantisu 1211

- kantu 1209, 1211
 kante 1400
 kanda 1411
 kandal 1415
 kandi 1411
 kandu 1279, 1410, 1411
 kanna 1412, 1413
 kannada, kannadiga 1284
 kannadi, kannadisu 1182
 kansu 1406
 kapa, kappane 1222
 kapaṭe, kappate, kappadi,
 kappade 1216
 kappa 1218, 1223
 kappal 1223
 kappu 1218, 1221, 1223,
 1395
 kappe 1224
 kaba, kabakkane, kabala,
 kabala, kabalisu 1222
 kab(b)ate 1216
 kabari 1327
 kabōji 1226
 kabbina 1278
 kabbila, kabbiliga, kabbeya
 1227
 kabbu 1288
 kamaṭu, kamuṭu 1334
 kamara, kamarike, kamarige,
 kamaru 1230
 kamari 1229
 kampaṇa 1237
 kampisu, kampu 1247
 kambala 1238, 1239
 kambi 1241
 kambu 1242
 kamma, kammage, kammane,
 kammitu, kammu 1247
 kammaṭa, kammaṭi 1236
 kammari 1229
 kammu 1233
 kay 1958, 2024
 kaya 1251
 kay(i), kayyi 1249, 2023
 kaykaṭe, kayku, kayke, kay-
 pu, kaype 1249
 kay-kuli 1905
 kar-, karaku 1278
 kara 1287
 karakara 1386
 karagisu, karagu, karaṅgu
 1292
 karaṇcaṭe, karaṇcu 1278
 karaḍa 1275
 karaḍi 1263, 1264
 karaḍu 1265, 1275, 1292
 karaḍe 1264
 karaṇe 1266
 karaṇḍe 1269, 1271
 kara-tāḷa 1270
 karasu, karaha 1291
 karalu 1274
 kari, kariku, karidu, karipu
 1278
 kari, karisu 1291
 karigisu 1292
 kari-jāṇa 2451
 karimara 1282
 karu 1283, 1287
 karu, karuv-iḍu 1280
 karuḷ 1274
 kare 1258, 1278, 1291,
 1293
 kareyisu, kareyuvike, karesu
 1291
 karkaḍe 1076
 karku 1265
 karkki 1281
 kargisu 1292
 kargu 1278, 1292, 1494
 karcu 1097, 1369
 karṇāṭa, karṇāṭaka 1284
 karṇṇi, kartale 1278
 karpu 1395
 karba 1277
 karbāḷa 5374
 karbu, karvu 1288
 karlu 1466
 karlu 1274
 kaṇa 1411
 kaṇaku 1265
 kaṇaṅgu 1388, 1395
 kaṇame 1273
 kaṇal 1504
 kaṇasu, kaṇavu 1385
 kaṇi 1385, 1391, 1395
 kaṇike 1397
 kaṇu, kaṇuvu 1411
 kaṇupu, kaṇuba, kaṇubatana,
 kaṇubi, kaṇubu, kaṇumbu,
 kaṇuhu 1396
 kaṇe 1385, 1395
 kaṇṇage, kaṇṇane 1395
 kal 1297, 1298
 kala 1299, 1305
 kalaka 1299
 kalakala, kalakalisu nagu
 1302
 kalakisu, kalaku, kalaṅku
 1303
 kalaṇji 1375
 kalaḍu 1188, 1303
 kalapu 1299, 1304
 kalave 1307
 kalasu 1299
 kali 1299, 1308, 1313
 kali, kalike, kalita, kaliyu-
 vike, kalisu, kalusu 1297
 kalitana 1308
 kalu 1298
 kalumbu, kaluhe 1303
 kaluve 1307
 kale 1297, 1313
 kale, kalka, kalpisu 1299
 kalpi 1297
 kalli 1317
 kallu 1298, 1374
 kava, kavakava 1341
 kavakkane 1222
 kavacu 1221, 1335
 kavaḍu 1325
 kavaṇa 1222
 kavaṇe 1322
 kavate 1325, 1326
 kavadi 1324
 kavar 1326
 kavari 1327
 kavarte 1326
 kaval 1325
 kavala, kavaḷa 1222
 kavaḷi 1336, 1340
 kavi 1221
 kavicu 1221, 1335
 kavidi 1324
 kavuṅkuṇ 1234
 kavucu 1221, 1335
 kavuṭu, kavuru 1334
 kavudi 1324
 kave 1325
 kavvare, kavvaḷe 1340
 kavval 1334
 kasa, kasakilu, kasaparige,
 kasapōrige, kasabaralu,
 kasabarige, kasabōrige,
 kasamara, kasavarige, kasa-
 vu 1088
 kasa, kasaku, kasar 1249
 kasaru 1088, 1089, 1249
 kasi 1091, 1249
 kasu, kasuru 1249
 kastale 1278
 kaḷ 1372, 1374
 kaḷa 1349, 1372, 1376
 kalakala 1302, 1306
 kaḷakalisu 1346
 kaḷacu 1349, 1373
 kalaṇji 1375
 kaḷavaḷike, kaḷavalisu 1306
 kaḷavu, kaḷahu 1372
 kaḷave, kaḷivi 1377
 kaḷi 1356, 1380
 kaḷiṇjikayE 1347
 kaḷiy-aḍike 1380
 kaḷubu 1373
 kaḷe 1349, 1356, 1373
 kaḷa 1384
 kaḷa, kaḷlati, kaḷle 1372
 kaḷli 1383
 kaḷlu 1274, 1374
 kaṇ 1361, 1494
 kaṇakarisu 1346
 kaṇal 1349, 1351, 1580
 kaṇalisu 1356
 kaṇalu 1352
 kaṇale 1353
 kaṇalcu 1349, 1356
 kaṇi 1349, 1356, 1358, 1379
 kaṇipu, kaṇivu 1356
 kaṇile 1353
 kaṇiha 1358
 kaṇu 1361
 kaṇku 1079
 kaṇgu 1494
 kaṇtale 1278
 kaṇte 1364
 kaṇpu 1494
 kā 1416, 1418, 1425
 kā kā, kāki, kake 1425
 kāku 1458, 1492
 kāgaḍi 1417
 kāgi, kāge 1425

kagu 1428
 kañke 1458
 kaci-hullu 1485
 kacu 1432
 kajavāra, kajivāra, kañjira 1434
 kañci 1433
 kañciya-hullu 1485
 kaṭa 1438, 1492
 kaṭa, kaṭaka 1440
 kaṭu 1124
 kaṭe 1436
 kaḍa 1438
 kaḍatti 372
 kaḍike, kaḍiga 1440
 kaḍige 1437
 kaḍu 1438, 1440, 1494
 kaḍe 1436
 kañ, kañike, kañisu, kañu-vike, kañke 1443
 kañi 1444
 kaṭi 1186, 1446
 kaḍal, kaḍala, kaḍale, kaḍalme 1445
 kaḍu, kaḍuha 1447
 kañagu 1507
 kañu 1418
 kaṇaḍu, kaṇu 1416
 kaṇaṇca, kaṇaṇci 1485
 kaṇu 1454
 kay 1416, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāya, kāyi, kāyu 1459
 kāyi, kāyike, kāyisu, kāyu 1416
 kāyisu, kāypu 1458
 kāṛ 1474
 kāṛ, kāṛa-hullu 1278
 kāṛa 1466
 kāṛi 1278, 1471
 kāṛu 1473
 kāṛe 1475
 kāṛ, kāṛike, kāṛisu, kāṛuha 1477
 kāṛu 1477, 1505
 kāl 1479, 1482
 kāl, kālive, kāluve, kālve 1480
 kālāl, kālu-naḍe 1479
 kāvañci 1485
 kāvaḍi 1417
 kāvaṇa 1486
 kāvara 1485
 kāval, kāvala, kāvalu 1416
 kāvali 1416, 1488
 kāvalige 1488
 kāvale 1480, 1488
 kāvaḷa 1489
 kāvi 1490
 kāvu 1454
 kāvu, kāvura 1458
 kāvu kāvu 1425
 kāvuḷa 1489
 kāsara, kāsarka, kāsaraka, kāsra 1434
 kāsarike 1429, 1434
 kāsu 1436, 1458

kaḥi, kaḥu 1416
 kaḥu 1458
 kaḷ 1493
 kaḷaga, kaḷega 1501
 kaḷaṇji 1498
 kaḷime 1491
 kaḷ 1493, 1494
 kaḷime 1491
 kikkariṣu, kikkinda, kikkiri 1509
 kiṇkiṇi beraḷu 1603
 kiṇkleḍe 1234
 kica, kicak-annu, kicakica annu, kica-guṭṭu, kicikici annu, kici-guṭṭu, kicu 1515
 kicikil 1510
 kicili 1512
 kiccu 1514
 kitti, kittu, kiḍu 1538
 kiḍa, kiḍisu, kiḍu, kiḍuka 1942
 kiḍi 1528, 1942
 kiṇi 1606
 kinikini ennu, kiṇi-guṭṭu 1545
 kiṇdi 1176
 kittada 1511
 kittale, kittile 1512
 kittu 1581, 1594
 kinisu 1600
 kippari 1736
 kimi 1977
 kimuṛ, kimuṛcu 1556
 kiri 1562, 1564
 kiriku, kirisu 1562
 kire 1617
 kirgu 1619
 kirguṭṭu 1590
 kircu 1514, 1590
 kirñci 1565
 kirdu 1594
 kiṛ 1980
 kiṛa 1594
 kiṛa, kiṛaku 1593
 kiṛacu, kiṛacuvike 1590
 kiṛaba, kiṛabu 1599
 kiṛi, kiṛidu, kiṛiyam, kiṛiyar, kiṛiyaḷ 1594
 kiṛiki 1593
 kiṛige 1592
 kiṛicu, kiṛuguṭṭu, kiṛucu 1590
 kiṛuku 1623
 kiṛuba 1599
 kiṛrane 1593
 kilakila, kilikili, kilibili 1575
 kilabu, kilibu, kilubu, kilumbu, kiluvu 1586
 kivaḍa, kivaḍi, kivaḍu, kivi, kivuḍa, kivuḍi, kivuḍu, kivuṛ 1977
 kiṣkinda 1509
 kisa, kisi, kisikisi nagu 1510
 kisu 1510, 1638, 1931
 kisur, kisur 1511
 kisgāra 1931
 kiḷiṛ, kiḷiṛ 1831, 2017

kiṛ, kirgu 1619
 ki 1606
 ki ki 1607
 kiṭcu kiṭcu 1515
 kiṭakatana, kiṭale, kiṭiki 1942
 kiṭu 1609
 kiṇa 1089
 kiṭu 1624
 kiṇu 1606
 kiṇi 1613
 kiṇe 1617
 kiṇu 1590, 1597, 1623
 kiṇ, kiṇa, kiṇu App. 26
 kiṇa, kiṇu 1606
 kiṇu, kiṇ-uḷi 1612
 kiṇ 1581, 1620
 kiṇ, kiṇa, kiṇatana 1619
 kukil 1764
 kukkaṭi 1627
 kukkarisu 1628
 kukki, kukke 1629
 kukku 1637, 1806, 2064, 2125
 kuggaṭe 1631
 kuggisu, kuggu, kuṇgu 1767
 kuṇke 1645
 kucu 1638
 kuccu, kuṇca 1639
 kujje 1854
 kuṇcu 1767
 kuṇṇi 1646
 kuṭukisu 1658
 kuṭuku 1658, 2064
 kuṭumba 1655
 kuṭṭu 1671, 1672, 1676
 kuṭṭuvike, kuṭṭuha 1671
 kuṭṭe, kuṭṭe-huṛu 1675
 kuṭru 1667
 kuḍa 2054
 kuḍaka, kuḍata, kuḍika 1654
 kuḍate 1660
 kuḍi 1654, 2049, 2054
 kuḍike 1651
 kuḍita, kuḍiyuvike 1654
 kuḍite 1660
 kuḍiya 1655
 kuḍilu 2049
 kuḍisu, kuḍu 1654, 2053
 kuḍu 1655, 2054, 2063
 kuḍuku 1637, 2064
 kuḍute 1660
 kuḍudu 2055
 kuḍupu 1684
 kuḍḍa, kuḍḍi, kuḍḍu 1787
 kuḍpu 1653
 kuṇi 1818, 1863
 kuṇike 1818, 1824
 kuṇiyuvike, kuṇiha 1863
 kuṇil 1684
 kuṇṭa, kuṇṭanike, kuṇṭi, kuṇṭitana, kuṇṭisu 1688
 kuṇṭu 1670, 1688
 kuṇṭe 1689
 kuṇṭe, kuṇḍa 1669
 kuṇḍ(a)ru 1835
 kuṇḍige 1694

- kuṇḍe 1693A
kuṇṇe 1639
kuṇṇe mari 1697
kutakuta 2084
kutta 1716, 1851
kuttaṅḡuli 1850
kuttar 1721
kuttari 1724
kutti 1640
kuttige 1718
kuttu 1850, 1851
kuttuge, kuttuṅḡuli 1850
kuttur 1721
kudakal, kudapal 2084
kudaru 1700
kudare, kudire 1711
kudasu, kudige, kudiysisu,
kudisu, kudiha 2084
kudi 1706
kudir 1710
kudiru 1700
kuduku 1705
kuduḡuli 2084
kuduru 1700, 1709
kudure 1711
kude 1713
kudka 1851
kudri 1709
kuni, kunuṅḡu 1927
kuntu 1728
kunda 1723
kundaka 1851
kundaṇa, kundana 1725
kundaṇi, kundaṇige, kunda-
ḡige 1726
kundu, kunduvike, kunduha
1851
kunni 1646, 1865
kunne 1865
kuppate, kuppadiḡe 1751
kupparisu, kuppisu 1736
kuppaliṣu 1731, 1736, 2106
kuppu 1731, 1736, 1743
kuppuḡu 1735
kuppe 1731, 1737
kuppe-ḡiḍa 1737
kubibi, kububu 1868
kumari 1740
kumuṭu 1739
kumuḡe 1742
kumpate 1751
kumbaḡa App. 28
kumbaḡa-mara 1910
kuṁb-iḍu, kumbu 1750
kumbu 1753
kumbuḍi 1742
kumbe 2118
kummaṭa, kummate 1751
kummari, kummari 1740
kummasu, kummisu, kum-
mu 1850
kuy, kuyilu, kuyyuvike 2119
kuraḍa, kuraḍi, kuraḍu 1787
kuraṇṭaka, kurige 1849
kural 1774
kuru 1780
kuruju 1786
kuruṭiga 1650
kuruḍa, kuruḍi, kuruḍu
1787
kuruṇe 1791
kuruṇṭa(ka) 1849
kuruḍi 1788
kurube, kurumbe 1791
kuruvu 1780
kurul 1794
kurulu 1787
kuruḡe 1791
kure, kure kure 1796
kurksu 1806
kurgisu, kurgu 1767
kurva, kuṛavā 1860
kurve 1779
kurḡu 1794
kuṛaci, kuṛaḡ 1851
kuṛi, kuṛitana 2165
kuṛi, kuṛipu 1847
kuṛike 1844
kuṛu, kuṛukuli, kuṛucu 1851
kuṛuku, kuṛuṅku 2164
kuṛuke 1852
kuṛuḡaṇi 1851, 1855
kuṛuḡe 1854
kuṛupu 1847
kuṛuba 1599, 1844, 1856
kuṛumba 1844, 1857
kuṛumbi, kuṛumbu 1856
kuṛuva 1599, 1860
kuṛuvu, kuṛuhu 1847
kulakisu, kulaku, kulikisu,
kuliku 1806
kulame, kulime 2133
kuli 2132
kulike 2151
kulukisu, kul(u)ku, kuluku-
ḡati 1806
kuluku 1923
kul(u)me 2133
kuvara 1762
kuvu 1868
kuvve 1872, 2184
kusa, kusu 1638
kusaku, kusiku, kusuṅku,
kusubu, kusumu 1637
kusi 1636
kusuku 1636, 1637
kusuri, kusuru 1880
kuḡa 1827
kuḡike 1824
kuḡir 1834, 1835
kuḡumpe 1818
kuḡa 1839
kuḡir 1835
kuḡu 1835, 1839
kuḡa 1817, 2147
kuḡi 1818
kuḡu 2147
kuḡu 1767
ka, kaḡalu, kaḡu, kaḡu,
kaḡuvike 1868
kaḡaṇi, kaḡaṇi 1855
kaḡate 1631, 1855
kaḡula 1764
kaḡa 1878
kaḡu 1851, 1878
kaḡa, kaḡa, kaḡal, kaḡasu,
kaḡike, kaḡisu, kaḡu, ka-
ḡudale, kaḡuvike, kaḡuha
1882
kaḡ(a)ru 1835
kaḡu 1688
kaḡu 1728, 1890
kaḡuru 1889
kaḡal 1892
kaḡn, kaḡa 1847, 1927
kaḡni 1927, 1928
kaḡnu 1847, 1893, 1927
kaḡntu 1927
kaḡpa 1897
kaḡpi 1898
kaḡ 1897, 1898, 1900
kaḡa 1913
kaḡahu, kaḡrike, kaḡrit(t)u,
kaḡida 1898
kaḡrisu 1882, 1900
kaḡu 1882
kaḡrpa, kaḡrpu, kaḡrme 1897
kaḡrpu 1898
kaḡre 1926
kaḡ 2239
kaḡli, kaḡlikara, kaḡligara 1905
kaḡlisu 1907
kaḡlu 1907, 1908
kaḡve 1872
kaḡsu 1873
kaḡli, kaḡle 1884
kaḡle 1742, 1914
kaḡ 1911, 1913
kaḡa, kaḡa-naḡi 1913
kaḡre 1913, 1914
ke-, kem-, kekkarisu, keṅka,
keṅgaḡ, keṅgalisu, keccane
1931
keḡyyu 1936
kekku 1992
kekke 1989
keccal 1962
keccu 1596, 1931, 1965, 1985
keṅca, keṅcage, keṅcane,
keṅci 1931
keṭṭa, keṭṭatana, keṭṭe, ke-
ḡaka, keḡakatana, keḡaki,
keḡaku, keḡakutana, ke-
ḡika, keḡike, keḡisu, keḡu,
keḡuka, keḡuki, keḡuku,
keḡukutana, keḡuvike, ke-
ḡuha 1942
keḡapu, keḡavu, keḡahu,
keḡivu, keḡe 1524
keḡi 1528
keṇaku 1944
keṇi 1183
keṇḡa, keṇḡavisu 1950
kettane, kettike, kettige,
ketne 1985
ketti 3413
kettike, kettisu, kette 1953
kettu 1953, 1954, 1985
kedaku 1953
kedar, kedari, kedarike, ke-
ḡaru 1546

kene 1409, 1987
 kendāre, kenne 1989
 kendu 1931, 1990, 2012
 keppa, keppi, keppu 1977
 keppaṭe, keppe 1989
 keppe 1224
 kebbe, kempu, kembāra, kembāre 1931
 kemi 1977
 kemmu 1964
 key 1936, 1957, 1958, 2023, 2024
 keyi 1958
 key-gūli 1905
 keyta 1250, 1957
 keydaḷu 1250
 keydi 2024
 keydu, keydukāra 2027
 keyme 1250, 1957
 keyyi 1958
 kera, keravu, kerahu 1963
 kerakalu 1564
 keraku 1560
 keraṇṭu 1564
 keraṣe 1966
 keraḷ 1960
 keraḷ, keraḷcu 1597, 1961
 keraḷu 1583
 kere 1564
 kerpu 1963
 kersī 2019
 kere 1980
 kela, kelabar, kelavu 1571
 kela, keladan 1969
 kelasa, kelasi 1970
 kelasi, kelasige, kelasya 1971
 kele, keleta 1574
 kelayisu, kelle 1577
 kevala 1931
 kevvane 1978
 kesa, kesavu, kesu 2004
 kesaru 1511
 kesar, kesariḡe 2020
 kesavu 1935
 kelagu 1619
 keḷadi, keḷe, keḷetana, keḷeya 2018
 keḷar 1583, 1831, 2017
 keḷage 1619
 keḷava, keḷiva 1579
 kē 1990
 kēkarike, kēkarisu 1991
 kēku, kēke, kēgu 1992
 kēḍi, kēḍiga, kēḍigatana, kēḍitana, kēḍu, kēḍuga 1942
 kēṇa 1089
 kēṇi 1998
 kēḍage, kēḍige 2026
 kēne 2022
 kēpala 1931
 kēma 2003
 kēr 1975, 2005
 kēri 2007
 kē-ri 1564
 kēre 2011
 kēru 2019

kēl 2015
 kēvu 1990
 kēsave, kēsu 2004
 kēsu 1931
 kēḷ, kēḷike, kēḷisu, kēḷu, kēḷ(u)vike, kēḷuha 2017
 kēḷa 2018
 kēḷi 1979
 kaḷ 1957, 2024
 kaidu 2027
 kaivāram 2029
 kokkari, kokki 2032
 kokkarisu, kokkok ennu 2031
 kokkare, kokku 2125
 kokku 2034
 kokke, kogga 2032
 kokke-giḍa 2035
 koggi, koggiḍi, koggili, kogge 2145
 koggu 1855
 koṅkar, koṅkara, koṅkur 1234
 koṅki, koṅkisu, koṅku, koṅga, koṅgari, koṅgu 2032
 koṅga, koṅgu 2037
 kocoike 1859
 koccu 1639, 1859, 2043, 2128, 2144
 kocce 1822
 kojaṇṭi 2039
 koṅca, koṅce 2041
 koṅṇe 2043
 koṭige, koṭṭage 2058
 koṭṭa 2049, 2059, 2070
 koṭṭa-kone 2049
 koṭṭana 2063
 koṭṭige 2058
 koṭṭu 2049, 2079
 koṭṭuha 2063
 koṭṭe 2069
 koḍa 1651, 2149
 koḍaga, koḍagu 1649
 koḍage 2053
 koḍaci-giḍa 2070
 koḍacu 1660
 koḍata 1661, 2045, 2056
 koḍati, koḍanti 2063
 koḍapu, koḍavu 1662
 koḍappu 2064
 koḍame, koḍambe 2047
 koḍali App. 32
 koḍasige, koḍasigu 1650
 koḍasu 1660
 koḍi 2049
 koḍige 1823
 koḍige, koḍisu, koḍisuvike, koḍu, koḍuvike, koḍuha 2053
 koḍe 1660, 1663
 koḍe, koḍeta 1661
 koḍḍa 2124
 koṇa 1828
 koṇaku 1863
 koṇagu 1829
 koṇapi 2076
 koṇasu 2149

koṇi, koṇippe 1863
 koṇḍa 1669, 1864
 koṇḍ-aḍu 2151
 koṇḍi 2080, 2151
 koṇḍisu, koṇḍe, koṇḍega, koṇḍeya 2251
 koṇḍe 2081, 3499
 koṭakota 2084
 kottani, kottari 2092
 kottala, kottala 2090
 kottaliḡe 2089
 kotti 2170
 kottu 2091, 2092
 kodanṭi 1842
 kodaḷa, kod(a)lu, kodaḷ 1702
 kodi, kodippaṭu 2084
 kodilu 2085
 konar(u) 1810
 konimi 2133
 kone 2174
 kondale 1451
 konde 2175
 koppa 1732
 koppaṭa 2156
 koppara, kopparige 2104
 koppal 1731, 1732
 koppala 1732
 koppu 2110, 2111, 2156
 kob(b)ari 2105
 kobaḷu, kobe 1731
 kobbiga, kobbisu, kobbu 2146
 kome 1752, 2115
 kompe 1235, 1732
 komba 2151
 kombu, kombe 2115
 komme 2117
 koy, koyika, koyikatana, koyita, koyilu, koyki, koyke 2119
 kora, kora kora ennu 2122
 koragu 1778
 koraṅgi 1769
 koraṭu, koraṇṭu 1778
 koraḍu 2124
 koranārigaḍde 2235
 korapa 1771
 kora-muṭṭu 2161
 koral, koralcu, koral 1774
 korisigu 1650
 kore 2122
 korcu 1859, 2043, 2128
 korbu, korvu 2146
 korle 2163
 korḷu 1774
 koṛakalu 1841
 koṛaku 2164
 koṛaca 1844
 koṛaḍu 1842
 koṛata 1859, 2168
 koṛate, koṛante 1851
 koṛama, koṛava, koṛavaṇṇi, koṛavati, koṛaviti 1844
 koṛale 2096, 2163
 koṛi 1387, 2165
 koṛi, koṛe, koṛeta 1859, 2168

koṟuku 2164
 koṟe 1387, 1851, 1925
 koṟeyuvike 1859
 kol, kolisu, kolu, kolega
 2132
 kolike 2151
 kolime, kolume, kolla 2133
 kole 1918, 2132
 kolli, kolle 2137
 kollisu, kollu, kolluvike, kol-
 su 2132
 kosarike, kosaru 2232
 kol 1774, 2151
 koḷa 1828
 koḷake 2154
 koḷaga 1827, 1829
 koḷagu 1829
 koḷahe 1828
 koḷi, koḷike, koḷisu, koḷisu-
 vike, koḷu, koḷuḥa 2151
 koḷku 1817
 koḷke 2154
 koḷpu 2156
 koḷbu 1829
 koḷḷa 2157
 koḷḷi 2158
 koḷḷisu, koḷḷuvike 2151
 koḷḷu 1774, 2151, 2233
 koḷḷe 2151, 2158
 koṟ, koṟaku, koṟakutana,
 koṟaci, koṟace, koṟe 1822
 koṟamba, koṟe 1817
 koṟal, koṟavi, koṟave, koṟayi,
 koṟivi 1818
 kō 2176
 kōgile 2179
 kōgiley ele, kōgilē gida 2184
 kōcu 2186
 kōṭa 2056
 kōṭaliga, kōṭ(a)le 2204
 kōṭe 2207
 kōḍaga 2196
 kōḍaṅgi 2206
 kōḍi 2197
 kōḍu 2049, 2053, 2056,
 2200, 2250
 kōḍe 2203
 kōṇ 2209
 kōṇa 2209, 2212
 kōṇe 2209, 2211
 kōṇte 2207
 kōti 1769
 kōḍaṇḍa 2213
 kōṇa 2209
 kōṇēri, kōṇēru 2215
 kōmaṭi, kōmaṭiga 2220
 kōmale 1894
 kōrinde 2234
 kōru, kōrike 2232
 kōri 2255
 kōru 1924, 2232
 kōre 2257
 kōl 2238, 2239
 kōl(u) 2237
 kōla 2240
 kōli 2242, 2245
 kōva 1762

kōvaṇa App. 34
 kōvari 1340
 kōval 1894
 kōvi 1818
 kōve 1816, 2247
 kōsu 2186
 kōhaḷ 1894
 kōl 2151, 2251
 kōḷe 1894
 kōṟi 2200
 kōṟi 2248
 kōṟe 2249
 kauṅgu 1233
 kauvare 1340

khāti 1186

gaggu 1405
 gaṅkəlu 1234
 gajaga 1347
 gajani 1103
 gajar(u) 1089
 gaj(j)iga, gajige, gaj(j)uga
 1347
 gajji 1104
 gajje App. 31
 gaṅjanike, gaṅjinike 1105
 gaṅji 1107
 gaṭti 1148
 gaṭti, gaṭṭiga 1144
 gaṭtu, gaṭte 1147
 gaḍa 1109, 1112
 gaḍagaḍa ennu 1110
 gaḍaṅga, gaḍaṅgu 1525
 gaḍacu 1148
 gaḍaba 1109
 gaḍabaḍa, gaḍabaḍi, gaḍa-
 biḍi 1112
 gaḍava 1140
 gaḍavu, gaḍu, gaḍuba, gaḍu-
 vu 1109
 gaḍasu 1148
 gaḍavaṇe 1110
 gaḍi 1109, 1112, 1370
 gaḍibidi 1112
 gaḍusu 1148
 gaḍe 1370, 1538
 gaḍḍa 1156
 gaḍḍe 1148, 1171
 gaṇa, gaṇakāl 1166
 gaṇa, gaṇagaṇa, gaṇal 1162
 gaṇaje 1114
 gaṇalu, gaṇike 1160
 gaṇigalu, gaṇigilu 1164
 gaṇil 1162
 gaṇṭala, gaṇṭ(a)lu 1366
 gaṇṭu 1946
 gaṇṭe 1148
 gaṇḍa, gaṇḍasa, gaṇḍasu,
 gaṇḍike, gaṇḍiga, gaṇḍu,
 gaṇḍusa, gaṇḍusu 1173
 gaṇḍi 1176
 gaṇṇa 1355
 gaḍarike, gaḍarisu, gaḍaru,
 gaḍdarisu, gaḍdala, gaḍ-
 disu, gaḍḍrisu 1189
 gadu, gaduvu, gaddarisu 1196

gadda 1156
 gadde 1355
 gane 1409
 gantu 1212
 gannēraḷe 1164
 gapā, gappa, gaba, gabak-
 kane 1222
 gappane 1320
 gabbarisu 1223
 gabbilayi 1216
 gabbu, gama, gamana, gam-
 pu 1247
 gamanisu 1328
 gampe 1243
 gambu 1223, 1332
 garaku 1265
 garagarike 1259
 garaḍi, garuḍi 1262
 garasu 1260, 1265
 garase 1261
 garīṭa 2550
 garuvali 5312
 garusu 1260
 garku 1265
 garde 1355
 garpu 1223
 garbu 1247
 gaṛa, gaṛagaṛa 1387
 gaṛa, gaṛagu, gaṛugu 1386
 gaṛaku 1265
 gaṛi 1394
 gaṛra 1401
 galagala 1302
 galabali, galabili, galabe,
 galibili 1310
 gavana, gavanisu 1328
 gavariga 1330
 gavalu 1334
 gavasani, gavasanike, gava-
 sanige, gavasaniṣu 1221
 gavalī 1338
 gavi 1332
 gavisu 1328
 gavuji, gavuju 1341
 gavulu, gavulu 1334
 gavulī 1338
 gaṣṭu, gasi 1088
 gaḷagala 1302
 gaḷage, gaḷige 1375
 gaḷalE 1350
 gaṛ, gaṛa, gaṛu, gaṛuvu, gaṛe
 1370
 gaṛde 1355
 gāṭa, gātu 1492
 gāṇa 1495
 gāṇpa, gāṇpu, gāmpa, gāṁ-
 pu 1456
 gādari 1196
 gāru 1469
 gāre 1475
 gāru 1438, 1440
 gāli 1483
 gāvāra, gāvāḷi 1341
 gāvāla 1489
 gāsi 1430
 gāl, gāli 1499
 gāḷa 1495

- gaḷaka 1496
 gija, gija gija, giji 1520
 gijaṭi 1519
 giji giji 1519, 1520
 giji biji 1515
 giñju 1523
 gittisu, gittu 1538
 gitte 1539
 gida, gidu 1941
 giḍaga, gidiga, giduga 1527
 gidi 1529
 gidibidi, gidimidi 1534
 gidḍa, gidḍi, gidḍu 1670
 gidḍaṅgi 1525
 giṇi 1584
 giṇi, giṇigini 1545
 giṇṭa 1540
 giṇḍi, ginnal, giṇṇil 1541
 giṇḍu 1589
 giṇṇu 1946
 gidḍa, giddana, gidna, gira,
 girda 1553
 gimci 1556
 gir 1593
 girāle 2797
 giṛ 1986
 giṛa, giṛaki, girake, giṛi,
 giṛike, giṛane 1595
 giṛaku 1593, 1980
 giṛiki, giṛu 1543, 1595
 giṛuku 1593
 gil, gila, gilaku, gilake,
 gilike, gilū, giluku, gilke
 1575
 gili 1572, 1575
 gisu 1638
 gili 1584
 giḷku, giḷcu, giḷu, giṭu 1623
 giḷaga, giḷuga 1608
 giṭṭisu, giṭu 1538
 giṭbu 1611
 giṛle 2797
 giṛu 1590, 1623
 giṣuḷi 1612
 giḷu 1622
 guḷku 1853
 guggari, gugguri 1632, 1633
 gugge 1790, 1855
 gugri 1632
 guṇḡāda, guṇḡādi, guṇḡāṇi
 1634A
 guṇḡguru 1623, 1634A
 guccu, gujja 1851
 guja, guju 1638
 gujuru 1633
 guju 1851, 1878
 guṇju 1648, 2190
 guṭaku, guṭukisu, guṭuku,
 guṭukkane, guṭṭi 1658
 guṭṭa 1682
 guṭṭu 1673
 guṭṭe 1682
 guṭru 1667
 guḍalu, guḍasala, guḍasalu
 1655
 guḍasu 1680, 1887
 guḍaṇa 1651
 guḍāra, guḍāre 1881
 guḍi 1655, 1659, 1680,
 2049
 guḍigu, guḍu, guḍugu, guḍu-
 guḍi, guḍuguḍisu, guḍu-
 guḍu 1659
 guḍil 1655
 guḍiyisu, guḍisu 1887
 guḍisalu 1655, 1887
 guḍuvana 1651
 guḍḍa 1670, 1682
 guḍḍi 1680
 guḍḍu 1670, 1680, 1682
 guḍḍe 1681, 1682
 guḍṣu 1887
 guṇa, guṇu, guṇugu, guṇu-
 guṇu 1685
 guṇaku, guṇuku 1684
 guṇi 1818
 guṇḍa 1669, 1690, 1695
 guṇḍage 1695
 guṇḍāra 1881
 guṇḍi, guṇḍit(t)u 1669
 guṇḍi-kāyi 1693
 guṇḍige 1669, 1693
 guṇḍu 1695, 1821
 guṇḍuge 1695
 guṇpu 1669, 1821
 gutta 1713
 gutti 1721, 2092
 guttu 1847
 gudi 1705, 1713, 2092
 gudige 1713, 1850
 gudiku 1705
 guduge, gudupu, guddi 1713
 guddarisu, guddu, gudduvike
 1850
 guddali, gudli 1722
 gunna 1646
 guppu 1743
 guppe 1731
 gubarū, guburu 1741
 gubāru 1738, 1743
 gubu gubu ṛu 1738
 gubbacci, gubbil 1793
 gubbi 1743, 1793
 guma guma annu, guma-
 gumāyisu 1247
 gumi, gummi 1741
 gumpu 1669, 1733, 1741
 gumbu 1669
 gumma 1758, 1818 (gum-
 mā), 1871
 gummu 1741, 1850
 gumme 1741, 1818
 guru-gaṇji, guru-guṇji, guru-
 guṇje 1865
 gurugulu 1784
 gurule 1795
 gurta, gurtu, guratu, guṛi,
 gurikāra, guruta, gurutu
 1847
 gurdu 1850
 guṛake, guṛa guṛa, guṛu,
 guṛuku, guṛuguṭṭu, guṛu
 guṛu, guṛru, guṛrugutṭu,
 guṛru guṛru 1852
 gullu 1813
 gusa, gusu 1638
 guḷuguḷu 1837
 guḷe, guḷya 1915
 gulla 1838
 gulli, gulle 1795
 guṛa 2147
 guṛi 1818
 guṛu 1659, 2147
 guḡgi, guḡge 1871
 guṇji 1880
 guḍa, guḍe 1884
 guḍāra 1881
 guḍisu 1887
 guḍu 1883
 guḍe 1891
 guṇa, guṇi, guṇu 1927
 guḡbe 1871
 guṛu 1852, 1903
 guṛnisu, guṛmisu 1921
 guṛu 1922
 guva 1930
 guḷi 1917
 guḷe, guḷevu, guḷya 1915
 gejjalu 1548
 geje 1938, App. 31
 geḍe 1538
 geḍḍe 1171
 geṇangu 1578
 geṇati, geṇi, geṇitana, geṇi-
 ya, geṇe, geṇetana, geṇeya
 2018
 geṇasu, geṇisu 1578
 geṇṭu 1945
 geṇḍa, gendu 1173
 geṇḍe 1171 (gEṇḍE), 1949
 geṇḍe-mīn 1947
 geṇṇu 1946
 gedāl, geddali, gedḍalu 1548
 gedi 1972
 gedde 1355
 gebaṛu, gebbu 1976
 gey, geyta, geyme 1957
 gerate, gerate 2550
 gerase 1261, 1966
 gerise, gerese 1966
 gere 1564
 gel, gela, gelavu, geli, gelisu,
 gelu, geluge, geluvike, gelu-
 vu, geluha, gella, gellisu,
 gellu, gelluvike 1972
 gellu 2587
 geḷati, geḷate, geliya, geḷe,
 geḷetana, geḷeya 2018
 geṛasu 1578
 geṇ, geṇa, geṇu 2444
 geṇi 1999
 geṇu 3268
 geṇe 1957
 geṛ 2005
 geṛu 2019
 goṇke 1645
 gojju 2040
 goṇcal, goṇci, goṇce 1639
 goṭ(a)ru 1660
 goṭṭa 2059, 2069
 goṭṭu 2066

godagu 1660
 godaci-gida 2070
 godave 2048
 godugu 1660
 godda 2073
 godḍi, godḍu 2074
 goṇa, goṇaga, goṇagu 1685
 goṇasu 2134
 goṇde 2081
 goṇnevuru 2083
 gottu 1847
 gottu, gottugāra 2093
 godda 2096
 gone 1810
 gontu 1847
 gondana, gondani, gondanisu,
 gondala 2092
 gondala 2098
 gondi, gondu 2100
 gobbe 2106
 gora 2122
 gorate 1849
 gorapa 1771
 goravaṅka, goravaṅke 1766
 goravi, goravu 2229
 gorasu, gorase, gorise, goru-
 su 1770
 gorke, gorake, gorike, goru-
 ku 1852
 gorate 2069
 golasu 2134
 gole 1810, 1812
 golli 2138
 goḷo 2252
 goḷle 2159
 goḷi 2183
 goḷu 2190
 goṭ-adike 2202
 goṭu 2054, 2201, 2202
 goḍe 2207
 goṇ 1645
 goṇi 560, 2254, App. 33
 goṇṭu 2054
 goṇu 560
 goṇde 2216
 gōr, gōri, gōru, gōre 2231
 gōrate, gōraṇṭa, gōraṇṭi,
 gōraṇṭe 1849
 gōri-kāyi 2230
 gōru 2257
 gōsumbe 2223
 gōl 2252
 gōli 2254
 gōle 2143
 gōḷ 1645, 2252

 ghāsi 1430

 cak(k)alaguli, cakkalaguli
 2274
 cakkane 2499
 cakkanda 2269
 cakkala 2270, 2272
 cakkari 2271
 cakke 2748
 cakli 2273
 cagace 3003

caṅgane, caṅgu 2285
 caṅgalave 1307
 caccara, caccariga 2352
 caccu 2322
 caji 2290
 caṅca, caṅciti, caṅcu 2291
 caṅcali 2292
 caṭ, caṭaku, caṭa-caṭa, caṭa-
 paṭa, caṭal, caṭil, caṭirane,
 caṭuku 2296
 caṭakkane 2295
 caṭ(ṭ)ige 2306
 caṭṭa 2304, 2308, 2317
 caṭṭane 2295
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2304, 2307, 2308
 caṭṭe 2308, 2310
 caḍḍi, caṇaka, caṇṇa 2379
 caṇila 2315
 caṇḍu 2766
 caṇḍe 2767
 caḍarisu, caḍaru 1546
 cadi 2323
 caduru 2327
 canda 2328
 canna, cannage, canni, can-
 niga, cannu, canne 2423
 cannaṅgi 2595
 capa 2330
 cap(p)aṭe, cappadi 2331
 cappage 2337
 cappate, capparisu, cappali,
 cappaliṣu, cappale 2335
 capparane, capparisu 2334
 cappe 2331, 2337, 2339
 campaka 2321
 cambige, cambu 2775
 cammat(ṭ)ige 2349
 caraṭa 2317
 caralu 2354
 caricali 2292
 calaka, calaṅku, calaṅgu
 2384
 calaṇa 2379
 calame, calime, calume 2367
 cali 2408, 2560
 calu, calumi, caluvatana, calu-
 vati, caluvi, caluvike, calu-
 vu, caluve 2786
 calṇa, callaṇa 2379
 calme 2367
 calla, callavaḍu, callaṭa 2378
 callisu, callu 2384
 calva, calvi, calvike, calvu
 2786
 cavulu 2386
 calaka, calaya 2384
 calapala, calamala 2405
 cali 2407, 2408
 caliya 2384, 2406, 2412
 cale, caleya 2384
 calḷu 2790
 cāga 2499
 cāci 2436
 cācu 2433
 cāṭi 2443
 cāṭu 2441

cāṇa, cāna 2445
 cāpa 2452
 cāpu 2433
 cāpe 2452
 cāra 2481
 cāru 2484
 cikani 2488
 cikka, cikkatana, ciga 2495
 cikki, cikke 2646
 cigari, cigare 2504
 cigaru 2489
 cigali, ciguli 2490
 cigi 2285, 2489, 2548
 cigil 2488
 cigur 2489
 ciguru 2625
 cigla 2506
 ciṭa 2513
 ciṭaki 2507, 2511
 ciṭaku 2511
 ciṭa ciṭa 2509
 ciṭi 2513
 ciṭike 2507, 2511
 ciṭiciṭi, ciṭil 2509
 ciṭi ciṭi hoḍe 2508
 ciṭuku, ciṭuke, ciṭuṅkisu,
 ciṭuṅku 2511
 ciṭṭi 2512
 ciṭṭ-ili, ciṭṭu 2513
 ciṭṭe 2512, 3221
 ciṭṭisu 2510
 cini, cinna, cinṇi, cinṇe 2594
 cittu 2560
 cittuli 1512
 cidaku, ciduku 2526
 cina, cinna 2594
 cinna 2596
 cinni 2597
 cippa-kasuvu 2533
 cippi, cippu 2535
 cibba, cibbu 2536
 cibbala, cibbalu, cibbil, cib-
 bul 2537
 cimakis, cimaku, cimikisu,
 cimiku, cimukisu, cimuku
 2548
 cimuṭu 2540, 2545
 cimpi, cimpe 2535
 cimmaṇḍi, cimmaṇḍe 2541
 cimmisu, cimmu 2548
 ciricu 1562
 circa, circu, ciraca, cirate
 2590
 cirṇṇelu 2687
 cilaka, ciluka 2561
 cilavān 2574
 cili 1574
 cilike 2586
 cilume 2367
 cilka 2561
 cilku cilku 2570
 cilkuniru 2569
 cilla, cillu 2560
 cillatana 2567
 cillara, cillare, cilre 2574
 cille 2577
 civaṭu 2545

civaru, civuru 2601
 civiṭu, civuṇṭu 2600
 civukisu, civuku 2548
 civuṭu 2545, 2600
 civu civu 2581
 civvu 2600
 cille 2587
 cī 2603
 cīku 2495
 cīkuru-vāyi 2606
 cīṭaku 2611
 cīḍe 2612
 cīpari 2599
 cīpu 2621, 2622
 cīra 2632
 cīr(a)ṇa 2627
 cīru 2601
 cīr(u) 1590
 cīla, cīlu 2632
 cīlamande 2633
 cīli 2634
 cīvu 2600
 cīl 2638
 cumyi 2642
 cukke 2646
 cuṅgaḍi 2649
 cuṅgu 2648
 cuccu 2714, 2778
 cuṅc-ili 2661
 cuṅcu 2650, 2651
 cuṭike 2507
 cuṭu 2834
 cuṭṭa 2715
 cuṭṭi 2657, 2715
 cuṇḍu 2664
 cuy 2642
 curu, curu curu 2688
 curku, curaku, curuku 2713
 curcu 2714, 2778
 curaci, curuci 2865
 curu curu 2714
 culaka, culuku 2703
 culi 3362
 culike 2701
 cū 2718
 cūṭi 2658
 cūpu 2735
 cūru 2729
 cūl 2733
 cekkane 2499
 cekkala 2270
 cekke 2748
 ceṅgalave 1307
 ceṅgu 2285
 ceccara, ceccariga 2352
 ceccu 2322
 cejje 2290
 ceṭṭi 2306, 2763
 ceṭṭu 1941
 ceḍlu 2759
 ceṇḍi 3045
 ceṇḍu 2766
 ceṇṇa 2379
 cedaru 1546
 ceduru 2327
 cenda 2328
 cenna, cennu, cenne 2423

cennaṅgi 2595
 cembu 2775
 cey 2747
 ceruku 2795
 cel, celaṅku 2384
 celuva, celuvike, celuvu,
 celva, celvi, celvike, celvu,
 celve 2786
 cella, cellaṭa 2378
 cellisu, cellu 2384
 cel(l)u 2790
 cēga, cēgi 2499
 cēgu, cēge 2802
 cēṇa 2445
 cēpu 2803
 cēṇ(u) 3470
 comyi 2642
 cokka, cokkaṭa, cokkaṭu,
 cokkala, cokkaṭatana, cok-
 kalaṭike 2829
 cogaci, cogarci 3033
 coccal 2733, 3516
 cotṭa, cotṭi, cotṭu, cotta,
 cotti, cottu 2838
 combu 2775
 cora 2710
 collana, colṇa 2379
 colleya, colleha 2858
 cōṭu 2834
 cōḍi 3543
 cōrE 2885

jaka 2275
 jakkulisu 2269, 2274
 jakkulisu 2269
 jagati, jagali, jagali, jaguli
 2279
 jagi, jagi 2265
 jaguṇ 2283
 jaggane 2499
 jaggu 2360
 jaṅkane, jaṅkisu, jaṅke 2281
 jaṅgaḷa 2283, 2284
 jaṅgaḷa, jaṅguli, jaṅguri 2284
 jaṅguḍi 2274
 jaṅge 2286
 jajju 2322
 jaṭe, jaḍi App. 35
 jaḍata, jaḍita, jaḍisu 2300
 jaḍi 2297, 2298, 2300
 jaḍipa 2299
 jaḍe App. 35
 jaḍḍa, jaḍḍ-akkara 2313
 jaḍḍu 2314, 2533
 jaṇe 2592
 jab(b)arisu 2422
 jabbala 2338
 jabbalu 2338, 2673
 jabbisu 2334
 jabbu 2334, 2338, 2422
 jabbe 2339
 jame 2397
 jambāra 2345
 jambu 2347, 2433
 jaragu 2360
 jara jara 3093
 jaraḍu 2415

jarade 2370
 jari, jarigu, jarugu 2360
 jarvu, jaraha, jare 2422
 jari 2422, 2797
 jarṇane 2352
 jal(l)aḍe, jallaḍi, jallisu 2370
 jalugu 2373
 jalli 2381
 jallu 2380
 jalle 2383
 javali 2394
 javaḷu, javugu, javuḷu 2398
 javi, jave 2397
 jallu, jalluga 2415
 jarave 2383
 jāgisu 2433
 jāju 2437
 jāḍa 2809
 jāḍisu 2439
 jāḍu, jāḍe 2442
 jāḍu 2437
 jāna, jāni-giḍa 2451
 jāpu 2433
 jāyila 2459
 jārige-huli-mara 2467
 jāra, jārike, jārisu, jāru,
 jāruvike 2482
 jālari 2473
 jāli 2474
 jālige 2477
 jālu 2415
 jigatu 2488, 2600
 jigate, jigi, jigil 2488
 jigi 2265, 2285
 jiginṭi 2540
 jiṅke 2504
 jiddi 3219
 jidḍu 2314, 2516, 2523
 jinagu, jinugu, jinagu 2519
 jinigisu, jinugu 2520
 jinugu 2519, 2520, 2521
 jinna 2594
 jibaṭu, jibi, jibbu 2488
 jibaḷ-adike, jibb-adike 2538
 jimke 2504
 jimmaṇḍe 2541
 jirle, jirale, jirili 2797
 jilipu 2569
 jilli 2575
 jillu 2576
 jiga 2499
 jirṇa 2627
 jiru 1590
 jumy 2578
 juṅgu 2648
 juṅjuru 2652
 juṭṭa, juṭṭu, juṭlu 2655
 juṇugu 2660
 jum, juma, jumu, jummu
 2578
 juri 2712, 2883
 juru juru 2712
 juvvi mara 2697
 juvvu 2578
 juḷlu 2699
 juḷgalisu, juḷ-gaḍu 3376
 juḷpara, juḷparu 3398

- jegi 2265
jeggia 2499
jejie 2290
jede App. 35
jeppu 2780
jerala 2797
jeri, jere 2422
jellane 2384
jegi 2499
jenku 2805
jeda 2809
jedi 2806
jen(u) 3268
jonḡuli, jonḡuḡi 2853
jotti 2864
jottu 2655
jonḡu 2347, 2659
jonne App. 45
jompisu, jompu, jommu 2882
jommu 2578
jollu 2862
jolleha 2858
jollu 2864
jō, jō jō 2869
jōke 2871
jōgu 2398, 2874
jōpāna 2871
jōba, jōbadra 2882
jōmu 2578, 2882
jōmpisu, jōmpu 2882
jōru 2883
jōl 2884, 2889
jōli, jōlu, jōle 2889
jōla 2896
- ñali 2931
ñalige 3633
ñāvala 3778
- ṭakke 2938
ṭagara, ṭagaru 3000
ṭagarise 3003
ṭaṅke 2940
ṭaṇ, ṭana 2944
ṭaku 3153
ṭekke, ṭekkeya 2938
ṭegaru 3000
ṭeṅkalu, ṭeṅku 3449
ṭeṅgu 3408
ṭeppariṣu 3471
ṭoṅka 2980
ṭollu, ṭolle 3528
- ṭhekke 2938
- ḍaṅku 437
ḍaṅke, ḍaṅgi, ḍaṅge 2940
ḍaṇḍaṇ 2945
ḍab, ḍabbane 3069
ḍabbu 2947, 3340
ḍabbe 3075, 3076
ḍama, ḍamadaṇ, ḍamaṇa, ḍamāra 2949
ḍikka, ḍikki, ḍī, ḍīku 443
ḍummi 3328
ḍebbe 3075, 3076
- ḍeku, ḍegu 3451
ḍege 1527
ḍokke 2976
ḍogaru, ḍoge 2990
ḍoṅka, ḍoṅku 2054
ḍone 2716
ḍoṇṇe 3501, 3502
ḍoppe 2986
ḍobbu 3340
ḍombi, ḍombu 3510
ḍore 3533
ḍollu 586
ḍoṇi 3502
ḍoṛu 2990
- ḍhaṇa, ḍhaṇal 2944
- takatakane, taka pakane 2997
takka 3005
takkaḍi App. 41
takkaḷiṣu 3008
takkaḷi 3009
takku, takkume 3005
takke, takkeysu 3116
taga 3006
tagaci, tagace 3003
tagaḍu 2995
tagaṇi, tagaṇe 2996
tagar 3000, 3006
tagara 3001, 3002
tagarce 3003
tagaliṣu, tagalu, tagiliṣu, tagilu 3004
tagave, tagahu 3006
tagu 3005
tagune 2996
taguliṣu, tagulu, taguluvike, taguḷ, taguliṣu, taguḷcu, taguḷpa 3004
tagusi 3068
tage 3006
taggacci 3003
taggisu, taggu 3178
taṅgaḷa, taṅgaḷu 3045
taṅgi, taṅge 3015
taṅgu 2443
taṅgeḍi 2444
taṭa, taṭataṭane 2452
taṭaku, taṭakkane 2324
taṭakkane, taṭārane, taṭṭane 2451
taṭavaṭa 2577
taṭṭa, taṭṭiya 3035
taṭṭi 3036
taṭṭu 3035, 3039, 3040
taṭṭe 3035, 3042
taḍa 3031, 3033
taḍaku 3025, 3036
taḍa-jāna 2451
taḍata, taḍapa 3031
taḍapu 3031, 3032
taḍamāgu, taḍa(m)-māḍu 3033
taḍa-varisu 3025
taḍavu, taḍahu 3025, 3031
taḍave 3026
- taḍasu 3031
taḍi 3030, 3045
taḍike 3036
taḍiṣu, taḍe 3031
taḍḍu 3091
taṇ, taṇasu, taṇi, taṇipu, taṇivu, taṇiṣu 3045
taṇalu 3115
taṇḍa 3055
taṇḍakāra 3054
taṇḍavāla 3050
taṇḍe 3059
taṇḍel 3049
taṇṇage, taṇṇane, taṇṇasa, taṇṇit(t)u, taṇṇīr, taṇpu 3045
tattara, tattari, tattala 3061
tatti 3413
tattu 3062
tadaku, taduku, tade 2322
tad(a)lu 3447
tanaka 3147
tanat(t)u 3196
tani 3047
tane 2592
tandānatāna, tandanāna, tandānatānāna 3066
tandu, tannadu 3196
tande 3067
tapakkane, tappane 3069
tap(p)ate 3082
tappal 3178
tappal, tappita, tappiṣu, tappu, tappuvike 3071
tappala 2673
tappaliṣu 2335
tappudu 3068
tabaṭe 3082
tabbariṣu 3071, 3074
tabbali, tabbili, tabli 3101
tabbibbu 3074
tabbiṣu, tabbu 3116
tamaṅga 3081
tamaṭe 3082
tamat(t)u, tamar 3162
tamara 3001
tamiṇa, tambaṇa 3080
tampu 3045
tambaṭa, tambaṭe 3082
tambige, tambuge 2775
tambiṭṭu 3084
tambu 3045
tamma, tammaḍi 3085
tammaṭa, tammaṭe 3082
tammatu, tammadu, tammutu 3162
tamme 3086
tar 3098
tarakalu, taraku 3097
taragaḍe, taragu 3090
taragasi 3003
taraṭa, taraṭu 3145
taraḍu 3091
tarapu, tarabu 3144
tarasu 3097, 3098
tarahara, tarahariṣu 3094
taraḷa 3421

- taralu 3192
 tarale 3134, 3421
 tari 3097
 tarike 3096
 tarisu, taru 3098
 tarudu 3091
 tarupu 3144
 taruvali 3101, 3421
 taruvalitana, taruḷa 3421
 taruvasa 3003
 taruvike, taruha 3098
 targu 3178
 tarbu 3116
 tarḷu 3192
 taragu 3192
 taraṭa 3145
 taraṭara 3061
 tarabu 3143
 taral, tarale 3192
 tari 3140, 3141, 3142, 3198
 taru, taruṇa, taru-vāy 3142
 tarubu, tarumbu 3143
 tare 3140
 tala, tale 3103
 talapisu, talapu, talupu 3102
 talāri 3129
 tallāṇa, tallānisu, tallāra 3104
 tavaga, tavaṅga 3081
 tavaḍu 3111
 tavar 3162
 tavara 3001
 tavalisu, tavar, taval, tavisu, tavu, tavuge, tavuṅkal, tavuṅku 3068
 tavuṭe-giḍa 3112
 tavuḍu 3111
 tave 3068, 3106
 tavaru 3113
 tal 3123, 3133
 talaku, talakkane, talataḷa, talataḷane, talatalisu, talapa, talapu 3125
 talataḷane, talapaḷa, talapalane 3126
 talar, talarcu 3128
 talarpu 3125
 talal, talir 3131
 talavāra, talāra 3129
 tali 3131, 3433, 3435
 talisu 3130, 3435
 taluku 3025
 talupu 3125
 taluvu 3123
 tale 3114, 3133, 3188
 taluku 3125, 3132
 talpu, tal-poy 3123
 tallāṅka 3104
 talli 3133, 3134
 tallu 3135, 3192
 tallē 3137
 tarataṭane 3125
 tare 3119
 tarke, tarkeysu 3116
 targu, tarpal 3178
 tāku 3150
 tāgu 3150, 3177, 3178
 tāguḍi 63
 tāṅgu 3150, 3153
 tāci 2436
 tāti 3155
 tāṭu, tāḍu 3156
 tāṇṭu 3158
 tāṇḍavāla 3050
 tāta 3160
 tān 3196
 tāpaḷ 3179
 tāpu 3150
 tābēlu, tāmbēlu 5155
 tāṁ 3162
 tāmare 3163, 3164
 tāy, tāyi, tāye 364
 tār 3098
 tāra 3168
 tāṛ, tāṛadi, tāṛiga 3192
 tāri 3198
 tāru 3188, 3192
 tārumāru 3194
 tāre 3198
 tāli 3175
 tāvaḍa 3184
 tāvare 3163
 tāvu 3162
 tāl, tālike, tālime, tālu, tālume, tāldu, tālme 3188
 tālada, tālida, tālisu, tālda, tāllu 3186
 tāli 3175
 tāṛ 3179, 3180, 3185
 tāṛ(u), tāṛ-vāra 3178
 tāre 3183
 tikkalu 3207, 3210
 tikkisu, tikku 3211
 tigade, tigudu, tigude 3199
 tigane, tigune 2996
 tigari, tiguri 3201
 tigururu 3201, 3234
 tiṅgal 3213
 tiṭṭa, tiṭṭe 3221
 tiṭṭane 3216
 tiṭṭu 3220, 3221
 tinaku, tini, tiniku, tinuku, tinna, tinpu 3222
 tindi 3263
 tiddike, tiddu, tidduvike 3251
 tin, tinasa, tinasu, tini, tinisu, tinu, tinna, tinnāli, tinni, tinnisu, tinnu 3263
 tinE 3227
 tintini, tintinisu 3222
 tippali 3228
 tippur 3393
 tippe 3229
 tibbaḷi 3433
 tibbu 3248
 timir 3234
 timbu 3331
 tiragaṇi, tiragaṇe, tiragisu, tiragu, tirapa, tiravu, tirike, tirigi, tirigisu, tirigu, tiricu, tiripu, tirivu, tirihu, tirugaṇi, tirugaṇe, tirugu, tiruguṇi, tiruguvike, tiruguha, tirupu, tirumpu, tiruvu, tiruhu 3246
 tiralu, tirul, tirule 3252
 tiri 3247
 tiru, tiruvu, tirpu, tirbu 3248
 tirdu 3251
 tir(u) 3441
 tiri 3437, 3438
 tirrane 3216
 tillāna 3255
 tivir 3234
 tilalu, tillu 3252
 tilavalike, tilipu, tilivalike, tilivu, tilisu, tilisuvike, tilihu, tilupu, tiluvalike, tiluhu 3433
 tilu 3429, 3433
 ti 3266
 tige 3269
 tiṭa 3274
 tiṭe 3263
 tiḍu 3273, 3274
 tināli, tini 3263
 tir, tira, tirame, tirike, tirisu, tiru, tirukaṇi, tiru-māna, tiruvike, tirkaṇe, tircu, tirpu, tirmāna 3278
 tir 3263
 tivu 3405
 tukku 3343, 3367
 tuṅga, tuṅge 3287
 tuṭi 3296
 tuṭṭatudi 3314
 tuḍage 3482
 tuḍi, tuḍuga, tuḍugu 3483
 tuḍiku, tuḍu, tuḍukisu, tuḍuku, tuḍuṅku 3480
 tuḍige, tuḍiyisu, tuḍisu, tuḍu, tuḍuge 3482
 tuḍupu 3299
 tuḍubu 3297
 tuṇaka, tuṇaku 3305
 tuṇuku 3305, 3359
 tuṇṭa, tuṇṭatana, tuṇṭi, tuṇṭu, tuṇḍu, tuṇḍutana 3312
 tuṇḍisu, tuṇḍu 3310
 tuṇni, tuṇne 2666
 tuṭ(t)iri, tutṭari 3316
 tutta 3343
 tutṭatudi, tudi 3314
 tuttu 3343, 3367
 tutte 3343
 tuntur, tunturi 3398
 tuppā 3282
 tuppāṭa, tuppāra, tuppāru, tuppur, tubaṭa 3393
 tubbu 3347
 tumaki, tumari, tumbara, tumbari 3329
 tumba, tumbi App. 43
 tumbi 3328, 3334
 tumbike, tumbisu 3331
 tumbu 3331, 3389
 tumburu 3829
 tumbe 3328, 3334
 tuy 3555
 tuyi 3337

- tuyyal 3282
 turi, turuvu 3339
 turuhu, tuṛu, tuṛukāra, tuṛu-
 pu, tuṛuvala, tuṛuvalti,
 tuṛuvala 3534
 tuṛaku, tuṛagu, tuṛuku, tuṛu-
 ga, tuṛugal, tuṛugu, tu-
 ruṅgal, tuṛubu, tuṛumbu
 3367
 tuṛaci, tuṛi, tuṛike, tuṛike
 gida, tuṛice, tuṛita, tuṛisu,
 tuṛu, tuṛuci, tuṛuce 2865
 tulasi 3357
 tuvara 3352
 tuḷaku 3305, 3359, 3361
 tuḷava, tuḷu, tuḷuva 3363
 tuḷiku, tuḷuku, tuḷuṅku 3359
 tuḷuku, tuḷukuvike 3361
 tuḷḷu 3364
 tuṛi 2698, 3522
 tuṛikal, tuṛisu, tuṛiha 3522
 tuṛil 3306, 3524, 3525
 tu 3323
 tūka, tūkike, tūku, tūgike,
 tūgisu, tūgu, tūṅku 3376
 tūṇa 3354
 tūtu, tūntu 3399
 tūṇa App. 44
 tūntiri, tūpu 3323
 tūpare, tūbare 3329
 tūpaṛu 3398
 tūbu, tūmbu 3389
 tūru 3400
 tūṛalu 3398
 tūṛisu 3399
 tūru 3398, 3399, 3402
 tūḷ, tūḷisu, tūḷu, tūḷdu 3395
 tūḷaga, tūḷu 3354
 tekku 3464
 tekke 3116
 tegade 3199
 tegal 2696
 tegale 3206
 tegar, tegarisu 3404
 tegi, tegu 3406, 3407
 tege 3406, 3407, 3458
 teṅka, teṅkal, teṅgali 3449
 teṅku 3449, 3464
 teṅṅay, teṅgu 3408
 teṅṭu 3435
 tetti 3413
 tettiga, tettu 3446
 tettisu 3441, 3446
 tenasu 3263
 tene 2592
 tene, tene-gida 3265
 teppa 3069, 3414
 teppage, teppane 3439
 teppar, tepparisu 3471
 temar 3234, 3239
 teme 170
 tembu 3449
 tera, teraṭu, teraḷu, teraḷke,
 teraḷcu 3245
 teraṅṭu 3441
 teraḷ, teraḷike, teraḷicu, teraḷ-
 ke, teraḷcu 3128
 terale 3245, 3252
 tere 3244
 terpaṛ 3471
 terpu 3439
 teṛa 3259, 3260, 3441
 teṛaN 3260
 teṛage, teṛavu 3441
 teṛapu, teṛavu 3259, 3260,
 3439
 teṛave 3259
 teṛahu 3259, 3439
 teṛige, teṛisu, teṛuvike, teṛe-
 ge 3441
 teṛe 3259, 3441
 telaga, telagu, teluga, telugu,
 teluṅga, teluṅgu 3426
 tevari, tevar(u) 3229
 tevaru 3234
 tevalu, tevulu 3431
 tevaḷu 3109
 tel, telu, teluppu, telulu,
 teluvu, telpu, tellage, tel-
 laṇe, tellanna, tellana, tel-
 lit(t)u, tellida 3434
 te 3458
 teḷku 3464
 teḷku, teḷgu, teḷuvike 3451
 teḷga, teḷgu, teḷgu 3452
 teṅki 3453
 teṅku 3464
 teṭa, teṭe 3471
 teṇu 3268
 teṇe 3473
 tēmāna, tēy(u) 3458
 tēr(u) 3459
 tēru, tēr(u)gāde 3471
 tēḷ, tēḷisu, tēḷu 3464
 tēṛ 3470
 tokku 3477
 togaṭu, togaṭe 3544
 togari 3352, 3353
 togaru 3284
 togaru 3352
 togal 3559
 toge 3562
 toṅku, toṅgal, toṅgu, toṅge
 3478
 toṭakkane 2835
 toṭil 3565
 toṭṭage, toṭṭane 3022
 toṭṭalu, toṭṭil 3486
 toṭṭi 3484, 3485
 toṭṭu 2835, 3487, 3488
 toṭṭe 3489, 3490
 toṭṭene 3022
 toṭṭa, toṭṭu 3486
 toḍa 3482
 toḍaka 3301, 3480
 toḍakisu 3480
 toḍaku, toḍagu, toḍaṅku
 3480, 3481
 toḍagisu, toḍaguha 3481
 toḍage 3482
 toḍacu 3480
 toḍambe 3480, 3487
 toḍayisu 3301
 toḍar, toḍarcu, toḍarpu
 3480
 toḍavu 3481, 3482
 toḍasu 3301, 3482
 toḍi 3296
 toḍige, toḍuge 3482
 toḍisu 3301, 3480, 3482
 toḍu 3480, 3481, 3482
 toḍe 3301, 3302
 toḍḍu 3091
 toḍṛu 3480
 toṇaci, toṇace 3495
 toṇe 3308
 toṇḍa 3483
 toṇḍar 3480
 toṇḍalu 3311
 toṇḍi 3499
 toṇḍu 3312, 3494
 toṇḍe 3499, 3501
 toṇḍla, toṇḍlu 3311
 toṇṇu 3527
 toṇṇe 3501
 totṭara 3522
 tottu 3367, 3524
 toda, todava 3504
 toḍal(u), toḍal, toḍuḷ 3503
 tonaci, tonace, tonase 3495
 tondaru, tond(a)re 3506
 tonnu 3527
 toppane 3509
 toppala, toppalu 2673
 tombattu, tombhattu 3532,
 3918
 tombāra 3331
 tombe 3331, 3511
 toy, toyisu, toyyisu, toyyu,
 toyyuvike 3555
 toye 3562
 toraḍu 3091
 torasalu 3097
 torikke 2865
 tore 2883
 torsu 2865
 toraḍu 3366
 toraḷu, toraḷe 3533
 toravi 3365
 toru 3534
 tore 3365, 3370, 3533
 tolagisu, tolagu, tolaṅgu, tole
 3519
 toli 3528
 tovara, tovaru 3352
 tovari 3353
 toval 2673, 3503, 3559
 tovaltu 2673
 tov(v)e 3562
 toḷagu, toḷapu 3360
 toḷaci, toḷace, toḷaṇce, toḷasi
 3357
 toḷayisu, toḷasu 3530
 toḷaḷu 3362
 toli 3522, 3530
 toḷe 2704, 3528, 3530
 toḷki 3359
 toḷḷu, toḷḷe 3528
 toṛakal, toṛal, toṛali, toṛa-
 like, toṛalicu, toṛalisu, toṛa-
 luvike 2698

torasu 2698, 3356
 tortu 3524
 torturi 3522
 tō, tōkuli 3555
 tōku 3539
 tōke 3538
 tōcu 3566
 tōta, tōtagāra 3549
 tōti 3480, 3546
 tōtiga 3549
 tōte 3544
 tōda 3482
 tōdu 3480, 3543, 3549
 tōnta, tōntiga 3549
 tōdu 3550
 tōpu 3551
 tōmpaṭa 2677, 3540
 tōyisu, tōyu 3555
 tōra, tōritu, tōrida 3557
 tōrke, tōrpu, tōrpe, tōr,
 tōrike, tōrisu, tōrisuvike,
 tōru, tōruvike 3566
 tōl(u) 3559
 tōlu 3509
 tōve 3562
 tōl(u) 3564
 tōla 3548
 tyāpe 3473

dakkisu, dakku 3014
 daggane 2998
 daṭṭa, daṭṭage, daṭṭanisu,
 daṭṭane, daṭṭanna, daṭṭa-
 y(i)su, daṭṭitu 3020
 dattī 3038
 daṭṭisu 3037
 daṭṭu 3020, 3445
 daḍa, daḍadadane 3022
 daḍa, daḍadadisu 3021
 daḍaṇi, daḍali, daḍumu,
 daḍda 3020
 daḍi, daḍigaN 3030
 daḍisu 3037
 daḍda 2313, 2314
 daḍd-akkara 2313
 daḍdi 3036, 3485
 daḍdu 2314
 daḍdu daḍdu 3023
 daṇ, daṇa, daṇal 2944
 daṇi, daṇivu, daṇisu 3045
 daṇiba, daṇimba 3032
 daṇṭu 3030
 daṇṭu, daṇḍa 3056
 daṇḍi 3020, 3030, 3060
 daṇḍe 2313, 3060
 daṇ-daṇa-daṇa 2944
 daddāla 3043
 dap, dappane, daba, dabak-
 kane, dabakku, dabbane
 3069
 dappa, dappāne, dappanna
 3070
 dabbu 3340
 dabbe 3075, 3076
 dambe 3076
 daraku 3097
 dara dara 3093

dāriki 3451
 dasi, dasiku 3017
 dal 3126
 dali, dale, dallisu 3119
 dale 3133
 daṭṭisu, daṭṭu, daṇṭisu, daṇṭu
 3158
 dāpu 2433
 dāra 3167
 dāri 3170
 dāru, dāva 5151
 dāre-huḷi 3171
 dikkane 3209
 digalu, digil(u), digulu 3202
 diggane 3209
 diṅku 2971
 diḍḍa, diḍdu 3221
 diḍḍi, diḍḍe 3219
 diṇḍa 3223
 diṇḍu 3222, 3225
 diṇḍu, diṇḍe 3224
 diṇṇe, diṇṇe 3227
 dibba, dibbu 3229
 dibbaṇa 3230, 3231
 dim, dimi 3232
 dimba, dimmi 3239
 dimmu 3240
 diṭṭu 3272
 diṇṭu 3221
 dukūla, dugula 3285
 duḍi 3297
 duḍi, dudita 3294, 3295
 duḍime 3295
 duḍuku 3294
 duḍum, duḍhum, duḍhum
 iṇi 3300
 duḍḍu 3303
 duṇṭu 3381
 duṇḍage, duṇḍāne, duṇ-
 ḍanna, duṇḍige, duṇḍisu,
 duṇḍu, duṇḍuge 3309
 duṇḍigu 3313
 duṇḍu 3311
 duḍdu 3318
 dundu, dundugāra 3320
 duppi 694
 dum, dumiku, dumikku,
 dumuku 3326
 duma-guṭṭu 3324
 dumpa 3326A
 dumbi, dumbe 3328
 dumbu 3332
 dummikku 3326
 dūku, dūki 3286, 3722
 dūṭu, dūṇṭu 3381
 dūḍisu, dūḍu 3380
 dūḍi 3383
 dūrisu, dūru 3397
 dūle 3392
 dūl, dūli, dūlu 3283
 deṅgu 507
 debbe 3075, 3076
 deyi 3474
 dogaru, doge 2990
 doḍḍa, doḍḍatana, doḍḍit-
 (t)u 3491
 doḍḍi 3485

doḍḍe 3304
 doḍḍi 3493
 done 2716
 donḍe 2498 (donḍe), 3499
 donṇe 3502
 doḍḍe 3503, 3505
 dondaḍi, dondaṇa, dondaṇi,
 donḍuli 3505
 dondi, donde 3508
 donne App. 45
 dop, doppa, doppane 3069
 doppa, doppāne 3070
 doppe 2986
 dobbu 3340
 dombi, dombigāra, dombe
 3510
 domme 3515
 dorakisu, doraku, dore 3535
 doragu 3097
 doḷḷu 586
 dōkari 2990
 dōcu 3541
 dōṭi 3547
 dōme 2991
 dōru 2990
 dōvil, dōhil 3566
 dōse 3542

dhigil 3202
 dhum, dhummikku, dhum-
 mene 3326
 dhūli, dhūli 3283

nakku 3570
 nakkīli-huḷa 2906
 nakke 3606
 nakta 3579
 naga 3694
 nagaḍi 3731
 nagu, nage, nagegāra 3569
 naggilu 2928
 naggisu, naggu 2927
 naṅgilu 33
 naccu 190, 3576
 najugu, najju 3574
 naṅcu, naṅju 3581
 naṅju 3580
 nāṇjuli 2906
 naṭ, naṭa, naṭaku, naṭak-
 kane, naṭike, naṭige, naṭu-
 ku 2936
 naṭṭa, naṭṭa-nadu, naṭṭe 3584
 naṭṭi 3583, 3739
 naṭṭu 2936, 3587
 naḍa, naḍaka, naḍagu 3585
 naḍa, naḍavu, naḍave, naḍi,
 naḍive, naḍu 3584
 naḍage, naḍate, naḍapaḍike,
 naḍapu, naḍayisu, naḍave,
 naḍasu, naḍi 3582
 naḍisu, naḍu 3583
 naḍuka, naḍugisu, naḍugu,
 naḍuguvike 3585
 naḍuvu, naḍuve, naḍḍi 3584
 naḍe 3582, 3583

- naṇṭa, naṇṭatana, naṇṭartana,
 naṇṭastike, naṇṭike, naṇṭu,
 naṇṭu 3588
 nattu 3593
 nadipu 3590
 nanasu, nanesu 3629
 nanasu, nane, naneha 3630
 nane 3631
 nandisu, nandu 3590
 nanni 3610
 nannūru 3655, 3729
 namalu 3595
 name 3598
 nambike, nambige, nambu
 3600
 nambūri 3601
 naya 3602
 nara 2903
 naraku 2904, 2927
 naraṭu 2904, 3608
 naraḍu 3750
 narati 3609
 naral, naralisu, naraḷisu 2904
 naravu 2903
 nari 3606
 naruku 2927
 nare 3609
 narcu 3576
 narval 3624
 naṛa 2918, 3623
 naṛak, naṛanaṛane 3623
 naṛavalu 3624
 naṛige 2935
 naṛu 2918
 naṛuju 3626
 naṛuval 3624
 naḷ, nala, nalavu, nali, nali-
 vu, naluvu, nalme, nalla,
 ṇalvu 3610
 nalagisu, nalagu, nalavu,
 nalugisu, nalugu, naluvu
 3611
 nali, naliyutt(e) 3612
 nalvattu 3655, 3918
 navapi, navane 3712
 navaru, naviru, navuru 3618
 naval, navil, navila, navilu,
 navulu 2902
 navasiga 3598
 navir(u) 3615
 nave 3597, 3598
 nasa 190
 nasi, nasiku, nasu 3575
 nasu-gunni 1865
 nase 3597
 nalanalake 3657
 naḷi 2933, 3657
 naḷi 2901
 naḷu 2909, 2931
 nā 2918
 nā, naku 3655
 nācike, nācige, nācu, nāñ-
 cike, nāñcu 3639
 nāṭi, nāṭisu, nāṭu, nāṇṭu
 3583
 nāṭu, nāṭgi 2919
 nāḍadu, nāḍid(d)u 3656
 nāḍāḍi, nāḍiga, nāḍu 3638
 nāṇ, nāñcisu, nāñcu 3639
 nāṇaṭe, nāṇu 3630
 nāṭa, nāṭu 2918
 nāḍani, nāḍini, nāḍuni 3644
 nāḍu 3630
 nāṇ 3630, 5160
 nāṇal 2909
 nāṇūru 3655, 3729
 nāṇṭa 2918
 nāṇḍu 3630
 nāmba, nāmbu 3648
 nāy(i), nāyitana 3650
 nār, nāri 3651
 nārivāṇa, nāruli 3653
 nāru 2918, 3630
 nālage, nālige 3633
 nāl(u), nāl(u)ku, nālvar 3655
 nāl-nūru 3655, 3729
 nālṇattu 3655, 3918
 nāvu 3647
 nāl, nāliddu, nālirdu, nāḷe
 3656
 nālī 3622
 nikkuva 3663
 nikkulisu 3662
 niga, niga niga, nigi, nigi
 nigi 3659
 nigaḍi 3731
 nigarike, nigarisu, nigaru,
 nigiru, nigur(u), nigurisu,
 nigul 2922
 nigi 3658
 niggedi 3664
 niji 3741
 niṭṭisu 3766
 niṭṭu, niṭṭ-eluvu, niḍidu, niḍu
 3738
 niḍi 3737
 ninne 3758
 nibbaṇa, nibbaṇiga 3230
 nibbeṛagu 3678
 nimir, nimirke, nimircu 2922
 nire 3773
 nirate, niru, niruge 2934
 niri, niriḡe 2934, 2935
 nirisu 2934, 3675
 niḷ, niḷa, niḷavu, niḷisu, niḷu,
 niḷuvike, niḷuvu, niḷlisu,
 niḷlisuvike, niḷlu, niḷluvike
 3675
 niḷ(u)ku, niḷki, niḷku 3662
 nivarisu, nivaru 3691
 niri 2932
 niṇṇ 3684
 niḡisu, niḡu 3685
 niṇṇaḷ 3688
 niṭa, niṭu, niṭugāṭi, niṭugāra
 3739
 niṭa, niḍu 3692
 niṇ(u) 3684
 niṇṇ 3688
 nīr-adike, nīr-aḍisu, nīr-aḡke
 109, 3690
 nīr(u), nīru nāyi, nīrki 3690
 nīrlu, nīralu 2917
 nīra, nīrate, nīre 2934
 nīrige 2935
 nīru 3693
 nīvisu, nīvu 3691
 nīvu 3688
 niḷ, niḷa, niḷitu, niḷpu 3692
 nugicu, nugul, nuggisu, nuggu
 3714
 nugulu 3726
 nuggi, nugge 4982
 nuggu, nuccu 3728
 nuṇṅu, nuṇṅuvike, nuṇṅuha
 3697
 nuḍi, nuḍisu, nuḍiyisu, nuḍi-
 suha, nuḍiha 3784
 nuṇ, nuṇupu, nuṇṇage, nuṇ-
 ṇane, nunnit(t)u, nuṇpu,
 numpu 3700
 nuṇacu, nuṇucu, nuṇcu, nur-
 gu 3714
 nundisu, nundu 3590
 nurgu, nurgu, nuri, nuriḡu,
 nurugu 3728
 nuruku 3718, 3728
 nuruju 3626
 nuli, nulike, nulige 3726
 nusi 3699, 3779
 nusi, nusul, nusulisu 3714
 nulgu 3716
 nullu 3717
 nūku, nūgu 3722, 3728
 nūke 3721
 nūṇku 3722
 nūcu 4886
 nūrvar, nūrār, nūru, nu--
 rvar 3729
 nūru 3711, 3728
 nūḷ, nūḷige, nūḷisu 3726
 nūḷ 3714
 nekkare 3734
 nekki 3781
 nekkisu 3570
 nekku 2927, 3570
 negaḍi 3731
 negapu, negavu, negasu 3730
 negaru 3733
 negaḡ, negaḡe 3732
 negaḡ, negaḡcu, negaḡte 3659,
 3661
 nege 3659, 3730
 neggali, neggalu, neggil(u),
 neggulu 2928
 neggu 2927, 3730
 neccu 3576
 neṇṇaḷa 780
 neṭike, neṭṭu 2936
 neṭṭage, neṭṭāṇa, neṭṭāṇe,
 neṭṭanna 3739
 neṭṭi 2936, 3739
 neḍige, neḍisu, neḍu, neḍe
 3583
 neḍugu 3585
 neṇa 2921
 nEṇE 3668
 neṇṭa, neṇṭatana, neṇṭu,
 neṇpu 3588
 netta 3742
 nettar(u), nettara, nettra 3748

netti 3759
 nettu 3593
 nedi 3741
 nenapu, nenavi, nenavu,
 nenaha, nenahu, neneyisu,
 nempu 3683
 nenasu 3629, 3630, 3683
 nene 3630, 3668 (nene),
 3683
 nendu 3590
 neppu 3683, 3770
 nemaru 3595
 nemali 2902
 nembuge, nemmu 3600
 nemmi 3744
 ney 3746
 ney(i), neyikāra, ney(i)ge,
 neygekāra, neyyu, neysu
 3745
 neydal(u), neydale, neydil(u),
 neydile 3747
 nera, nerapu, nerayisu, nera-
 vi, neravu, nerasu, nerahu
 3770
 nerake, nerike 3673
 nerai 3679
 nerai 2904
 nerigilu 2928
 nere 3609, 3770
 nerepu, nerevu, nerpu 3770
 nera 3681
 nerate, nerapu, nerayisu,
 neravanige, neravu 3682
 nerai 2912
 neṛi 2912, 2934, 2935
 neṛige 2935
 neṛu 3681
 neṛe 2912, 2935, 3682
 neṛeyuvike, neṛevanige 3682
 nel, nellu 3753
 nela 3676, 3715 (nela)
 nelasu, nele 3675
 nelahu 2912
 nelli 3775
 nevaru 3595
 nese 3730
 nela, nelavu 3715
 nellu 2932, 3679
 neṛai 2915, 3679
 neṛil 2932
 neṛgu 2927
 nē, nekāra, nēge 3745
 nēgal, nēgil, nēgila 2907
 neṭu 3739
 nēṇ(u) 2908
 nēpāla, nēpāla 3776
 nēy 3746
 nēy(i), nēyikāra, nēy(i)ge,
 nēyisu, nēyu 3745
 nēr 3770, 3773
 nēr, nēra, nērit(t)u, nērida,
 nēridal, nēridu, nēru 3772
 nērai, nērale, nērai, nērale,
 nēril, nērile 2917
 nēru, nel, nēlisu 2912
 nēvaṇa, nēvala 3778
 nēvarisu 3691

nēsar(u) 2910
 nērai 2915
 noga 3694
 noṭṭi 3785
 noṇa, noṇavu 3715
 none 3702, 3791
 node 4916
 nondisu, nondu 3590
 noy, noyisu, noyyu 3793
 noraju, noraṇju 3715
 nore 3710
 noraju 3626
 nosal(u) 3705
 nola, nolavu 3715
 noḷale 2931
 noṛe 3714
 nō, nōta 3793
 nōṭa, nōṭaka, nōḍisu, nōḍu,
 nōḍuvike 3794
 nōn, nōnisu, nōmpi, nōmpu
 3800
 nōyisu, nōyu, nōvu 3793
 nōru 3797
 nōl 3799
 nōḷi 2937

paṇ- 3821
 paka, paka paka(ne) nagu,
 pakkane 3813
 pakke 3812, 4007
 pagade 4453
 pagadi, page, pagekāra 3808
 pagal 3805
 pagina, paginu, pagil 3827
 pagela 3809
 paṅga, paṅgaḍa 3818
 paṅgiga, paṅgu 3820
 paca, pacakkane, paca paca
 3822
 pac(c)adi 3831
 paci, pace, pacca, paccane
 3821
 paccāri 3832
 pacci, paṅcu 3936
 paccu 3821, 3936, 4031,
 4142
 pacce 3821
 pajje App. 6
 paṇji, paṇjike 3836
 paṇje, paṇjetana 3825
 paṭa, paṭapaṭa, paṭārane,
 paṭir 3841
 paṭakāru 3864
 paṭakkane 3842
 paṭala 4250
 paṭṭa 3868
 paṭṭage 4034
 paṭṭadi, paṭṭade 3865
 paṭṭane 3841
 paṭṭi 3868, 3875, 3877
 paṭṭika 3875
 paṭṭu 3873, 4034
 paṭṭe 3875, 3876, 3877
 paṭṭa 4250
 paṭhil, paṭa, paṭa paṭa 3841
 paṭagu, paṭaṅgu 3838
 paṭati 3840

padapu 3853, 3869
 paḍal 3852, 3853
 paḍala 4250
 paḍaval 3852
 paḍahu 3838
 paḍi 3845, 3849, 3850,
 3851
 paḍu 3852, 3853, 3857
 paḍu-nēsar, paḍuva, paḍuval,
 paḍuvu 3852
 paḍuvike, paḍeyuvike 3853
 paḍe 3853, 3857, 3860
 paḍeyila, paḍevaḷa, paḍevalla
 3860
 paḍḍe 3840, 3881
 paṇ 4004
 paṇa 3893
 paṇi 3894, 3895
 paṇige App. 49
 paṇe 3891, 3892, 3893,
 3894, 3896
 paṇnika, paṇṇige, paṇṇuge
 3884
 paṇṇu 3884, 4004
 paṇṇeya, paṇya 3891
 paṭṭi 3976
 paṭṭige, paṭṭisu, paṭṭu, paṭ-
 tuge 4034
 paṭṭu, paṭṭ ombattu, paḍi-
 paḍin-, paḍimbar 3918
 paḍa, paḍanu 3907
 paḍap(p)u, paḍaru 3910
 paḍavu 4026
 paḍir 4163
 paḍugu 3912
 paḍuḷa, paḍuliḷa, paḍuḷir,
 paḍulisu 3907
 paḍe 3828, 3910
 paḍḍu 3977
 paḍrā 3915
 paṇavu 3887
 paṇasa 3988
 paṇi 4035
 paṇiyāna, paṇivāra 3889
 paṇe 4037
 paṇta, paṇḍya 3921
 paṇdar, paṇḍara, paṇḍal
 3922
 paṇḍalir 3821
 paṇḍi 4039
 paṇḍe 3927
 paṇn- 3918
 paṇṇaṅga 4040
 paṇṇāḍe 4041
 paṇṇi 4042
 paṇṇir 4035
 paṇṇe 4042, 4043
 paṇṇadi, paṇṇaḷa 3928
 paṇṇarika 3973
 paṇṇu 3978
 paṇpa 3936
 paṇbal, paṇbalisu 3931
 paṇin- 3918
 paṇir 3821
 paṇne 3944
 paṇakalisu 3949
 paṇake 3951, 4415

paracu 4023
 parañcu 4031
 paradu 3949, 3952, 3956, 4023
 parada, paradu, parapu, parayisu 3949
 paral, paral 3959
 paravi 3961
 parasu 3951
 paraliga 3964
 pari 3963, 3968, 3981
 parike, pariya, parivu 3963
 parige 3958, 3973
 parice, pariju, pariye 3968
 pariyāṇa, pariyāḷa, parivāṇa 3971
 parisu 4031
 pare 3980, 3981
 pare, parepu 3949
 parcu 4031
 parṇḍi 3949
 paṛṭi 3976
 partu 4034
 pardu 3977
 parparike 3973
 parbu, parvu 3949
 paryāṇa 3971
 paṛa, paṛane, paṛapaṛa 4024
 paṛakalu 4033
 paṛaku 4027
 paṛaṭe 4022
 paṛame, paṛisu, paṛu 4020
 paṛi 4020, 4027, 4028
 paṛivu, paṛuku 4027
 paṛe 4031, 4032, 4033
 pal 3986
 pala, palambar, palar, palarme, palavar, palavu 3987
 palasa, palasu 3988
 palumbu 4304
 palla 3986
 palli 3994
 pavanige, pavanisu 4584
 pavaḷa 3998
 pasa, pasavu 3828
 pasandu App. 46
 pasale, pasi, pasir, pasu 3821
 pasi, pasivu 3825
 pasu, pasuge 3936
 pasuba, pasumba 3821
 pasube, pasumbe 4450
 pasur 3821
 pasuḷa, pasuḷe, pasuḷetana 3939
 pase 4088
 paḷa, paḷapaḷa, paḷapaḷane 4001
 paḷak 4013
 paḷakane, paḷacane, paḷacane, paḷaṇce 4012
 paḷaṇku, paḷaṇcu, paḷuṇku 4011
 palla 4016
 pallaṇge 4012
 palli, palliru 4018
 paḷa, paḷatu, paḷasu, paḷe, paḷeyam 3999

para, paṛapaṛa, paṛapaṛane 4001
 paṛaka, paṛakisu, paṛagisu, paṛagu 4000
 paṛi, paṛivu 4002
 paṛu, paṛuva 4006
 paṛke 4005, 4007
 paṛṭi 3976
 paḷa-nāḍu jōgi 4047
 paṇgu 4053
 pāci 3821, 4058
 pāṭa 4065
 paṭi 3852, 3853, 4067
 paṭu 3852, 3853
 paḍi 4064
 paḍu 3853, 4065
 pāṇa, pāṇbe 4068
 paṭi 4078, 4079
 pādara, pādariga 4076
 pādari 4075, 4076
 pādi 4087
 pāne 4124
 pāpa 4095
 pāpaṭe-giḍa 4103
 pāpe 4107
 pāy 4044, 4087
 pār, pāraysu, pāruva, pārba, pārbiḷe, pārva, pārviḷe, pārviti 4091
 pārā 4095
 pārū 4091, 4119
 pārē 4093
 pār, pārīsu, pārūm-baṇi 4020
 pārū 4020, 4120
 pāl 4096, 4097
 pāḷa 4099
 pāḷe 4100, 4101
 pāvaṭe 4103
 pāvase, pāsi 3821
 pāvu 4085
 pāsage, pās-are, pāsike, pāsu, pāsuge 4088
 pāḷa 4114
 pāḷe 4116
 pāḷeya, pāḷya, pāḷye 4117
 pār, pāṛtana 4110
 pārī 4113
 pikalakki, pikkulike 4126
 pikku 4213
 pikke 4185
 piṇgu 4205
 piccu 4143
 picce 4214
 piṇcu 4205
 piṇju 4145, 4171
 piṭṭu 3084, 4156
 piṭṭe 4185, 4394
 piḍaga, piḍagu 4152
 piḍi, piḍi-vandi 4149
 piḍi, piḍite, piḍipu, piḍi-yisu, piḍisu, piḍiha 4148
 piḍugu 4150, 4152
 piṇil 4158, 4160
 piṇḍu 4183
 piṭṭa 4142
 pittal, pittil 4205
 pittalāṭa 4166

pin, pintil, pintu, pinte, pindu, pinde, pinne, pim 4205
 piri 4411
 piri, pīru 4202
 piṛiki 4200
 piṛe 4205
 pilla 4198
 pilli 4180, 4227
 pisaru 4136, 4143
 pisuku 4135
 pisuru 4143
 piligu 4194
 piḷ(u)ku 4314
 piḷḷa, piḷḷaṇ-gōvi 4197
 piḷḷa, piḷḷe 4198
 piṛi 4183
 piṛke 4185
 pi 4210
 piḷku 4212
 piṇku 4213
 piḷu 4214, 4215
 piṛ 4223
 piḷi 4226
 pukali, pukuli 4236
 pukka, pukkala, pukkalu 4200
 pukka 4200, 4236
 pugali, pugil 4233
 pugil, pugu 4238
 pugul 4455
 puggi 4315
 puggu 4234
 pucakkane 4245
 pucci, pucce 4476
 puccu 4142
 puṇja, puṇju 4373
 puṭa, puṭṭa, puṭṭi 4259
 puṭṭi 4263, 4494
 puṭṭige 4256
 puṭṭisu, puṭṭu 4264
 puṭṭu 4265
 puḍi 4481
 puḍike, puḍuke 4263
 puḍuku, puḍuṇku 4251
 puṇ 4268
 puṇagu, puṇugu 4313
 puṇaji 4337
 puṇaje 4323
 puṇija 4270
 puṇise 4322
 puṇumbu 4361
 puṇḍa, puṇḍu, puṇḍutana 4272
 puṇmu 4482
 putta, puttu 4335
 pudi 4274
 pudi, pudugu, pude 4509
 pudu, puduvu 4507
 puduru 4163
 punagu, punugu 4313
 punnike 4343
 puy 4407
 puy, puyal, puyyal 4534
 puyalcu, puyyal, puyyalcu 4351
 puri 4177, 4286, 4537

puruḍi, puruḍisu 4540
 puruḍu 4290, 4540
 puruḷ 4285, 4544
 puruḷi 4540, 4544
 pure 4296
 purgu 4234
 purcu 4312
 pur 4329
 pul 4300
 pula 4313
 puli 4307
 pulgil, पुलिङ्गिल 4341
 pulla 4322
 pulle 4300
 pul-vage 4301, 5205
 puvvu 4345
 pusi, pusiga 4531
 puli, पुलु, pulla 4322
 पुल्लि, पुल्ले 4328
 puṛa, पुर्ण 4312, 4313
 puṛi, पुर्णिल, पुर्णुकु 4312
 puṛil 4558
 puṛgi, पुर्णु 4315
 pū 4345
 pūku 4236
 pūci 4353
 pūḍu, पुण्डिपु, पुण्के, पुण
 4361
 pūṇ 4361, 4376
 pūmbE, पुवु 4345
 pūsu 4352, 4354
 pūsuṇike 4352
 pūṛ(u) 4376
 pegal 4172
 pegga, पेङ्गा 4381
 peḡḡaṇa, पेक्किसु, पेक्कु, पेक्कु
 4411
 pecca, पेक्कु 4142
 peḡḡe App. 6
 peṭal, पेṭlu, पेṭṭal(u) 4386
 peṭṭa 4394
 peṭṭi, पेṭṭige, पेṭṭiya 4388
 peṭṭu 4389, 4390, 4392
 peṭṭe 4394
 peḍa, पेḍadale, पेḍandale
 4146
 peḍasu 4194, 4392
 peḍe App. 47
 peṇ 4395
 peṇa 4157
 peṇagu, पेṇasu, पेṇe 4160
 peṇṭe 4394
 peṇḍa, पेṇḍati, पेṇḍiti, पेṇ
 ḍir, पेṇṇu, पेṇṭana 4395
 peṇḍeya 4399
 peḍḍa, पेḍḍi, पेṇṇu, पेṇṇu, पेṇṇu
 4411
 peyya 3939
 peṇḍe 4174
 pere 4417
 peṛ 4421, 4422
 peṛa 4333
 peṛa, पेṛagu 4205
 peṛe 4422
 pesar(u), पेसारिसु 4410
 pesar 3941

peḷagu, पेḷar, पेḷarisu, पेḷ
 paḷisu 4419
 peḷavu 4194
 peṛaku 4160
 peṛ 4210
 peṛ, पेṇkuṇi, पेṇkuḷi 4438
 peṛa, पेṇ-āḍu 4429
 peḍi 4434
 peṭu 4437, 4438
 peṇ 4449
 peṛ 4411
 peṛu 4446
 peḷ 4441
 peṇike, पेṇu 4431
 peṛ, पेṇike, पेṇige, पेṇuvike
 4430
 pai 4451
 pokku 4469
 pokkuḷa, pokkuḷi 4283
 pokkuṛ 4460
 pogade 4453
 pogar 4232
 pogasu 4469
 pogar, pogarke, pogarte 4235
 pogu 4238
 poge 4240
 poṇga, poṇgam, poṇgalu,
 poṇgil, poṇgisu, poṇgu
 4469
 poṇgara 4468
 poṇcu 4596
 poṭṭa, poṭṭi 4487
 poṭṭage 4490
 poṭṭare, poṭṭe, poṭṭe 4599
 poṭṭu 4487, 4491
 poṭṭe 4494
 poṭṭa 4250
 poḍar, poḍarpu 4252
 poḍe 4252, 4482, 4484,
 4494
 poṇar, poṇarke, poṇarcu,
 poṇe 4160
 poṇmu 4482
 poṭṭar, poṭṭare 4559
 potti 4515
 pottige, pottu 4517
 pottu 4559
 podake, podayisu, podar,
 podisu, poduṇku, pode,
 podeyisu 4509
 podar, podarke, podarcu
 4504
 poddu 4541
 pon 4570
 ponai 4338
 pondu 4541, 4571
 ponne 4343
 pompuṇi 4469
 poy 4407
 poy, poyil, poylu 4534
 porake 4293, 4415
 porai 4285, 4544
 porai 4591
 pore 4283, 4295, 4296,
 4541
 pore, porey-ṛu 4293
 porkuḷ 4460

portu 4559
 pordu, porduge 4541
 porpu 4539
 por, porige, pore 4565
 pora, poragu, porage, pora-
 biga 4333
 porasu 4334
 poi 4547, 4551, 4554, 4597
 pola 4303, 4344
 polati, polasu 4547
 polabu, polambu 4548
 polige, polge 4554
 pole, poleya, polla 4547
 posa, posatu, posamba 4275
 posayisu, posavisu 4474
 pose 4479
 polapu, polayisu, pole 4320
 polu 4560
 polḷu, polḷu-mātu 4562
 porai 4555
 pore 4317, 4318
 porṭade, porṭar(e), porṭu
 4559
 pō, pōka, pōgu, pōguha 4572
 pōka, pōkari 4574
 pōcal 4407
 pōṭa 4434
 pōṭi 4583
 pōṭe, pōḍu 4599
 pōṇisu 4584
 pōṭa 4586
 pōpu 4572
 pōr 4540, 4604
 pōrkulḷi, pōrke, pōrta 4540
 pōra, pōri 4603
 pōl, pōlisu, pōlke, pōlve 4597
 pōli, pōlu 4572, 4574
 pōlitana, pōluga 4574
 pōṛ, pōṛai 4599
 prabbali 4175

bakka 5209, 5320
 bakkaṭa 5320
 bakke, bakke-valasa 5271
 бага, бага бага, бабабага
 3802
 багаṭu 3818
 багару 5202, 5322
 багасиге, багасе 4577
 багасу 5257
 багаḷu, багаḷ(u) 5204
 баги 5202
 багини 3944
 баге 5202, 5205
 баггаḍe 5203
 баггаṇe 5204
 баггаṇe 3802
 баггари 3815
 баггису, баггу 5204, 5335
 багге, багге 5205
 баṇku 5335
 баṇkuḍi 5211
 баṇke 3817
 baccali, baccalle, baccalle-
 balli 3824
 baccu 5215, 5320, 5549
 baccelu 5215

baji, baje 5213
 baṭā, baṭṭa 5233
 baṭṭa-tale 4387
 baṭṭi 5232
 baṭṭu 4492, 4493, 5233
 baḍa, baḍaga, baḍagal, ba-
 ḍagu 5218
 baḍa, baḍaka, baḍakalu, ba-
 ḍatana, baḍava, baḍavu,
 baḍaha 5222
 baḍapam 5221
 baḍabada 5230
 baḍaluvike 5293
 baḍi 5267
 baḍi, baḍike, baḍige, baḍisu,
 baḍukatana, baḍe 5224
 baḍḍi 3869
 baḍḍu 2883, 5320, 5513
 baṇagu 5222
 baṇabe, baṇambe, baṇave,
 baṇive 3886
 baṇḍa, baṇḍaga, baṇḍatana,
 baṇḍu 3902
 baṇḍalu 5237
 baṇḍi App. 50
 baṇḍu, baṇḍ-uni 5239
 baṇḍutana 3902
 baṇḍe 3903
 batta App. 56
 battalu, battale, battu, ba-
 tuge 5320
 battale 5513
 baḍaku, baḍikisu, baḍiku,
 baḍukisu, baḍuku, baḍuñ-
 ku, baḍdu 5372
 baḍaṇi, baḍaṇe, baḍ(a)ne
 5301
 baḍi 5245, 5246, 5267
 baṇapu 3885
 banni 5330
 bampu 5299
 bambu 5253
 bay 5549, 5550, 5554
 bayake 5257, 5549
 bayal 3940
 bayal(u) 5258
 bayasu, bayasuvike 5257
 bayi, bayigaḷ, bayigul 5550
 bayike 5257
 bayige 5554
 bayil 3940
 bayil(u) 5258
 bayisu, bayke 5257
 bayke, baycu 5549
 baygaḷ, baygul 5550
 bayge 5554
 bay-tale 5202
 bayne 3944
 bayyu 5550
 baylu 3940, 5258
 bar 5270
 bara 5261
 baraki 5267
 baraga, baragu 5260
 baraḍu 5320, 5513
 baraṇi 3954
 barapa, barasu, baraha, barā,

baravu, bari, barisu 5263
 barapu, baravike, baravu,
 baruvike 5270
 baralu 4415
 bari 5267
 bare 5261, 5263, 5274
 barepa, bareyisu, baresu 5263
 barkaṭa 5320
 bargu 5204
 barcaṇe, barcisu 5263
 barda 3972
 bardu 3972, 5324, 5372
 barduku 5298, 5372
 barduge 5324
 barduñku 5372
 barha 5270
 bara, baraḍu, barapa, bara-
 hu, bare 5320, 5513
 baraṭi 5321
 baraḍa, baraḍi, baralu 5320
 baṛi, baṛide, baṛu 5513
 barrane 4329
 baḷ, bala, bala key/gey, bali-
 su, balu, balume, baluhu
 5276
 balam(m)uri 5279
 balavala, balōla 5509
 bali 5276, 5284
 bale 5288
 balpu, balme, balla 5276
 balle 5289
 bavake, bavasus 5257
 bavara 3997
 basadu 5552
 basar(u), basari 5259
 basale, basale 3824
 basi, basidu 5552
 basi, basu 5214
 basir, basur(u), basuri, basru
 5259
 base 5552
 basvāli 5215
 baḷakisu, baḷaku 5307
 baḷaga 5308
 baḷaṇku 5314
 baḷapa 4014
 baḷabe 3886
 baḷayisu, baḷavi, baḷavige
 5304
 baḷasu 5313
 baḷaha, baḷapa 4014
 baḷi 5296
 baḷiku, baḷukisu, baḷuku
 5307
 baḷidu 5311
 baḷuku, baḷuñku, baḷkisu
 5314
 baḷugu 5295
 baḷuvalike, baḷuvu, baḷe,
 baḷeyisu, baḷevige 5304
 bale 5313
 baḷku 5314
 baḷku, baḷkudi 5307
 baḷpə 5299
 baḷpaḷa, baḷpaḷike 5304
 baḷla 5315
 baḷli 5305, 5316

balle 5319
 baṛ 5372
 baṛake 5292
 baṛacu 5295
 baṛal 5298
 baṛal(u), baṛalike, baṛalke
 5293
 baṛasu, baṛike 5292
 baṛi, baṛika 5297
 baṛi, baṛicu 5295
 baṛil, baṛilcu 5298
 baṛisu 5292, 5295
 baṛu, baṛugāre 5295
 baṛduñku 5372
 bā 5350
 bākal, bāgal, bāgil 5354
 bākalu 4051
 bākuḷi 5257
 bāgisu, bāguvatana, bāguha
 5335
 bāgu 5334, 5335
 bāge 5333
 bāñku 5337
 bācaṇige 5357
 bāci 5339
 bācu 5357, 5362
 baḍisu, baḍu 5342, 5345
 bāṇa 5381
 bāṇat(t)i, bāṇanti 5347
 bāṇali, bāṇale, bāṇḍli 4069
 bāṇi 4071
 bāṇ 5327, 5381
 bāna 4124, 5381
 bānal 4070
 bāni, bāne 4124
 bām 5381
 bāmba 5327
 bāy(i) 5352
 bāyu 5350
 bār 5269, 5270, 5356, 5358,
 5363
 bāra 5363
 bāru 5358
 bārcu 5357, 5362
 bārisu 5380
 bāla 5374, App. 57
 bāli 4105
 bāval 5370
 bāvali 4105, 5370
 bāvu 5350
 bāvuga 4106
 bāvul 5370
 bāvuli 4105, 5370
 bāve 4109
 bāsaṛike, bāsaṛisu, bāsuṇḍe,
 bāsur, bāsurā, bāsurī, bā-
 surē 5350
 bāsu 4056
 bāhu 5350
 bāl(u) 5376
 bāḷa 5374
 bāḷali, bāḷle 4069
 bāḷe 5379
 bāḷku 5378
 baṛ, baṛi, baṛike, baṛive,
 baṛu, baṛuvike, baṛke,
 baṛte, baṛvike, baṛve 5372

bāraka, bāruka 4111
 bāre 5373
 bikkalike, bikku, bikkuli,
 bikkulisu, bikkulu 5383
 bikku 5390
 bigi, bigita, bigipu, bigihu,
 biguvu, biguhu, biñka 5382
 bigur, bigurvu 5465
 biñku 4130
 biccata, biccarike, biccariisu,
 biccū 5411
 bijju 5389
 biṭṭa 5395
 biṭṭala 4155
 biṭṭ-eru, biḍa, biḍate, biḍadi,
 biḍavu, biḍāra, biḍi, biḍi-
 ku, biḍike, biḍisu, biḍu,
 biḍuku, biḍuvike, biḍuvu,
 biḍuha, biḍuhu 5393
 biḍaya 4217, 5394
 bin, binite, binñitu, binpu,
 binñitu, binmida 5397
 bitta, bittane, bittige, bittu
 5401
 bidaru 5485
 bidar 4401
 bidir(u) 5400, 5484, 5485
 bidircu, bidur 5484
 bidru 5485
 biddana, biddana, biddina,
 biddu, bidduna 5415
 bimmage, bimmanisi, bim-
 mane, bimmu 5397
 biyyaga 4211, App. 58
 biravu, biri, biriku, biruku,
 biruvu, bircu 5411
 birida, biridu, biruda, birudu
 5414
 birdana, birdina, birdu 5415
 birasa, biri, biru, birubu,
 biruvu, biruhu 5439
 birasu, birisu, birusu 5439,
 5441
 biru 5443
 birut(u) 5489
 bil, bili 5421
 bil, billu 5422
 bisal, bisi, bisil 5517
 bisadu, bisaduvike, bisu,
 bisutu, bisudu, bisur, bi-
 sur 5450
 bisu, bisuge 5468
 bisu, bisupu, bisul 5517
 bila, bilapu, bili, bilidu, bilu,
 bilupu, bile, bilpu 5496
 bir, biricu, bircu 5430
 biril 5428
 birtu 5401
 bi, bikal 5446
 biga 4211
 biga, bigatana, bigati App.
 58
 bigu 5446, 5448
 biṭana 4445
 biṭe 483
 biṭe, biḍi 5473
 biḍ-agu 5452

biḍāra, biḍike 5393
 biḍu 4217, 4219, 5393, 5473
 biḍe 5473
 biya App. 60
 bir, biriga, biru 5463
 bisanike, bisanige, bisadu,
 bisale, bisisu, bisu 5450
 bisara 5446
 bir 4219, 5430
 biral 5431
 birisu 5430
 biru 4219, 5460
 bugadi, bugudi 4237
 buguti, bugudu 4469
 buggi 4242
 bugge 4533
 butti, butte 4263
 buḍa, buḍakkane, buḍabu-
 dike, buḍu, buḍubudike
 4249
 buḍḍa 4460
 buḍḍi 4265A
 buḍḍe 4266
 buddanige, buddali, budda-
 like, budli 4279
 bura 4329
 buragalu, burugalu 4537
 burali, buruli, burli 4374
 burugu 4463
 burude 4291
 buṛa, buṛa buṛane, buṛu,
 buṛi, buṛane 4329
 buṛade, buṛake 4331, 4332
 buṛudi 4332
 bulla, bulli 4309
 buva 4311
 bus, busu, bussu 4246
 buci 4353
 buju, buje 4357
 buṭa, buṭaka, buṭakatana,
 buṭata 4359
 butu 4363
 buḍa, buḍi, buḍu 4316
 buṛa, buṛaga, buṛuga, bu-
 ruge, buṛla 4366
 buṣṭe, buṣi, buṣu 4357
 bekkasa, begadu, begar, be-
 gar 5465
 bekku 5490
 beñki, beñke, beñge, bec-
 cage, beccane, beccanna,
 beccige 5517
 beccalisu, beccisu 5489
 beccu 5468, 5489
 beñce 5471
 beṭṭa 4392, 5474
 beṭṭane, beṭṭi, beṭṭit(t)u,
 beṭṭe 4392
 beṭṭu 4392, 4493, 5474,
 5478
 bedagi, bedagu, bedaṅgu
 5472
 beṇaci 5496
 beṇe 4396
 beṇṭu 5322
 beṇḍu 5480
 beṇṇi 5321

beṇṇi, benne 5496
 bettale 5513
 beda 5398
 bedaku 5483
 bedarke, bedar(u), bedarane,
 bedarike, bedarisu, beda-
 risuvike 4401
 bede 5398, 5401
 ben, bennane, bennu 5488
 ben, ben-nir 5517
 beppala, beppu, bebbarisu,
 bebbala 5489
 bem 5488, 5517
 bemar(u), bemaruvike, be-
 marcu 5486
 bembari, bembarisu 5488
 beyisu, beyyu 5517
 berake 5407
 beragu 5417, 5489
 berañju 5487
 beṛaṭu, berantu 5322
 beral, beral 5409
 berasu, berasuha, berike,
 berisu, bere 5407
 berku 5490
 bercisu, bercu 5489
 beragu 5443
 beṛaṭi, beṛani 5321
 bere 5439, 5462
 bele 5421
 bella 5494
 bevaru, bevi 5486
 besa, besana 5405
 besage, besavu 5468
 besada 4383
 besana, besal, besale 5549
 besasu 5405
 besalige 5517
 besike, besige, besu, besuge
 5468
 bese 5450, 5468, 5555
 besta 4383
 bel, bela, belaku, belagisu,
 belagu, belaguvike, belat-
 tige, belantige, belar, be-
 larpu 5496
 belayisu 5437
 belala, belaval, belavala 5509
 belava 4420
 belavara 5498
 belasu, bele, beleyisu, bele-
 yuvike, belesu 5437
 belu, bel(u)pu, bellage 5496
 beluva 4420
 belkane, belkar 5500
 bel diṅgal 3213, 5496
 belpalisu 4419
 bella 5503
 bellavara, bellara 5505
 belli 5496
 be, bege 5517
 beku 5528
 begu 5533
 beṅga 5520
 bejaru 5524
 beṭa, beḍike, beḍu, beḍu-
 vike, beḍuha, beṇṭa 5528

- beṭe, beṭey aḍu, beḍu, beṇ-
 ṭiga, beṇṭe 5527
 beḍa 4434, 5527, 5528
 bene, beyisu, beyu 5517
 ber, beruga 5535
 beru 4440, 5535
 beṛ(u), beṛe 5548
 beḷa 5509
 beḷi 5538
 beṽasa 5517
 beṽu 5531
 beṽaki, beṽage, beṽige, beṽu
 5517
 beṽar(u), beṽara, beṽarake,
 beṽarike, beṽariṣu 5524
 beḷu 5533
 beḷ 4445, 5544
 beḷamba 5528, 5544
 beḷi 5546
 beḷuve 4445, 5544
 beḷe 4444, 5546
 beṛ, beṛku, beṛkum 5528
 bokka 4452, 5335
 bokkaṇa 4458
 bokku 4452
 bokke 4452, 4455
 bogasi, bogase 4577
 bogaḷu, boguḷu 5204
 bogga, boggi 4466
 boggiṣu, boggu, boṅkane
 5335
 boṅka, boṅke 3817
 boṅku 4459
 boccu 4477
 bojju, bojje 4478
 boṭṭu 4492, 4493
 boḍa 4249
 boḍi 5224, 5476
 boḍe 5224
 boḍḍi 3869
 boṇḍula 4502
 boḍa, bodabodane 4511
 bodḍi 4519
 bobbade 4524
 bobbiri 4526
 bobbuli 4525
 bobbe 4455, 4526
 bompu, bombalu 5299
 bombu 5253
 bombe 4530
 boyi 5550
 boralu 4415
 bolu 5276
 bos 4246
 bose 5214
 bolli 5305
 bolḷu 5204
 boṛi, boṛiyuvike, boṛiṣu 5295
 boki 4576
 boḍa, boḍu, boḍu-vāy 4582
 boḍatara 4601
 boḍi 4582, 4600
 boḍige, boḍuge 4585
 bōn(u) 4606
 bōyi, bōva App. 51
 bōr(a)ḷa, bōr(a)lu 4592
 bōre 4595
 bōra, bōri, bōriṣu, bōru,
 bōre 4600
 bōṛatara 4601
 bhatta App. 56
 maka 4750
 makan 4616
 makkari, makri 4620
 makkaḷ, makkaḷir, maga,
 magavu, magal, magalṁā,
 magu, maguvu 4616
 makku 4623
 magacu, magucu, maguṛ(u),
 maguṛcu 4617
 magi, mage 4887
 magil 4888
 magga 4624
 maggal, maggil 4717
 maggāre 4669
 maggisu, maggu 4750
 maggu 4893
 maggul 4717
 maṅk(a)ri 4620
 maṅku, maṅkutana 4750
 maṅga 4626
 maṅgāre 4669
 maṅgāre-muḷḷu 4716
 maṅgu 4625
 macca 4629, 4632
 maccike, maccisu 4722
 maccu 4629, 4631, 4706,
 4722, 4749
 maccu-katti 4749
 maccive 4638
 macce, maja 4632
 majjige 4630
 maṅcatige, maṅjāḍi 4636
 maṅjāḷa 4635
 maṅji 4637, 4638
 maṅju 4641, 4750
 maṅjeṭṭi 4636
 maṭa, maṭta 4647, 4660
 maṭṭa 4661
 maṭṭasa 4660
 maṭṭu 4660, 4661
 maṭṭe 4663, 5037
 maḍa 4649, 4658, 4659
 maḍa-kāl 4649
 maḍake 4651
 maḍagu, maḍaṅgu 4644
 maḍa-gūṛ 4643
 maḍacu, maḍate, maḍapu,
 maḍalu 4645
 maḍadi 4647
 maḍamba 4646
 maḍal 4663
 maḍavāyi 4659
 maḍavu 4658
 maḍasu 4645
 maḍaha 4649
 maḍi 4645, 4649, 4653,
 4654, 4655
 maḍike 4645, 4651, 4656
 maḍipu 4645, 4653
 maḍil, maḍiṣu 4645
 maḍivāḷa, maḍivāḷḷa, maḍi-
 vaḷagitti, maḍivāḷi 4654
 maḍihu 4653
 maḍu 4658, 4681, 4749
 maḍuvu 4658
 maḍuha 4681
 maḍuhisu 4653
 maḍuhu 4653, 4658
 maḍe 4659, 4853
 maḍḍa, maḍḍatana 4647
 maḍḍi 4647, 4665, 4676,
 4971
 maḍḍu 4676
 maḍḷu 4645
 maṇ, maṇal 4666
 maṇaka, maṇika 4747
 maṇagu, maṇi, maṇi-kāl
 4645
 maṇi 4675
 maṇikaṭṭu 4673
 maṇiya, maṇiyagāra, maṇi-
 ha, maneya, maṇē, maṇē-
 gāra 4674
 maṇiṣu 4645
 maṇe 4675
 maṇṭi 4971
 maṇḍage 4682
 maṇḍi 4677
 maṇḍe 4682
 maṇṇi 4683
 maṇṇu 4666
 maṭṭa, maṭṭam 4766
 maṭṭar, maṭṭalu 4771
 maṭṭi 4632, 4718
 maṭṭina, maṭṭu, maṭṭe 4766
 mada, madal, madaliga, ma-
 daligitti, madavaṇiga, ma-
 davanigitti, madavana, ma-
 davalige 4694
 madakka, madaga, madagu
 4688
 madaḍu 5118
 madalu 4950, 4951
 madi 4916
 madil 4692
 madive, maduve, madeval
 4694
 madgāre 4669
 maddi 4718
 maddu 4719, 4962, 5118
 manave, manuve 4775
 mane, manetana, maneta-
 nasta, mantana 4776
 mand(a)lige 4699
 mandi, mande 4700
 mandu 4777
 manneya 4774
 mabbiga, mabbu 4728
 mamma 4715
 mammala 4702, 4729
 mammu 4703
 may, mayi 5073
 mayāna App. 52
 may(a)mu, mayme 4706
 may(i)da, maydana, may(i)-
 duna App. 53
 mayla, maylu 4642
 mara 4711

maragi, marage 4714
 maradi 4971
 maraḷ 4666, 4739
 maraḷ, maraḷcu, maraḷ, mara-
 ḷisu, maraḷcu 4761
 marave, marasu, maraḷi,
 marukuli 4723
 maraḷu 4769
 marige 4714
 marugu 4712
 maruva 4721
 maruvu, maruḷ, maruḷa, maru-
 ḷi, maruḷ(u)tana, maruḷcu
 4723
 mare 4724, 5015
 markaḷ 4616
 marki 4727
 margili 4714
 marcisu 4722
 maṛcu 4722, 4749
 mardu 4719
 marbu, marvu 4728
 marma 4834
 maṛa 4760, 4769, 5005
 maṛagu 4760, 4769
 maṛapu, maṛayisu, maṛavu,
 maṛave, maṛasu, maṛasuha,
 maṛahu, maṛisu 4760
 maṛi 4764
 maṛu 4766
 maṛuka, maṛugu 4769
 maṛukuli 4760
 maṛumasal, maṛuvasala 4765
 maṛe, maṛeyuvike 4760
 mala 4732, 4968
 malaku 4733, 4734, 5077
 malagu, malaṅgu 4735
 malamala 4729
 malar 4739, 4761
 malar, malal 4666
 maluku 5077
 male 4729, 4741, 4742
 malepar 4742
 malepu 4741
 malya 4729
 malla 4730, 4744
 mallani, mallari 4734, 4736
 mallali 4729
 mallāṭa, mallāḍu, mallāmali
 4730
 mallike 4744
 maṣṭu 4676
 masa 4628
 masaka, masakane, masaku,
 masage, masamasa 4627
 masaka, masagu 4687
 masaga, masagu 4628
 masaru 4902
 masal 4752
 masaḷe 4952
 masi 5101
 masuḷ, masulisu 4627
 mase 4628, 4687
 maḷ 4723
 maḷaka 4747
 maḷal 4666
 maḷige 4757

mallu 4645, 4723
 maṛa, maṛal, maṛgisu, maṛgu
 4750
 maṛe 4753
 maṛti 4718
 mā 4782, 4786, 4787
 māgisu, māgu 4789
 māju, māñjisu, māñju 4814
 māṭa 4796, 4797, 4800
 māṭagārti, māṭagāra 4800
 māḍa 4796, 4832
 māḍi 4796
 māḍisu, māḍuvike, māḍuha
 4797
 māḍu 4797, 4832
 māñ 4804, 4831
 māñi 4805
 māṭa, māṭali, mātu, māṭuga,
 māṭugārti, māṭugāra, mā-
 ṭugāratana, māṭugārike
 4834
 māḍara 5092
 māḍala, māḍāḷa, māḍi 4808
 māḍiga 4810
 māḍaḍe, māḍisu, māḍu
 4811
 māṃ 4782
 māma 4813
 māy 4814, 4815
 māya, māyisu 4814
 māypu 4794
 māṛ 4818
 māṛpu, māṛma, māṛali, mā-
 ṛisu, māṛu, māṛuli 4834
 māṛaṇa, māṛane 4766
 māla 4824, 4825
 mālisu, mālu 4825
 māle 4827
 māva 4813
 māvi 4783
 māvu 4782
 māvuliga 4790
 māṣadike 4792
 māṣara 4781
 māṣalu 4792
 māsu 4781, 4783, 4792
 māḷ 4831
 māḷa, māḷige 4796
 māḷi 4832
 māḷ, māḷke 4797
 mikku, migate, migalu, mi-
 gil(u), migu, mige 4838
 miṅgu 4866
 micāri, miciri 4843
 miccu 4844
 miñcu 4838, 4844, 4876
 miṭakisu, miṭagarisu, miṭi
 4845
 miṭṭane 4849
 miṭṭu 5058
 miṭṭe 4854, 5058
 miḍa 4849
 miḍate, midice, miḍite 4850
 miḍi 4649, 4848, 4849,
 4850, 4851, 4873
 miḍi-vil 4848
 miḍu, miḍugu 4849

miḍuku 4846, 4849, 4852
 miḍucu 4850
 miḍḍe 4676
 miṇa, miṇaku, miṇuku 4876
 miṇi 4868
 miṇṭe 4854
 miṇḍa 4846
 miṇḍa, miṇḍagāti, miṇḍa-
 gāre, miṇḍatana, miṇḍi,
 miṇḍu 4858
 miṇṇi 4874
 miḍi, miḍisu 4861
 miduḍu, miduḷ 5062
 middisu 4861
 mini, minu, minugu 4876
 minuku 4856, 4876
 miṛu, miṛugu, miṛupu 5074
 misisu, misugu, misuni, misu-
 pa 4840
 misuku 4839
 miḷ, miḷa, miḷa miḷa nōḍu,
 miḷmiḷane 5429
 mili 4868
 miḷir 4872
 miḷir, miḷircu, miḷḷiri, miḷ-
 ḷisu 4871
 miḷḷi 4874
 mi, miṇa 4878
 miṭu 4848
 miṭu, miṇṭu 4846, 4850,
 4857
 miṇ 4876, 4885
 miyisu, miyu 4878
 miṛu, miṛuha 4884
 miṣal 4841
 miṣe 4879
 miṣa 4878
 mu, muk 5052
 mukuṛu 5030
 mukaḷi, mukuli 4236
 mukura 4895
 mukkaru, mukkiṛi 4896
 mukku 4897, 4899, 5011
 mukkuṛiku, mukkuṛu 5030
 mukkuḷ, mukkuḷisu, mukkuḷe
 4897
 mukḷi 4236
 mugasu, mugi, mugiyuvike,
 mugisu, mugusu 4891
 mugalu, mugi, mugisu, mu-
 guṭu, muguḷ, muguḷcu 4893
 mugil 4892
 mugule 4619
 muggalu, muggu 5007
 muṅgali, muṅgi, muṅgili,
 muṅgisi, muṅguri, muṅguli
 4900
 muṅgu 4866
 muṅgi, munge 4997
 mucca 4910
 muccaka, muccalu, muccaḷa,
 muccike, muccige, muccisu,
 muccu, muccuvike, mucce
 4915
 muccal 5005
 muccuṛu 4903
 mujaṇṭi 4908

- muju 4910
 muñca, muñcita, muñcu,
 muñce 5020
 muñja, muñji 4916
 muṭṭayisu, muṭṭal, muṭṭale,
 muṭṭave, muṭṭil, muṭṭisu,
 muṭṭu 4934
 muṭṭāla, muṭṭālu 4929
 muṭṭu 4933, 4936, 4937
 muṭṭuvali, muṭṭuvike, muṭ-
 ṭuha, muṭlu 4934
 muṭṭe 5058
 muḍi, muḍipu 4921, 4922
 muḍivāla 4924, 5374
 muḍisu, muḍupu 4921
 muḍuku, muḍugu, muḍubu
 4919
 muḍupu, muḍuhu 5122
 muṇagu, muṇigu, muṇugisu,
 muṇugu 4993
 muṇḍi 4946
 muṇḍige 4948
 mutta 4954, 4981
 muttaga, muttala, muttuka,
 muttuga, muttula 4981
 muttalu, muttiga, muttige
 5018
 muttu 4954, 4959, 4960,
 5018
 mutya 4959
 mudaka, mudaki, mudi, mu-
 diki, mudu, mudukatana,
 muduki, muduku, mudupa
 4954
 mudku 4960
 muddi, mudde 4962
 muddidu, muddu 4960
 mun, muntu, munda, mun-
 du, munna, munnam, mun-
 nal, munnu 5020
 muni, munipu, muniyisu,
 munisu, munisugāra 5021
 munde 4965
 munnūru 3729, 5052
 munne, mumbiga, mumbu
 5020
 muppu 4954
 muy, mui, muiyu 5121
 mui, muiyibu, mui(i)vu 5122
 mura 4979
 muratu 4972
 muri 5041
 muri, murike, murige, muri-
 pu, murivu, murucu, mu-
 ruḍisu 4977
 muru, murugu 4979
 muruṭu, muruṭuha, muruṭ-
 ṭu 4972
 muruḍu 4971
 muruṇṭu 4980
 muruvu 4979
 muruhu 4977, 4979
 muruḷ 4977
 mure 4973
 murku 5011
 muruṇṭu 4977
 murāka, muruka 5011
 muṛava, muṛi, muṛige, mu-
 rivu, muṛisu, muṛukatana
 5008
 muṛikil 5007
 muṛigu, muṛukisu 5012
 muṛuku 5008, 5011, 5012
 muṛuyuvike, muṛuva 5008
 muluku 4896
 mullaṅgi 5004
 muṣkara 5011
 muṣṭi 4905
 muṣaḍi 5031
 muṣare, muṣirE 5029
 musu 4910
 musuku 4910, 4915, 5030
 musugu 5030
 musuṭe 4911
 musuḍu 5031
 musuṇḍi, musuṇḍitana 4912
 musumbu 5030, 5031
 musuṛ 5030
 musuva 4910
 musuli 5031
 muḷ, muḷi, muḷiyisu, muḷisu
 4991
 muḷ, muḷu, muḷuhu, muḷla,
 muḷlu 4995
 muḷ-vyādi 5043
 muḷiE 5050
 muṛagu, muṛavu, muṛigu,
 muṛiṅku, muṛuku, muṛu-
 gisu, muṛugu, muṛuṅku,
 muṛuṅgu, muṛuvu, muṛku
 4993
 muṛgu 5123
 muṛtaga, muṛtuga 4981
 mū 5052
 mū, mūga, mūgi, mūgu 5024
 mūkuti, mūguti, mūgute
 4895
 mūṅga 5026
 mūcu 4886
 mūṅju 5032
 mūṭe, mūḍave, mūḍe 5037
 mūḍa, mūḍi, mūḍu 5035
 mūḍal 4940, 5035
 mūḍige 4948, 5034
 mūti 5031
 mūḍalisu, mūḍale 5040
 mū-devi 4954
 mū-nūru 3729, 5052
 mūme, mūrme, mūru 5052
 mūri 5007
 mūlage, mūlaṅgi 5004
 mūlugu 4896
 mūle 5044
 mūvattu 3918, 5052
 mūvar 5052
 mūṣaṇḍi 4912
 mūsu 4886
 mūḷe 5050
 mūṛa 5049
 mūṛi 5047, 5049
 meccike, meccige, meccisu
 4722
 meccu 4706, 4722
 meṭṭige, meṭṭisu, meṭla 5057
 meṭṭu 5056, 5057
 meṭre 4847
 meḍaru 4853
 meḍi 4851, 4853 (mEḍi)
 meṇasu 4867
 mettage, mettāne, mettanna,
 mettige 5070
 metti 5069
 mettu, mettuvike 5066
 mette 5068
 medaḍu, meduḷ 5062
 medu 5070
 mede 5065
 mente, menteya 5072
 mey, meyi 5073
 meri 4768
 merugu, meṛayisu, meṛa-
 vaṇi, meṛavaṇ(i)ge, meṛa-
 su, merisu, mere 5074
 mere, mere-kōlu 5083
 mercisu 4722
 mel, melaku, meli, melu,
 meluku, melku, mellu 5077
 mel, melu, melpu, mella,
 mellane, mellit(t)u, melle
 5078
 mel 4723
 mele 4873
 mella, mellisu, melle 4871
 meṛasu 4867
 mē 5086, 5087, 5093
 mēm, mēgana, mēgu, mēge
 5086
 mēke 5087
 mēti 5091, 5097
 mēdi 5090
 mēḍu 5058
 mēṇ 5086
 mēṇa App. 52
 mēṇi 5097
 mēta 5093
 mēda, mēḍāra 5092
 mēpu, mēy(u), mēyisu 5093
 mēruve 5094
 mēl, mēla, mēlu, mēludu,
 mēle 5086
 mēvali, mēvu, mēsu, mēhu
 5093
 mēlamba 5098
 mai 5073
 mokka 5105
 mokkaḷa 5107
 mokku 5123
 moga 4616, 4887, 4889
 mogacu, mogar 4617
 mogaḍu, mogaḷu 4888
 mogape 4887
 mogasu 4967, 5030
 mogu, moguvu 4616
 mogucu 4617
 moge 4887, 5030
 moggara 5107
 moggu, mogge 4893
 moṭaku, moṭṭa 4661
 moṭṭane 5115
 moṭṭu 4932
 moṭṭe 4663, 4939, 5037

moḍavi, modave 5112
 mode-nār 4920
 moṇa 4990
 moṇḍa, moṇḍu, moṇḍe 5114
 moṇḍu, moṇḍutana 4971
 motta 5119
 motta-modalu, moda-modalu, modaliga 4950
 modal 4950, 4951
 mode 4916, 4954
 moddu 4951, 4962, 5118
 mone, monegāra 5021
 mone, monne 5020
 mobbu 4728
 momma, mom-makkaḷu, mom-maga, mom-magaḷu 4715
 moraku, morahu, morku 4977
 mor(a)ḍi, moraḍu, moraḍe 4971
 moraha, morahu, moral, more, morehu 4973
 moṛa 5005
 moṛaṭe, moṛappi, moṛale, moṛave 5006
 moṛata, moṛe, moṛey-iḍu, moṛeyuvike, moṛō 5013
 moṛe 4760, 5015
 mola 4968
 mole 4985
 molle 4987
 mosagu 4687
 mosar(u) 4902
 mosale 4952
 moḷake, moḷasu, moḷike 4997
 moḷale 2931
 moḷe 4997, 4998, 4999, 5000
 moṛa, moṛa kāl, moṛa key 4990
 moṛagu 4989
 moṛasu 4867
 moṛgu 5123
 mōku 5128
 mōcu 5139
 mōṭa 5135
 mōṭa, mōṭu 5114
 mōḍa 5033
 mōḍamōḍi, mōḍi 5133
 mōḍi 5132, 5134
 mōṇṭa, mōṇṭi, mōṇṭu 5114
 mōti 5031
 mōte 5138
 mōdu 5117
 mōpu, mōr 5126
 mōre 4889
 mōhara, mōharisu 5107
 mōhaḷa 5144
 mōhisu, mōhu 5117
 mōle 4994
 yakka 814
 yakku 765
 yā, yā-, yāke, yātak(k)e, yār 5151
 yāne 5161

yālak(k)i 907
 yāva, yāvanu, yāvaḷu 5151
 racce 319
 raḍḍi App. 54
 rampa, rambu, rambha 489
 rampige App. 55
 rambe 5170
 rāgi 812
 rāḍe 518
 rāṇi, rāne 204
 rāyi 321
 rāvi 202
 ruddu, rubbu 665
 reṇṇe 496
 reḍḍi App. 54
 rembe 5170
 rellu 5171
 reḷu 475, 916
 rēla 477
 roccu, rocce, rojju, rojje, rōte, rōsu 1019
 rakke, raṭṭe 2591
 rappe 5169
 ravake, ravike 5163
 rekke, reṭṭe 2591
 reppu 859
 reppe 5169
 roppu 718
 lakki, lakkili 3781
 laddu 5194
 labā, labō 5185
 lampate 236
 lampu 248
 lalli 2901
 lāvaḷa 3778
 lekki 3781
 letta 3742
 leṣu 5193
 lokki 3781
 logaḍi 2937
 loṭā, loda 5195
 loṭṭe 2936, 5196
 loṭṭe, loddu 5194
 lodale, lodāḍi, lodālī, lodle 2937
 lotta 5197
 loḷ, loḷ loḷ 5198
 loṭi 3547
 lōyi, lōḷa, lōḷi, lōḷu, lōḷe 2937
 vaṅki 5210, 5211
 vaṅkuḍi 5211
 vace, vaje 5213
 vajjara, vajjarakke 761
 vaṭa, vaṭara, vaṭi 5220
 vaṭavata 5230
 vaḍi 5225
 vaṇḍu 5237
 vaḍavu 5391
 vanti, vantu 979
 vand(a)ri, vandare 980
 vay, vayyu 5551
 vayal 5258

vayina 5256
 varase, varise 5269
 vari, vare 5261
 valavara 1006
 valase, valise 5278
 valle 988
 vav, vavvau 5290
 vākarike, vākariṣu, vākaliḷe, vākaliṣu 1029
 vākkil 5354
 vāṭa 5344
 vāḍike 5341
 vāḍe 1042
 vāḍa 1048
 vāma 1054
 vāme 5362
 vāyṇṭe 5353
 vāra 5359, 5374
 vāra, vāraḍi, vāre 5360
 vāragitti 7
 vālu 5369
 vāluvike 5368, 5369
 vāvili 5371
 vāḷa 5374
 vigurbane, vigurbisu, vigurvīsu 5465
 vilaga 5426
 vili, vilivilisu 5424
 vīraṇa 5456
 viṣa 5449
 vekkasa 5466
 vekkaḷiṣu, veggāḷa, veggāḷiṣu, veggale 5467
 veṭṭe 5479
 vey, veyyu, vai 5551
 veri 5511
 vesale 5549
 vēmāru 898
 vol(u), vōl 4597
 vōma 1054
 vyājya App. 59
 śilpu 2638
 samvarane 2342
 samvi 2396
 sakke 2748
 sajje 2290
 saṅcu 2293
 saṭuka, saṭṭu, saṭṭuga 2309
 satte, sade 2770
 sadaku, sadi, sade 2322
 saddi, saddu 2351
 sanne 2425
 sappage, sappane, sappe 2337
 sappala, sappuḷ 2333
 sappu, sabbige, sabbe 2673
 sama, samanisu, samantu, samaru, same 2342
 samayisu, samisu, same 2343
 sampage, sampige 2321
 sampu 2850
 sambe-nellu 2346
 say, saytu, saypu 2351, 2747
 sayta, sayte, sayda 2747
 saraku 2353, 2360
 sarakkane, sarasarane 2352

- sarapaṇi, sarapaṇi 2358
sara sara 2355
sari, saruku 2360
sarku 2353
sarpaṇi 2358
saragu, saraṅgu 2796
sari 2360, 2418
sal, sala, salapu, salavu, sala-
hu, salahuvike, salike,
salige, salisu, saluge, salu-
ha, sale, sallisu 2781
salave 2368
savaṭu 2388
savane 2996
savati, savate 2399
savanisu, savarane, savaṛu,
savaṣu 2342
savayisu, savar, savi 2343
savarisu, savaru 2389, 2390
savaḷu 2386
savi, savigāṛa, savisu, saviha
2396
savisu 2343
savuṭu 2388
savute, savunte 2399
savuḷu 2386
save 2342, 2343, 2396
sasane, sasine 2351
sasi 3474
sasina, sasine 2747
sali 2408
sale 2791
salke 2415
sakisu 2427
saku 2427, 2428, 2470
sāga, sāgavaḷi, sāgisu, sāgu-
vaḷi 2430
sāgu 2430, 2433
saṭi 2438
sādu, sāndu 2448
sāpe 2452
sāy 2426
sār, saraṇ 2460
sāra, sārave 2463
sāri 2464
sāre 2460, 2464, 2821
sārke, sārcu 2460
sārisu, sāru, sāruha 2486
sāru 2484
sāl 2470, 2471, 2472
sāla, sālaṅguḷi 2472
sāliga 2472, 2475
sāliya 2475
sālu 2470, 2472
sāvagisu 2351, 2747
sāvira, sāsir, sāsira App. 11
sāvu 2426
sāsavi, sāsave 921
sāl(u)va 2478
sikkaṭi, sikkatige, sikkapige
2497
sikku, sigu 2498
sigasu, sigi, sigisu, siguḷu
2491
siguṛ(u) 2491, 2600
siggāḷi, siggu 2500
siṅgaṇika, siṅgaḷika 2502
siṭṭu 2639
siḍi 2758, 2761
siḍil 2758, 2759
siḍisu 2758
siḍumbu, siḍumbe 1941
siḍe 2613
siṇḍu 2523
sinku 2520
sindu 2526
sippu 2535
sippe 1610
sibaṛu 2491, 2600
sibba, sibbu, sibbe 2536
simpaḍisu, simpini, simpisu,
simbaḍisu 2548
simpi, simpu, simpe 2535
simbi, simbe 2677
simmāḍisu 2548
siyyane 3268
siri 1562
sirkku, siliku 2498
siluku 2498, 2567
silku 2498, 2561, 2567
silbu 2570
sivaṅgi 2579
sivaḍi, sivaḍu 2677
sivaṛu 2491, 2600
sivuḍi, sivuḍu 2677
sivuṛu 2491, 2600, 2601
sihi 3268
siḷḷu 2638
si 3266, 3268
sikari, siku 3266
siḡaḍi 2605
siḡuḍi 2580, 2605
siḡuri 2580
siḡe 2607
siṇṭi 3273
siṭar 2615
sīn, sīnu 2618
siṇpu 2621
siṇpe 1610
siṇbu 2491
siṇyāḷa, siṇyi 3268
sīr, sīr-aṇige 2625
siṇe 2629
sīr-pani, siṇu, siṇumbuḷ 2640
siṇu, siṇvarisu, siṇvarisu 2639
siḷ 2638
siḷ(u) 1622
sukku 2684, 2687
sugi 2644
suggi 2647
suggu 2643
suṇku 2684, 2687, 2870
suṭi 2656
suṭṭare 2715
suṭṭu, suṭṭumbe 2658
suḍu, suḍuka, suḍu-gāḍu,
suḍuvike, suḍuha, suṇṭage,
suṇṭige 2654
sunda, suṇḍ-ili, suṇḍil-ili
2661
suṇḍalu, suṇḍil, suṇḍila 3311
suṇḍisu, suṇḍu 2662
suṇḍe 2665
sutta, sutta mutta,uttal,
suttisu, suttu, suttuvike
2715
suttige 2668
sundu 3291
summa, summage, summane
2678
suy, suyi, suyil(u), suyilu 2680
sura-honne 4343
surali 2684
suri 2685, 2883
suri-muḷḷu 2730
suriyuvike, surivu, surisu
2883
suruṭu, suruṇṭu 2684, 2687
suruḷ, suruḷcu 2687
suruḷi, suruḷe 2684
surku 2684, 2687
suṛ, suṛa, suṛi, suṛuku 2712
suli, sulige, sulisu, suliha
2856
susil 3291
sulḷi 3362
suluvu 2703
sulḷu 2708
suṛi 2698, 3362
suṛivu, suṛisu, suṛuvu, suṛu-
hu 2698
suṭi 2656
suṭe 2654
suḍaga, suḍiga App. 39
suḍi 2723
suḍu 2654, 2721, 2723
sūy 2680
sūr(u) 2729
sūruḷ 2738
sūre 2744
sūl 2733
sūlu 2680
sūḷe 2741
sūr 2736
sekku 2778
sekke 2748, 2749, 2778
sejje 2290
sedaku, sedavu 2755
seḍilu 2759
seḍe 2613, 2755
seṇḍu 2766
sedage 2770
sendu 2526
semilu 2774
sey 2747
seragu 2777
sere 2821
serku 2778
seragu, saraṅgu 2796
serapu 2589
sere 1980
seladi, selandi 2562
selavu 2781
sele 1574, 2785
seḷe 2791
seḷe, sellu 2790
seḍu, seṇḍu 2812
seḍe 2810
seḍya 2811
sēr, sērike, sērisu, sēruvike,
sēr(u)ve 2814

sēre 2821
 sēru 2639
 sokku 2684, 2687, 2853, 2870
 sokkuha 2853
 sogadu, soṅku, soṅkuvike 2870
 sogayisu, sogasa, sogasu 2829
 soṭaka 2309
 soṭṭa, soṭṭu 2838
 soḍa, soḍar(u), soḍalu 2654
 soṇe 2836
 soṇṭa 2840
 soṇḍalu, soṇḍilu, soṇḍlu 3311
 soṇḍ-ili, soṇḍil-ili 2661
 soṇḍe 2665
 soṭṭa, soṭṭi, soṭṭu 2838
 sone 2717
 sonne 2425
 soppal, soppul, soppula 2333
 soppisu 2882
 soppu 2673, 2882
 soppe 2847
 sompu 2850
 soragu, soratu 2687
 sore 2690, 2883
 sorku 2853
 sol, sollisu, sollu 2855
 sol(l)age, sol(l)ige 2365
 soli 2856
 soḷe 2704
 soḷḷe 2705, 2863
 sō 2878
 sōku 2870
 sōge 2875
 sōṭu 2388
 sōdar-atti, sōdar-atte 142
 sōne 2899
 sōmāri, sōmāritana 2882
 sōr 2884
 sōr, sōruvike, sōruha 2883
 sōre 2690
 sōl, sōla, sōlisu, sōluvike, sōluve, sōlme 3558
 sōlu 2884, 3558
 sōle 2856
 sōvali, sōva, sōhu 2878
 sōvu, sōhe 2892
 sauṭu 2388
 saute 2399
 sauraṇe 2342
 saul 2862
 hakkalu 4423
 hakkale, hakku 3811
 hakke 4007
 hagaru 42
 hagar(u), hage 3808
 haggā App. 2
 haṅgu 3820
 haccu, hacci 46, 4034
 hāḷḷe App. 6
 haṅcu 4385
 hanjara 3808
 haḍaka, haḍiki, haḍuka 3869
 haḍaga, haḍagu 3838

haḍapa 64
 haḍabe 3869
 haḍlu 82
 haṇi, haṇi-gombu 3894
 haṇi, haṇe 3896
 haṇige App. 49
 haṇisu 4035
 haḍanu 3907
 haḍi 3915
 haḍir 3908
 hani, haniku, hanisu 4035
 hānuku 3888
 handu 3926
 happu 3929
 habbu 3949
 habbe 4175
 hambe 3933
 hammu 3934
 haykalu, hayda 3939
 harake, harike 3951
 haraṭu, haraṭe 4031
 haradi 3952
 haraḷu, haraḷenne 3959
 hari 3963, 3972, 4027
 harige 3958
 haritta 4027
 hariba 3972
 hariyaṇa, harivāṇa 3971
 harṇku 4023
 harta, harmbu, harata, harita 4027
 harive, harve 4029
 halaku 239, 3986
 haləbu, haləvəru, həlupu 3887
 halasandi, halasande 242
 halike, halive, halube, haluve 3986
 həlu 3989
 halubu 4304
 hallenne 3959
 hasa, hasana, hasanu 3907
 hasibe, hasube, hasumbe 4450
 hasuku 3826, 4057
 haḷacige 4012
 haḷḷi 4018
 hāgal, hāgala 4045
 hāge, hāṅge 1
 hāḍi 4063
 hāte 4123
 hāḍara, hādaragitti, hādariga, hādarigiti 4076
 hādi 4087
 hāne 4124
 hānte 4083, 4123 (hāntE)
 hāpe 6
 hāy 4088
 hāraka, hāraku 379
 hāray(i)su, hārayke, hār(u)va 4091
 hārisu 4020
 hāle 4100
 hāvali 265
 hāsu 4088
 hāli, hāle 4116
 hāhe 4107

hikku 4143
 higgalisu, higgisu 4176
 higgsu 4176, 4411
 hiḍiku, hiḍigu 4151
 hiṇḍu 4183
 hittal, hittil(u), hittlu 4205
 hiduku 4165
 hippu 4170
 hippe 485, 4170
 him 4205
 him-madi 4649
 hiri 4176
 hisi 4135
 hisku 4134
 hili, hilgu 4194
 hiḡe, hiṅge 410
 hīcu 4145, 4171
 hīju 3687
 hīṅcu 4135
 hiri 546
 hīṇi, hīre 4224
 hugi, huggu 4376
 hugu 4238
 huṭṭige, huṭṭuge 4256
 huṭṭisu 4264
 huṭṭu 4264, 4265
 huḍaku, huḍiku, huḍuku 4251
 huḍuga, huḍugi 4259
 huḍugu 953
 huṇi 4269
 huṇisi, huṇise 4322
 huṇḍi 4362
 hutta, huttu 4335
 hudilu 4505
 huy 637
 huri 4299
 hurup(p)u 4286
 huligali, huligilu, hulige, huli-vili 4341
 hulive 4306
 hulisu, hulusu 4550
 hus 573
 huḷi 4322
 huḍe 4362
 hūṇ(u) 4376
 hūṇi 4361
 hūli 4369
 hūsarul(l)i 732
 hūhe 4365
 hūṇ(u) 4376
 hekku 4423
 heggana 4411
 heggala 5467
 heggū 776
 heṅgasu 4395
 heṅge 5151
 heccu 46, 4411
 hejje App. 6
 heṅcu 4385
 heṭṭu 4390
 heṭṭuge 4395
 heḍaku 4146
 heḍḍa, heḍḍatana, heḍḍati, heḍḍu 792
 heṇa 4157
 heṇṭe, heṇḍe 4394

heṇḍa 4397
 heṇṇiga, heṇṇuga 4395
 hedaru, hēdar, hēdārike,
 hedaru, hediri, hediri 4401
 hendu 3926
 heppu 4421
 here, hermaṇe 4417
 herku 4423
 heragu 4333
 hē, hēkuli, hēga 4438
 hēge, hēṅge 5151
 hēte, hēdi, hēṇte 4434
 hēde 4438
 hērāla 4411
 hēva, hēvarisu 908
 hēsike, hēsige, hēsu 4431
 hokku 4455
 hogu 4238
 hoṅgara 4468
 hoṅge 4341
 hoṅcu 4596
 hoṭṭa 4487
 hoṭṭi 4490
 hoḍi 4481
 hode 4255
 hoḍḍu 4285
 hoṭṭu 4559
 hotte 4509
 hodar 4452
 hodugu 4509
 hondu 4541
 honne, honneya mara 4343

hoppala, hoppalisu 4455
 hommu 4482
 hoy(i)ge 4316
 horakuli 4283
 horaji, horaje 4284
 horaṭu, horaḍu 4566
 horike, horige 4295
 horji 4284
 hortu, horaccu, horādisu,
 horaḍu, horatu, horame
 4333
 horasu 4334
 holi 4554
 hosa, hosatu, hosadu, hosa-
 ba, hostu 4275
 hose 4479
 hoḷacu 4561
 hoḷlu 4562
 hoḷle 1018
 hōgu 4572
 hōta, hōtu, hōntu 4586
 hōma 1054
 hōri 4493
 hōl 4597
 hōs 573
 hyāge, hyāṅge 5151
 hyāṭe 4434
 loḷ, loḷ loḷ 5198

Badaga

be•je App. 59
 buguri 4239
 du•e 3375
 erande 817
 eṭṭu 815
 gū• 2147
 haṅja 3825
 haṭṭi 3868
 haṭṭu 101
 ha•da 4062
 há•i 4112
 ha•ruva 4091
 ha•vu 4085
 hindega 4205
 hō• 4377
 huli 4307
 hurulu 4292
 hū• 4312
 kaṭṭe 1154
 kombe 1732
 koṇde 2081
 kó•i 2248
 ma•ḍ iya 4810
 muṇḍu 4947
 soppu 2673
 so•le 2891
 taṭṭe 3026
 toḍe 3377
 tuṇḍu 3310
 tu•ḍe 3377

KODAGU

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ*; *e ě*; *i ĩ*; *l ḷ*; *n ṇ ñ ṇ*; *t ṭ*. The superscript ⁿ indicates nasalisation of the whole of the preceding word or morpheme.

acakkī, accē 1
 acci 47
 aḍi 1
 aḍa- 83
 aḍak- 80
 aḍak-, adaka 63
 aḍake 88
 aḍang- 80
 aḍḍa, aḍḍa bu•ḷ- 83
 aḍḍige 95
 aḍe- 83
 aḍi 72
 aḍi- 77
 aḍigekarati, aḍigeka•rē 76
 aḍi- 79
 aenga 1
 age 15
 ajjē 50
 akka, akkale•, akkanne•, ak-
 katiṇji, akka•kaṇe 1
 akkē 23
 akki 215

ala-, alambali, alas- 236
 ali- 250
 alla, allate 234
 alliṇji 1
 alu 238
 aḷa- 502
 aḷa-, alate 295
 ambi 178
 ambila 173
 ammati, ammē 183
 andī, annane, annata•ṇgi,
 annatē, antē 1
 aṇḍa 120, 122
 aṇēkotṭi 2315
 aṇi- 116
 aṇṇē 131
 aṇci 4385
 aṇjane, aṇji, aṇ-ṇu•rī 2826
 aṇḡaḍi 35
 aṇḡay, aṇḡa•li 7
 appara 1
 appē 156

ara- 228, 315, 367, 404
 araḷi-mara 202
 aramane 201
 are 230
 ari- 213
 ari-, arivī, arīp- 314
 aruvadi 2485, 3918
 atta 334
 atti 144
 attiṇji, atti, attatṭi 1
 aṭṭa 93
 aṭṭe 98, 99
 ava, avēⁿ 1
 avl-akki 2391
 avu 1
 avvē 273
 ay- 37
 aymbadi 2826, 3918
 ayni 333
 avvē, ayyak eṭṭi, ayy-aṇji,
 ayy a•ṇḍi 2826
 ayyē 196

a• 1
 a•ce 5157
 a•d-, a•dī 347
 a•dī 5152
 a•g- 333
 a•ira, a•irē App. 11
 a•k- 333
 a•ka 336
 a•ku 333
 a•le 1
 a•li, a•li-ka•y 384
 a•li 1, 382
 a•l- 5157
 a•la 396
 a•lī 399
 a•me 5155
 a•nangundī 1
 a•ne 5161
 a•nake mara, a•nak-ēnne 360
 a•n a•lī 399
 a•ndī 126
 a•ndī 5153
 a•nī App. 10
 a•nī, a•nuññi 399
 a•r- 404
 a•rane 2485
 a•ri-ka•y 378
 a•rī 5151
 a•rī, a•r-nu•rī 2485
 a•taratī 1
 a•t- 404, 407
 a•ti 407
 a•t- 347
 a•valic- 392
 a•y-, a•yv- 363

 badik-, badiki 5372
 bađa 5222
 bađaki 5218
 bađavati, bađavē 5222
 bađi- 5224
 bagg- 5335
 baggare 3815
 bala, balate 5276
 bale 5288
 bali-, balip 5282
 ballyē 5276
 bale 5313
 bali bud- 5312
 balli 5316
 baṇdatana, baṇdati, baṇḍē 3902
 baṇṇa 5304
 bar- 5270
 bara- 5325
 baraj- 3956
 barapi 3954
 barat-, baravi 5270
 bare 5263, 5274
 bare- 5325
 bare mi•nī 5262
 bari 5267, 5513
 barikatī 5372
 batt- 5320
 baṭṭi 5231, 5232
 bavṇḍ- 5314

bavtale 5202
 bavṭ- 5314
 bay- 5257
 baygaḷa 5550
 baymbē 5254
 bay po•- 5297
 bayṭi 5554
 bayy- 5550
 bayya, bayyañji 5297
 ba•ce 5372
 ba•d- 5342
 ba•k- 5334
 ba•ke ku•d- 5372
 ba•li App. 57
 ba•l- 5372
 ba•le 5373
 ba•le mi•nī 5379
 ba•li 5372, 5376
 ba•mane 5372
 ba•na 5381
 ba•ne 4071
 ba•ng- 5335
 ba•t- 5362
 ba•tumbi 3330
 ba•vali 5370
 ba•y 5352
 bede 5398
 bedi, bekke 5517
 bekkī 5490
 bele 5421
 bella 5494
 bembara, bennī 5488
 bera 5409
 beria 5417
 beṭṭa 5474
 bevar-, bevari 5486
 bey- 5517, 5549
 be•ja•ra 5524
 be•li 5538
 be•li 5258
 be•le 4444
 be•nī ka•la 5517
 be•ng- 5522, 5555
 be•rī 5535
 be•y- 5517
 billi 5422
 bira•nī 5457
 biri- 4177, 5411
 bitt-, bitti 5401
 bi•d- 5450
 bi•ga 4211
 bi•j- 5450
 bi•r-, bi•t- 5484
 bodi 4559, 5517
 bođi 5473
 boḷaki 5496
 boḷat-, boḷe, boḷe- 5437
 boḷi, boḷica, boḷi-, boḷipi, boḷitē, bolli, bollige, bolli mi•nī, bonne, bongē kallī 5496
 borad-, borat-, bott- 5489
 boṭṭi 4492
 bov pilli 5496
 bo•d- 5528
 bo•jaka•rē, bo•jangundī, bo•j avvē, bo•ji 4579

bo•le 5547
 bo•nda, bo•ndu 5528
 bo•re 5548
 bo•te 5527
 bo•ti 5526
 buddu- 5430
 buḍ-, buḍit- 5393
 bus ku•t- 4246
 buṭṭa 5395
 bu•di 4316
 bu•dī 5393
 bu•k-, bu•l- 5430
 bu•r-, bu•t- 5484

 cadi- 2323
 cakke 2275
 canne 2320
 cappala 2673
 cappayē-mara, cappayēm-pu• 2321
 cappe 2337
 caṭ 2396
 caṭṭuva 2309
 caveⁿ- 2334
 cavte 2399
 cavṭ-, cavṭi 2387
 cayēⁿ-, caymp 2334
 ca•c- 2433
 ca•ce 2460
 ca•k- 2427
 ca•lli 2471
 ca•l- 2426
 ca•ndī 2448
 ca•nī 2444
 ca•ñj-, ca•ñjē 2433
 ca•vu 2427
 ca•y 2457
 *ca•y- 2433
 ca•ykarati, ca•yka•rē, ca•yli 2457
 ceḍi 1528, 2757
 cedi- 2511
 cēla 1606
 cell- 2384
 cellavē 2401
 ceḷḷi 2792
 cembī 2775
 cenna 2594
 ceṇḍi 2766
 ceppi 2772
 ceraṭe 2550
 ceryē 1594
 ce•pu 2803
 ce•ri 1254
 cikk- 2498, 2503
 cikk-adake 2495
 cikkī 2503
 cimm, cimm- 2545
 ciṇḍ-eli 2661
 ciṇḍi 2523
 ciṇṇi 2594
 cingē ba•le 2501
 cirate 2590
 ci•le 2632
 ci•p- 1610
 ci•pe 2599
 ci•pi 1610

ci•r- 2639
 ci•ri 2625
 cođi 2757
 cōkk-, cōkkī 2853
 colli 2855
 colle 2863
 co•- 1931
 co•l- 2884, 3558
 co•mē, co•ndē, co•pi 1931
 co•r-, co•re 2883
 cuđ-, cudi gaḷa 2654
 cukk- 2853
 culi 3362
 culli payyu, culli 2659
 cuṇḍe 2665
 curikī 2713
 cutt- 2715
 cu•d- 2721
 cu•ḷe 2741
 cu•ṭi 2834

 daḍ, daḍa, daḍḍa 3023
 daḍḍe, daḍḍi, daddi 2314
 daḍḍu• buḍḍu• 3023
 daḷe 3133
 daṇḍane, daṇḍi 474
 da•ri 5151
 da•t- 3158
 de•t-, dē•t- 3472
 dimmi 3231
 diṇḍi 3225
 doṇṇe 3502
 do•se 3542
 do•t- 3472
 duḍḍi 3303
 duḍi 3297
 dumb-, dumba 3331
 duṇḍi 3311
 du•d- 3380
 du•ḷi 3283
 du•ri 3397

 eccakī 5151
 eccara 851
 eccē 5151
 ecci 780
 edike 795
 ekka, ekkale•, ekkalu•, ekka-
 tiṇji, ekka•kaṇe, ekko•lu•
 5151
 elakaṇḍa 497
 ele 2050
 eli 833
 elimbi 839
 ella• 844
 elli, elliṇji 5151
 emme 816
 *enn- 868
 ennane, ennaṅgi, ennata•ṅgi,
 ennatē, enni, endi, endu•,
 entē 5151
 eṇḡa 5154
 eppandi 2776
 eppara 5151
 era- 472
 eraci 529
 erapaci, erapē 472

ere, ere pulu 822
 eri 812
 eri-, erivi 811
 ett- 809
 ettaṭṭi, ettiṇji, etti 5151

 e•, e•di 5151
 e•l-akki, e•la(tti) male 907
 e•le, e•nangunḍi 5151
 e•ṅg- 879
 e•ri 901
 e•tarati 5151
 e•va, e•vēn, e•vu 5151

 ēdate 449
 ēde 434
 ēdi- 851
 ēl-, ēlak-, ēḷaka 509
 ēlē 513
 ēḷid-, ēḷiti 853
 ēḷi-ēṇṇe, ēḷi 854
 ēḷuvadi 910, 3918
 ēmbadi 784, 3918
 ēne 457
 ēṇṇ- 793
 ēṇṇe 854
 ēpp- 851
 ērak- 516
 ērakī 528
 ērang- 516
 ētti 815
 ēṭ-nu•ri, ēṭṭane, ēṭṭi 784
 ēvvē 910

 ē•l- 851
 ē•lane, ē•li, ē•l-nu•ri 910
 ē•r-, ē•ra 916

 gaḷe 1370
 gamana 1247
 garike 1397
 gavli 1338
 ga•ḷi 1499
 geḷḷe App. 31
 gell-, gēll- 1972
 gēḍḍa 1156
 gēṇḍe, gēṭṭi 1148
 gēṭṭigati, gēṭṭigē 1144
 giḍa 1941
 giṇi 1584
 giṇṇi 1946
 gi•c- 1623
 gi•r- 1624
 golḷe 2159
 gotti 1847
 go•ḷi 2252
 go•ṭ-adake 2202
 gudd- 1850
 guddali 1722
 guḍḍe 1682
 guri, gurti 1847
 gutṭi 1673
 gu•di 1883
 gu•ḷi 1917
 gu•mī 1871
 gu•ne, gu•ni 1927

heḍḍē 792
 he•sige 4431

 ibba 474
 iccakī, iccē, idi, ienga 410
 ikka, ikka•kaṇe, ikkale•, ik-
 kanne•, ikkatiṇji 410
 illavēn 494
 ille 2559
 illi, illiṇji 410
 imma 474
 indi, innane, innata•ṅgi, in-
 natē 410
 innu•ri 474, 3729
 intē 410
 iṇji 429
 iṇṇi, iṇṇu•, ippara 410
 ir- 480
 iri, irili 2552
 irimbī 486
 iriṭṭi 2552
 irme, iruvadi 474, 3918
 ittaṭṭi 410
 itti 460
 ittiṇji, itti, iva, ivēn, ivu 410

 i•, i•le, i•nangunḍi 410
 i•raba, i•radi, i•rak ētti,
 i•raṇḍi, i•ra•ṇḍi 474
 i•tarati 410

 iḍ- 442
 iḍi 440
 iḍi- 432
 iḷi-, iḷip- 502

 i•l- 504
 i•ḷe 5460
 i•p- 502

 jade App. 35
 jaḷḷe 2383
 jaḷa-, jaḷe 2790
 ja•r-, ja•rike 2482
 jeli• 2784
 jibb-aḍake, jibbi 2538
 jittṭi 2655
 jōṅge 2832
 jo•ke 2871
 jo•ḷa 2896
 ju•k-, ju•ṅg- 3376

 kabb- 1222
 kacce App. 20
 kadi 1194
 kadiki 1138
 kaḍa 1118
 kaḍa- 1109
 kaḍace kalli 1141
 kaḍaga App. 21
 kaḍake 1524
 kaḍale 1120
 kaḍamē 1114
 kaḍandi 1117
 kaḍaṅgi 1526
 kaḍat- 1109
 kaḍa•ya App. 22

kadḍi App. 24
 kaḍe-, kaḍev 1141
 kaḍe, kaḍekī, kaḍe kuññi 1109
 kaḍi, kaḍi- 1124
 kaḍikī 1138
 kaḍici 1123
 kaḍimbī, kaḍimbutṭi 1139
 kaḍipa 1135
 kaḍu 1137
 kaḷi 1104
 kakk- 1079
 kakkuli 2274
 kala 1305
 kala-, kalap 1299
 kalak, kalak-, kalang- 1303
 kale 1313
 kalli 1298
 kaḷ- 1372
 kala 1376
 kaḷa- 1588
 kaḷavaḷa 1306
 kaḷe, kaḷep 1373
 kaḷi 1374
 kaḷi-aḍake 1380
 kaḷḷatana, kaḷḷe, kaḷḷi 1372
 kaḷḷi 1383
 kaḷḷi 1374
 kambala 1238
 kandi 1410
 kannadi 1182
 kaṇḍa 1175
 kaṇḍava, kaṇḍavēⁿ 1172
 kaṇḍe 1171
 kaṇḍe 1173
 kaṇḍi 1176
 kaṇṇi 1159
 kaṇuveⁿ 1163
 kaṇji 1107
 kappe 1224
 kar- 1292
 kara- 1385, 1395
 karaḍi 1263
 karak, karak- 1292
 karap, karapa 1385
 karapi, karatē, kare 1395
 karava 1273A
 kare 1293
 kari 1391
 kari, kari- 1278
 kariṇ ge-re pa-mbī 2011
 kari 1274
 katt, katt- 1369
 katt- 1207
 katte 1364
 katti 1204
 kaṭṭaḍa, kaṭṭe 1147
 kaṭṭi mo-ri 1148, 4902
 kaṭṭi 1145
 kaṭṭole 1146
 kavīⁿ- 1335
 kavṇkī 1234
 kay 2023
 kay- 1249, 1349, 1356
 kaybī 1288
 kaype 1249
 kayy- 1356, 1357

ka- 1416, 1425
 ka-c-, ka-ca 1458
 ka-ḍi 1438
 ka-k- 1992
 ka-ke 1425
 ka-li 1479
 ka-li-ginnī 1946
 ka-le 1502
 ka-ḷi 1493
 ka-ṇ- 1443
 ka-pa-d- 1416
 ka-r- 1477
 ka-ra 1466
 ka-re mara 1475
 ka-ti 1481
 ka-t- 1443
 ka-ta 1440
 ka-ti 1438
 ka-y 1459
 ka-y-, ka-yela 1458
 kede 1548
 kela 1969
 kelasa 1970
 kem-, kem-butṭi 1931
 kemm- 1964
 kenaci 1407
 kene 1409
 ken-na-y, keṇ-jeri, keṇ-jo-pi 1931
 kere 1980
 kett- 1953, 1954
 kette 1958
 ketti 1953
 kevaⁿ 1975
 keviⁿ 1977
 key- 1957
 ke-mbī 1455
 ke-mē 2016
 ke-re pa-mbī 2011
 ke-ri 2007
 ke-ri 1254
 ke-t- 2814
 kēḍ- 1942
 kēḍi 1528
 kēḍit- 1942
 kēni, kēni- 1183
 kētt-, kētti 1147
 kē-ḍi 1942
 kē-kī 1081
 kē-kī, kē-kiē 1619
 kē-r- 2814
 kē-l, kē-li, kē-ṭa- 2017
 kinn- 1604
 kiri 1591
 kivḍ, kivḍe, kivdi 1977
 ki-je pakki 1608
 ki-li App. 26
 ki-r- 1624
 ki-ri 1613
 ki-t-, ki-ti 1624
 ki-y- 1606
 kiḍuve 1527
 kiḷḷirē 1619
 kiṇḍi 1541
 kiṇṇe 1603
 kiṇṇi 1619, 4269
 kirkē 1594

kiṭṭ- 1538
 ki-ḷ-, ki-da, ki-l-a-ṇḍi, ki-li 1619
 kodi, kodi- 2084
 koḍa-, kodak- 1662
 koḍande 1046
 koḍavati, koḍavē, koḍavi 1649
 kode 1663
 kodi 2049
 koḍi ele 2050
 koḍi- 2053
 kokk-, kokke 2032
 kokki 2034
 kola-, kole 1810
 koll- 2132
 kollē 2133
 kolli 2137
 koḷa 1818
 kolaka 1827
 koḷit-, koll- 2151
 kombi 2115
 komme 2117
 koṇḍa- 2151
 koṇḍe 2081
 koppumbi 2111
 kora 1774
 kora- 1796
 korandi 2069
 koratē, koravu 1851
 kori 2165
 kori- 2164
 koru 1851
 kott-, kotti para 2091
 kotti 2174
 koṭṭ- 2063
 koṭṭi 2058
 koṭṭi katti 2054
 koy- 2119
 koya- 2176
 ko-dē 2196
 ko-li 2237
 ko-li 2248
 ko-nda- 2151
 ko-pi 2219
 ko-re 2257
 ko-t- 2231
 ko-ṭe 2207
 kuḍire 1711
 kuḍi- 1654, 1662
 kuḍi, kuḍiē 1655
 kuḍike 1651
 kuḷik-, kuḷing- 1806
 kuḷi-, kuḷi mane, kuḷip, kuḷi-pēki, kuḷiyame 1832
 kuḷi-, kuḷiri ka-la 1834
 kuḷḷe, kuḷḷi 1839
 kumbala App. 28
 kumbi 1753
 kumbiḷi 1742
 kumm- 1850
 kumme 1757
 kummi 1742
 kundī 1864
 kuṇḍi, kuṇḍitere 1669
 kuṇṇe 1697
 kuṇṭ-, kuṇṭē, kuṇṭi, kuṇṭi 1688

kuññappē, kuññavvē, kuññi
1646
kuppī 1731
kuri, kuri- 1847
kurid, kuridē, kuridi 1787
kurik- 2164
kurkē 1851
kuru 1781
kurubati, kurubē 1844
kutt- 1719, 1850
kutti 1717
kuṭṭ- 1671
kuṭṭe 1676
kuṭṭi 1670
kuṭṭi 1842
kuṭṭuva 1668
kuṭumba 1655
kuy, kuy-, kuyli 1763
kuyⁿ-, kuynd- 1761
ku- 1868
ku-ḍ- 1882
ku- kala, ku- kuḍike 1911
ku-ke 1796
ku-li 1905
ku-li, ku- padi 1911
ku-n 1927
ku-pade, ku-ti 1868
ku-ṭ- 1898
ku-ṭ-, ku-ṭa 1882
ku-ṭe 1884
ku-ṭi 1882
ku-va 1909

lot, lotto- 5195

macci 4631
maccinē, maccini(ci) App. 53
maddi 4719
madema 4690
madi- 4687
maḍak-, maḍaki 4645
maḍi, maḍi baṭṭe, maḍiva-
ṭati, maḍiva-ḷē 4654
makka 4616
mala- 4740
malang- 4735
malat-, mala-ra 4740
male 4742
male- 4740
mallan go-li, mallē 4730
male 4753
maḷu 4867
mandi 4777
mane, maneka-rē 4776
maṇa 4666
maṇa-kay 4645
maṇa-patti 3878
maṇde 4682
maṇṇi 4666
maṇja 4635
maṇji 4641
mara 4711
mara-, marandi, mare 4760
mari- 4761
mari 4766
masi 5101
mattiandi 4766

matti 4749
maṭṭa 4663
may 5073
mayli 4642
mayma, maymē App. 53
mayn 5073
ma-ḍ- 4797
ma-ḍi 4796
ma-ḍi 4797
ma-j-, ma-ji 4792
ma-le 4827
ma-li 4832
ma-nd- 4812
ma-nge 4782
ma-ṇuñṇi 1646, 4780
ma-r- 4834
ma-rī 4818
ma-t- 4834
ma-ti 4783
ma-vēⁿ, ma-viⁿ 4813
ma-yaⁿ 4814
mecc- 4722
melle 5078
meppuni 4269, 5086
mette 5068
mey- 4861
me-ci 5093
me-dē, me-di 5092
me-k- 4706
me-li 5099
me-ma-ḍi 5086
me-ng- 4706
me-ṇ gay, me-ṇ ga-li 5086
me-y 5093
minn- 4876
miñj- 4838
miñña 5020
mi-da, mi-di 4841
mi-nd- 3687
mi-ni 4885
mi-se 4879
moda 4950
mole 4985
moḷa, moḷa kay 4990
moḷi 4989
mom-mo-vēⁿ, mom-mo-va
4715
mona 4968
mone 5020
monia-ndi 2920, 5020
moṇe 4686
moṇa 5005
moraḍ- 4973
moraḍi 4971
more 4973
mosale 4952
moṭṭi 5057
mo-ḍa 5033
mo-rī 4902
mo-va, mo-vēⁿ 4616
mucc- 4915
muccē 4910
mucci 4915
mudi, mudikē, mudiki 4954
mudiṇe 4953
muda, muḍavati, muḍavēⁿ
4919

muḍi 4649, 4851
mugg- 4866
mukk- 5082
mukk-, mukkove 4993
mulli 4995
mumba-ra, mumbi 5020
mummu-ndi, munnu-rī
5052
mund- 5020
muṇdate, muṇdate-ṇgi 4928
muṇde 4995
muṇde 4858
muṇḍi 4947
muṇḍigarati, muṇḍiga-rē
4858
muṇ gay 5020
muṇṇ- 4993
mupode 5020
mur- 5012
muri 4975
murik-, muriki 5012
mutta 4960
mutt-ajjē 50, 4954
mutta-y 4954
mutti 4959
muṭṭ- 4932
muṭṭe 4939
muyyak eṭṭi 5052
mu- 4954
mu- a-ṇḍi 5052, 5153
mu- de-vi 4954
mu-di 5036
mu-ḍi 5031
mu-ki 5024
mu-le 5044
mu-li 3715
mu-ḷe 5050
mu-ma, mu-ndane, mu-ndi
5052
mu-ñj- 5032
mu-r- 4884
mu-s- 4886
mu-vē 5052

naḍa-, naḍap, naḍat-, naḍate,
naḍe, naḍea 3582
naḍi 3583
naḍu 3584
nakk, nakk- 3570
nali- 3612
nallē 3610
namb-, nambike 3600
nambi 3085
namme 3800
nanna-li 3655
naṅga 5154
nari 3606
nayaⁿ 3602
na- 5160
na-ḍi 3638
na-li 3655
na-ḷe, na-ḷe-ki 3656
na-ni 5160
na-nu-rī 3655, 3729
na-padi 3655, 3918
na-r- 2918
na-rī 3651

na•t-, na•ta 2918
 na•ti 3583
 na•vë 3655
 na•vu 3633
 na•y 3650
 nekk- 2927
 nekkura 3730
 nela 3676
 nela- 3630
 nelaci, nelaci boli 3754
 nelat-, nele- 3630
 nele 3675
 nellike 3755
 nelli 3753
 nelli kuru 1781
 nena, nenap 3630
 nena-, nenap 3683
 neñni 3736
 neyv 3745
 nera- 3682
 nerak- 2904
 nera mane 3770
 nerap 3672
 nere 3609, 3710
 nere, nere- 3682
 neri- 2927
 netta ca•ñci 3748
 netti 3759
 ney 3746
 ne•le, ne•le ke•ri 2912
 ne•ngi 2907
 ne•r- 2912
 ne•ra, ne•rate 3774
 ne•re 3772
 nēru pannu 2917
 ne•t- 2912
 ne•y- 3745
 nēla 3679
 nētt- 3760
 nē•d- 3766
 nē•r- 2919
 nē•ri 3772
 nē•t- 2919
 nē•ta 3766
 nill- 3675
 ninna•ndi 2920, 3758
 ninga 3688
 nippi 3671
 ni• 3684
 ni•k- 3685
 ni•ni 3684
 ni•ng- 3685
 ni•ri 3690
 ni•ta, ni•d-, ni•la 3692
 ni•ri 3708
 ni•t- 3692
 no- 3793
 noga 3694
 nombala 3793
 no•t- 3794
 nucci 3728
 nugg- 3714
 nuli 3708
 nuppadi 3918, 5052
 nuri 3728
 nu•k- 3722
 nu•li 3726

nu•ri 3729
 ñaṇḍi, ñaṇḍrikē 2901
 ñavṇḍ- 2926
 ña•na 3639
 ñeñni 3736
 o- 924
 obba, obbe 990
 obbe 1010
 oḍa-, oḍe, oḍe-, oḍeve 946
 oḍevē, oḍeyē 593
 oḍi katti 947
 oḍik- 953
 ogg- 2854
 okk- 927, 1010
 okka 925
 okka, okkace 990
 okki 927
 olamb- 998
 olañji 1002
 olap- 998
 ole 2857
 oli 996
 oli- 998, 1003
 olake 672
 oli- 1009, 1015
 oli 698
 olle pa•mbi 1018
 ombay nu•ri 1025
 omma 990
 onali 980
 ondi, onna•ndi 990
 oṇak-, oṇang- 601
 oppa•ra 924
 or- 707
 ora 651
 oraḍ- 648, 650
 oraki 707
 ore 720, 723
 ori, orme 990
 ott- 1021
 otta- 924
 otta•ya 1021
 otṭi 956
 oy 561
 oy- 1009
 oyandadi, oyandē 646
 oymbadi 1025
 o•d- 1052
 o•di 1049
 o•d- 1041
 o•di 1042
 o•le 1070
 o•l- 1071
 o•ndi 1053
 o•ni 1046
 o•rabē, o•raḍi, o•rak etti,
 o•randi, o•ra•ndi 990
 o•re 1062
 o•tike•tē 1053
 o•te 1043
 pabb- 3949
 pacce 3821
 pada 3905

paddi 3977
 padi-, padin- 3918
 paḍ- 3852, 3853
 paḍala kāyi 4250
 paḍa maṇḍe, paḍaneṭṭi 4146
 paḍi 3845
 paḍi-ña•ri 2910, 3852
 paḍi 3856
 paḍi-bu•mi, paḍit- 3852
 paḍit- 3853
 page, pageyē 3808
 pajja 3939
 pakki 5370
 palaci 3988
 palambī 3949
 palli 3994
 palli 3986
 palame 4002
 palañ-jolli, paḷayē, paḷe 3999
 paḷe- 4002
 pale•di 3999
 paḷi 4002
 paḷle 4198
 paḷli 4018
 paḷuva 3998
 panda 3922
 pandi 4039
 pane-mara 4037
 pani, pann- 4035
 pannandi 990, 3918
 panneraṇḍi 474, 3918
 panni-male, panni•ri 4035
 paṇḍi 3999
 paṇi 3884
 paṇṇi 4004
 pappi id- 3929, 3936
 para 3959, 3984
 para- 3949
 parake 3951
 parambi 4026
 parat- 3949
 parati 3976
 pare 4032
 pare- 4031
 pari- 4027
 patt- 4034
 patti, patt oymbadi 3918
 paṭṭaṇi 3872
 paṭṭati, paṭṭe 3877
 paṭṭi 3878
 pavpatti 3918
 pavva 3998
 paytak(i) etti, payt a•ndi,
 paym baṭṭi 3918
 pa•d- 4065
 pa•di 4064
 pa•kki 4049
 pa•kutti 1717, 4096
 pa•la 4099
 pa•li 4096
 pa•li ma•d- 4097
 pa•li 4110
 pa•mañji 3821
 pa•mbi 4085
 pa•ni 4124
 pa•pakki 5370
 pa•pili 4083

pa•r-, pa•ram-bekkī 4020
 pa•re 4121
 pa•t- 4020
 pa•te 4123
 pa•tī 4065
 pa•y-, pa•yp, pa•yv 4087
 peda 4410
 per- 4422
 percali 4416
 pere 4421
 periē, perī(m)-, perija, perta 4411
 pe•c a•d- 4429
 pe•nī 4449
 pilli 4300
 piri-, pirip 4177
 piri-, piriv, pirip- 4176
 pitta 4142
 pittandi, pittie 4205
 pi•ce-katti 4214
 pi•li 4226
 poda- 4509
 podd- 4541
 podepi, podi- 4509
 poḍa- 4252
 poḍea 4256
 poḍi 4481
 poḷe 4240
 pokkala 4455
 pokki 4460
 pola- 4509, 4550
 pola-, polaca, polace 4305
 polat- 4305, 4550
 polati 4550
 pola•ka 4305
 pole, poleyē 4547
 poli- 4304, 4550
 poll- 4554
 pol- 4540
 poḷa- 4560
 poḷe 4318
 poḷi- 4560
 poḷidi 4559
 poḷi-nelli, polli 4562
 pommakka 4395, 4616
 pond- 4522, 4541
 ponnī 4570
 poṇṇa•li, poṇṇī, ponga 4395
 poṇṇ- 4469
 poraḍ- 4333, 4590
 porame 4333
 pore 4294, 4565
 pori- 4537, 4539
 porī-, porid- 4565
 porik- 4423
 pott- 4509
 poṭṭ- 4490
 poṭṭi 4388
 poṭṭi 4391
 poyy- 4407
 poyy-, poyti 4534
 po•- 4572
 po•di 4559
 po•de ko•li, po•di 4434
 po•ke 1224
 po•le 4597

po•li-na•y 4572
 po•li 3805
 po•lia 4442
 po•r- 4446, 4594
 po•ri 4593
 po•ti 4585
 pōtu 4586
 pudume, pudiyē 4275
 puḍi, puḍi-, puḍip 4148
 puḍi- 4253
 pukk- 4315
 pukkile 4200
 puli, puliṇje 4322
 pulli 4328
 puḷu 4312
 puṇḍ- 4183
 puṇḍa 4271
 puṇḍe 4183
 puṇḍē, puṇḍi 4272
 puṇṇi 4268
 puṇṇ- 4312
 puriki 4203
 puttēri 4275
 putti 4335
 puṭṭ- 4264
 puṭṭi 3084
 pu• 4345
 pu• bekkī 4313
 pu•l- 4376
 pu•li 4375
 pu•ne 4355
 pu•rī 4379
 pu•vi 4345

 rampa 489
 raṭṭe, rekke 2591
 reppe 5169

 sa•la 2472
 se•d- 2812
 se•r- 2814

 tabb- 3116
 taḍe- 3031
 taḍi 3056
 taḍi-, taḍu 3031
 takka, takke 3005
 talami, talami kaḷe, tale 3103
 talat- 3127
 tale 3133
 tale- 3127
 taḷi- 3435
 tambuṭṭi 3084
 tammaṇē 131, 3085
 tammayyaⁿ 196, 3085
 tandi 3098
 tani-, taṇi, taṇipi, taṇṇane 3045
 tanga 3162
 tange 3015
 taṇ-gu•li 3045
 tapp-, tappi 3071
 tar- 3098
 tari- 2360
 tari-, tarip 3140
 taṭṭi-, taṭṭati 3039

tatṭe 3035, 3042
 taṭṭe 3039
 tavḍ- 3025
 tavḍi 3111
 taye- 2456
 ta•k', ta•k- 3153
 ta•li 3179, 3185
 ta•nī 3196
 ta•ng, ta•ng- 3153
 ta•r-, ta•t- 3191
 ta•tē 3160
 ta•vare 3163
 ta•yi 364
 tekkī, tekkie 3449
 tenge, teṅṅi mara 3408
 ter- 3441
 tera-, terak-, terang-, terc- 3246
 terake 3424
 tere 3244
 teri- 3445
 tetti 3444
 te•l- 3464
 te•m-puḷu 3268
 te•n-eri 518, 3268
 te•nī 3268
 te•y- 3458
 tēdi, tēdi minn- 2759
 tēkki 3449
 tēli 3436
 tēli- 3433, 3436
 tēlip- 3433
 tēllane 3434
 tē•d- 3456
 tē•kili 3451
 tē•li 3470
 tē•r- 3471
 tidd- 3251
 tindi, tinn- 3263
 tinga 3213
 tir-, tiri 3246
 tiri- 3419
 tirig-, tirigaṇi, tirik- 3246
 titti 1514
 ti•t- 3263
 ti•yatti, ti•yē 3277
 timm- 3336
 ti•ṇḍ- 3274
 ti•r- 3278
 ti•t- 3273
 ti•ta 3274
 to- 3525
 tod- 3480
 toḍe 3302
 todia 3485
 toli, tolip 3559
 tolasi 3357
 toli, toli-, tolip 3436
 tombadi 3532, 3918
 tombe 3515
 tondare 3506
 toṇḍe 3498
 toṇe 3308
 toppi 2673
 toppiṭa 3393
 tora- 2684, 3259
 tore 2684, 2690

tore- 2684
 tori- 2883
 totti 3484
 totti 3486
 to•d- 3549
 to•dī 3543
 to•lī 3559
 *to•nd-, to•ndīci 3566
 to•r- 2883
 to•re pakki 2885
 to•ri be•le 3353
 to•ta 3549
 to•ti, to•tici 3546
 tulasi 3357
 tuli 3361
 tuli- 3364
 tumbi 3328
 tumbi-kay 3330
 tumm- 3336
 tund-, tundī 3310
 tuṇi 3307

tupp- 3323
 turid-, turit- 2684
 tuyⁿ, tuyⁿ- 3512
 tu•dī 2654
 tu•k-, tu•ng- 3376
 tu•r- 3400
 tu•ra 2727
 ubba 683
 ucc-a•t-, ucce 696
 udd- 665
 udda, uddatē 621
 udi-, uḍipī 587
 uḍit-ale 257
 uḍumbī 592
 ukk- 666
 ukkī 661
 ulik- 757
 uli- 697
 ulli 698
 umbala-mane, umbili 600

umi 637
 unṇ- 600
 uppi 2674
 ur- 661
 uri, uri- 656
 urid- 664
 urik- 661
 urip- 751
 uripe 716
 urit- 664
 urupī 864
 usiri 645
 utt- 617, 761
 uytī 984
 u•k- 689
 u•l- 688
 u•r- 763
 u•rī 752
 u•t- 2621
 va•ra 5359

TULU

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *u* following *u*, *è* following *e*, and *!* at the end of the alphabet.

akka 23
 akkakka, akkoḷu 19
 akkare 281
 akki 215
 akku 316
 akkè 23
 agate 11
 agapāvuni, agapuni 8
 agary, agaly 11
 agase-nāry 3
 agase-mara 5
 agily 13
 aguruni 12
 agela, agely 8
 agoli, agoli 9
 aggiyuni, agyuni 2265
 agge 15
 agra App. 3
 aṅka 29
 aṅkana 28
 aṅkole 32
 aṅgaḍi 35
 aṅgalappu, aṅgalāpa 31
 aṅgāry, aṅgai 7
 aṅgāvuni, aṅguni 34
 aṅgiḍpini, aṅgipuni, aṅgy,
 aṅgele, aṅṇanyuni 31
 aṅgy 3820
 acci 47, 48
 ajakè 39
 ajapuni, ajappu 363
 ajara 44
 ajip(p)a 2485, 3918

ajirda karba 192
 ajè App. 6
 ajji, ajje 50
 aṅca, aṅcadè, aṅcane, aṅci,
 aṅcitti, aṅcene 1
 aṅcal, aṅcidāye 54
 aṅcuni 4596
 aṅjike, aṅjigè, aṅjiyuni, aṅ-
 juni 55
 aṭaka, aṭakavu 83
 aṭara 84
 aṭta, aṭṭalu 93
 aṭti 84
 aṭṭily 76
 aṭṭuni 79, 97
 aṭṭè 86, 98
 aṭṭoliḡè 93
 aḍaka 283
 aḍaka, aḍaky 83
 aḍakuni 61
 aḍake-bāre 62
 aḍagy 3838
 aḍaṅ-gāyi 85
 aḍana 83
 aḍapa 64
 aḍapuni 688
 aḍabè 3869
 aḍamīny 68
 aḍaru 67
 aḍaruni 66
 aḍary 84
 aḍāvu 79
 aḍāvu 68

aḍi 76
 aḍi, aḍi kai 72
 aḍike-būru 90
 aḍikai 77
 aḍiguḷu, aḍigè 76
 aḍipu, aḍipuni 73
 aḍumbu 65
 aḍukajāgy 283
 aḍupini 76
 aḍe, aḍegy 1
 aḍeka, aḍeṅgy 63
 aḍeṅguni, aḍepu, aḍeke 83
 aḍepuni, aḍevuni 79, 83
 aḍeyuni, aḍevuni 63
 aḍka 283
 aḍkala 76
 aḍḍa, aḍḍakattè, aḍḍakaru,
 aḍḍana, aḍḍanè 83
 aḍḍa-katteri 88
 aḍḍagela 103
 aḍḍaḍiddi 94
 aḍḍi 83
 aḍḍyara 75
 aḍḍyè 87
 aṇaka 112
 aṇakasaṇaka 111
 aṇary 96
 aṇasy 120
 aṇāvuni 110
 aṇi 116
 aṇily 2315
 aṇile-kāyi, aṇile-mara 119
 aṇepuni 77, 120

aṇē 124, 3896
 aṇṇāvu 399
 aṇṭavuni, aṇṭuni, aṇṭu, aṇ-
 ṭupattu 96
 aṇḍi 126
 aṇḍināru, aṇḍipunāru 128
 aṇḍu 129
 aṇḍē 130
 aṇṇāvuni 110
 aṇṇē 131
 aṇya 118
 attasa 144
 attigē, attē 142
 adappuni 688
 adaruni, adarpuni, aduruni,
 adurāṭa, adurāvuni, adu-
 runi, adurupaduru 137
 adiru, aduru 2325
 adeppuni 688
 adē 322
 addalipuni 137
 anutana 328
 anepini, anepuni 120
 antuga 1
 anda, andacanda 2328
 anpini 868
 appa 155
 appa, appappā 156
 appaḍa, appaḷa 3928
 appalipuni 157
 appiyuni, appukai, appai 158
 appē 156
 abaḍu 262
 abaḍē, abarē 264
 abeccuni, abepuni, abeyuni
 2391
 abbara, abbaraṇē 367
 abbē 273
 amaṇi, amani 181
 amatupattuni, amarāvuni,
 amāruni, amepuni 169
 amapuni, amaruni 161, 169
 amarige, amar(i)yuni, amā-
 runi 162
 amē 171
 ambā 175
 ambarappu 172
 ambi 334, 4210
 ambigāre 177
 ambige, ambu 178
 ambila, ambela 173
 ambuli 174
 ambekāru 180
 ambē, ambo 175
 amma, ammayya, amme 183
 ay-, aykulu 1
 ayirol 482
 ayyayyō, ayye, ayyō 196
 ara 228
 araku 199
 arakē 229
 aragiṇi 217, 367
 aragu 199, 316
 araṭuni 367, 3956
 aratē 4031
 araḍuni 228
 arane 204

arantuni, araṇṭele, arantuni
 3956
 aratē, aradē 276
 arantadē 201
 arapu, arapuni, arapelu 404
 arabāyi, arabai 367
 arabi 226
 aramane, arasu, arase 201
 aral-uni, araluni, araḷuni 247
 arava 313
 araḷu 229
 ari 215
 arike 314
 aripuni, aripe 213
 arivāna 3971
 aru, arugu 222
 arupu, aruhu 314
 arumbu 231
 aruve 225
 aruḷumarulu 4723
 are, areke 229
 areggālo 276
 areṇcuni 228
 areḍuni 277
 areḍuni 319
 arepāvuni, arepini, arepu,
 arepuni, arepelu, areyuni,
 arevuni 228
 arkaṭu 369
 arkame 281, 316
 arkalu, arkalu 369
 arkuni 221
 arke-būru 90
 argil(i)yuni, argule 323
 arti 144, 281, 381
 arduni 285
 arpaṭa, arpini, arpele 282
 arpuni 277, 315
 arbi 226
 aryuni 3963
 arluni 276
 arve 318
 alagu, alaguni, alagu, alaṅka-
 vuni, alaṅkuni, alaṅguni,
 alacuni, alajāvuni 240
 alaṅku 2401
 alajuni 236, 240
 alataṇḍē 242
 alamuni, alavu, alavuni 296
 alambu 300
 alambuni 240, 246
 alaruni 247
 alasandē 242
 alasuni 236, 240
 alaṣu 3999
 alipuni, aliyuni, alivu 277
 alimāru 257
 aliyuni 250
 aluguni 240
 aluṅguni 302
 alubaṅga, alumbe 236
 alumbuni 246
 aluṅgu 2931
 alumbuḍa, alumbuḍe 360
 alejāvuni, alej(j)uni 240, 296
 alepāvuni, alepuni 236
 aleyuni, alevuni 236, 240

alē 2411
 alkuni, alku 306
 alde-kāyi 119
 albe 236
 allambra 241
 allavuni 296
 alli, allige 256
 allē 294
 avaḍu 262
 avaḍē, avarē 264
 avu, avulu 1
 avuṅkuni, avumpuni 169
 ah, aha 332
 ala, alaka, alakē, alatē, ala-
 puni 295
 alaṅku 2401
 alaṇṭuni 294
 alambu 300
 alavuni 296
 alikaṭṭu, alipuni, aliyantara,
 aliyuni 277
 aliya 2410
 aluve 278
 aluṅgu 2931
 alē 2411
 alkuni 306
 alṭa, alṭu, alpa 1
 allē 294

ā, ākulu 1
 āṅkē 340
 ājane, āji, ājipa, ājpa 2485
 ājāvuni, ājiḍuni, ājiyuni,
 ājuni 404
 āṭa 347
 āṭaṅka, āṭaṅku 83
 āḍalōḍu, āḍasōge 346
 āḍal(i)te 5157
 āḍāvuni, āḍuni, āḍele, āḍē-
 vuni 347
 āḍe 400
 āṇa 278
 āṇi App. 10
 āṇu, āṇuḍuvu, āṇṇāvu 399
 āṇe-kallu 355
 āṭu, āni 1
 ānipuni 408
 āṇē 5161
 āpaga, āpe, āpolē, āmbe 1
 āpini 333
 āmbalu 362
 āya, āyakattū, āyatta, āyi-
 kattū 366
 āyāvuni, āyuni 363
 āye 1
 āruṇe 368
 āruni 368, 404
 āru 1, 5159
 ārēkti, āraikē, āraisuni 377
 āroḷu-miṇu 375
 ārkuni, ārbaṭa, ārbhaṭa, ār-
 bhaṭe 367
 ārsāvuni 403
 āla 495
 āli 291
 āli-kallu, āli-parndu 384
 āle 387

alaisuni 383
 avadè 264
 avalu 392
 avu 333
 ave App. 12
 asary 39
 asu 4088
 ala 396
 alikè, aluni, al(u)vike 5157
 alu 1
 alu, almage 399
 ikkattu 524
 ikkavuni 514
 ikkuni 492
 ikkuḷi, ikkuḷu, ikkuḷe 444
 igaruni, iguru, iguruni 2489
 igguni 504
 inguni 430
 iiji 2559
 inca, incane, inci, incene,
 incogu 410
 ittarè, ittire 454
 ittide 445
 ida, ide, idegu 410
 ida-katteri 88
 idi 440
 idumbulu 444
 idetara, idè 448
 idè 432, 434
 idpini 442
 inè, inè 457
 itary, ittara, ittaru, ittary,
 ittene, itte, ini, inda, indy,
 inne 410
 iddi 2559
 inpini 868
 ippi 533
 IPPili 3228
 IPPuni 480
 ippe 485
 iplige 627
 ibbudlu 464
 imè 2545
 impu 530
 imbaḷ, imbe, imberu, im-
 bolu 410
 imbu 467
 iyaruni, iyavuni 471
 iyyodu 5153
 ir- 474
 iri 502
 irippe 485
 iriyuni 502, 524
 iru 474
 iruntu 547
 irely 3679
 irè 497
 irkavuni, irkuni 514
 irku, irly 2552
 ir-nūdu 474, 3729
 ir-portu 474, 4559
 irbadi, irveru, irvolu 474
 irbuliyuni 524
 irva 474, 3918
 irveri 488
 irly 2552

ili 833
 iliyuni 502
 ile 506
 illy 494
 isi, isy 424
 isyly 2610
 ilijary, iliyuni 503, 2482
 ile 506
 i 410, 3684
 icily, incily 2617
 icuni, ijuni 3687
 iju, idy 442
 ity, ipe, imbe 410
 indy 2617
 ipuni 805
 iriṇṭi 547
 iruni 543
 iru 3688
 uk(k)aly 678
 ukkaḍa, ukkuḍa 565
 ukkavuni, ukkuni 666
 ukki 568
 ugary 2674
 ugipu 562
 ugipuni 636
 uguru 561
 ugè 568
 uggi 5210
 ugguni 571
 ugguni, uggely 761, 1010
 uṅgila 572
 uccaḷy 731
 ucci, uccu 733
 uja, uje-pattuni 761
 ujide 583
 ujumbu, ujumbuna 709
 ujjaly 731
 ujjuni 665
 ujjery, ujvery 583
 uḍaly 612
 uḍu 592
 uḍuku 589
 uḍusre 587
 uḍettely, uḍepuni, uḍevuni
 946
 uḍḍi 599
 unasy, unupini, unḱely, un-
 pini, unpu 600
 unyṅgu, unyṅgely 601
 unyṅgy 604
 unḍuluga, unḍè, unḍhuga 664
 uttarane 619
 uttutti 620
 udaruni, uduruni 615
 uḍaly 612
 udalè 2937
 ude 723
 udevuni 613
 udda 621
 udri 623
 untavuni, untuni 710
 undu, undekuḷu 557
 uppala, uppaligè 627
 uppady, uppary, uppu, up-
 puḍa, ubary 2674

uppuni, upperuni 710
 ubary 559
 ubi 636
 uberuni, ubbara, ubbuni, ub-
 beruni 666
 ubbasa, ubbesa 632
 ubbi, ubbina, ubbiyuni 636
 umani 181
 umi, ummi 637
 umily, umbli 638
 umpu 600
 umb-uru 600, 660
 umboli App. 16
 uyyaly 731
 ura, uraly 688
 urane 689
 uraly 651
 uri 656
 uri-gejje 708
 uripuni 751
 uriyuni 656
 uruḍu 669
 uruṇṭy, uruṇḍulu 664
 uruṇḍe-buru 685
 urubu 711
 urumbu 652
 urumbuni 663
 uruvely, uruvolu, uruvolu 683
 ure-kallu, urepuni, uresuni
 665
 urè 694
 uro, uroḷu 683
 urkaruni, urkavuni, urkupe,
 urkuni 666
 urkily 656
 urku 714
 urguni 720
 urcaṭa, urcuni 696
 urḍaṭa, urḍuni 669
 urna, urnḍe, urnḍely 664
 urdi 711
 urdu 690
 urduni 665
 urpuni 751
 urpely 666
 urbi, urbu 711
 urbuliyuni 720
 urlu 655
 urvane 689
 urve 658
 uliyuni 1003
 ule 694, 2857
 ulevuni 997
 ulku 2702
 ulli 705
 usuru, usulu 645
 usy, ussane 573
 ula, ulayi 698
 ulavu 1015
 uli 699
 uluṅgy 591
 ulè 694
 ulki 1009
 ulku, ulkuni 2702
 ulc- 696
 ull- 697
 ulli 705

- ŋjuni, ŋi 761
 ŋta 600
 ŋḍavuni, ŋṭuni, ŋta, ŋdu,
 ŋnduni 763
 ŋḍuni 688, 763
 ŋḍuni 741
 ŋyyaḷu 731
 ŋru 752
 ŋru-kōlu, ŋruni 763
 ŋroḷu 683
 ŋsu 4354
 ŋsuni, ŋsely 761
 ŋliḡa 758
 ŋḷiyuni 696

 ekkacakka 767
 ekkade 772
 ekkam 769
 ekkamāḷē, ekkamē 814
 ekkalu 22
 ekkale 22, 772
 ekkalyuni 766
 ekkasakka, ekkusakku 767
 ekkuni 516, 765
 ekkū 809
 eguḷu, ege 2489
 eggeḷu, egge 826
 eṅkūḷu 5154
 eccarike, eccaripuni, eccari-
 suni 851
 eñca, eñci, eñcitti 5151
 eñci 851
 eṭṭakutṭa 859
 eṭṭavu, eṭṭu 783
 eṭṭi 517
 eṭṭuni 437, 859
 eḍa 449
 eḍaṅkuni, eḍapuni, eḍupuni
 443
 eḍaṅku 437, 449
 eḍaṅku pātera 433
 eḍavattū, eḍevattū 448, 792
 eḍeṅkiḷu 445
 eḍeñji 2901
 eḍḍe 848
 eḍpuni 443
 eṇa 4157
 eṇike, eṇe, eṇke, eṇnige,
 eṇṇuni 793
 eṇuma 784
 eṇṭu 794
 eṇṭe 4394
 eṇṇe 854
 eṇpa 784, 3918
 eṇma 784
 eṇme 854
 ettara, ettaruni, ettige, ettuni
 796
 ettaduni, ettāvuni, etṭu 809
 edi 518
 eḍiṅke 2591
 eduru, eḍuṛu 795
 eḍe 827
 eḍḍe, eḍḍeṇe, eḍḍyana, eḍ-
 dyuni 800
 eḍroḷi 138
 endruni 868

 ebuḷante 803
 emmaḷu 4395
 eyi pañji 2776
 eyyuni 805
 eraka 866
 eraguni 516, 866
 eravu 472
 eraḷe 476
 eri, eriyāvuni, eriyuni 811
 eru 815, 822
 erka, erkāvuni, erke, erkely,
 erpuni 851
 erkuni 851, 863
 erku, ertē 851, 916
 erpa 910, 3918
 erme 816
 eḷa 831
 eli 833
 elipuni, eliyuni, elpuni 250
 elu 839
 eḷē 497
 ellañji, elle 845
 elli, ellyā 856
 ellyāye 513
 esaguni 805
 esalu 459
 eḷaṅci 851
 eḷatu 513
 eḷe 506, 513
 eḷpa 910, 3918

 eñcu 851
 eḍi 4434
 eḍu 5152
 eḍḍe 792
 eṭu 889
 eṭu, eṭolu, eṇi, eṇa, eṇo,
 eṇane 5151
 eṇu 5160
 eṇuni 905
 eṇme 5155
 eṇāvuni, eṇuni 916
 eṇi 901, 902
 eṇu 5151
 eṇsāvuni 906
 eḷ-akki 907
 eḷāvuni, eḷuni 250
 evuro 878
 eṣige 4431
 eḷane, eḷu, eḷveru 910
 eḷpa 910, 3918

 ai, aikoḷu, ainane, ainu,
 aiyeru, aiveru, aivoḷu 2826
 ai-nūdu 2826, 3729
 airu 2351
 aiva 2826, 3918

 okka 564
 okku 3780
 okkuni 926
 okkendi, okkely, okkeldi,
 okkelme 925
 ogaṭu 932
 ogaruni, ogaru 2674
 oggaḍa, oggāpini 990
 oggaraṇe App. 17

 oggi 570, 5210
 oṅka 5212
 oṅkate 1029
 oṅki 5210
 ocipuni 665
 occiyuni 984
 occuni 665, 984
 oñci 5151
 oñjane, oñji, oñjene 990
 oṭṭu 958
 oṭṭuni 958, 1021
 oṭṭe 946
 oḍa 945
 oḍaku, oḍatelu 946
 oḍatana, oḍati, oḍaye, oḍave
 593
 oḍam-baḍikē, oḍam-baḍigē,
 oḍam-baḍipuni 945
 oḍalu 586
 oḍi 948, 950
 oḍipuni, oḍiyuni 946
 oḍu 592
 oḍuṅkely, oḍuṅgeluni, oḍuṅ-
 gely 954
 oḍe 5151
 oḍetaddye, oḍe 956
 oḍetana, oḍeye 593
 oḍepuni, oḍeyuni, oḍka 946
 oḍka, oḍkely 954
 oḍḍa 5221
 oḍḍavuni, oḍḍuni 962, 5221
 oḍḍu 592, 966
 oḍḍe 964
 oḍpāvuni 5221
 oḍpu, oḍpuni 946
 oḍyaṇe, oḍyaṇa 961
 oṇakaṭṭu, oṇakaṭṭe, oṇakely,
 oṇuṅgely 601
 oṇasu 600
 oṇta 2840
 oṇṭi 968, 990
 oṇṭige 990
 ottaya, ottavuni, ottu, ot-
 tuni, ottele 1021
 otti 1020
 ottē 990
 ottonu 924
 odagāvuni 609
 odaguni 605, 609
 odd-aḍu 616
 oddika 990
 odde 1047
 onaru 584
 onti, ontigē, ontu 979
 ondikē, ondigē, onduni 990
 oppa App. 19
 oppanda, oppāvuni, oppige,
 oppiāvuni, oppiyuni, op-
 pu, ombu, ombuni 924
 obbaṇṭige, obbaṇṭe, ommu-
 ta, ommēvuni, ommē 990
 oyaluni 731
 oyipāvuni, oyipuni, oyily
 984
 or, ora 990
 oraka 761
 oraguni, oragu 707

oraṅka 681
 oraṭuni, oraṇtu, oraṇtuni,
 oraṇty, oradāṭa, oradāḍuni
 650
 orabēly 665
 oraly, oraly 651, 688
 orale 988
 ori, oriye, oru 990
 oripāvuni, oripuni, oripe,
 oripely, oriyuni 1009
 oru 657
 oryūṅky 1014
 ore 723
 ore-kallu, orevuni, oresuni
 665
 orguni, orti 990
 orṅku 1014
 orda, orduni 707
 orpāvuni 1009
 orportu, orpoḷtu 990, 4559
 ormba 1025
 orye 990
 orva 707
 olaṇigē 1005
 olandala, olandale 1004
 olapuni, olame, olipe, oli-
 yuni, olume 1006
 olapu, olampu 998, 1003
 oli 1070
 olipu 1000
 olyūṅuni 1003
 olepu 760
 olpe 998
 olli, olle 1005
 olle 1018
 oyu 5151
 osage, osaya, osaye 937
 osaruni, osary 761
 oḷa, oḷagutṭu 1015
 oḷa, oḷavu 698
 oḷaṅka 681
 oḷavu 1015, 5314
 oḷi 1016
 oḷipu 1009
 oḷepuni 760
 oḷpa 5151
 olle 1018

 ōkaḷi, ōkuḷi 1028
 ōkoṇuni, ōṇoṇuni, ōṅḡḡuni
 1032
 ōṅkate, ōṅkadē 1029
 ōṭa 1041
 ōṭe-puḷi 1044
 ōḍa 1039
 ōḍari, ōḍily, ōḍu 1042
 ōḍuni 1041
 ōṇi 1046
 ōṇte 1043
 ōṇte-puḷi 1044
 ōḍāvuni, ōḍige, ōḍu, ōḍuni
 1052
 ōṇti 1053
 ōpādi 924
 ōpu App. 19
 ōpe, ōpetāyē 5151
 ōma 1054

ōmana 1056
 ōyi 1058
 ōyikkane 2852
 ōrige 646, 1061
 ōru 1074
 ōre, ōrekōre 1062
 ōle 1070
 ōḷe 5151

 auṅkuni 169

 kakkāṭa, kakkāvuni, kakkuni
 1079
 kakke 1081, 1425
 kaṅkaripu, kaṅkaripuni, kaṅ-
 kariyuni 1991
 kaṅkuḷa 1234
 kaṅḡy 1233
 kacakaca, kacakka, kacapici,
 kacikuci 1086
 kaccāṭa, kaccāḍuni 1089
 kaccāvuni 1099
 kaccuni 1097, 1099
 kacce App. 20
 kajane, kajāvu, kajily, kajely,
 kajē 1088
 kaje 1395
 kajepuni 1390
 kajipu 1391
 kaṅci-kāyi, kaṅci-puḷi 1108
 kaṅji 1411
 kaṭyukuṭy 1110
 kaṭṭa, kaṭṭana, kaṭṭalme, kaṭ-
 tale, kaṭṭāni, kaṭṭāvuni
 1147
 kaṭṭuni 1147, 1149
 kaṭṭy 1147, 1150
 kaḍa 1113
 kaḍaga App. 21
 kaḍaṅjige, kaḍanda 1141
 kaḍata 1122, App. 23
 kaḍapa, kaḍapāvuni, kaḍapu,
 kaḍapuḍuni, kaḍapuni,
 kaḍapely, kaḍame 1109
 kaḍama 1114
 kaḍāyi App. 22
 kaḍaly 1118
 kaḍale 1120
 kaḍavu 1141
 kaḍi, kaḍiyuni 1125
 kaḍito 1122
 kaḍivāṇa 1133
 kaḍiry 1136
 kaḍu 1135
 kaḍubu 1139
 kaḍuve 1135, 1144
 kaḍyṭa, kaḍypuni 1125
 kaḍyme 1135
 kaḍymbu 1139
 kaḍe 1109
 kaḍeṅcuni 1141
 kaḍeṅji 1347
 kaḍepini 1124
 kaḍeyuni, kaḍevuni 1124,
 1141
 kaḍcily 1141
 kaḍḍi App. 24

kaḍḍyana 1133
 kaḍtale, kaḍḍaṭa, kaḍpuni
 1125
 kaḍḍy, kaḍpu 1135
 kaṇaky 1165
 kaṇaja 1375
 kaṇajada puri 1117
 kaṇape 1405
 kaṇipuni 1406
 kaṇime 1163
 kaṇile 1353
 kaṇe, kaṇely 1166
 kaṇeṅḡy 1586
 kaṇepuni, kaṇery, kaṇtu,
 kaṇty 1405
 kaṇte 1173
 kaṇtely 1366
 kaṇḍāni, kaṇḍānye 1173
 kaṇḍi 1176
 kaṇḍu, kaṇḍuni, kaṇḍy,
 kaṇḍyḍi, kaṇḍelu, kaṇḍely,
 kaṇḍelytana, kaṇḍele, kaṇ-
 ḍonuni 1372
 kaṇḍe 1171
 kaṇḍeriyuni 1176
 kaṇḍo 1355
 kaṇṇaḍi 1182
 kaṇṇi 1184
 kaṇṇy 1159, 1160
 kaṇṇy nīr 1159
 kaṭoṇu 1990
 katta 1446
 kattal(i)yuni, kattale 1278
 katti, katte 1204
 katte 1364
 katte-kurbe 1599
 kadaluni 1188
 kadale 1190
 kadipu, kadupu 1200
 kadike 1192, 1397
 kadiya 1191
 kadiru 1194, 1195
 kaḍyry 1195
 kaḍe 1188, 1395
 kaḍepuni, kaḍeyuni, kaḍe-
 vuni 1202
 kaḍeluni, kaḍely 1188
 kaḍpu 1194, 1200
 kaḍry 1195
 kana 1407
 kanikara 1408
 kanipuni, kani-mūri, kane-
 puni, kanevuni 1406
 kanta, kantanē, kantuni,
 kantely 1211
 kanty 1209, 1211
 kandaka, kandyka 1214
 kandambi 1411
 kaṇḍāya, kaṇḍāyo 1209
 kaṇḍuni, kaṇḍy 1410
 kaṇḍely 1415
 kanna 1412
 kannāḍa 1284
 kannāḍaka, kannāḍi 1182
 kanno 1414
 kappa 1218
 kappāḍe 1217

kappanda 1322
 kapparaṇṭu 1222
 kapparu 1335
 kappalu 1219
 kappu 1223, 1325, 1395
 kappuni 1222
 kappè 1224
 kaba, kabaru, kabe 1325
 kabari 1327
 kabiuni 1221
 kabbe, kabya 1335
 kamu 1233
 kambi 1241
 kambula, kambuḷa 1239
 kammaṇa, kamyana 1247
 kaya 1251
 kayipe 1249
 kara 1305
 karakara 1386
 karagāvuni 1292
 karaguni 1292, 1387
 karaḍi 1263
 karaḍu, karaḍu 1265
 karaṇḍelu 1271
 karaṇḍè 1269, 1271
 karatāḷa 1270
 karapu 1474
 karapuni, karavuni 1292
 karampelu, karampè 1273
 karalè 1350
 karavi 1280
 karavè, karāya 1477
 karalu 1274
 kari 1370, 1374
 kari, kariya 1278
 karipuni, karipelu, karipè 1356
 kari-mara 1282
 kariuni 1356, 1357
 karu 1280, 1362, 1370
 karukuru 1386
 karepuni 1393
 kareyuni, karevuni 1291
 karè 1293, 1294, 1370
 karku 1281
 kargāvuni 1292
 kargi, kargudi, karguḍe 1278
 kargōṭa 1265
 karṇka, karṇkāḍuni, karṇcāvuni, karṇcuni, karṇṭuni, kardu 1278
 karṇkallu 1260
 karcilu 1141
 karṇḍe 1271
 karṇḍe-puḷi-mara 1269
 kartale 1278
 karnāṭaka 1284
 karpu 1223
 karba 1278
 kar-bulè, kar-bolḷè 4327
 karmaru 1282
 kar-mukke 1281
 karmbu 1288
 karmbuni 1291
 karmbelu 1277
 karlu 1274
 karvāvuni 1278

kala 1376
 kalakala 1302, 1346
 kalaṅkuni, kalaṅku, kalam-buni 1303
 kalaḍāvuni, kalaḍuni, kalapuni, kalappu, kalaberakè, kalamu 1299
 kali 1374
 kaleṅgu 1586
 kalepini, kalepuni, kalevuni 1356, 1373
 kalè 1313
 kalka 1299
 kalkuni 1302
 kalkorè 1314
 kalpādi, kalpāvuni, kalpuni 1297
 kalli 1317
 kallu 1298
 kavaṇè 1322
 kavuḍrasa, kavuḍrasa 1337
 kasa 1249
 kasa, kasantu, kasaru 1088
 kasakka 1086
 kaskāyi 1249
 kaḷakala, kaḷapaḷa 1302
 kaḷaṅkāvuni, kaḷaṅkuni, kaḷaṅku 1303
 kaḷale 1350
 kaḷavaḷa 1306
 kaḷavu, kaḷu, kaḷve, kaḷḷa, kaḷḷanti, kaḷḷantiḡe 1372
 kali 1374
 kaḷu 1362
 kaleṇji 1347
 kaḷeyuni, kaḷevuni 1349, 1356
 kalku 1302
 kalli 1383
 kaḷḷe 1384
 kaka 1425
 kaku, kaku 1424
 kaṅkaripu, kaṅkariyuni 1991
 kaṅgu 1428
 kaci, kacu 1432
 kaṭa, kātaka, kaṭaḷe, kaṭike, kaṭige 1440
 kaṭarti 372
 kaṭi, kaṭu, kaṭe, kaḍa, kaḍu 1438
 kaḍigè 1437
 kaḍè 1441
 kaḍyuni 1440
 kaṇi 1444
 kaṇikè, kaṇigè, kaṇisāvuni, kaṇyāvuni 1443
 kaṇḍelu 1171
 kaṇṇuni 1416
 kaḍaṭa, kaḍāḍuni, kaḍuni 1447
 kāna 1418
 kāpāṭa, kāpāḍuni, kāpu, kāpuni, kāpele, kāppu 1416
 kāmaṅgāyi 1934
 kāyalu, kāyalu 1462
 kāyāvuni, kāyipuni, kāyuni 1458

kāyi, kāyuni 1459
 kāyilè 1458
 kāyeru 1434
 kāyelu 1459, 1462
 kāypu 1099
 kāra, kār-uppu 1466
 kāra kaṇṇu 1160
 kāra-kāyi 1470
 kārāvuni, kāruni 1477
 kāri 1278, 1494
 kāru 1278, 1479
 kāre-kāyi 1470
 kāre 1506
 kārkāḷa, kār mugalu 1278
 kālivè 1480
 kālu 1479
 kāḷku 1302
 kāvadi 1417
 kāvali 1488
 kāvalu 1416
 kāvi 1490
 kāvu 1458
 kāvè 1490
 kāvoli 1488
 kāsu 1431
 kāḷaga 1501
 kāḷi, kaḷè 1494
 kāḷu 1493
 kigga 1594
 kicikici 1515
 kicci, kiccu, kicce 1514
 kiṭṭa 1538
 kiḍi 1528
 kiṇi 1183
 kiṇikiṇi, kiṇilu 1545
 kiṇkaṇa 1603
 kiṇkuni 1589
 kiṇṇalu 1543
 kittali, kittili, kitlè 1512
 kittuni 1954
 kittu 1514
 kidamburè, kidumbrè, kidumbrè 1557
 kidukilu, kidukelu, kidkulu, kidkelu 1551
 kidè 1980
 kinaryu, kinalu, kinyuru, kinkana 1603
 kinkuni 1589
 kinni, kinyappè, kinyamme, kinyavu 1603
 kippè 1731
 kiraṇci 1565
 kirani 1560
 kiri, kiriye, kiru, kirtara, kirdu 1594
 kirikiri, kirku 1593
 kirigi, kirigè 1592
 kirinci 1565
 kireṅgu 1578
 kirejuni, kiresu 1564
 kirenci 1565
 kirè 1980
 kirmbaruni, kirmbaṭa, kirmbuni, kirmbelu 1560
 kirmbil(lu) 1855
 kila 1969

kilakila, kilikili 1575
 kilimbu, kilubu, kilumu,
 kilybu, kilyumbu 1586
 kile 1810
 kilekuni 1581, 1588
 kileñji 1573
 kilepuni, kilēvuni 1574
 kilembi, kilembu, kilbu 1586
 kišikiši, kisi, kisy, kisyka
 1510
 kīcukīcu, kīcukīty, kīcuni
 1515
 kiṭake, kiṭage, kiḍy 1619
 kiṭy 1624
 kīpu 1610
 kīruni 1623, 1624
 kīry 1579, 1623, 1624
 kīrottuni 1590
 kīly App. 26
 kile 1810
 kivu 1606
 kilmely 1619
 kisuli 1612
 kily 1619, App. 26
 kukku 2033
 kukkuli, kukkulyuni 2064
 kukke 1629
 kugguni 1767
 kuḥkuru 1628
 kuḥkè 2032
 kuccaty 1851
 kucci 1639, 1640
 kujanti 2039
 kujary 2128
 kujaly 1892
 kujimbu, kujumbu 1859
 kujely 2162
 kuñca, kuñña 1639
 kuñni 1646
 kuṭumba 1655
 kuṭti 1676
 kuṭtu, kuṭtuni 1671
 kuṭtè, kuṭtè-puri 1675
 kuṭru 1667
 kuḍapu 2063, 2064
 kuḍari App. 32
 kuḍicely, kuḍicele 1654
 kuḍu 1680
 kuḍupu 1653
 kuḍuma 1655
 kuḍy 2153
 kuḍēñji-mara 1650
 kuḍè 1660
 kuḍka, kuḍki 1823
 kuḍki, kuḍkè 1651
 kuḍcuni, kuḍcely, kuḍcele
 1654
 kuḍpuni 1662
 kuḍpoḷu 2064
 kuṇṭa, kuṇṭavuni, kuṇṭuni
 1688
 kuṇṭi, kuṇṭe 1670
 kuṇṭu 1681
 kuṇṭè 1689
 kuṇḍa 1669
 kuṇḍige 1694
 kuṇṇi 1646

kuṇṇè 1697
 kuṭoṇu 1728
 kutta 1716, 1851
 kutt-aṭṭa, kutt-aṭṭè 93
 kuttāṭa, kuttaruni, kuttu,
 kuttuni 1719
 kutti 1640, 1717
 kuttiri 2170
 kutturi 1779
 kudaṇè, kudanè 3384
 kudaṇti 1842
 kudi 1706, 1709
 kudiḱe 1851
 kudipuni, kudipēvuni 2084
 kudupuni 1859
 kudumbu 2087
 kudumbulu 4374
 kuduru 1700
 kuduruni 1709
 kudurè 1711
 kudè 1859
 kudke, kud(d)ya, kundāvuni,
 kundu, kunduni, kundely,
 kundri 1851
 kudyuni 2084
 kunda 1723
 kundaṇa 1725
 kundu 1646
 kupulu, kup(u)ḷu 1735
 kuppè, kubaly, kubè 1731
 kumāya 1755
 kumetely, kumevuni 1746
 kumēry 1740
 kumpu 1850
 kumbava, kumbuḍa App.
 28
 kumbi 1749, 1752
 kumbu 1753
 kummāya 1755
 kuyily 1764
 kuyuluni 1761
 kuraṅga 1769
 kuraṇṭuni 1778
 kuraly 1774
 kuri 1780, 2165
 kurikke 1818
 kuripuni, kuriyuni 1822
 kuru 1851
 kuruji 1786
 kuruḍa, kuruḍu, kuruḍe,
 kurute 1787
 kurunṭu, kurunṭuni 1778
 kurudi 1788
 kurube 1844
 kurumbily 1794
 kurulè 1791
 kurepini, kurepuni 1818
 kureyuni, kurevuni, kurè
 1822
 kurely 1774
 kurkāvuni 1637, 1806
 kurkily 1629
 kurkuni 1806
 kurci 1848
 kurḍu, kurḍe 1787
 kurtely, kurtele, kurtè 1822
 kurdi 1788

kurni 1780
 kurpu 1898
 kurluni, kurly 1778
 kurlè 1791
 kurvè 1779
 kula, kulavu 1815
 kulè 1918
 kulligè App. 30
 kuvè 1872, 1895
 kušipuni, kušiyuni, kusipuni
 1636
 kusave 1762
 kusukusu 1638
 kusuri 2232
 kusuruni 1636, 1876
 kuskuni 1636
 kusri 1880, 2232
 kula 1828
 kuḷi 1822
 kuḷike 1818
 kuḷipuni 1833
 kuḷuṅkuni 1832
 kuḷupu, kulluni 1835
 kūkru 1873
 kūgu, kūguni 1868
 kūñji 1880
 kūñjely 1644
 kūṭa, kūḍa, kūḍavuni, kū-
 digè, kūḍisavuni, kūḍisuni,
 kūḍuni, kūṇṭuni 1882
 kūṭu 1885
 kūṭuni 1882, 1898
 kūḍi 1888
 kūṇṭuni, kūmpuni 1850
 kūra 1901
 kūraṅgely, kūruni, kūrele
 1902
 kūri 1779, 1901
 kūru 1911
 kūruni 1876
 kūr-nāyi 1913
 kūli 1905
 kūlu 1911
 kūvè 1872, 1895
 kūḷa 1913
 kūḷu 1911
 kekki, kekkily 1253
 keñca, keñci 1931
 keñjely 1962
 keṭṭa, keḍa, keḍaky, keḍake,
 keḍuku 1942
 keḍaguni 1524, 1942
 keḍi 1528
 keṇ(a)kuni 1944
 keṇi 1183
 keṇḍa 1950
 ketoṇu 1990
 ketti 3413
 kettigè, kettuni 1953, 1985
 kettè 1953
 kedaṅkè, kedyṅkè 1983
 kedaruni 1511, 1546
 kedi 1983
 kedu 1980
 kedopuni 1990
 kenakuni 1944
 kenni, kennè, keppaḍè 1989

keppatana, keppi, keppu,
 keppe, kebi, kebure 1977
 keppe, kebbu 1989
 kem-, kempu 1931
 kemma 1964
 keyi 1936
 kerāṇi 1560
 keraṇṭuni, kereṇṭuni, kere-
 puni, keresu 1564
 kerapavu 1990
 kereṅḡu 1578
 kerepè 1960
 kerè 1980
 kerci 1965
 kerndelū 1962
 kerpa 2012
 kerpinaṇṇe, kerpini 1981
 kerpu, kerpuduni, kerpuni,
 kerbu 2012
 kela, kelavu 1571
 kelasa 1970
 kelasi, kelesi, kelese 1971
 kelekuni 1581
 kelenṇi 1573
 kelepuni 1574
 kellu 1577
 kelly 1969
 kesaru 2020
 keḷeṅḡu 1578
 kēkaripu, kēṇkaripu, kēṇkari-
 yuni 1991
 kēkè 1992
 kēḍage, kēḍiṅge, kēḍu, kēḍu
 1942
 kēṇuni 2017
 kēḍāyi, kēḍai 2026
 kēḍu 2020
 kēṇè 2022
 kēpaḷè, kēpula, kēpuḷa 1931
 kēri 2007
 kēre-kāru, kēre-mēyi 1560
 kērè 2011
 kērle 1960
 kēḷu 1990
 kai 2023
 kaidu, kaidu 2027
 kainè 1250
 kaupuni 1099
 kaipelū, kaipè 1249
 kai-ponjavu 2028
 kaiyy-oppigè 924
 kailu 1257
 koipini, koilu 2119
 kokkaru-kullu 1628
 kokkāyi, kokku 2034
 kokke-kāyi 2035
 kokkè, koṇkè, koṅḡu 2032
 koṅga 2037
 koccu 1859
 koccuni 2043
 kojaṇṭi 2039
 kojapu 2162
 kojapuni, kojaluṇi, kojiluni,
 kojepuni, kojeluni, kojel-
 puni 1859
 kojaly 2164
 koṇṇa, koṇṇè 2043

koṭakota 1851
 koṭṭa 2058
 koṭṭaṇṇi, koṭṭayi 2069
 koṭṭu 2049, 2064
 koṭṭe-mullu 2070
 koṭṭè 2069
 koṭya 2058
 koṭrè 2064
 koḍagu, koḍage 1649
 koḍaṅḡu, koḍaṇṇa, koḍaṇṇi
 2196
 koḍaṅḡè 1823
 koḍaṅḡe 2206
 koḍandelu 1883
 koḍapavuni 2063
 koḍapuni 2063, 2064
 koḍari App. 32
 koḍi, koḍipu, koḍipuni,
 koḍipelu, koḍirè 2049
 koḍeṇṇi 2051
 koḍè 1663
 koṇajè 2075
 koṇi 1867
 koṇuni, koṇḍ-aḍuni 2151
 koṇṭa 2079
 koṇḍa 1669
 koṇḍi 1867, 2080, 2151,
 3470
 koṇḍè 2059
 koṇṇi 2152
 kottala, kottala 2090
 kottalige, kottalige 2089
 kottè 2094
 kodadu, kodaṇṭi 1842
 kodi, kodipavuni, kodipuni,
 kodipelu, kodiṇṇi, kodu-
 pelu 2084
 kodumbu 2087
 koddelu, koddylu 2085
 koddè 1702
 konè 2174
 kondè 2175
 kondra 2101
 koppa 1732
 koppara, koppari 2105
 kopparigè 2104
 koppalipuni 2107
 koppu 2111
 kob(b)ari 2105
 kompa, kompè 1731
 kombu, kombe, kombelu
 2115
 kōmmè 2146
 koyipini, koyilu, koyyuni,
 koyyelu 2119
 koyile 2138
 kora 1851
 koraguni 1778
 korage, koraji, koraju 1844
 koradu 1842
 korantu 2069
 korati, koratè 1851
 korapaḷu 1844
 korapuni 1796
 korape, korapelu, korapele
 2122
 korambè 1822

koraly 1774, 1775
 koraly 1775
 korale 2168
 koru 2053, 2147
 korejuni 1796
 korepini, korepuni 1796,
 1818
 korè 2149
 korkalu 2167
 korṇgi-mara, korṇḡu-mara
 1507
 korṇḡu 2125
 korpāta, korpāvuni, korpini
 2053
 korpini 2063
 kolake 2154
 kolamè 2157
 kolambè 1822
 kolavè, kolāyi 1818, 2151
 kolikè, kotalè, koltilè, koltu-
 lè 2151
 koleji 2139
 kolè 2132
 kolpuni 2152
 kolli 2137, 2158
 kosaru 2232
 koḷaky 1822
 koḷake 2154
 koḷaga 1827
 koḷambè 1818, 1822, 1832
 koḷaly, koḷavè 1818
 kolu 2053
 koḷpuni 2152
 koḷli 2158
 kōkāyi 2034
 kōḡilè, kōḡilè 1764
 kōṅḡaṇṇu 2209
 kōca, kōcè 2043
 koṭalè 2204
 koṭè 2207
 koḍi 2054
 koḍu, koḍu 2200
 koḍè 929
 kōṇa 2209
 kōṇè 2209, 2211
 kōṇṭaṅḡu, kōṇṭavuni, kōṇ-
 ṭuni 1688
 kōṇṭu 2054
 kōṭi 1769
 kōḍaṇḍa 2213
 kōpāro 2222
 kōpè 2176
 kōmaṭi, kōmaṭige 2220
 kōmaṇa App. 34
 kōra 2204
 kōri 2231, 2248
 kōrikè, kōrigè, kōruni 2232
 kōruni 2231, 2257
 kōro 2255
 kōla 2240
 kōlu, kōlu 2237
 kōlè 2143
 kōvaṇa App. 34
 kōvè 1816
 kōsu 2186
 kōli 2248
 kōḷè 2143

kaun̄ca 1335
kaun̄tu, kauntuni, kaun̄ty,
kaun̄duni 1334
kaulu 1334, 1337
krañi 1560

khañdi 1176
khuḷa 1913

gaggelyuni 1291
gajani 1103
gajaly 1088
gajige 1347
gajipuni 1099
gajji 1104
gajje App. 31
gañjanigè 1105
gañji 1107
gaṭṭi, gaṭṭige 1144
gaṭṭi, gaṭṭe 1148
gaḍagaḍa 1110
gaḍaṅgu 1525
gaḍabaḍi, gaḍibiḍi 1112
gaḍasy 1123
gaḍi 1125
gaḍu 1109
gaḍysy 1144, 1148
gaḍḍa 1156
gaḍḍe 1171
gaṇaṇṇy, gaṇily 1162
gaṇasy 2134
gaṇe 1166
gaṇṭa-puccè, gaṇṭe 1173
gaṇtu, gaṇty 1946
gaṇḍastana, gaṇḍu, gaṇḍusu,
gaṇḍykāyi, gaṇḍystana
1173
gaṇḍi 1176
gaṇṇa 1355
gaḍary 1196, 1445
gaḍ(u)kuni 1197
gaddala 1189
gaddāvuni, gaḍduni 1188
ganna 1414
gabagaba 1222
gamāyisuni, gamagama,
gamasuni, gamasy, gammy
1247
gayyalī 1250
gara, garagara 1387
garakena 1259
garadi 1262
gari 1394
garime, garu 1265
garu 1280, 1370
gary 1387
garè 1370
garoḍi 1262
gargayi 1281
gargasy 1265
garṇḍaly 1173
garpuni, garpely 1223
garranè 1387
galagala, galygaly 1302
galabu, galibili 1310
galjuni 1303
gava 1328

gavasaniḡè 1221
gavi 1332
galagala 1302
galu 1370
galp- 1223
gaṭi, gaṭy 1492
gaḍa, gaḍ(i)yuni, gaḍy 1440
gaḷi 1483, 1499
gasi 1430
gaḷa 1495
gaḷi 1499
gijigiji 1515, 1519
gijily 1520
giṭṭa 1538
giṭṭe 1539
giḍa 1941
giḍaka, giḍky 1529
giḍi 1527, 1529
giḍiki, giḍikè, giḍkè 1532
giḍibiḍi 1534
giḍḍa, giḍḍi, giḍḍu, giḍḍe,
giḍḍele, giḍye, giḍyele
1670
giṇi 1584
giṇigini, giṇily 1545
giṇḍi, giṇḍya, giṇḍyè, giṇ-
ṇaly 1541
giduruni, gidypuni, gidyruni,
gidpu, gidruni 1616
giri 1581
girigi 1592
girigiri 1593
girigitti, giryuni 1595
girige 1563
girpuni 1616
gilki, gilky 1572
gili 1581, 1584
giḥuni, giṭy, giṭu, giṭruni,
giṭy 1623
giṣuni, giṣuli 1612
gugguri 1632
gugguru 1634A
guji, guju 1638
gujji, guju 1638, 1878
gujjiry 1633
gujje 1854
guṭuka, guṭuku 1658
guṭtu 1673
guḍara 1881
guḍi, guḍicily, guḍisaly,
guḍisily 1655
guḍigudi, guḍugudi, guḍu-
guḍu 1659
guḍumbu 1658, 1659
guḍè 1660
guḍke 1651, 2054
guḍḍu 1670
guḍḍè 1682
guḍsily 1655
guḍsu 1887
gunuguttu, gunuguttuni,
gunugunu 1685
gunḍi 1669
gunḍigè, gunḍe, gunḍe-kāyi
1693
gunḍu, gunḍe 1695
guṭtu 1705

gudigè, guddu, gudduni
1850
guddali, guddoli, guddoli-
puni, guddoli 1722
gunugunu 1685
guppuni 562
guppè 1731
gubbi 1793
gubbi, gubbè 1743
gumugumu 1741
gumuṭu, gumusu, gumusuni
1850
gumulu, gumuluni 1752
gumpu 1669, 1741
gumma 1748
gummuni 1850
gummè 1758, 1871
guraguttuni, guranè, gur(u)-
kuttuni, guruguttu, guru-
guru, gurkay(i)suni, gur-
ku, gurkugurku 1852
guri 1818, 1847
gurike, gurumpu, gurbmè,
gurympè, gurkè, gurmpe,
gurbmè 1818
gurubi 1793
gurguñji, gurgoñji 1865
gurji 1786
gurta 1847
gurbi 1793
gurrukorepuni 1852
gulla, gullè 1795
gullu 1813
guvelu 1909
gusu 1638
gussuni 1877
guli 1818
gulugulu 1837
gulla, gulla-baḍanè 1838
gullè 1795
gūḡè, gūḡu 1871
gūcuni, gūjuni 1877
gūñji 1880
gūḍu 1883
gūḍè 1884
gūḍè 1891
gūnu 1893
gūnu, gūnè 1927
gūru 1903
gūruni 1921
gūsun 1877
gūlè 1915
gejja, gejjè App. 31
geṭṭi, geṭṭe 1148
geṇe, geṇegare 2018
geṇḍa 1950
gedipuni, gediuni, gedyn-
guni 1980
genda, gendi, gende 1931
genduni 1972
gebbu 1989
geyipini 1957
gerè 1623
gelavu, gelipuni, gelkayi, gel-
pu, gelpuni 1972
gelly 2587
geṇa, geṇy 2444

gēni 1999
 gēry-kāyi, gēre-kāyi 2005
 gēlo 1972
 gaipini 1957
 goṅga 2036
 gojji 2040
 goñci, goñcily, goñju 1639
 goṭṭu 2069
 goḍavè 2048
 goḍḍu 2074
 goṇasū 2134
 goṇḍè 2081
 goṭṭu, gontu 1847
 gottè 2094
 godduni 2091
 goddè 1702
 gonè 1810
 gobbāṭa, gobbāvuni, gobbu,
 gobbuni 2108
 gobbuli 2106
 goṭṭu 2201, 2202
 goḍè 2207
 gōṇi App. 33
 gōṇe 2212
 gōṇṭu 2202
 gōpu, gōpuni, gōmpè 2176
 gōraṭè, gōraṇṭè 1849
 gōra-balè, gōralè 2231
 gōruni 2231, 2257
 gōlu, gōlu 2252
 gōḷida 2254
 gōḷè 2143
 gauji 1341
 gausanigè 1221
 gauḷi 1338

cakka 2499
 cakkaṇo 2270
 cakkanda 2269
 cakkuli-mara 2273
 cakku 2268, 2271
 cakke 2748
 cakké 2268
 cagule 2996
 caṅga, caṅganè, caṅgamaṅga,
 caṅgaimaṅgai 2285
 caccara 2352
 caṭakka, caṭacata, caṭapaṭa,
 caṭila, caṭuka 2296
 caṭṭa 2304
 caṭṭane 2295
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2307
 caṭṭegāre 2310
 caṭṭè, caṭṭè-kally 2308
 caḍāyisuni, caḍi 2300
 caḍpu 2301
 caṇily 2315
 caṇḍi, caṇḍru 3045
 cadara, cadarāvuni, cadari-
 puni, cadaruni, cadary,
 cadyry 1546
 cadi 2323
 cadupu 2327
 cade 2322
 canily 2315
 canda 2328

canna 2423
 canna, canna-nāyi 1931
 capacapa, capparipuni 2334
 cappaṭy, cappè 2337
 cappali, cappalipuni 2335
 camatige 2349
 cammi 3045
 caraku, caraky 2353
 caratè 2354
 caru, caruva 2361
 calacala 2366
 cali 2408
 calipuni 2407
 callaṇa, callāna 2379
 callāpini 2415
 calli 2381, 2382
 calluni 2384
 callu, calle 2415
 cavuli 2408
 cavuli 2392, 2408
 cavulu, cavuly 2386
 calacala 2405
 cali 2408
 callu 2415
 cā 2455
 cācuni 2433, 2456
 cāṇḍuni 2439
 cāpanè 2454
 cāmbuni 2453, 2454
 cārage, cārè 3183
 cāry 2484
 cikini, cikka, cikkeli, cikkè
 2495
 ciguruni, ciguruni, cigury
 2489
 ciṅglike 2502
 citiki, ciṭyky, ciṭka 2507,
 2511
 citiciti 2508, 2509, 2511
 ciṭṭi 2657
 ciṭṭè 2513, 3221
 ciṭṭupuli, ciṭṭurli, ciṭlipuli
 1512
 cinè 3227
 cinna 2596
 cippi 2535
 cibbu 2536
 cimukuni 2540
 cimpu 1610, 2622
 cirtepili 2590
 cilimè, cilimbi, cilmè 2367
 ciluvāna 2574
 cil(y)ky 2561
 cilè 2790
 cilkuni 2585
 cillarè, cilvāna 2574
 cilli, cillè 2583
 cilly 1577
 cillèli 2568
 ci, cici 2603
 cikuru 544
 ciñcuni, ciñtuni 3266
 ciñṭuni 3273
 cipu 1610, 2622
 cipè 3268
 cimpi, cimpu 2622
 ciyata ney 3268

ciravu 2632
 ciry 2625
 cily 1622
 cu 2718
 cuguli 2740
 cuṅguḍi 2649
 cuccuni 2778
 cuñyicuñyi 2642
 cuṭi 2656
 cuṭṭa 2715
 cuṭṭi 2834
 cuṇṇai 2659
 curuku 2713
 curucuru 2714
 culaka 2703
 culli 2707
 cū 2718
 cūṭi 2658, 2735
 cūṭu 2735
 cūṭè 2654
 cūḍa, cūḍaga App. 39
 cūḍi 2723
 cūḍu 2654
 cūli 2740
 cekki, cekkè 2748
 cekky 2268
 ceṇḍāḍuni 1542
 ceṇḍy 2766
 ceṇḍè 2767
 ceppè 2748
 cembu 2775
 ceraḍu 1977
 celuvikè, celuve 2786
 cellāṭa, celluni 2384
 cēny, cēny 2445
 cēraṭe 2797
 cēri 1254
 cēlgondi, cēly 3470
 cēvu 2004
 cokka, cokkaṭa 2829
 cokku 2853
 cogary 3352
 coṭṭa, coṭṭu, coṭṭe 2838
 coṇiṅkè, coṅkè 2659
 coppu 2673
 corpu 3522
 colle 2864
 cōṭu, cōṭṭu, cōṇṭu 2834
 cōge 2875
 cōraṭe 2797
 cōli 2740
 cauṇṭuni 2540

chī, chichī 2603

jagali 2279
 jagge 2360
 jajjuni 2322
 jadipini, jadipuni, jadiyuni
 2297, 2300
 jaḍu 2297
 jaḍe App. 35
 jaḍḍa 2313
 jaḍḍy 2314
 jattonuni, jappuni 3259
 japuḍuni, jappuni, jappely
 516

jabulu, jabbi, jabbu, jabbe 2338
 jameri 4707
 jambāra 2345
 jari 2354, 2360
 jaripuni, jarepuni, jarpuni 2422
 jariyuni 2360
 jarra 2352
 jalla 2380
 jalli 2381
 javaḷi 2394
 jāḍipuni 2298
 jāḍe, jāḍye 2809
 jāṇē 5151
 jāpāvuni, jāpini, jāpuni, jāpely 516
 jāraṅgely, jārunāye, jāruni, jāṛ(u)paḍi, jārele 2482
 jārigē 2467
 jāvala-nāyi 2459
 jiṅkē 2504
 jiṅju 3682
 jidda, jiddu 2523
 jiddi 3219
 jiddē 583
 jibālu, jibulu, jibulu 2538
 jimbū 2621
 jīḍu 442
 juṭṭu 2655
 jumbū, jumbuni 2621
 juruṅguni 2687
 jeṅji 2901
 jeḍē App. 35
 jembē 2337
 jeṅkāvuni, jeṅkuni 2805
 jeḍi 2806
 jery 2813
 jery-kāyi 2005
 jēvu 2813
 joṅkely, joṅkē 2832
 jollē 2862
 jōkulu 2813
 jōkē 2871
 jōgu 2874
 jōgula, jōguḷi, jōla-pāduni, jōjiyuni, jōjuni, jōjō 2869
 jōtāduni 2889
 jōpane, jōpasana, jōpāna 2871
 jōlāṭa, jōlu 2889
 jōvu 2813
 jōla 2896
 jauli 2394
 jaulē 2337

ṅakkaty, ṅagapaty 3608
 ṅakkulu 2906
 ṅakkū, ṅaṅṅū 2927
 ṅōli 2937

ṭagary 3000
 ṭaṅṭaṅy 2944
 ṭoṅka 2980
 ṭollu 586, 3528

ḍaṅky 437
 ḍaṇaḍaṇa, ḍaṇaṇu 2944
 ḍaṇḍaṇy 2945
 ḍabba 3069
 ḍamāna, ḍamāra, ḍamḍam 2949
 deṅgy 63
 deṅji 2901
 ḍoṅku, ḍoṅky, ḍoṅkely 2054
 ḍoṇṇe 3502
 ḍombi, ḍombe 3510
 ḍollu 586, 3528

takataka, takapaka 2997
 takka 3005
 takkaḍi App. 41
 takkaḍidāye App. 41, App. 42
 takkaṇa, takkana 3011
 tagaḍu 2995
 tagaru 3000
 tagaruni 3004
 tagulē 2996
 tagē 3015
 tagori 3201
 tagguni, taggy, taggele, tagmaḷy, tagme 3178
 taṅka 3120
 taṅgaḍi, taṅgi 3015
 tajaṅky 3003
 tajapuni 3140
 taṅṅana 3045
 taṭaky 2835
 taṭakka, taṭappa, taṭāne, taṭane, taṭappa 3022
 taṭṭaṅky 3031
 taṭṭāvuni 3039
 taṭṭi 3036, 3490
 taṭṭimuttu 3041
 taṭṭuga 2309, 3035
 taṭṭy 3035, 3048
 taḍamāṭa 3033
 taḍamē 3036
 taḍavu, taḍepāvuni, taḍepini, taḍepuni, taḍeppu, taḍeyuni, taḍevu, taḍevuni, taḍevoṇuni, taḍē 3031
 taḍpu 3032
 taṇasy, taṇipuni, taṇiyuni, taṇu 3045
 taṇily 2315
 taṇḍa, taṇḍy 3055
 taṇḍely, taṇḍele 3049
 taṇḍē 3059
 taṇṇana, taṇṇasy, taṇṇi, taṇṇir, taṇṇymēna, taṇasy, taṇipuni, taṇiyuni, taṇu 3045
 tatti, tatty 3071
 tanukulu, tannavu, tannāte, tannātegy, tannāye 3196
 taneyuni, tanē 2592
 tandana 3066
 tandely 3053
 tannena 3045

tappāvuni, tappu, tappuni 3071
 tappu, tappoliyuni 2673
 tapputippu 3074
 tabakuni, tabepuni 3077
 tabaṭuni 2386, 2396
 tabaṭy 2386
 tabi, tabipuni 2396
 tabiṭe 3082
 taberu 2390
 tabbibbu, tabbudibbu 3074
 tabbily, tabbuli 3101
 tabbuni 3072
 tamakē 3107
 tamaṭē 3082
 tamara, tamaru 3001
 tamiry 3078
 tamuḷy, tamuḷy 3080
 tampu 3045
 tambaṭa, tambaṭē, tambaḍa, tammāṭē 3082
 tambigē 2775
 tambulu 3080
 tammalē 183
 tammaiya 196, 3085
 taraḍy 3091
 tarapuni 3142
 taralē 3134
 taripuni 3140
 tariyuni 3094
 taru 2361
 taruṇṭu 3192
 tarepuni, tareyuni, tarely, tarevuni 3114
 tarē 3103
 tarkoṇuni 3116
 tarkoly, tarkolu 3179
 targodē 3192
 tardy 3091
 tarṇṭuni 3192
 tarte 3178
 tarpāvuni, tarpuḍuni 3098
 tarpuni 3142, 3178
 tarvely 3116
 talapuni 3102
 talipu, talipuni 3435
 talu 3130
 talepuni 3123
 talē 3133
 talpuni 3130
 talmena 3045
 tallana 3104
 talluni 3135
 tavara 3001
 tavutē 2399
 tavuruni 2390
 talatala 3125
 talapala 3126
 talabala, talamala 3127, 3128
 talavāre 3129
 talipu 3435
 taliry 3131
 talepuna 3114
 talpu 3123
 talli 3133, 3134
 talluni 3135
 talfe 3137

- takuni, tagāvuni, taguni, ta-
 cuni, tañcuni 3150
 tañkuni, tañguni, tañgy, tañ-
 golipuni 3153
 taḍu, taḍuni, taḍely, taṇṭa-
 vuni, taṇṭuni 3156
 tate 3160
 tany 3196
 tamarè 3163
 tayi 364
 tara 3168
 tarage, tarayi 3183
 tārī 3180
 taruni 3178
 tarumary 3194
 tary 3159
 tarè 3183
 tarkoly 3179
 tali 3175
 taluni 3178
 talye 2475
 tavu 2426
 tali 3175, 3180
 taluni, talme 3188
 talè 3183
 talpu 3130
 tikkatuni, tikkatṭy, tikkā-
 vuni, tikkū 2498
 tikkuni 2498, 3211
 tiga 3268
 tigadi 3199
 tigafè 3206
 tigite, tigipuni, tigupuni,
 tig(u)runi, tiguluni, ti-
 g(y)tè 2491
 tiguruni, tiguluni, tig(y)runi
 2489
 tiṅgolu 3213
 tiṭṭe 3221
 tinè 3227
 tidi, tidipaṇca, tidu, tiddya,
 tiddyāye 1594
 tiddāvuni, tiddigè, tidduni
 3251
 tinasy, tindruni, tinpāvuni,
 tinpini, tinpele, timbele
 3263
 tinè 3227
 tippi 2535
 tippili 3228, 3246
 tippè 3229
 tiburū 2491
 timukuni, timuruni 3331
 tiri 3246, 3247
 tiru 3248
 tirupa, tirupè 3246
 tiruvaṇa 2625
 tirkāvuni 2687
 tirkuni 2503, 2687
 tirkū 2498, 2503
 tirkai 2821
 tirkotè 2503
 tirganè, tirṅganè, tirṅga-
 murṅga, tirṅgāta, tirṅgā-
 vuni, tirṅguni, tirduni, tir-
 pu, tirpuni, tirpuḷi 3246
 tirtatṭy, tirtanè, tirtu 2584
 tirduni 3251
 tirpali 3228
 tirmuru 3441
 tiryandè 3249
 tiryara 2584
 tirly 3252
 tirly kūduni, tirle 3245
 tillāṇa 3255
 tilī, tiluvalikè, tiluvaligè
 3433
 tikara, tiku, tikeru 3268
 tikoḍè 2605
 tiḍuni, tiṇṭuni 3273
 tīni, tīny 3263
 tīpè 3268
 tīmpuni, tīmpele 3276
 tīya 3268
 tīra, tīrikè, tīr(i)sāvuni, tīri-
 suni, tīruni, tīrumāna,
 tīr(u)vikè, tīrely, tīrgaḍè,
 tīrpāvuni, tīrpu, tīrpuni
 3278
 tīry 2625
 tukky 3343
 tugaly 3559
 tuṅḡayi 3287
 tuḍa 3549
 tuḍaru, tuḍāry, tuḍupini
 2654
 tuḍepuni 3301
 tuḍè 3302
 tuṇaṅgy 2659
 tuṇè 2717
 tuṇṭa, tuṇṭatana, tuṇṭi, tuṇ-
 ṭe, tuṇṭedi 3312
 tuṇḍu 3310
 tuṇṇaṅgy, tuṇṇai 2659
 tuttāri, tuttūri 3316
 tuttāvuni 3319
 tuttu, tuttuni 2715, 3319
 tudi 3314
 tudè 3370
 tune 2717
 tuppè 3229, 3345
 tubbu 3347
 tumukuni 3331
 tumbāvuni, tumbuni 2677,
 3331
 tumbi 3328, 3330, 3334
 tumbily 3336
 tumbu 2677
 tumbè 3334
 tumiboṇuni, tummoṇuni
 2677
 tuyi 3393
 tuyily 2680
 turita, turuta, turuturu 3368
 turipini, turipuni, turiyuni,
 turupuni, turuvuni 3339
 turumbu 3346
 turè 2690
 turkalyuni 3367
 turṭu 2684
 turta, turtu 3368
 turli 3525
 tulaci, tulasi 3357
 tulipuni, tuliyuni 2698
 tulluni 3364
 tuva 3355
 tuḷapini, tuḷāvuni 3356
 tuḷasi 3357
 tuḷipuni 2698
 tuḷu, tuḷutaye, tuḷuve 3363
 tullī 2707
 tulluni, tullēly 3364
 tū 3266
 tūka, tūkal(i)yuni, tūkāvuni,
 tūku, tūkuni, tūkula, tū-
 gadi, tūgaḍipuni, tūguni,
 tūṅkaṇa, tūṅkaliyuni, tūṅ-
 ki, tūṅku, tūṅkuni, tūṅ-
 galy, tūṅgu, tūṅguni 3376
 tūṭè 2654
 tūṇa, tūna App. 44
 tūṇḍuni, tūṇḍely 2658
 tūpāvuni, tūpini 2735
 tūpu, tūpuni 3402
 tūpuni 3397
 tūbè, tūmbara, tūmbary,
 tūmbu, tūmbè 3389
 tūri-mullu 2730
 tūru 3400
 tūroly 2727
 tūla 2735
 tūluni 3376
 tūḷa 3354
 tekkāvu, tekkuni 3406
 tekku 3452
 teguni 3404, 3407
 teguluni, teguly 2489
 tegele 3404
 teṅkāyi 3449
 teṅgy 3408
 teṭṭāvuni, teṭṭuni, teṭṭy 2760
 teḍi 2758
 teḍily, teḍily-meṇci 2759
 tetti 3413
 tenasy 3263
 ten(y)kāyi 3449
 teppa 3414
 tebbu 3248
 temily, temmo 1964
 temma 2539
 terapu 3259
 terigè 3441
 teripāvuni, teripuni, teri-
 yuni, terpuni 3419
 teriya, terve 3420
 tereḍuni 3246, 3423
 telāvuni 3519
 telī, teliyuni 3433
 telikè, telipāvuni, telipuni,
 telpuni 3436
 telugu, telungu, telunge
 3426
 teluṇṭuni, teluṇṭuni, telpu,
 tellāvu, tellena, teluṇṭuni
 3434
 telluni 3435
 tevaly 3431
 telī 3433
 tēkè 3453
 tēguni, tēgy 3451
 tēṭy 3471

tēduni, tēpa-kallu, tēpanè,
tēpu, tēpuni, tēmāna 3458
tēpalè, tēpuni 3468
tēranṭè 2797
tēry 3459
tēreda-mara 2005
tērgadè 3471
tēluni 3464
tēly, tēly 3470
tēvu 2004
taipini 2426
tairy 2351
toipuni 3539, 3555
tokkāvu, tokkōvu 3406
togari, togarè 3353
toṅgely, toṅgè 3478
tojji 2865
toṭi, toṭe 3516
toṭṭi 3484
toṭṭily 3486
toṭṭu 3487, 3488
toṭṭuni, toṭṭonuni, toḍaru,
toḍary 3480
totṭè 3489, 3490
toḍaguni, toḍagely 3481
toḍigè 3482
toḍymbè 3480
toḍepuni 3301
todduvè, toḍḍelu, toḍḍè
3490
tonḍi, tonḍé 3516
totṭu, tonduni 3524
todale, todalè 3503
tondarè 3506
tonḍè 3507
tombara 3331
tommè 3086
toyaḷi, toyipuni, toyili 3555
torapuni 3530
toralè 3342
toripu 3522
torely, torevuni 3365
torpu, torpuni 3522
tolaguni 3519
toli, tolpu, tollu 2856
tolikè 3559
toluvè, tolpuni 3528
tolaci 3357
tolipu 3522
tolily 3524
tolu 3528
tolḷè 586, 3528
tōku 3539
tōkely, tōkè 3538
tōjavuni, tōjuni 3566
tōṭa, tōṭige, tōḍaṅgely, tō-
ḍuni 3549
tōṭi 3546
tōḍu 3543
tōpu 3551, 3553
tōyipuni 3555
tōra 3557
tōrikè, tōrigè 3566
tōru, tōruni 2883
tōlpuni 3558
tōve 3562
tōḷaṅgu, tōly 3564

tōly, tōlé 3548
tauḍu 3111
tautè 2399
tauruni 2390, 3113
dakkati, dakkāvonuni, dak-
sāvuni, daksuni 3014
dagadaga, dagabaga, dagga,
dagganè 2998
daṅkuni 616
daṅky 437
daṅgavu 2054
daṅgavuni, daṅgi, daṅgidi,
daṅguni, daṅgelu 3178
daṭa, daṭṭ(i)yuni 3020
daṭṭi 3038
daṭṭiyuni 3037
daḍakka, daḍadada, daḍa-
daḍi, daḍila 3022
daḍabada, daḍabaḍi, daḍu-
badu 3023
daḍalè, daḍikè 3028
daḍavante 3020
daḍipuni 2297
daḍè 3031, 3036
daḍḍa 3022
daḍḍaly 3043
daḍḍi 2314
daḍḍy 2314, 3056
daḍḍè 2314, 3044
daṇaly 2944
daṇikè, daṇipāvuni, daṇi-
puni, daṇiyuni, daṇu 3045
daṇṭuni 3445
daṇṭy, daṇḍy 3056
daṇḍ(i)yuni 3054
datta 449
dappa 3070
dappu, dappuni 688
dabakka, dabadaba 3069
dabbu, dabbelu, dabbè,
dambè 3076
dambaḍigè, dambaḍipuni,
dambaḍiyuni, dambaḍisuni
945
damma 449
daradara 3093
daruduru 3097
dartely, dartele, darpuni,
darpele 77
dalliyuni 3105
dasi 3017
daḷaṅkè, daḷabala 3127
dā, dāḍavu, dānè, dāye, dāva
5151
daṇṭuni 3158
dāṇḍi mara 3198
dāra 3167
dāri 3170
dārepulī 3171
dikka 3209
dikkely, dikkè, digely 3212
digily 3202
diṅguḍuni, diṅguni 3697
diṅja, diṅjavuni, diṅju, diṅ-
juni, diṅjely 3682
diḍika, diḍ(y)ka, diḍyḍiḍa

3216
diḍumbu 3297
didumbu 3020
diḍḍi 3219
diḍḍu 3221
diṇḍa, diṇḍy, diṇḍè 3222
diṇḍu, diṇḍy 3225
dinṇa 3222
dinṇè 3227
dibbaṇa 3230
dimidimi, dimma 3232
dimuku 3331
dimmè 3231
diḍy 442
dīpāvuni, dīpāvonuni, dī-
pini 442
duḍi 3296, 3297
duḍita, duḍitè, duḍipini,
duḍiyuni 3295
duḍuku, duḍukutana, duḍu-
kuni, dunipuni, dunipely,
dunipele 3294
duḍḍi 3485
duḍḍu 3303
duṇḍu 3309
duṇṇa 3222
dundu, dundugāre 3320
dunduni 3524
dumukuni 3326
dumpiyuni 437
dūḍuni 3380
dūpè 3387
dūbina 689
dūraṭa, dūru, dūrunāye,
dūruni, dūrele 3397
dūsu, dūselu 3283
dūsuni 3394
dūḷi, dūḷu 3283
dekkary 448
dekki 434
deṅguni 63
deṅji 2901
depp- 3259
deppuni 3407
debbè 3076
dēruni 3472
dai 3474
dokkè 2976
dogguni 3514
doṅkuni 3522
doṅky 437
dojjuni, dojje 3503
doḍḍa, doḍḍastigè 3491
doḍḍalè, doḍḍè 3493
doṇely, doṇṇè 3502
doṇḍè 3498
dodḍè 3503
dondi 3508
donṇè App. 45
dobbu, dobbuni 3340
dompu 437
dombi, dombigare 3510
dorakāvuni, dorakuni, do-
raṅkuni 3535
doragy 3097
doripuni 2883
doriyuni 2883, 3523

dolaṅkuni, dolaṅky, doḷuṅ-
ku, doḷuṅkuni 3529
dolle, dollè 2862
dolpuni 3528
doga, doguni 3514
doguni 2990
dōṇṭi 3547
dōsè 3542

dhoḷu 3283

nakali, nakeruni 3569
nakkāvuni, nakkuni, nakkele,
nakkeldi 3570
nakkuru 2906
nagary 3568
naggy 3608
naṅgy 3572
naṅji, naṅju 3580
naṭanata, naṭuku 2936
naṭṭa 3584
naṭṭa, naṭṭavu, naṭṭāvuni,
naṭṭuni, naṭṭy 81
naṭṭi, naṭiyuni 3583
naḍakè, naḍatè, naḍatoṇuni,
naḍapāṭa, naḍapāvuni, na-
ḍapuni 3582
naḍu, naḍutara, naḍupulu
3584
naḍuguni 3585
naḍuvaḍi, naḍè 3582
naḍpini 3583
naṇa 3628
naṇè 3630
naṇastigè, naṇṭu, naṇṭy
3588
naṇḍu 3608
naṭṭiṅge 3592, 3593
nana, nanalaṅ 3628
nanepini, nanepuni, nane-
yuni, naneri, nanevuni 3630
nappu 3598
nama 3647
nameyuni 3598
nambi 3085
nambigè, nambuni, nam-
muni 3600
nambūri 3601
naya 3602, 3603
nara 2903
narakuni, narakele, naraṭuni
2904
naraguḍuni 2927
naraguri, naraṅguni 3605
naraḍu 3608, 3750
narambu 2903
naraye 2911, 3609
naraluni, naraḷuni 2904
nari 3606
naruguru, narunuru 3623
naruvolu 3624
narȳnuru, nargaṭṭa, nargāvuni,
narguni 2927
nareṅguni, nareṅgele 3605
nareti, narevuni, narè 3609
narkuni, nargele, narluni
2903

nartè 3591
nala 3610
nalaguni 3611
nali, nalipuni, naliyuni
2931
nalikè, nalipuni 3612
naly, nalmè 3610
nalkoḷu 3655
nalligè, nallè, nallyè 2931
nallu 3621A
navara, navare 3614
navily 2902
navuṇṭa 3597
nasiyuni 3574
nasuḍi 3705
nasè 3602, 3630
nasky 3575
nallu 3621A
nāku 3634
nācikè, nācigè, nācuni 3639
nāṭa, nāṭuni 3583
nāḍāvuni, nāḍuni 3637
nāḍige, nāḍu, nāḍy 3638
nāṇa, nāṇala 3628
nāṇa, nāṇu 3639
nāṭa, nāḍuni 2918
nānūdu 3655, 3729
nāmbu 300
nāyi 3650
nāyeru 2907
nāraṅḡayi, nāreṅgi 3653
nāru 3651
nāry 2918, 3651
nālāne, nāly, nālkoḷu, nāl-
veru, nāvola 3655
nālāyi 3633
nāl(y)-nūdu 3655, 3729
nālpa 3655, 3918
nikuḷu 3688
nigacuni 2922
nigary 3733
nigāsy 3659
nigipāvuni, nigipuni, nigi-
yuni, niggya, niggyy 3658
niggira, niggisy, niggy 3664
niṅky 3662
niṅḡaly, niṅḡoḷu 2927
niṅguḍuni, niṅguni 3697
nij(i)kāvuni, nijikatrani 418
nijji 3741
niṭṭa 3667, 3739
niṭṭ-usury, niḍi, niḍu, ni-
duppa 3738
niṭṭely 3785
niḍipini, niḍiyuni 3783
niḍpa, niḍpa 3739
niṇe, ninè 3668
nina 2921
ninepu 3683
nimuruni 2922
niravu 3681
nirely 3679
nirevuni 3682
nirè 3770
nil(a)gaḍè, nilāvu, nilipuni,
nileppu, nilevuni, nilevu,
nilè, nilpu, nilpuḍuni, nil-

puni 3675
nilkuni, nikaliyuni 3662
nikāvuni, nikuni 418
niṅcuni 3686, 3692
niṭa, niṭāṇṭi 3692, 3739
niṭāvuni, niṭu, niṭuni,
niḍuni 3692
niṇḍaṭa, niṇḍāvuni, niṇḍuni
3687
niry, niry nāyi 3690
nukkuni 3728
nuga 3694
nugipuni, nug(g)iyuni 3658
nugupuni 2923, 3658
nuguruni 2923
nuggu, nuggely 3779
nuṅgu 601
nuṅgy 3697
nujji, nuju 3728
nuḍi, nuḍipāvuni, nuḍipuni,
nuḍiyuni 3784
nuppu 600, 3704
nuppuni 3726
nubbu 3713
nurige 4982
nuritely, nuripuni, nuriyuni
3728
nuripāvūni, nurumpè 3714
nuruṇṭu, nuruṇṭuni 4972
nurumbu 3707, 3709
nurè 3710
nurkally, nurpuni 3728
nurkuni 3722
nurguni 3714, 3718
nurge 4982
nurluni 2687
nuli, nuliyuni 3716
nusulu 645
nūkuni 3722
nūṭāvuni 3794
nūdu 3729
nūpuni, nūlu 3726
nūruni 3714
nūloḍu 1012, 3726
nekkarè, nekkāry 3734
nekki 3781
nekkuni 3570
negaḍi, negaḍè 3731
negattȳ, negapuni, negipuni,
negiyuni 3730
negary 3732, 3733
negaly 3732
negi, neggi 3733
neggi, neggya 3658
neṭṭage 3739
neṭṭi 2936, 3583
neḍi 3738, 3783
neḍipini, neḍipuni, neḍpuni
3583
neḍily 3740
neṇè 3668
neṇṭastigè, neṇṭe 3588
netti 2936, 3759
nettery 3748
nenepu, nenepuni, nene-
varigè, nepa, nempu 3683
neyi 3746

neyigāre, neyigè, neyipini,
neyuni 3745
neyipanti, neyi-muli, ne-
yimè, neyyoli 3602
neyiluni 3575
neyily 2902
neravu 3681
neri, nerige 2935
neriyuni, nerevuni 3682,
3770
nerè 3770
nerta, nertama 3772
nerluni 2904
nervè 3771
nela 3676
nelakkuri, nelakkuḷi 1818
nelè 3675
nelpuḍuni, nelpuni 2912
nelli 3755
nevala, nevaḷa 3778
nesary 3581
nesaly 3581, 3705
nesipuni 3574, 3757
nesury 2910
nēga 3735
nēgily 2928
nēgè 3745
nēji 2919
nēṇa, nēṇu 2908
nētāṭa, nētāḍuni 2912
nēndra-bārè 3767
nēpini, nēyuni 3745
nēyi 3746
nērè 3771, 3772
nēroly, nēroly 2917
nērdè 3774
nērmè 3771
nēla, nēlaṅgy, nēlāvuni, nē-
like, nēluni 2912
nēlya 3692
nēvaripuni 3691
nēvaḷa 3778
nēsa 3765
naidilè 3747
naiya 3602
noga 3694
nocci 3782
noccu, nocchè 3779
nonṇa, nonṇagè 3700
nōṭa 3794
nōḍaḍruni, nōḍāvuni 3794,
3795
nōṇe 2937
nōpini, nōyipini, nōvu 3793
nōpuni 3793, 3797
nōmpu, nōmbu, nōmbuni,
nōhi 3800
nōrè 2911
naunṭuni 2926
nauntu, naumpuni 2926,
3595
nauntuni 3595
nauluni 3597

pakapaka, pakka, pakkanè
3813
pakara 3817

pakala, pakala 3998
pagatè, pagapuni, pagara,
pagaruni 3803
pagadi 3808
pagari 3806
pagary, pagely 3805
pagarcè 3803
pagali 3806
pagi, pagipuni, pagiyuni,
pagè, pagtely 3808
pagelè 3809
paṅgaḍa, paṅgaḍipuni 3818
pacakke, pacapāca 3822
pacca, paccè, paji, pajiry
3821
pajè 4088
pañca 3834
pañja 3825
pañji 4039
paṭakka, paṭāla, paṭṭa 3842
paṭapaṭane 3841
paṭi 3875
paṭike, paṭiṅgè, paṭke 3869
paṭṭaḍi 3866
paṭṭāla 3842
paṭṭy 3868
paṭṭè 3877
paṭṭa 4250
paḍa 3838, 3852
paḍapaḍa 3841
paḍapuni 3844, 3853
paḍapè, paḍikenti, paḍikè
3869
paḍaruni 3844
paḍavu 3838
paḍi 3845, 3849
paḍipuni 3848
paḍily 4110
paḍēṅgi 3999
paḍepāvuni, paḍepini, paḍe-
yuni, paḍevuni 3853
paḍè 3860
paḍḍāyi 3852
paḍpu 4062, 4110
paḍpe 3869
paṇakè 4160
paṇi 4035
paṇipuni 3884, 4035
paṇe 3891
paṇe-kāyi, paṇoli 4037
paṇè 3894
paṇṇya App. 49
paṇpini 3887, 4068
pataṅgely 3907
patt-, patty 3918
pattuni 4034
pada, padana, padanappa
3907
padaṅkara 3912
padanuni, padanuni 3905,
3906
padampuni 3906
padary 4163
padavu 4026
padāmpu, padāmpuni 3906
padipe 4029
padu-, paduṅ- 3918

padury 3915
padeṅgi, padeṅji 3941
padeyuni, padduni 3912
padpe 4029
pani, panipuni 4035
panta 3921
pantyè 3920
pandaḍè 4004
pandi 3924
panduni 3926
panna, panni 4042
pannāgamu 4040
panniry 4035
panne 4205
pappaḍa, pappala 3928
pappu 3929
pambe 3933
pamma 4025
paya 3827
paya, payakely, payac(c)ely,
payatāye, payāvuni, payi
3937
payicily 4450
payyana 3945
payyery, payyoli, payyoly
3963
para 3999
paraki 3950
parakè 3951
paraṅkuni 4023, 4027
paraṅguni, paraṅgy, paraṅ-
gely 3999
paraṅcena, paraṅcely, paraṅ-
cele 4031
paraḍuni 3949, 3956
paraṇṭuni 3956
paraṇṭy 3955
paraṇṭele, paraṇḍa 4031
paraṇṭè 3999
parataruni, paraturuni 3949
paraty 3999
parapara 4024
parapu 3959, 3963
parapuni 3949, 3963
parab(b)u, parab(b)é 3999
parame 4025
parambuni 3949
parayé 3999
parave 3957
paras 3951
pari 3963, 4027
paripuni 3962
pariya 3972
pariyuni 3962, 3963
paru 3986
paruvely 3975
pareji, pareṅji 3953
pareṅcuni 4031
parely, parelēṇne, parelden-
nè 3959
parè 3981
paré 3999
paretè 3949
parkaṭ(t)è, parkaṭṭy, parky
3999
parkaḍ(d)i 3986
parki, parkisy, parkely 3950

parkuni, parñkuni 4023, 4027
 parkè 4007
 parti 3976
 partely, partè 3962, 4027
 partele 3962
 pardi 3999
 parndāvuni, parnduni, parndy 4004
 parpaṭa, parpini, parpele 3975
 parpāvuni 3975, 4027
 parpu 3959
 parpuni 4027
 parbuni 3949
 parluni 3962
 palambuni 4304
 palayé 3999
 pali 4016
 palu, palkuni 4004
 palla 4016
 pallayi 4017
 palli 3994
 pallè 3995
 pavala, pavaḷa 3998
 paṣè 3821, 3827
 pasantu, pasandu, pasando App. 46
 pasambè, pasymbè 4450
 pasaly 3936
 pasi 3939
 pasiñkara 3905, 3906
 paseruni 4088
 paṣè 3821, 3827
 paspu 3906
 palapaḷa 4012
 paḷayé, paḷi 3999
 paḷikè, paḷḷa 4016
 paḷeñkuni 4011
 palkuni 4004
 palli 4016, 4018
 pallena 4012
 paḷuṭṭi 4048
 paṅgaḷa, paṅgu 3808
 paṇa 3833
 paḷeyi, paḷè 3821
 paḷa 4061
 paḷi 4063
 paḷu 3853
 paḷuni 4581
 paṇi, paṇè 4124
 paṇṭu, paṇṭy 3900
 paṇḍily, paṇḍely 4073
 paṭi 4078, 4079, 4120
 paṭe 4083
 paḍari 4075
 paḍè 4121
 paṇè 4124
 paṇte, paṇtè 4083
 paṇḍava, paṇḍavu 4081
 paṇṭe 4089
 paṇè 4107
 paṇaji, paṇaju 3821
 paṇboly, paṇboly-kèrè 4085
 paṇya 3937
 paṇyi, paṇyuni 4088

pāra 4091, 4538
 pāraṭa, pāravuni, pāruni, pārupani, pārele 4020
 pāreṅgi 4093
 pāre 4094, 4122
 pāroḷu 4118
 pāḷy 4097
 pāḷembu, pāḷè 4100, 4116
 pāvātè 4103
 pāṣi 3821
 pāṣy 4088
 pāḷi 4115
 pāḷy 4110
 pāḷè 4116
 pāḷya, pāḷyè 4117
 pik(i)ḷaṭa 4130
 picipici 4132, 4134
 picca, piccè 4210
 piccāḍi, piccāṇḍa, piccāṇḍi 4205
 picci 4140, 4141, 4144
 pijakky, pijaṅky 4135
 pijiny 4137
 pijipuni 4177
 pijiruni 4409
 piñci 4144
 piñjañvu 4205
 piṭṭa, piṭṭy 4156
 piḍit(t)a, piḍta 4148
 piṇḍi 4183
 piṭṭuri 4166
 pitta, piṭṭy 4142
 pida, pidayi, pidāḍāvuni, pidāḍuni 4333
 pidukaṇṇu 4204
 pini, pinni 4205
 pinpāvuni, pinpini 4344
 pira, pirapa, piravu 4205
 piri, pirikè, piripāvuni, piri-puni 4177
 piripu 4176
 pirely 5409
 piresuni 4417
 pila 3988
 pili 4307
 pilè 4547
 pilli, pillè 4227
 pisaṇṭu, pisury 4136
 piskuni 4135
 pillè 4198
 pī 4210
 piñkāduni, piñkuḍuni, piñ-kuni, piñguluni 4187
 piñkāvuni 4183, 4187
 piñcily 4214
 piṇṭuni 4183
 piṇyavu 4173
 piṇuni 4222
 piṇè 4224
 pīli 4226, 4228
 piṇuni 4135
 pukulḷi 4236
 pukkaḷiyuni 4241
 pukku, pukkyy, pukke, puk-kele 4200
 pugarigè, pugaruni, pugaḷuni 4235

pugepuni, pugeyuni, pugè 4240
 pug(g)ely 4172
 puṅgu 4341
 puṅguni, puṅge, puṅgele 4471
 pucukku 4245
 puccè 4168, 4355
 puñca 4335
 puñca-kaṇḍa 4337
 puṭṭa, puṭṭu 4259
 puṭṭāvuni, puṭṭuni 4264
 puṭṭi 4263
 puṭṭè 4261
 puṭṭa 4496
 puḍa 4148
 puḍately, puḍapuni, puḍā-vuni 4490
 puḍāyi 4263
 puḍi 4148, 4268
 puḍipu 4148
 puḍipuni, puḍepuni 4252
 puḍu 4148
 puḍuta 4487
 puḍeruni 4490
 puḍè 4255
 puḍke, puḍkè 4253
 puḍkai 4148
 puṇa 4157
 puṇaluni, puṇaly 4321
 puṇi 4269
 puṇikè 4322
 puṇugu, puṇuṅgu 4313
 puṇepini, puṇepuni, puṇe-vu, puṇevuni 4361
 puṇè 4160
 puṇṭuni 4183
 puṇḍa 4272
 puṇḍi 4148, 4183
 puṇḍiyuni 4183
 puṇḍè 4360
 puḍa 4334
 pudary 4410
 pudu-bāry, puddāry 4275
 pudepuni, pudely 4509
 pudè 4565
 punaluni 4321
 punikè 4322
 punugu 4313
 puppi, puppu 4312
 pura 4294
 pura, puri, purigaṇṭy, puru, puruṅguni 4312
 purāly 4317
 purāly 4552
 puri, puripu 4177
 purecuni, pureñcuni 4183
 purepuni, pureyuni, pure-luni 4285
 purè 4294
 purkavu, purkāvuni 4315
 purku 4143
 purkuni 4312, 4315
 purguni 4315
 purṇgaṭy, purṇguni, purṇ-gely 4312
 purñcuni 4183

purndè 4360
 pula 4303
 pulapāvuni, pulampuni, pulā-
 vuni 4321
 puli, pulipuni, pulippena,
 puliyuni 4322
 puleyi 4561
 pulevu 4194
 pullu 4300
 pullelū 4550
 pullè 4328
 pullè, pullyā, pullyakela,
 pullyakolè 4305
 puvalū, puvoļu 4460
 pulalū 4317
 puli, pulipu 4322
 puluku 4187
 pulku 4143, 4187
 pulli 4198
 pulle 4358
 pū 4345
 pū agra 4346, App. 3
 pūki 4354
 pūnkè 4357
 pūcè 4355
 pūjuni 4352
 pūñje 4373
 pūti 4379
 pūñdelū 4268, 4360
 pūpuni 4354
 pūbarè 4372
 pūmbè 4345
 pūvoļu 4460
 pūlu 4377
 peñge, peñne 4381
 peja 3988
 pejañky 4135
 pejipini, pejjuni 4423
 peṭṭigè 4388, 4393
 peṭṭu 4389
 peṭṭuḡy 4393
 peḍaṅy 4146
 peṭta 4425
 peḍaṅy 4205
 pedikke, pedduni, pedpā-
 vuni, pedpini, pedmedi
 4422
 peraṇḍe 4174
 peraḍanè, peramanè 4417
 peri, periya 4411
 perike, periyè 4446
 periya neyi 4412
 pereḍuni 4285, 4417
 perepini, perevuni 4297,
 4417
 perga 4422
 perguḍè, percuni, perjuni,
 permè 4411
 perci, percuni 4419
 perpu, perpuni 4421
 perya 4412
 pela 3988
 pēc-aṭa, pēc-aḍuni 4429
 pēcuni 4431
 pēñci 4143
 pētu, pēty 4422, 4437
 pēny 4449

pēyi 4438
 pērāta, pērāvuni, pēruni
 4446
 pēry 4096
 pērcuni 4411
 pērmè 4430
 pēsigè, pēsiyuni, pēsigè 4431
 paika, paiky, paimbè 4450
 paiy(y)ery, paiyya, paiyyè
 3939
 paiyyānè 3947
 paiyyè 3946
 pairy 3821
 pokkè 4455
 pogaruni, pogaluni 4235
 pogulū 4235, 4452
 pogepuni, pogè 4240
 pogāvuni, pogguni, pog-
 pāvuni 4238
 poñky 4455
 poñgaḍè 4469
 poñgarè, poñgāra 4468
 poñgāyi, poñguni, poñgelū
 4471
 pojily 4482
 poje(ñ)kuni 4135
 poṭṭaṅgelū 4491
 poṭṭi, poṭṭu, poṭṭe 4487
 poṭṭu 4490, 4491
 poṭṭebañji 4494
 poṭṭè 4482, 4494, 4599
 poṭla 4496
 poḍatarè 4255
 poḍasy 4480
 poḍi, poḍiyuni 4481
 poḍumbu, poḍumbe, poḍḍa
 4487
 poḍytonuni, poḍepuni 4252
 poṇake 4160
 poñjavu, poñjevu, poñna,
 poñnu 4395
 potta, pottāḍruni, pottāvuni,
 pottuni, potturuni, pot-
 runi 4517
 pottelū 4516
 podake, podike 4509
 podaluni 4504
 podipuni, podiyuni, pode-
 pāvuni, podepu, pode-
 puni, poddiyuni, podduni
 4509
 podu, podde 4508
 podupuni, podupelū 4537
 podulu 4504
 poddoļu, poddolū 4537
 podvé 4508
 pontana, ponduni 4541
 ponnu 4570
 ponnè 4343
 poyipini 4479
 poyimāry 4534
 poyyè 4316
 poraṇty 3955
 poraly 4317, 4552
 poraly 4552
 pori 4537, 4560, 4564
 poripuni, poriyuni 4537

poruvelū 4538
 porymbāṭa 4540
 poreḍuni, porepuni, pore-
 luni, porelū, porelpuni,
 porñkuni 4285
 porè 4294
 portu 4559
 pordāvuni, pordu, porduni
 4541
 pordu, pormbuni 4540
 porpuni 4539
 porlu, porle 4544
 polampuni 4549
 polasy, polè 4547
 poli 4550
 polipuni, poliyuni 4560
 polligè, polliiyuni, pollunāye,
 polluni, polluvè, pollè,
 polvedāye 4554
 pollu 4562
 pollusu, polsu 4550
 pollè 4304
 posa, posatāye, posaty, po-
 sabe 4275
 poli 4560
 poli(ñ)kè 4561
 poltu 4559
 polla, pollu 4562
 pōka, pōkiri, pōkyri, pōke
 4574
 pōku 4572
 pōṭāpōṭi, pōṭi 4583
 pōḍigè, pōḍipāvuni, pōḍi-
 yāvuni, pōḍiyuni 4434
 pōpini 4572
 pōra, pōri, pōre 4603
 pōriyuni 4540

bakala, baktalè, baḡyṭalè,
 baḡè 5202
 bakku 5209
 baḡatuni 3818
 baḡabaga 3802
 baḡalū, baḡaluni, baḡulāṭa,
 baḡuluni, baḡuluni 5204
 baḡāsuni 5257
 baḡeyuni, baḡevuni 5205
 baḡḡāvuni, baḡḡuni, baḡḡele
 5335
 baccāṅgelū 5215
 baccāvuni, baccuni, baccelū
 5215, 5320
 bacc-irè 3821, 5515
 baccè 5320
 bajānyuni 5257
 baji 5513
 bajè 5213
 bañji, bañjina, bañjinavu,
 bañjele 5259
 baṭā 5233
 baṭuvè 5234
 baṭṭi 5231, 5232
 baḍa 5222
 baḍakāyi 5218
 baḍabaḍa 5230
 baḍavu, baḍave 5222

baḍipuni, baḍiyuni, baḍu
 5224
 baḍuve, baḍe 5222
 baḍḍu 3883
 baṇabè 3886
 baṇalè 4069
 baṇyṃpu 3885
 baṇḍi App. 50
 baṇḍu, baṇḍu, baṇḍe 3902
 baṭṭalè 5513
 battuni, battely 5320
 badanè 5301
 badaritana 5244
 baḍi 5246, 5267
 baḍukāvuni, baḍukuni, ba-
 ḍyḱāvuni, baḍyḱuni, ba-
 ḍyḱu 5372
 badeṅkuni 5242
 baṇampu 3885
 baṇalè 4069
 bamaṇa, bamaṇipuni 5252
 bambu 3933, 5253
 bambe, bambè 3933
 bambè, bamaṇa 5252
 bayakuni, bayakè, bayasuni
 5257
 bayambu 3938
 bayily 3940, 5258
 bayya, bayyuni 5554
 bayyāṭa 5550
 bayyely, bayyoli 3963
 bara, baraḍu, baraḍu, baraṇ-
 ṭuni, baraṇṭu 5320
 barakely 5323
 baraṅgayi, barabu 5261
 baraṇi, baraṇe 3954
 barāvu, baripuni 5263
 bari 5267, 5297
 barika, barikè 5268
 bariyuni 5264
 bare 5274
 bareta, barepāvuni, barepini
 5263
 bareluni 5320
 barè 5261, 5263
 barkaty 5372
 barkena 5268
 bargatṭu 5320
 barcanè, barcuni 5357
 barcelu 5356
 barjuni 5380
 barpāvuni, barpini 5270
 barmbu 5362
 barvè 5275
 bala, balata kai, balaty 5276
 balamuri 5279
 balavu 4014
 balāṣu 5280
 balāpini, balikè, balimè,
 balu, bal(u)mè 5276
 balipuni, baliyuni 5284
 balepuni 5281, 5313
 balè 5288, 5309
 ballu 5305
 ballè 5289
 bavu 5290
 basabasa, bassa 5214

basalè 3824
 basuri, basuru 5259
 basūla 5350
 baḷakuni 5307, 5314
 baḷakè 5310
 baḷakka 5300
 baḷaga 5308
 baḷapāvuni, baḷapuni 5304
 baḷapu 4014, 5304
 baḷara 5309
 baḷalikè 5293
 baḷasuni, baḷikè 5292
 baḷi 5295
 baḷukuni 5314
 baḷe 5309, 5313
 baḷla 5315
 baḷli 4016, 5316
 baḷly 5305
 baḱily 5354
 bāguni, bāṅgāvuni, bāṅguni
 5335
 bāge-mara 5333
 bācanigè 5357
 bāci 5339
 bācuni 5357, 5362, 5363
 bāji 5339
 bāḍaṅkely, bāḍantely, bāḍi,
 bāḍuni 5342
 bāṇa 4124, 5381
 bāṇanti 5347
 bāṇāly, bāṇale 4070
 bāṇe 4071
 bāḍhala 5354
 bāna 4124, 5381
 bāṇe 4071
 bāpaṅgely, bāpāvuni, bāpu,
 bāpuni, bāpely 5350
 bāmbely, bāyi 5352
 bāra, bāravuni 5363
 bāranè, bāranè, bāruni 5357,
 5363
 bāri 5361
 bārè 5373
 bārpani 5357
 bāḷaḍè, bāle-mīny 5379
 bāluni 5367
 bāly 5376
 bāvali, bāvoli 4105, 5370
 bāvè 4109
 bālaka, bālyka 4111
 bāḷāvuni, bāḷikè, bālu, bā-
 luni, bāluvikè, bāl(u)vè,
 bālè, bāḷara, bāḷtè 5372
 bāly 5376
 bālè 5373
 bālka, bālgo 5378
 bikkuni, bikky 5383
 bigaṭa, bigi, bigipu, bigipuni,
 bigiyuni, bigu, biguta, bi-
 gytè, bigupuni, biṅka 5382
 bigaḍuni, bigaḍu 5464
 bicca, biccāṭa, biccāvuni,
 biccuni, biccely 5411
 bijibiji 4134
 bijiluni 5549
 bijuni 4132
 bijeluni 5549

biḍugu 5472
 bittigè, bittuni, bittu, bittè,
 bidè 5401
 bittily 4205
 biduruni 5484
 biṇṇana 5445
 binne 5415
 bimma 4400
 bimmagè, bimmanè 5397
 bira 4330
 birakè, birāvuni, birasuni
 5407
 biriṅji 5440
 biripu 4176
 biriyuni 5411
 biru 5422
 birely 5409
 birkuni, birkè 5411
 bir-gāli 5439
 birdy, birdoligè 5414
 birsu 5417, 5439, 5441
 bilè 5421
 billu 5422
 bisatti 4214
 bisaruni 4131
 bisalè, bisalè, bisi, bisulu
 5517
 bili 5496
 biḡa 4211
 biḡatana, biḡe App. 58
 biḡāṭa, biḡaḍuni, biḡāvuni,
 biḡuni 5450
 biṭi 483
 biḍu 4218, 5393
 biḍu 4217
 biḡu, biḡuni 5450
 biṃpu 5455
 biṇṇjuni 5487
 biṇuni 5462, 5463
 biḷa 4226
 biṣa, biṣanigè, biṣanigè, bi-
 suni 5450
 bukku 4896
 buguṭu 4357
 buguḍi 4237
 buguḷuni 4456
 buṭṭi 4263
 buṭṭe 4492
 buḍalè, buḍāra, buḍugadè,
 buḍudali, buḍupāvuni,
 buḍupuni 5393
 buḍubuḍu 4249
 buṇa 4396
 buttuni, buttè 5401
 budulè, buddali, buddoli
 4279
 bur(r)anè, bur(r)u, buru-
 buru, bur(r)u, burku, bur-
 ky 4329
 buruḍè 4332
 burdè 4291
 burma, burmu 4297
 bulāvu 5429
 bul(l)āvuni, bul(l)uni 5432
 bulipuni, bulpuni 5433
 bulekali 4322
 buleti, bulepini 5437

bulè 4322, 5437
 busu, busubusu, bussu 4246
 bulakų 5496
 bulavu 5429
 bulu, bulkađuni, bulkađų,
 bulpu, bulpuni 5433
 buleti, bulepāvuni, bule-
 pini, bulepuđuni, bule-
 puni, buleyuni, bulevuni,
 bulè 5437
 bulluni 5432
 buči, bucu, būju 4357
 bušaŋga, buši, būtu, buška-
 tane 4359
 bušāvuni 5453
 bušuni 4359, 5453, 5462
 būdu 5393
 būna 4396
 būdi, būdiŋga, būdu 4316
 būru 5460
 būruga 4366
 būruni 5430
 bekkasuni, bekkasų 5465,
 5466
 begađuni 5465
 begapuni, begaruni, begarų
 5486
 beŋga 5520
 becca, beccana, beccanè
 5517
 bejakirè 5440
 bejaŋtų 5321
 bejary 5524
 beŋjana, beŋnana 4421
 beŋtuni 5478
 beđagu, beđage, beđanğu
 5472
 beđi, beđebeđè 5473
 beŋđu, beŋđų 5480
 bennè 5496
 bettuni, bettonuni 5555
 bedarikè, bedaruni, bedary
 4401
 bediyuni, bedè 5403
 bedyry 5485
 benni, bennè, benpini 5445
 beppu 5517
 beppuni 5555
 bernary 5486
 beyipini, beyipely 5517
 berakany, berakanni 5411
 berakè, beravuni, berasuni,
 berasų 5407
 beraguni, beragy 5443
 beraŋka, beraŋkaŋni, beraŋ-
 kannu 5411
 beraŋkally, beraŋgađè, be-
 raŋgayi, beri, beriŋkally
 5488
 beru 5490
 bereų 5409
 berpuri 4297
 belè 5421
 belcade 5544
 bella 5494
 besary 5524
 besigè 5468

besiyuni, beseyuni 5517
 belagāvuni, belaguni, belagy
 5496
 beŋkè 5517
 beŋna 5520
 bečily 5076
 bejary 5524
 beši, beđave, beŋtè 5527
 beđave, beđuni 5528
 bešaly 5513
 betè 5548
 beđu, bepu, bepuni 5533
 bepāvuni, bepini, beyipini,
 beyuni 5517
 bepāvuni, bepuni 5532
 beruni 4440, 4446
 berų 5535
 beli 5538
 belè 5540
 bevu 5531
 besary 5524
 belè 4444
 bai 5553
 baikų, baiya, baiyuni 5554
 baina, baini 3944
 baipini, baipuni 5340
 bailų 3940, 5258
 bokkana 4458
 bokki, bokkè 4455
 bokku, bokkubāyi 4452
 boggi, boggé, bogre 4466
 boŋka, boŋkeluni, boŋgu,
 boŋguni, boŋų 4469
 boŋku 4452
 boŋkuni 4459
 boŋta 4492
 boŋtana 4392
 boŋtavuni, boŋtuni 4252,
 5478
 boŋtu 5474
 boŋtele 5478
 bođi, bođipāvuni, bođiyuni
 5476
 bođedi 4395
 bođji 5528
 bođde 4253, 4494
 boŋđu 5480
 boŋđoli 4502
 boŋŋeyi 5496
 boduluni, bodoluni 4505
 bonda, bondya 4520
 bobbuli 4525
 bobbè 4526
 bombè 4530
 borambu 3949
 boripini, boriyuni 4556
 bolakuni 5497
 bolų, bolgara, bolcayi, bolci,
 boldu 5496
 bolakų 5299
 bolacely 5437, 5496, 5500
 bolaye, boliruni, bolų, bo-
 lųŋgarè, boleruni, bolkally,
 bolkirų, bolđu, bolpu,
 bolya, bollarè, bolli, bol-
 lena, bollenti, bolleri 5496
 bolì 4556

boleuni 5437
 bolcāvuni, bolci, bolcuni,
 bolcely 5500
 bolla 5503
 bolle 5508
 boja 4579
 bođu 5528
 bođu-bayi 4582
 boŋtè 5527
 bođigè 4585
 boyi App. 51
 bōrada mara 4366
 bōri 4593
 bōru, bōruni, bōrų 4600
 bōrè 4595
 bōvi App. 51
 bōlasuni, bōli, bōlisuni, bōlu,
 bōluni 4600
 bōlè 4444
 baulu 1

bhaŋda, bhaŋđų, bhaŋde
 3902
 bhaŋdi App. 50

makar(i)yuni 4617
 makkał 4616
 makkų 4623
 makkeri 4620
 magapuni 4617, 4887
 magaruni, magarių, magucuni,
 magupuni, magytè, magų-
 pu, magypuni, magųry, ma-
 gurnè 4617
 magalu, mage 4616
 magga 4624
 magpu, magrāvonuni, ma-
 gruni, magry 4617
 maŋka, maŋku 4750
 maŋganè, maŋganè, maŋgu
 4625
 maŋge 4626
 macca 4629
 maja 4632
 majakuni 4627
 majanŋi 4908
 majanè, majè 4632
 maji 5101
 maŋjala, maŋjaly, maŋjale,
 maŋjaly, maŋjale 4635
 maŋji 4637, 4638
 maŋjetŋi 4636
 maŋjerų, maŋjè 5102
 maŋta, maŋtu 4660
 maŋti-tautè 4661
 maŋtelu 4645
 mađake 4651
 mađaguni 4644
 mađatè 4645
 mađalu 4663
 mađi 4654
 mađi, mađikè, mađipāvuni,
 mađipu, mađipuni, mađi-
 yuni 4645
 mađu 4749
 mađè 4643
 mađdi 4676

maḍḍele, maḍyele 4654
 maṇaṅṅu 4670
 maṇi 4672
 maṇigaṅṅu 4673
 maṇigāre, maṇegāre 4674
 maṇipuni 4671
 maṇe 4675
 maṇḍi 4677
 maṇḍe 4682
 maṇṇi 4683
 maṇṇu 4666
 matti 4718
 madakuni 4687
 madaga 4688
 madaḍu, madaḍe 5118
 madaḍu 4951, 5118
 madapu, madapele, mada-
 puni, madepu, madepuni,
 madeyuni, madè 4760
 madily, maduly 4692
 madumāye, madumāly, ma-
 dymè 4694
 manipuni 4671
 manetana, manè 4776
 mandi, mandè 4700
 mand(i)ri 4699
 mappu, mabbu 4728
 mamma 4703
 mamme 4702
 mayakuni 4627
 mayāṇa App. 52
 maypu 4794
 mara 4711
 marakaṇe, maraṇkaṇe 4761
 marakaly 4711
 maraṇkaṇi, maraṇkaṇe 4740
 maraḍu, maraḍu 4738
 marapu 4760
 marapuni 4760, 4761
 maramara 4710
 marava 4763
 maralikke 4761
 marāyi 4714
 mari 4764
 maru 4766
 marepuni, marè 4760
 marka 4723
 markaly 4711
 markuni, markely 4727
 margily 4717
 margy 4750
 marca, marcavuni, marcuni,
 marcelu 4722
 martè 4834
 mardy 4719
 marbu 4728
 marmāye, marmāly 4715
 maryāla 4753
 marladi, marlāṭa, marlavuni,
 marlu, marluni, marle 4723
 marva 4721
 malaky 4733
 malaguni 4735
 malaṇkaṇi, malaṇkaṇe 4740
 malave 4871
 malave, maleyuni, malevuni
 4825

maleṅguni 4735
 malejji 4737
 malè 4742
 malla, mallāvu, mallastigè,
 malladigè, mallāye, mal-
 laly 4729
 malle 4730
 maṣevuni, masiyuni, mase-
 vuni 4628
 masaluni, maskuni 4627
 malige 4757
 male 4753
 malpuni 4758
 mākarīyuni, māṅka 4781
 māguni 4789
 māṅguni, mājavuni, mājuni
 4814
 māṭa 4800
 māṭe 4832
 māḍa, māḍu 4796
 māḍāvuni 4797
 māṇāvuni 4831
 māṭykathe, māḍāvuni, mā-
 duni, māḍu 4834
 māḍara-phala, māḍala 4808
 māḍige 4810
 māṇāvuni 4831
 māpala 4808
 māpuni 4834
 māmi, māme 4813
 māya, māyaka, māyika, mā-
 yuni 4814
 māyaṅgruni, māyandrūni
 4792
 māyaṇa App. 52
 māypu 4794
 māraṭa, māravuni, māruni,
 māra-ṇuḍi, mārapāṭa 4834
 māry, mārpū 4818
 mālavuni, māluni 4825
 māle 4827
 māve 4813
 māsy, māselu 4792
 māṣuni 4781, 4792
 māse 4783
 māligè, mālo 4796
 mikka. mikkuni, migi, mi-
 gitè, migiluni, migily, migu,
 migytè, miggi, migguni,
 miṇjuni 4838
 mijipuni, mijiluni 5083
 miṇcuni 4876
 miṭṭi 4662
 miṭṭe 4662, 5058
 miḍi 4851
 miṇimīni, miṇuku, miṇ(u)-
 kuni, minukuni 4876
 miṇḍakare, miṇḍagārigè,
 miṇḍatigè, miṇḍadigè,
 miṇḍi, miṇḍe 4858
 mittara, mittaruni, mitta-
 vuni, mitty 4841
 mirè 4985
 miskuni 4839
 milli 4874
 miṭṭuni, miṇṭuni 4857
 miṇy 4885

mīpavuni, mīpini, mīyarpuni
 4878
 mīrāvuni, mīrikè, mīrigè,
 mīruni, mīruvikè, mīry
 4884
 mīṣe 4879
 mukuruni 4893
 mukkāvuni, mukkuni, muk-
 kuli, mukkuliuni, muk-
 kuli, mukkuliuni 4897
 mukku 4898
 mukkuḍa 5011
 mukkurū, mukkuruni 4896
 mukkele 4897
 mukke 4893
 mukkoḷu 5052
 mugaṇu 4889
 mugayi 4887
 mugaliyuni, mugaly, mugaly
 4892
 mugaltè 4886
 mugitala, mugituruni, mu-
 gitè, mugipu, mugipuni,
 mugiyuni 4891
 mugiyuni, muguru, mugu-
 runi 4893
 mugili 4888
 muguli 4894
 mug(g)ery 4968
 mugè 4887
 mugga 5007
 muggeru 4887
 muggè 4893
 muṇgili, muṇgilè, muṇguli
 4900
 muṇgili 5028
 muṇḡuduni 5021
 muṇḡuduni 4993
 muṇḡe 4997
 mucca, muccantè, muccala,
 muccāvuni, mucci, muc-
 cigè, muccu, muccuni 4915
 mujadè, mujuḍu 4954
 mujantè, mujjiṇṭi 4908
 mujare 5121
 mujji, mujju 4910
 muṇji 4916
 muṇṇa, muṇṇe 5111
 muṭṭa, muṭṭadāye, muṭṭa-
 dāly, muṭṭāvuni 4934
 muṭṭāly 4929
 muṭṭi 4931
 muṭṭu 4934, 5057
 muṭṭu-kaḍi, muṭṭu-gaḍi
 4936
 muṭṭuni, muṭṭuvali, muṭṭoli
 4934
 muṭṭe 4935, 5058
 muda, muḍaṅky, muḍajily
 4919
 muḍi 4851
 muḍi, muḍipavuni, muḍi-
 pini, muḍipu, muḍipuni,
 muḍiyuni 4921
 muḍivāla 4924, 5374
 muḍu 5122
 muḍupu, muḍupely 4921

- muḍusuni 4922
 muḍepini, muḍepuni 4921, 4927
 muḍeyuni, muḍevuni, muḍe 4927
 muḍḍi 4942
 muḍḍela, muḍyala, muḍyela 4924
 muṇuguni 4993
 muṇ(u)ci 4867
 muṇumunu, muṇkuni, muṇ-kele 4856
 muṇḍa 4938
 muṇḍi 4946
 muṇḍu 4947
 muṇḍeyi 4995
 muṇṇi 4947
 mutta 4960
 muttaka 4981
 mutt-ajji, mutt-ajje 4954
 muttāḍi 4957
 muttāra 5052
 muttāvuni 5017
 mutti, muttigè 5018
 muttu 4959, 4960
 muttuni 5017, 5018
 mutteri 4961
 mudalè, mudalè 4952
 mudi, mudiyuni, mudiye, mudu, muduke 4954
 mudipuni, mudupuni 5008
 mudely 4950, 4951
 mudè 5015
 mudda, muddu 4960
 muddaṇy, muddāṇy 4961
 muddè 4962, 5015
 munipini, munipu, muni-yuni 5021
 munè, mundaṇa, mundari-puni, mundarisuni, munderiyuni, munderuni, mundily, mundersuni, mundè, munni, munnigè, munne 5020
 munnūdu 3729, 5052
 muppa 3918, 5052
 muppu 4954
 muyi, muyya, muyya-pāḍuni 5121
 muyipuni 5008
 muyery 4968
 mura, muraṅgè 4990
 mura, murāḍi 4971
 murajè 4976
 muranda, murandè, muram-pe 4988
 muri 4975
 muri, murigè 4977
 muripāvuni, muripuni 4980
 muriya, muriyāṭu, muriye-ḍuni, muriyedpini, muri-yoḍuni, muriyō 4973
 muru 4979
 muruḍi, muruḍu 4971
 muruṇṭu, muruṇṭuni 4972
 mureḍuni, murepini, mure-luni, murevuni, muresuni 4973
 murely 4971, 4988
 murevu, murè 4988
 murka 4992
 murkāvuni, murkuni 4993
 murku 4975, 4978
 murgi 4979
 murguni 5007
 murgely 4993
 murtāpa, murtāma 5011
 murtely, murlu, murluni 4980
 murtè 5047
 murli, murle 4971
 murlu, murluni 4977
 murle 4978
 muli 4984
 mulleṅgi 5004
 muvveru 5052
 musarè 5029
 musuḍi, musuṇḍi 4912
 musuṇṭu, musuṇḍu 5031
 musky 5011
 muliyuni, muleyuni, mule-vuni, mulè 4997
 muluguni 4993
 mule 4998
 mulṭa, mulpa, mulḷa 410
 mulḷaḍi 4995
 mulḷu 410, 4995
 mūki, mūku, mūke, mūgu 5024
 mūkuti, mūkudi, mūguti 4895
 mūṅku 4997, 5024
 mūjanè, mūji 5052
 mūḍa 5033
 mūdāvuni, mūḍu, mūduni 5035
 mūṇḍu 4948
 mūdālè 4952
 mūri 4886, 4977, 5007
 mūruni 4975, 5047
 mūry 4970
 mūleṅgi 5004
 mūlè 5044
 mūv(v)ery, mūvely 5052
 muvoḍu 5153
 mūsaliyuni, mūsāvuni, mū-su, mūsuni 4886
 mūlu 410
 mūḷe 5050, 5051
 meg(u)di, meggi, megge, megye 5054
 meccāvuni, meccigè, meccuni 4722
 meñci, meñcuni, meṇaky, meṇuku, meṇy, meṇ(y)-kuni, meṅkoḷi 4876
 mettigè 5069
 mettuni 5066
 mettena, medu 5070
 mettè 5072
 medipuni, med(u)puni 4861
 med(u)kuni 5064
 menkōri 4876
 menti, mentè 5072
 meranigè, meravanigè, mere-pāvuni, merepini, mereyuni, merevuni, merè, merpu 5074
 meruvè, mervè 5094
 melipuni, melippu, mella 5078
 meliyuni 4872, 5078
 mēcely, mēpari, mēpāli, mē-pāvuni, mēpini, mēpu, mē-puni, mēyuni, mēva, mēvu 5093
 mēry 410, 4968
 mēlāra, mēly 5086
 mai 5073
 maikuni 4706
 maitidi, maitine, maitedi, maidune App. 53
 maindy 4641
 maipāvuni, maipuni 5103
 maipu 4794
 maipè, maippè, maiyi, mai-varipuni 5101
 mairu 4642
 mairytuttu, mair(y)suttu 3343
 moga 4889
 mogapu 5104
 mogapuni 4617
 mogēre 4887
 moggè 4893
 mojanṭi 4908
 moṭṭu 5059
 moṭṭe 4939, 5037
 moḍaṅkuni, moḍaṅky, mo-ḍaṅkely, moḍaṅkele, moḍè 4919
 moṇepu, moṇè, monè 5020
 moṇṭe 4850
 moṇḍi 4946
 moṇḍu 5114
 moppè 4954
 mora, moraṅgè 4990
 mora, moranda, morandala, morandè 4971
 morani, morāni 5020
 morampu 4973, 4990
 morampè 4988
 moreḍuni, moresuni 4973
 morè 4973, 4988
 mola 4968
 molaṅkana, molaṅky 4990
 mole 4998
 mosaru 4902
 mosalè 4952
 moḷa 4990
 moḷampe 4988
 molike, moḷipuni, moḷepuni 4997
 mōkuḷu 410
 mōga 4886
 mōḍa 5033
 mōḍi 5132
 mōḍu 4888, 5033
 mōḍe 5135
 mōḍè 4799
 mōṇè 5031

mōṇṭu 5114
mōṭe 5138
mōda, mōdu 5117
mōni, mōnu 4616
mōrē 4889
mōlu 410
maupuni 4617
maurāvuni, mauruni 3595

yaḍa, yaḍambu 449
yāta 916
yānu, yānu, yēnu 5160
yēvura 878

raḍḍanē, raḍḍu 474
randuni, randeḷu 472
rampi App. 55
rampē 5169
ramb(h)ārūṭi, rambāroṭi,
rambhāṭa 489
ravakē 5163
rāgi 812
rāpuni, rāvuni 4020
rumbu 652, 719
rumbuni 652
rummuni 663, 719
reṅkē 2591
reṅja, reṅji, reṅjiry, reṅjeyi,
reṅjevu, reṅjē 496
reṅjuni 316
reppē 5169
reḡiyuni 916

-lā 844
lakkāvuni, lakkuni 509
lakkē, lappāvuni, lappu,
lappuni 295
lattandē, lattanē 242
lattū 513
landuni, landele 240
labalaba 5185
lambu, lambē 513
lāmbu 300
lāvu 282
luṭuka 2936
lumbuni 246, 998
leṅci 851
leppu, leppuni 282, 760
lēvu 760
lēṣu 5193

vaṅki 5210
vayana 5256
vayaluni 731
vā 5151
vāḍikē, vāḍigē 5341
viṣa, viṣu 5449
veddē 1047
vaimē 986
voratē 761
vyājya App. 59

śiṭṭu 2639
śiḍibu, śiḍubu, śibba, śibbu
2536
śima 2539
śiri-ponnē 4343

śirduni 3251
śilē 2790
śī, śipē 3268
śirē 2629
śeṭṭāvuni, śeṭṭi, śeṭṭuni, śeṭ-
ṭu, śeṭṭē 2760
śeḍavu 2755
śeḍi, śeḍipini, śeḍḍiyuni 2758
śeḍily 2759
śeṇṭuni 3445
śerē 1980, 3244
śeraṭe, śeraṇṭe 2797
śerāvuni, śerige, śerisāvuni,
śerisuni, śeruni, śerve 2814

saṅka 3120
sajaṅku 3003
sajapu 3140
sajji 2747
saṅcu 2293
saṭṭi, saṭṭuga 2309
saṇipuni 3045
sadi, sadevuni 2322
sanipāvuni, sanipuni, sani-
yuni 3045
sanē 2592
sandāya, sandāvuni, sanduni
2781
sanne-kōḷu 2425
sabi, sabipuni 2396
saberu 2390
sampayi, sampigē 2321
sampāvuni, sampu 3045
saraku 2353, 2360
sarapaṇi, sar(a)paḷi, sarapoḷi
2358
sarkiyuni 2360
sarṅgode 3192
sarti 2464
salaguni, salāyisuni, .saligē
2781
sali 2408
salkāvuni, salkuni 2498
salluni 2781
savi 2396
savipuni 2343, 2396
savutē 2399
sasi 3474
sahi 2747
salē 3133
sākū 2470
sāḡāvuni, sāḡu, sāḡuni,
sāḡ(u)vaḷi, sāḡoḷi 2430
sāṅkanē, sāṅkāvuni, sāṅkuni
2427
sādi 2417
sādikē 2448
sāra App. 11
sārage, sāre 3183
sāri 2464
sāriyāvuni, sāriyuni 2486
sāriyuni, sāruni 3195
sāru 2484, 5159
sārti 2460
sāla 2472
sālū 2471
sālye, sālyetti 2475

sāvira App. 11
sāvu 2426
sikkaṭṭu, sikkāvuni, sikkuni,
sikkū 2498
sigipu 2491
siguruni 2489, 2491
siṅga-bārē 2501
sippi 2535
sim(m)a 2539
sim(m)ē 2545
siri 3246
sirkāvuni, sirkuni, sirṇṭuni,
sirnduni 2687
sirkuni 2503
sirku 2498, 2503, 2687
sirtu 2584
silkuni 2498
siḡe-kāyi, siḡē 2607
siṅṭu, siṅṭuni, siṅṭeḷu 3273
siṅpu 1610
siṁpu 2618
siruni 2639
sirū 2625
sirē 2629
siḷu 1622
suggi 2647
succāḷu 3376
suṭi 2656
suḍaru, suḍalē, suḍu, suḍu-
gāḍu, suḍ(u)pini, suḍsuḍu
2654
suṇḍilū 3311
suṇḍu 3310
suṇḍē 2665
suṇḍ-eli 2661
sutta, suttamutta, suttāvuni,
suttuni, sunduni 2715
sutti, suttigē, suttiyē, suttē,
suttyē 2668
suttu 2715, 3319
sune 2717
subba, subbu 2536
sumbu 2677, 3389
sumbē 3389
suyi 3393
suyimpuni, suyimbuni, su-
yilū, suyū, suyuni 2680
surasuranē 2712
surali, suruḷi 2684
suri 2685, 2883
surugu, suruṭu, suruṭuni,
suruṇṭu, suruṇṭuni 2687
surē 2690
sulayi, sulāvuni 3356
suligē 2856
sulipini, sulipuni 2698, 2856
suli 2698, 3362
sulipuni 2698
suliyuni 2698, 3361
sulū 2708
sū 3266
sūka, sūṅkaṇa, sūṅkuni, sūṅ-
gu 3376
sūkē 2735
sūḍi 2723
sūḍu 2654
sūmbu 3389

- sūri 2728, 2729
 sūre 2744
 sūroly 2727
 sūla 2735
 sūlagitti 2733
 sūli 2740
 sūlu 2738
 sūvi 3393
 sūle 2741
 sedī 2760, 2761
 sedè 2770
 semily 1964
 seraṅgy 2796
 seras(a)rè 3244
 serè 2821, 3244
 seli, selipuni, sel(l)iyuni 3433
 selè 2377
 selè 2791
 sēṅkuni, sēṅkely, sēṅkè 2804
 sējuni 3458
 sēdi 2806
 sēduni 2812
 sēpuni 3468
 sērè 2821
 sai 2747
 saipini, sailè 2426
 sairū 2351
 sokkuni 2853
 sogapuni, sogasuni, sogasy 2829
 soṭṭa 2838
 soḍary 2654
 soṇṭa 2840
 soṇḍily 3311
 soṇpa 3532, 3918
 sondu, sonduni 3524
 soppu 2673
 sorale 3342
 sorkāvuni, sorku, sorkuni, sorky, sorkeluni, sorkely, sornkuni 2853
 solikè 2659
 solma, solmè 3525
 sōkuni, sōṅku, sōṅkudruni, sōṅkuni, sōṅguni 2870
 sōgè 2875
 sōjuni 3566
 sōṇṭuni 2836
 sōpāvuni, sōpu, sōpuni 3558
 sōmāri 2882
 sōrikè 3566
 sōruni, sōrtè 2883
 sōrṇṭè 2665
 sōla, sōlāvuni, sōluni, sōlpu 3558
 sōvu 2892
 sautū, saunṭu 2388
 sautè 2399
 haṅgipuni, haṅgysāvuni 2281
 haṅgy 3820
 haccuni 4034
 hajaṅky 3003
 hajapu 3140
 hajè App. 6
 hañcu 4385
 hañcuni 3936
 haḍaga 3838
 haḍapa 64
 haḍabè 3869
 haṇè 3896
 haḍa 3907
 hambaly 3931
 haraṭuni, haraṭè 4031
 harasuni 3951
 hariyāṇa, harivāṇa 3971
 hariyuni 3963
 halli 4018
 hākuni 4044
 hāṇṭu 3156
 hādāra 4076
 hāyuni 4087
 hārage, hārè 3183
 hāry 5159
 hāvali 265
 hāvu 4085
 hāly 4110
 hiṇṇu 3682
 hiḍi 4148
 hitly 4205
 himmadi 4649
 hirty 2584
 hīntruni, hīmpuni 2618
 huttu 2715, 3319
 humbu 2677
 huśi 4531
 hūḍuni 688
 hūṇe 4361
 hūpini, hūla 2735
 hecca, heccalmè, heccala, heccalmè, heccāvuni, hecci, heccigè, heccuni, heccely, hedda 4411
 heṭṭy 2760
 heḍḍa, heḍḍi, heḍḍu, heḍḍe 792
 heṇṭè 4394
 heṇḍa 4397
 hemma, hemme 4411
 hemmo 1964
 hēḍi, hēde 4434
 hēry 4446
 hēsige 4431
 hairū 2351
 hondikè, honduni 4541

BELARI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet.

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| argi 215 | noḍi 3783 | hani 3887 |
| ija 516 | burde 5415 | hijini 4137 |
| ijgeri, ijde 583 | bergi 5488 | hugeli 4172 |
| ogi 984 | marjedi 4715 | hudari 4410 |
| gaḷde 1355 | simbi 2677 | hodkuḷu 4460 |
| teru 3422 | | |

KORAGA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with i following u.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------|
| ajike 319 | armbi 300 | avaḷsu 392 |
| ade 314 | alūbāgalu 278 | ikkidi, ikḷu 772 |
| arbili 226 | avri 270 | ujji 710 |

uḍe 946
 unga 604
 ubbi, umi 636
 uyyali 689
 uri 687
 urbu 652
 ūrēli 683
 ūrp- 751
 ūlu 687
 ūli 760
 eṅkili 826
 eṇṇali, eṇṇi 851
 eru 3758
 elkade, elkali 839
 elkiri 835
 oḡi 562, 926
 oḡe 933
 oḡji 648
 oḡi, oḡpu 946
 oḡki 953
 oṇpi 1015
 oḡali 612
 orle 988
 oḡe 760
 kāy 1249
 kacci 1369
 kaḡappuru, kaḡi 1109
 kantappa, kanti, kantri 1211
 kanti 1207
 kaṇḡi 1326
 kayye 1249
 karkileḡi 1234
 kartale, kardi 1278
 kali 1311
 kale, kaḡe 1356, 1373
 kāypu 1099
 kāveri 1434
 kicci 1514
 kitti 1538
 kidane, kidderi 1594
 kinnige, kinyo 1603
 kippu 1616
 kibari 1975
 killi 1571
 kiṭ- 1623
 kuṇṭu 1859
 kuḡke, kuḡde 1851
 kumpu 1850
 kurkeli 1629
 kulali, kulli 1835
 kusi 1636
 kūji, kūje 1873
 kūḡlu 1892
 kekki 1253
 keṇcili 1962
 kederpu 1953
 kemi 1977
 kelappu 1574
 kel(e)ṅgi 1573
 kelbu 1586
 koṇi 1863
 koṇṇe 2153
 koṭte 2128
 kontalgi 2089
 kobali, kobe 1731
 korayi, kori, korti 2149
 koru, kori, korru 2132

kolanci, kolci, kolnci 1829
 kolnari 1918
 kollani 1835
 koḡi 1873
 garpu 1223
 gimci 1556
 girpu 1616
 guyyeli 1909
 gūru 1852
 gekkili 1253
 gegge App. 31
 geṇagi 1578
 gedda 1355
 geddu 1972
 geyṭe 2550
 ger(e)ṅgi 1578
 gersi 2019
 goḡe 1660
 goṭṭu 1847
 caṇḡi 2767
 came 170
 cavṇa 2996
 cippuḡu 3393
 cimili 2774
 cimki, cimci 2548
 cilbi 2569
 ciṇṭu 3273
 cīmpu 2618
 cuṅku 2505
 cū- 2735
 ceḡli 2759
 cogi, coji, cojji 2865
 coṭṭa 3487
 coṇṭe 2838
 cō- 3566
 cōra 2886
 jappu 2780
 javu 516
 jigin tuppū 3268
 jiṇji 3682
 jumbu 2621
 julli 2664
 jeḡḡi 2314
 jerpi 2780
 jēki 2872
 jori 2883
 jōku 2872
 ḡakki 437
 ḡakke 88
 tage, taṅgaḡi 3015
 taṭṭi 3025
 taḡambe 3036
 tappena 3509
 talpi 3435
 talli 2408
 tāṇṭi 3156
 tāri 3193
 tippi 2599
 tiḡḡi 3278
 tuṇḡu 3307
 tuṇḡi 3331
 tūṇḡi 3319
 tekki, tekḡi 3406
 teṇḡi 3055
 tene 3227
 teli, telli 3436
 teḡi 3458

toṭṭu 3480
 toṇḡi 3296
 toḡe 3370
 tori, toli 3522
 toṇḡki 3361
 tōru 3559
 daḡḡa 3020
 daṇṭi 3445
 darki 3535
 darla 3192
 dunkeli 3212
 durmbu 3398
 nīki 3662
 nuglu 3726
 nuṇuḡu, nuṇu 3697
 nuṇṅi 3715
 negi 3730
 necci 3741
 nēveri 2907
 payali 3939
 pareḡi 3999
 pārne 4091
 piḡaṇki 4135
 piḡji 4423
 pirpi 4176
 pi- 4407
 piṇki 4213
 purga 4315
 pulcu 4322
 pūmpu 4354
 peḡaḡi, peḡamayi 4333
 peḡi 4581
 poḡari 4410
 poḡeppu 4509
 bakki 5271
 baji, baraṭi 3956
 balasi 5292
 bali 5282, 5308
 balli 5305
 baḡci 5292
 baḡli, baḡli 5305
 baṇa 5381
 baḡa 5379
 bijji 5440
 bijila, bijili 5517
 binneri, birdi 5415
 bisirige 5524
 bi- 5450
 budali 4505
 burpi 5433
 būru, būlu 5430
 beyṭi 5321
 berolu, berli 5409
 boli, bole 5437
 maṇḡi 4626
 maja, maje 4628
 majji 5101
 maṇḡa, maṇḡe 4682
 marji, marje, marmayi 4715
 maḡkani 4754
 mayi 4794
 miṭṭe 5113
 miṇḡi 3687
 mullu 5044
 mūke 4893
 mūṇku 4997
 mūḡe 5034

megi, megge, megdi 5054
meri 4768
mōla 4832
valli 5283
sada 2770
sulē 2704
sūdi 2654
solpu 2856
soḷa 2704
sōṭu, sōti 3558

hakkala 22
hajji 4027
hariye, hareddi, harngi 3999
halta mara 3988
havdi 4581
hāde 4121
hārne 4091
hāle 4116
hiji, hije 4423

hina 4157
hircadi 4183
hili 4307
huñca, huntu 4335
hudari 4410
hūñji 4373
hetṭi 4390
hokru 4460
hōḍa 4581

TELUGU

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet. The end of the alphabet: *y r l l* *ṽ ś ṣ s h ṛ*. Ardhānusvāra (or arasunna), which is romanized as tilde (~), is in the position of anusvāra (*m*).

ak(k)atā, akatakā App. 1
akka 23
akkaja paḍu, akkajamu 20
akkaṭika(mu) App. 1
akkaḍa, akkaḍi 1
akkaṛa 21, 281
akkalincu 774
akki 26
akkilipaḍu 25
akku 7
akṣaramu App. 3
agacāṭlu 2
agaḍu 4
agaḍṭa 11
agapa 6
agapaḍu 7
agalincu, agalu 16
agalu 8
agisā, agise 5
agisiya, agise 3
agu 333
agurpu, agurvu 12
agulu 14
agul(u)cu 16
aggalamu, aggalika, aggalincu App. 4
aṅkakāḍu 29
aṅkaṇamu 28
aṅkavanniya, aṅkavanne, aṅkemu 32
aṅkili 340
aṅga 2286
aṅgaḍi 35
aṅgaḍa, aṅgalārucu 31
aṅgili 33
aṅgu 27, 30
ac(c)atṭu, acoṭu, accaṭa, accoṭu 1
accāramu App. 5
accika 216
accu 47, 48
accu, accu-konu, accu-dala 216
accu kaṭṭu seyu 49
ajja 53, App. 6

aṭa, aṭu, aṭula, aṭulu 1
aṭika 75
aṭuka 93
aṭukulu 77
aṭṭa 98, 100
aṭṭaḍi, aṭṭamu 84, 93
aṭṭamu 76
aṭṭava 84, 93
aṭṭam 93
aṭṭi, aṭṭidi, aṭṭiḍu, aṭṭulu, aṭṭē, aṭlu 1
aṭṭu, aṭṭ-uppu 76
aṭṭuka 93
aḍa 84
aḍakuva, aḍāgu, aḍācu, aḍagu, aḍacu 63
aḍa-katti, aḍa-kattu, aḍa-kottu, aḍapa, aḍapakatte, aḍapakāḍu 88
aḍakincu 111
aḍapamu 64
aḍarincu, aḍarucu 61
aḍaru 77, 78, 79, 84, 276
aḍalincu 74
aḍalu 74, 276
aḍava 277
aḍasāla 76
aḍavadi, aḍavudi 71
aḍi- 84
aḍigamu 127
aḍi-gaṛra, aḍime, aḍiyāḍu 72
aḍici-paḍu, aḍici-pāṭu 74
aḍiyālamu 89
aḍiy-āsa 277
aḍuku 80, 93
aḍukulu 77
aḍugaṇṭu 76
aḍugu 72, 81
aḍucu, aḍupu 77
aḍucu-konu 83
aḍuva 277
aḍusu 82
aḍḍa 105, 106
aḍḍakaṭṭa, aḍḍa-kaṭṭu, aḍḍa-

karra, aḍḍagincu, aḍḍaṅki 83
aḍḍa-kattera 88
aḍḍadiḍḍam, aḍḍadiḍḍi 94
aḍḍanamu, aḍḍa-paḍu, aḍḍamu, aḍḍamugā, aḍḍi 83
aḍḍasaramu 346
aḍḍigalu 95
aḍḍu, aḍḍugurra 83
aḍḍuga 104
aṇakuva, aṇāgu, aṇācu 112
aṇakamu, aṇakincu 111
aṇṭa, aṇṭa-gaṭṭu, aṇṭasil(1)u, aṇṭrinta 96
aṇṭagu, aṇṭalu 120
aṇṭi 205
aṇṭincu, aṇṭu 96, 120
aṇḍa 120, 123
aṇḍarulu 356
aṇḍiyamu, aṇḍemu 127
atāḍu, atagāḍu, atanu 1
atalakutalamu 135
atikincu, atuku 145
atta 142
atti 144
attīḍu 1
attu 145, 4034
adaṭu 140
adanamu 136
adaru, adalincu, adalu, adalucu, adal(u)su, adiri-paḍu, adiri-pāṭu 137
adavadalu 135
adi, adigō, adē 1
aduku 145
adumu, adumuḍu 133
addakamu, addincu, addu 285
addamu 147
addi 1
ana 122
anāgu 120
anāṭi, anāṇṭi 205
ani 1, 117
anipincu, anu, anukonu 868

anūgu 120
 anuku 298
 anucu, anupu 329
 anuvu 328
 anciya, ance 54
 ancu 57, 169, 329
 anja App. 6
 anjali-gunjali 39
 anjika, anju 55
 anta, antagā, antaṭa, antu,
 antē 1
 andakatte, andagāḍu, anda-
 gincu, andagimpu, andamu
 2328
 andaṟu, andali, andu, andoṟu
 1
 andu 149
 andugu 151
 anna 131
 anni 1
 annu 132
 annemu 118
 aparānji 152
 apuḍu, appaṭi 1
 appa, appappa 156
 appac(c)i, appamu 155
 appaḍamu, appaḷamu 3928
 appaḷamu, appaḷincu, appa-
 ḷinta 157
 appu 216
 appuḍu 1, 4559
 abaka 6
 abbu 232
 ama 183
 amaḍa-kāya 389
 amānji, amiji, aminji 159
 amayu, amara(n), amaraṅgā,
 amarika, amarincu, amaru,
 amar(u)cu 162
 amaramu 163
 ampa-, ampakāḍu, ampaṟa,
 ambakamu 178
 ampakamu, ampu 329
 ambakaḷamu, ambali 174
 ambāḍu 180
 ambāra-piṇuju 176
 ambu, ammu 178
 ambē, ambha 175
 amma, ammāyi, ammi 183
 ammakamu 186
 ammanamulu, ammanalu 182
 ammu, ammuḍu 186
 aya, ayayō 196
 ayite 333
 ayidu, ayiduguru 2826
 ayina 333
 ayya 196
 ayyadi, ayyavi 1
 ayyay(y)ō, ayyō 196
 ara 229
 arāgu App. 8
 arāṭi 205
 araka 198
 aragali, aramara, aramarika
 3605
 araṭi, araṇṭi 205
 araṇamu 203

arayika, arayu 377
 aralu 207
 aravaralu, aravuḍu 228
 aravāyi 3605
 ara-viri 229, 5411
 aravai 2485
 ari 216
 ariti 381
 aridi 221
 arivāṇamu 3971
 arise 215
 arugu 222
 arugu, aruṅgu App. 8
 aruta(n), arudencu 222
 arudandu, arudu, arudu-
 paḍu 221
 arulu 227
 arulumarulu 4723
 aruvamu 381
 aruvu 216
 aruvai 2485
 arusu 201
 argaḷamu App. 9
 arma, armili 381
 aṟa 229, 315, 318, 322
 aṟakamu 316
 aṟakālu, aṟacēyi 310
 aṟagoṟa 315
 aṟacu, aṟapu 319
 aṟavamu, aṟavalu 313
 aṟavaralu 228
 aṟu 222, 315, 2419
 aṟukuva, aṟugu, aṟupu-konu
 316
 aṟuta(n) 222
 aṟupu 317
 aṟuvaṇḍu 2485
 aṟuvadi 2485, 3918
 aṟṟa 322
 aṟṟu 2419
 ala 1, 240
 alāgu, alācu, alāṭa, alāduru,
 alakuva, alajaḍi, alapu,
 alamata, alamaṭincu, ala-
 maru 236
 alāḍu 246
 alaki 303
 alacandalu 242
 alabalamu 245
 alamu 244, 246, 296, 307
 alayika, alayincu, alayu 236
 alarāru, alarincu 248
 alaru, alarcu 247
 ala-vaḍu, ala-varincu, ala-
 vaṟucu, ala-vāṭu 249
 alavi, alavu 291
 alavi 295
 alasata 236
 alasandiyalu, alasandelu 242
 alikiḍi 245
 alipiri 236
 alūgu 237
 aluka, alukuva 304
 aluku 246, 305, 306
 alugu, aluvu 304
 alla, alladigo, allade 1
 allakallōlamu 241

allari 236
 allal(l)āḍu, allāḍu, allārucu
 240
 alli 256, 257
 alliya 259
 alliyamu, allūḍu, alluvāḍu
 2410
 allu 207
 allu, alluḍu 260
 alle 259
 alukari, aluku 306
 avi 1
 aviyu 267, 2341
 aviri 269
 avisiya, avise 3
 avise-ceṭṭu 5
 avu 333
 avukku 169
 avuḍu 3596
 avuṇu 333
 avva 273
 avvala, avvi 1
 asadu, asi, asī-bōvu, asi-
 gāyamu, asi-nemaru, asi-
 mēta, asi-mēpu, asi-vāru
 341
 asalu 41
 asimi 4450
 asiy-āḍu 37
 asurusuru 39
 aṟipuṭa, aṟisina 277
 ā 1
 āka, ākaṭṭu 340
 ākali, ākonu, ākonnatanamu
 2429
 āgincu, āgu, ācu 340
 āci-konu 409
 āṭadi, āḍaṅgi, āḍaṅgulu,
 āḍadi, āḍu, āḍudi 400
 āṭu 407
 ā-dōka 334
 āpu 340
 ābasi, ā-bōtu 334
 āku 335
 āku-rāyi 228
 āke 1
 āṭa 347
 āṭakarra, āṭamānu 916
 āṭaṅkamu 83
 āṭu 77, 407
 āḍa 1
 āḍavaṇḍu 5157
 āḍika, āḍincu, āḍu 347
 āḍu 3583
 āḍuvāralu, āḍuvāḷlu 396
 āḍēlu 349
 āṇi 398, App. 10
 āṇḍu 5153
 āṭāḍu, ātagāḍu, ātanu 1
 ātam 916
 ādoṇḍa 3500
 ānaga, ānapa-kāya, ānaba,
 ān(i)gem, ānuga, ānugamu,
 ānugu, āngepu-kāya 351
 ānika, ānincu 408
 ānu 368, 369, 408

āpe, ābida, ābide, āme 1
 āba 394
 āmaḍa-kāya 389
 āmudamu 260
 āyakattū, āyatte, āyit(t)amu 366
 āyadi, āyana, āyama, āyavi 1
 āyamu 7
 āra- 368
 ārāṭamu, ārāṭincu 402
 āradonḍa 3500
 ārike, āriga, āruka, āruḡa 379
 āru 368
 ārucu 367, 404
 ārudūru 403
 ārudonḍa, āredonḍa 3500
 āre 372
 ārcu 347, 367, 404
 ārpu 367, 404
 ārbhaṭamu, ārbhaṭi 367
 āraḍi 403
 āru, āruguru, āruvuru 2485
 āru, ārucu, ārupu 404
 ālakincu, ālincu 383
 ālava, āluga, āluva 2401
 āli 400
 ālicippa 385
 ālu 400
 āli, ālu 400
 āluga, āluva 2401
 āllu 379
 āva, āvalu 921
 āvaḍa 389
 āvaḍi, āvali 265
 āvamu App. 12
 āvalincu 392
 āvi, āvincu, āviri, āvirillu 393
 āviḍa, āviḍe 1
 āvu 334
 āvulincu, āvulinta 392
 āsu, āsū-grōvi, āsu-mrānu 4088
 īka, īga, ikkaḍa 410
 ikka 480
 ikkattū, ikku-pātu 524
 igirincu 430, 2489
 igilincu, igul(u)cu 418
 iguru 430, 554, 2489
 igur(u)cu 2489
 igō, īnka 410
 iggāmuggi, iggu, iggul-āṭa, iggul-āḍu 504
 īnkincu, īnku, īnkuḍu 430
 īnkuva 419, 420, 480
 ic(c)āṭu, ic(c)ōṭu, iccaṭa, ic-cōṭu 410
 iccu 418, 2598
 iṭa, iṭu, iṭulu 410
 iṭṭalamu 445
 iṭṭi, iṭṭiḍu, iṭṭu, iṭṭulu, iṭlu 410
 -idi 2559
 iḍi, iḍikuḍaka, iḍikuḍumu 439
 iḍiyu, iḍupu 432
 iḍu 442

iduma 435
 iḍḍena 455
 iṇti 494
 iṇḍe 432, 458
 iṭāḍu, iṭagāḍu, iṭanu, id(d)i, iḍigō, ide, ini, inu 410
 iddaru 474
 inu 481
 inuku 430
 inu māru 474
 inumu 486
 incu, indu 530
 incuka, inta, intaṭa, intiya, intē, inda, indamu, indaru, indu, inni 410
 indugu 151
 in-nūru 474, 3729
 ip(p)udu 410, 4559
 ippa 485
 ippaṭi 410
 ibbaḍa, ibbeḍa 483
 ibbaṇḍru, ibbaru 474
 ibbandi 524
 imuḍu, imuḍ(u)cu 2542
 imuru 430
 impitamu, impu, imbu 530
 immu 467, 530
 immudappu 524
 iyya-konu, iyya-kōlu 471
 iyyadi, iyyavi 410
 iravāru, iravu, iravu-paḍu, irugu 480
 iriyu 520
 iru-, iruguru 474
 iruguḍu 483
 irulu 2552
 iruvadi 474, 3918
 iruvu 480
 iruvuḍu 483
 iruvuru, iruvai 474
 irusu 484
 iri, iriyincu, iriyu, iruku, irumu 524
 irri 476
 iluku 2702
 ilugu 548
 illaṭamu, illaṇṭramu 494
 illāmalli 499
 illu 494
 ivi 410
 ivirincu, ivur(u)cu 2489
 ivuru 430, 2489
 ivul(u)cu 418
 ivvala, ivvi 410
 isaka, isike 575
 is(s)irō, is(s)ī 424
 isuka, isumu 575
 isumanta 410
 isullu 536
 iseka, iska 575
 ī 410
 īka, īke 534
 īku 430
 īga 533
 īgu 3685, 3686
 īta 555, 2617

īta, ītakāḍu, īdu, īḍulāḍu 3687
 īḍaḍu, īdu 2617
 īkaḍa, īke 410
 igi, igikāḍu 2598
 īca, īcu 430
 iḍa 410
 iḍiga 549
 iḍu 442
 iḍu, iḍ(u)cu, iḍ(u)pu, iḍu-munta 504
 iḍe 552
 iṇdra, iṇdradi, iṇdravāḍu 549
 iṭāḍu, iṭagāḍu, iṭanu 410
 iḍaḍi 2617
 īnika, īnu 555
 īne 556
 īpi 2625
 īpe, ībida, ībiḍe, īme 410
 īmiri 3690
 īya-konu, īya-kōlu 471
 iyadi, iyana, iyama, iyavi 410
 īr 545
 īr- 474
 īru 3688
 īru, īr(u)cu, īr(u) pena 2625
 īla 2610
 īlugu 548
 īluvu 471
 īvari, īvi, īvikāḍu 2598
 īvala, īvida, īviḍe 410
 īvu 3684
 ukka, ukkiribikkiri 568
 ukkaḷamu 565
 ukkivamu, ukkivāḍu 566
 ukkisa 569
 ukku 568, 649, 661
 ukkeṭa App. 13
 uggaḍincu, uggaḷincu 571
 uggaṃmu 570
 uṇkincu 559, 729
 uṇkisu 727
 uṇḡ(a)ramu 572
 ucca 696
 ucci 579
 uccu 655, 663, 984
 utṭi 708
 utṭu 761
 uḍikincu, uḍikil(l)u, uḍuku 588, 2722
 uḍi-vōvu 1009
 uḍuka 589
 uḍugu 954, 1009
 uḍuta 590
 uḍupu 587, 954, 1009
 uḍumu 592
 uḍuvu 954, 1009
 uḍḍā 599
 uṇuju 693
 uṇṭa, uṇḍa, uṇḍramu, uṇ-dramulu, uṇḍraḷu, uṇ-ḍraḷlu 664
 uṇḍu 697
 utuku 2667

uttanḍamulu, uttariga 618
 uttareṇi, uttarēṇi, uttarēnu
 619
 udaru, udilu, uduru 613
 udalu, udalcu, udulu 5243
 uduku 2667
 uddari, uddi 622
 uddi, uddikāḍu, uddincu,
 uddiḍu 623
 uddulu 690
 uniki, un(u)cu 697
 unupu 726
 uppana, uppani 2674
 uppara, upparadi 626
 uppari 626, 679
 uppaḷamu 299, 2674
 uppi 629
 uppu 679, 2674
 uppena, uppoṅgu, ubuku,
 ubbaramu, ubbarincu,
 ubbarimpu, ubbincu, ubbu
 666
 ubusu 631
 ubbali 756
 ubbasamu 632
 umaka, umuka 637
 umiyu, ummi 636
 umbaḷamu, umbaḷi, umba-
 ḷika App. 16
 ummali 756
 ummalika, ummalincu, um-
 malinta, ummalimpu 656
 uyāla, uyēla, uyyāla, uyyēla
 731
 uraka 648
 uraḍincu 719
 uralu 655, 656, 664
 uravaḍi, uravaḍincu 719
 uravu 657, 711
 uri 655
 uriyu 658, 665, 750
 uru 710
 urulu 655
 uruvu 657, 711
 urlu 664
 urāḍu 712
 urāka 648, 712
 urāvu 711
 uridi, uriya 721
 uriyu, urupu 761
 uru 710, 712, 713
 uruku, uruta 713
 urumu 718
 ulaca-mīnu 602
 ulimiḍi, ulimiri 675
 uliyu 996, 1003
 ulivu 996
 ul(u)ku 703
 uluca 602
 ulucu 1003
 ullāṅki, ullāṅgi, ullāmu 704
 ullamu 698
 ullam-cēpa, ullākū-jēpa, ul-
 lāku-cēpa 676
 ulli 705
 uli 699
 uvva 560

uvvāyi, uvviḷul-uru, uvviḷ-
 uru 558
 us 573
 usike 575
 usiḍi 536
 usirika 574
 usuka 575
 usugu, usumu 576
 usuranu, usuru, usuṛu 645
 useka, uske 575
 ũ 643
 ũka 637
 ũka, ũgincu, ũgu 731
 ũkincu, ũku 729, 731
 ũkuva 729
 ũ-kottu, ũ-konu 643
 ũca, ũca-paḍu, ũca-pōve 735
 ũcu 731
 ũṭu, ũḍu 763
 ũta 762, 763
 ũtamu 763
 ũda, ũdincu 741
 ũdara 744
 ũdu 762, 763, 741
 ũpu 731
 ũka 637
 ũca 763
 ũcu 562
 ũṭa 761, 763
 ũṭu 600, 761
 ũḍa 5431
 ũḍigapu, ũḍigapudi, ũḍi-
 gamu, ũḍigāḍu, ũḍiyamu
 758
 ũḍu 757, 2988
 ũḍu konu 761
 ũḍugu 739
 ũḍucu 763
 ũḍ(u)cu 695, 757
 ũḍ(u)pu 695
 ũda, ũdagāḍḍi, ũdara, ũdu
 740
 ũnu, ũncu 710, 763
 ũnucu 710
 ũpiri 741
 ũbi 756
 ũyāla, ũyēla 731
 ũyu 578, 755
 ũraka 648
 ũrincu 761
 ũru 666, 752, 761
 ũr(u)cu 645, 695
 ũr(u)pu, ũraṭa, ũraḍincu,
 ũraḍil(l)u, ũraḍu 645
 ũla 755, 760, 2610
 ũsara 740
 ũsaramu, ũsarillu 735
 ũsaravelli 732
 ũsu, ũsul-aḍukonu 631
 ekatāḷi, ekasak(k)iyamu, eka-
 sak(k)emu, ekasek(k)iya-
 mu, ekasek(k)emu, eki-
 rinta 767
 ekkāṭi, ekadoṭṭu 768
 ekkāḍa 5151

ekkaḍi 768, 5151
 ekkamu 769
 ekkali 770
 ekkasakkemu, ekkasekkemu,
 ekkirincu, ekkirinta 767
 ekkincu, ekkumaṭi 766
 ekkili 772
 ekkū 766, 768, 772
 ekkuḍincu, ekkuḍu, ekkuva
 768
 ega, egacu, ega diga, egayincu,
 egayu, egavu, egirincu, egu,
 eguḍu, egudala, egupu, egu-
 mati, eguru, eguva, eguvu
 3730
 egatāḷi 767
 egucu 805
 egudu 809
 eggāḍu, eggincu, eggu 776
 eṅgili 780
 ec(c)aṭa, ec(c)oṭu, eccāṭu,
 eccō, eccōṭa, eccōṭu 5151
 ec(c)arincu, eccaramu, ec-
 carika, eccarikincu, ec-
 carinta 851
 eccu 4411
 eṭa, eṭu, eṭula, eṭulu, eṭṭi,
 eṭṭiḍu, eṭṭidi, eṭṭu, eṭṭulu,
 eṭṭu 5151
 eṭṭam 84
 eḍa 434, 448, 513
 eḍāda 827
 eḍagala, eḍagalaga, eḍagillu,
 eḍapu 446
 eḍa-nīru 513
 eḍama 449
 eḍamu 434, 448
 eḍamuga, eḍayika, eḍayu
 446
 eḍaru, eḍaru 435
 eḍalincu, eḍalu, eḍal(u)cu
 446
 eḍavu 446
 eḍāri, eḍāru 781
 eḍḍa 827
 eḍḍami, eḍḍamu 435
 eḍḍaya, eḍḍe, eḍḍeḍu, eḍ-
 ḍetanamu 792
 eṇumbodi, eṇbodi 784, 3918
 eṇḍa, eṇḍu, eṇḍugulu 869
 eṇḍrakāya, eṇḍri, eṇḍrika
 2901
 etaḍu 5151
 etubarikāḍu 796
 ettam 916
 ettaramu, ettaravu, ettincu,
 ettu 796
 ettu, ettugaḍa 797
 eḍa 827
 eḍ(d)i 5151
 eḍiri, eḍirincu, eḍuṭa, eḍuru,
 eḍurucu 795
 eḍugu 870
 eḍdu 815
 eṇa 457
 eṇabhai 784, 3918
 eṇamaṇḍru 784

enaman(n)ūru 784, 3729
 enayika, enayincu, enayu,
 enika, enike, eniyu 457
 eni 5151
 enimidi 784
 enu, enupa, enu peṇṭi, enu
 pōtu, enumu 816
 enucu, enupu, enupuḍu 457
 enubadi, enubodi 784, 3918
 encu 793
 enta, entamu, ententa, en-
 danuka, endaru, endāka,
 endu, enduku, enduṇḍi,
 endunu, ennaḍu, enni 5151
 ennika, ennu 793
 ennu 2798
 envāṇru 868
 ep(p)uḍu 4559, 5151
 eppaṭi 5151
 ebbe, eb-beṭṭu, ebberāsi,
 ebberikamu, ebrāsi 803
 em(m)uka, emmu 839
 emme, emmekāḍi, emme-
 kāḍu 530
 ey(i)ḍu 809
 eydu 3730
 eyyadi, eyyavi 5151
 era 490
 eṛāgu, eṛāguḍu 516
 eragali, eravali 811
 eravu 472
 eriyincu, eriyu 811
 eruvu 813
 Erramma, Errayya 865
 eṛa 527, 528, 822
 eṛāgu 516
 eṛaka 2591
 eṛaci 529
 Eṛama 865
 eṛūgu, eṛuka, eṛuku, eṛukuva
 314
 eṛupu, eṛra, eṛrana, Eṛrana,
 eṛrani 865
 eṛra 822
 ela, ela-nāga 513, 3634
 elami 832
 elamu 829
 elayincu, elayu, elarucu,
 elarupu 832
 elayu, elarāru, elaru, elarucu
 905
 elūgincu, elūgiccu, elūgincu,
 elūgu 835
 elika, eluka 833
 elūgu, eluvu 857
 ella 846
 ella, ellaru, ellavāḍu 844
 elli, elluṇḍi 845
 ellidamu 856
 ev(v)āḍu, ev(v)āṇḍru, ev-
 (v)ata, ev(v)ati, ev(v)atuka,
 ev(v)ate, ev(v)arita, ev-
 (v)ariti, ev(v)arite, ev(v)aru,
 ev(v)artuka, ev(v)i, evāru,
 evvāḍu, evvāṇḍru, evvāralu
 5151
 evuru 3730

esa, esāgu, esakamu, esaru
 870
 esāgu, esakamu, esaṅgu 778
 esaru 777
 esalāru 778, 870
 ē 5151
 ēkaṭa, ēkāru 878
 ēgu 871
 ēcu 878
 ēdadi, ēḍu, ēḍuḍi 5153
 ēḍikōla 888
 ēḍu 5151
 ē-dumu 2826
 ēpu 878
 ēbandru 2826
 ēbadi 2826, 3918
 ē-balamu 2826
 ēkalamu, ēkalīḍu 771
 ēku 765, 880
 ēkuḍu 765
 ēke 5151
 ēgincu 871
 ēgu 871, 879
 ēguru 2826
 ēcina, ēcu 870
 ēṭa 5152
 ēṭavālu 916
 ēṭi, ēṭiki, ēḍa 5151
 ēṭu 859
 ēḍākōḍamu, ēḍāgōḍamu 883
 ēḍika 5152
 ēḍu, ēḍuguru 910
 ēḍucu, ēḍupu 282
 ēṇṭa-badi, ēṇṭēṭa, ēṇḍu 5153
 ēṇ-nūru 910, 3729
 ēṭamu, ēṭam 916
 ētari 889
 ētencu 809
 ēdi 5151
 ēdu 809, 870
 ēdu, ēdu-pandi 2776
 ēnika, ēniga, ēnige, ēnūgu,
 ēnuga 5161
 ēnu 886, 2826, 5160
 ē-nūru 2826, 3729
 ēncu 879
 ēpu 870
 ēpe 896, 5150, 5151
 ēbiḍa 5151
 ēmaṛincu, ēmāru, ēmaṛucu,
 ēmārcu 898
 ēmi, ēme 5151
 ēmu 5154
 ēyadi, ēyavi, ēyeḍa 5151
 ēyu 805
 ēṛālu 2819
 ēru 2815, 5151
 ērugu 813
 ērcu 811, 905, 914
 ērpaḍu, ērpaṭu 905
 ērparincu, ērpaṛacu 905, 914
 ērpu 905, 914
 ēṛincu 914
 ēru 914, 915, 5159
 ēla 913
 ēla, ēlaki, ēlakulu 907

ēlā, ēlāgu, ēlāṭi 5151
 ēlanna 512
 ēlika, ēliki, ēl(u)baḍi 5157
 ēlu 905, 5157
 ēlu 5157
 ēva, ēvagincu, ēvamu 908
 ēvāḍu, ēvāṇḍru, ēvāru, ēvā-
 rulu, ēvi 5151
 ēvuru 2826
 ēsaru 870
 ēru 910
 ok(k)a, okaḍu, okaṭa, okaṭi,
 okata, okati, okatuka,
 okate, okarita, okariti, oka-
 rite, okaru, okarūḍu, okaru-
 vūḍu, okartu, okartuka,
 okarte, okōḍu, okōṭa, oko-
 ṭi, okota, okorita, okorūḍu
 990
 ogaru 2674
 ogar(u)cu, ogar(u)pu 569
 ogi, ogin 986
 oggu 707, 934, 991, 992
 oṅkiya, oṅke 5210
 occemu 942
 oṭṭu 958, 959
 oḍā-baḍika, oḍā-badu, oḍā-
 baṛacu, oḍā-bāṭu 945
 oḍapi 946
 oḍami, oḍame 593
 oḍamu 944
 oḍam-baḍika, oḍam-baḍu,
 oḍam-baṛacu 945
 oḍayāḍu, oḍayūḍu, oḍayu-
 rālu 593
 oḍalu 586
 oḍi, oḍi-kattu 947
 oḍikamu 967
 oḍiyu 946, 5221
 oḍise-gaḍḍa 950
 oḍisela 949
 oḍuku 962, 1012
 oḍucu 946, 1041
 oḍḍanamu, oḍḍimi 959
 oḍḍanamu 961
 oḍḍaramu, oḍḍarincu 963
 oḍḍu 959, 962, 963, 964,
 965
 oṇṭami, oṇṭaramu 970
 oṇṭari, oṇṭarikatte, oṇṭari-
 kamu, oṇṭarikāḍu, oṇ-
 ṭarīḍu, oṇṭi, oṇṭikāḍu,
 oṇḍu 990
 oṇṭikāḍu, oṇṭigāḍu 971
 oṇṭimpu 970
 oṇṭu 968, 970
 ottaḍamu 1021
 ottigillu, otti(l)u 973
 ottu 973, 975, 1021
 ottulu 1023
 odaru 5244
 odalu, oḍugu, oḍuvu 605
 odavu 605, 609
 oḍugu 973
 odda 5267
 oddi 614, 5267

odde 711
 onanḡiḡḡu, onanḡūrcu, onarincu, onaru, onarucu 584
 ondu 4541
 oppagincu, oppandamu, oppamu, oppidamu, oppincu, oppu, oppudala 924
 obbaṡṡu 983
 obbiḡi 982
 ommaccu 642
 ommika 924
 ommu 711, 924
 oyya, oyyana 985
 ora, ora-gallu, oraḡu, oraḡiḡi, orapu, orayika, orayu 665
 oragincu, oragu, oraguḡu 707
 oralu 664
 orima, orimika, orumu 990
 orudala 1019
 oṡa 723
 oṡagu, oṡava 707
 oṡapu 721
 oṡalu 718
 oṡṡa 722, 723
 oṡṡadanamu, oṡṡana 722
 oṡṡu 711
 olayu 997, 1003
 oliki 1001
 oliyu, olucu, olupu 1000
 oluku 999
 olla-bōvu 1004
 ollaka, ollami 1006
 ollana 985
 olliya, olle 1005
 olana 698
 olavu 1015
 olḡu 586
 ovvu 924, 1057
 oṡḡu, oṡavu 984
 osulu 940
 oḡara, oḡarincu, oḡarinta, oḡili, oḡilincu, oḡilinta 1029
 oḡiramu 1030
 oḡa 1038
 oḡa 1041
 oḡami, oḡamu, oḡṡu, oḡu, oḡincu, oḡu 946, 1041
 oḡi 946
 oḡa 1039
 oḡika, oḡigillu 1041
 oḡu-billa 1042
 oḡamu 1048
 oṡni-kaṡṡu 1046
 oṡpika, oṡpu 924, 1063
 oṡmamu 1054
 oṡmu 1056
 oṡṡ 1058
 oṡa 1060, 1062
 oṡragincu, oṡragilu, oṡrasil(l)u 1062
 oṡr(u)cu, oṡr(u)pari, oṡr(u)pu, oṡrmi 1063
 oṡremu 1030

oṡrcu 1041
 olamu 1015
 olal-aḡu, ol-aḡu 1068
 olimika 1006
 oviramu 1030
 auḡu 3596
 kakka 1252
 kakku 1079, 1265
 kakkū-devulu, kakkuḡu 1079
 kakkūṡiti 1075
 kaggu, kaḡgu 1278
 kaṡkaṡamu 1083
 kaṡki 1084
 kacca, kaccadamu App. 20
 kaccitamu 1095
 kacciya, kacce 1089
 kaṡakaṡa, kaṡukku 1110
 kaṡakaṡakammulu, kaṡakaṡalu 1153
 kaṡa App. 1
 kaṡṡa 1147, 1400
 kaṡṡakaḡa 1109
 kaṡṡaḡa, kaṡṡadamu, kaṡṡaḡi, kaṡṡincu 1147
 kaṡṡanamu, kaṡṡu 1147, 1149
 kaṡṡ-aluka 1135
 kaṡṡa App. 1
 kaṡṡiḡi 1135
 kaṡṡu 1148, 1150
 kaṡnamu 1149
 kaṡli 1145
 kaḡa, kaḡagoṡṡu, kaḡacanu, kaḡacu 1109
 kaḡāka, kaḡāḡu, kaḡaṡka, kaḡaḡgu 1111
 kaḡāju, kaḡāṡi 1114
 kaḡaju 1117
 kaḡategu, kaḡapa, kaḡapaṡa, kaḡapaṡi, kaḡapala, kaḡapu, kaḡama 1109
 kaḡadamu 1116
 kaḡali, kaḡalu 1118
 kaḡalu-kōnu 1118, 1350
 kaḡavasamu 1122
 kaḡāmi-cetṡu 1116
 kaḡi 1125, 1129
 kaḡiḡi 1135
 kaḡi-kaḡalu 1125
 kaḡitamamu App. 23
 kaḡiti 1114
 kaḡimi 1116, 1135
 kaḡiyamu App. 21
 kaḡise 1131
 kaḡu 1135
 kaḡūḡuru 1117
 kaḡ(u)gu, kaḡ(u)vu 1369
 kaḡemu App. 21
 kaḡḡayamu 1157
 kaḡḡi App. 24
 kaḡḡamu 1376
 kaṡāka, kaṡāḡu 1111
 kaṡājamu, kaṡāṡamu 1375
 kaṡāju, kaṡāṡi 1114
 kaṡaju 1117
 kaṡika 1165

kaṡiti, kaṡuju 1114
 kaṡūḡuru 1117
 kaṡupu 1160
 kaṡābaḡu 1443
 kaṡ(a)lamu 1174
 kaḡa 1175
 kaḡiya, kaḡe 1177
 kaḡuvā 1180
 kaṡuku 1197
 kattaḡamu, kattaḡiḡu 1203
 katti 1204
 kadapu, kadamu, kadaliḡa, kadaliṡu, kadalu, kadalu(u)cu 1188
 kadiyincu, kadiyu 1201
 kadupu 1198
 kadumu 1196, 1200
 kaduru 1193, 1195
 kanakana, kanakanamanu, kanakanal-aḡu 1406
 kanama 1163
 kanaru 1405, 1406
 kanalu 1406
 kanikaramu, kaniyu 1408
 kanu 1159, 1160, 1411, 1443
 kanukali 1443
 kanupu 1160
 kanubadi 1411
 kanuma 1163
 kanu-moṡāḡu 4760
 kanti 1196
 kandakamu 1214
 kaḡāyamu 1209
 kandi 1213
 kaḡiṡiḡa, kaḡiṡiḡa, kaḡiṡiḡu 1117
 kandu 1410, 1411
 kaḡulu 1213
 kaḡuvu 1411
 kannaḡamu, kannaḡi 1284
 kannamu 1412
 kan nīru 1159
 kannu 1159, 1160
 kanne-tāḡu 1184
 kaṡuṡālu 1221
 kappa 1224
 kappamu 1218
 kappara-ṡaḡu, kapparamu 1340
 kappali 1219
 kappiri, kappu, kappuḡu 1221
 kaḡaḡamu, kaḡaliṡu 1222
 kaḡōḡi 1226
 kaḡbili 1227
 kamaru, kamar(u)cu, kamaliṡu, kamalu 1230
 kami, kamikilli, kamikeḡu 1222
 kamiyu 1221, 1222, 1333, 1408
 kamucu 1222, 1326
 kampa 1235
 kaṡpaṡamu 1237
 kaṡpu 1247
 kaṡbi 1241

kambu 1242
 kamma 1245, 1247
 kammātanamu, kammana, kammani 1247
 kammi 1241, 1245
 kammirincu, kammu, kam-mudala 1221
 kayya 1359, 1958
 kayyamu 1089
 kara 1265, 1293
 karāgincu, karāgu, karācu 1292
 karaka, karakkāya 1134
 karakara 1386
 karakasa, karagasamu 1265
 karaṭi 1263, 1265
 kara-tālamu 1270
 karamu 1287
 karavu 1286
 kari 1276, 1279
 kariy-amudu 1391
 karugu 1279, 1280, 1286
 karuḍu 1266
 karuvali 5312
 karuvu 1279, 1280, 1286
 karusu 1265
 karṇāṭakamu, karṇāṭamu 1284
 kara 1395
 karakara 1386
 karaku 1265
 karacu 1297, 1390
 karaṭi 1258
 kar(a)ta 1293
 karada 1283
 karapincu, karapu 1297
 karaluvāru 1391
 karavu 1286
 kari, kariya 1395
 kariti 1293
 karuku 1265
 karuḍu 1297
 karra 1389
 karri 1395
 karru 1293, 1505
 kala 1297, 1407
 kala, kalaḍu 1300
 kalāka, kalākuva, kalāgu, kalācu, kalāta, kalaguṇḍu 1303
 kalāganu 1407
 kalakala, kalakalamu 1302
 kalagal(a)vu 1299
 kala-teṛāgu 1300
 kalanu 1376
 kalapa 1304
 kalapamu, kalapu, kalayika 1299
 kalama 1163
 kalamari, kalamu 1305
 kalayu 1299, 1311
 kala-rūpu 1300
 kalavaṇṭakamu, kalavuḍu 1299
 kalavara-paḍu/pōvu, kalavaramu 1306
 kali 1379

kaligi, kalimi 1377
 kaligincu, kalimi 1300
 kalitanamu 1308
 kaliyu 1299
 kalivi, kalive 1377
 kalu 1483
 kalūju 1309
 kalugu 1300
 kalupu 1373
 kaluva 1307
 kalē-kampa 1377
 kalla, kallari, kallariḍu 1372
 kallu 1298, 1374
 kalv-, kals- 1373
 kalapela 1302
 kalavaḷamu, kalavaḷincu 1306
 kalavasamu, kalāsamu 1122
 kaḷiṅga 1309
 kaḷive 1377
 kaḷuku 1346
 kaḷla 1382
 kaḷḷamu 1376
 kaḷḷi 1383
 kaḷḷiyamu, kaḷḷemu 1133
 kaḷḷe 1382
 kava, kavala 1325
 kavakava 1341
 kavayu 1326
 kaviyu 1221
 kavucu 1334
 kavvamu 1325
 kavvu 1222
 kasaṭu, kasavu 1088
 kasaru 1089, 1255
 kasi 1089, 1104
 kasimiri 1104
 kasu, kasu-gāya, kasuru 1249
 kasugu 1089
 kāka, kāgu, kāguḍu 1458
 kākara 1427
 kācu 1432, 1458
 kāḍi 1417, 1436
 kāḍu 1178
 kāpaḍamu, kāpincu, kāpu, kāpuḍu 1458
 kāpata, kāpu, kāpūdanamu, kāpudi, kāpuramu 1456
 kāki 1423, 1425
 kāku 1424
 kāgu 1507
 kācu 1416, 1458, 1459
 kāṭakamu 1440
 kāṭigāḍu 1441
 kāṭu 1124, 1437
 kāṭuka 1437
 kāḍi, kāḍimāku, kāḍimānu 1417
 kāḍu 1438, 1440
 kāṇamu App. 25
 kāṇi 1417, 1444
 kāṇḍi 1417
 kāṇḍrincu, kāṇḍrinta 1477
 kāḍu 333
 kāṇa 1418
 kānaga, kānige 1507
 kāṇi 333, 1417, 1444
 kāṇipincu, kāṇuka 1443

kānu 1580
 kān(u)ga, kān(u)gu, kānge 1507
 kānupu, kāncu 1411, 1443
 kāpari, kāpaḍu, kāpu, kā-puṇḍu, kāpuncu 1416
 kāpu 1459
 kāma 1454
 kāya 1459, 1460, 1461
 kāyu 1416, 1458, 1459
 kāramu 1466
 -kāri, kāri-nēla 1471
 kārikamu 1472
 kāru 1278, 1438, 1466, 1473, 1505
 kārcu, kāru, kārucu 1478
 kālari, kālu 1479
 kālava, kāluva 1480
 kālu, kālupu, kālcu 1500
 kāḷānji 1498
 kāvaṭi, kāvaḍi 1417
 kāvaramu 1458
 kāvali 1416
 kāvi 1490, 1931
 kāviṛayi 1490
 kāvincu 333
 kāviri 1489
 kāvu 1223, 1425
 kāsara 1429
 kāsu 1431
 kikkiriyu 1509
 kicakica, kica-koṭṭu 1515
 kiccili 1512
 kiṭuku 1533
 kiṭṭu 1538
 kiṇakiṇal-aḍu 1545
 kiṭṭali 1512
 kittu 1514
 kiduku 1511
 kiniyu, kin(u)ka, kinupu 1600
 kincu, kindu, kindu 1619
 kiriyu 1980
 kirakira, kirru 1593
 kilakila, kilakilal-aḍu 1575
 kilārinu, kilārucu 1574
 kilumu 1586
 kisaru 1089
 kiṭcu, kiṭcum-anu 1515
 kikāṇanyamu 1509
 kiṭu 1609, 1623
 kiḍu 1942
 kiḍu-paḍu 1619
 kira, kīre 1617
 kilamu, kilincu, kilu App. 26
 kukuṇḍu 1628
 kukka 1796
 kukka-gorre 2165
 kukki 1818
 kukku 1923
 kuṇkaṭi 1634
 kuṇkuḍu 1631
 kuṇḡu 1767
 kuccu 1639
 kuṭumbamu 1655
 kuṭṭincu, kuṭṭu 1672

kuṭṭ-usuru 1851
 kuṭṭe 1693A
 kuḍaka, kuḍalu, kuḍuka
 1651
 kuḍi, kuḍiti, kuḍucu, kuḍu-
 pari, kuḍupu 1654
 kuḍumu 1139
 kuṇṭa, kuṇḍu 1669
 kuṇṭi, kuṇṭitanamu, kuṇṭu,
 kuṇṭugincu 1688
 kutakuta, kutakutalāḍu 2084
 kutika, kutuka, kuttika, kut-
 tuka 1718
 kudaramu, kudira 1711
 kudikilābaḍu, kudikilu 1728
 kudincu 1636
 kudiya 1636, 1713
 kudirika, kudirincu, kuduru,
 kudurcu 1709
 kudilika, kudilincu, kudupu,
 kudulu 1705
 kuducu 1713
 kuduta-baḍu 1709
 kuduva 2088
 kuni 1927
 kunuku 1902
 kuncu 1767
 kuntuṭ 1873
 kunda 1723
 kundakamu 1851
 kundanam 1725
 kundi, kundene 1726
 kundikāllu, kundikundikāllu,
 kundēlu 1728
 kundu 1851
 kunna, kunnāḍu, kunnulu
 1646
 kuppa, kuppāgūra 1731
 kuppamu 1732
 kuppāṇincu 1850
 kuppi, kuppeṇṭa 1737
 kuppigantu, kuppincu 1736
 kuppe 1743, 2111
 kumaḍu 1742
 kumuḷu 1752
 kumṭu 1746
 kumpaṭi 1751
 kummarincu, kummaṣil(l)u
 1745
 kummi 2117
 kummu 1752, 1850
 kuy(y)i 1868
 kuradā 1851
 kurapamu 1771
 kuriḍi 2069
 kurimiḍi, kurimiḍi-gaṭṭu
 1772
 kuriyu 1907
 kurūju 1878
 kurupa, kuruma 1844
 kurulu 1794
 kuruva 1864
 kuṛu-, kuṛuca, kuṛra, kuṛ-
 rāḍu, kuṛravāḍu 1851
 kuṛupu 1780
 kuṛuva 1864
 kuṛuvu 1840

kuṛru 1852
 kuluku, kulukulāḍi 1806
 kuḷḷu 1822
 kuv(v)a 1741
 kūka, kūta 1868
 kūkaṭi 1634
 kūkaṭimāga 1627
 kūturu 1873
 kūturu-buḍamu 1889
 kūkarincu 1868
 kūkī 1930
 kūcamu 1878, 1898
 kūci 1898
 kūtakamu, kūtami, kūtamu,
 kūtuva, kūtuvu, kūḍa, kū-
 ḍani, kūḍami, kūḍali, kū-
 ḍika 1882
 kūḍu 1882, 1911
 kūtu 1873
 kūna 1646
 kūyi, kūyu 1868
 kūra 1760
 kūrimi 1897
 kūru 1826, 1899, 1902,
 1923
 kūr(u)ku 1902
 kūr(u)cu, kūrpincu, kūrpu
 1882
 kūr(u)cu, kūrmi 1897
 kūr(u)cuṇḍu 1900
 kūlābaḍu, kūlu, kūl(u)cu
 1907
 kūlī 1905
 kūḷa, kūḷuḍu 1913
 kūvita, kūsu 1873
 ke-, kem-, kempu 1931
 keḍapu, keḍayika, keḍayu
 1524, 1942
 keḍavu 1524
 keralu 1583, 1597, 1960,
 1961
 kelāku, kelaṅku, kelanu
 1588, 1969
 kelayu 1574
 kelasamu 1970
 kellagincu 1588
 kevvuna 1978
 kēka, kēkāramu 1992
 kēkarincu, kēkarinta 1991,
 1992
 kēkīsalu 2023
 kēraḍamu 2010
 kēru 1960, 2009, 2010
 kēlu 2023
 kēsina, kēsiri 1957
 kai 2023
 kaiduvu 2027
 kaili 1958
 kaivāramu 2029
 kai-sēta, kai-sēyu 2024
 kokkarāyi, kokkera 2125
 kokkarincu 2031
 kokki, kokkemu, koṅkara,
 koṅki 2032
 koṅku 2173
 koṅkulu 1645
 koṅga 2125

koṭika 1655
 koṭṭa-kona 2049
 koṭṭamu 2207
 koṭṭāmu, koṭṭāyi 2058
 koṭṭi 2061
 koṭṭu 2063
 koṭṭukonipōvu 2065
 koḍatam 2045
 koḍama 2047
 koḍali, koḍavali 2054
 koḍi 2049
 koḍise, koḍise-pāla 1650
 koḍuku 2149
 koḍeli, koḍvali 2054
 koṇ- 2151
 koṇata, koṇatamu 2045
 koṇidili 2046
 koṇuju, koṇusu 2075
 koṇṭe 2079
 koṇḍa, koṇḍavāḍu 1864
 koṇḍa-gorre, koṇḍa-gorre
 2165
 koṇḍa-muccu 4910
 koṇḍāḍu, koṇḍāṭamu 2151
 koṇḍi 2080, 2081, 2151
 koṇḍika 2149
 koṇḍe 2081
 koṇḍekatte, koṇḍekāḍu, koṇ-
 ḍemu 2251
 koṭuku 1702
 kottaḍamu 2090
 kottemu 1783
 koda 1698, 1851
 kodama 2149
 kodaru 1704, 1709
 kodalincu, kodalu, koduku
 1702
 kodava 1698, 1851
 kodupu 1699
 koduva 2088
 koddi, koddigā 2101
 kona, konaka 2174
 koniyāṭu, koniyāḍu 2151
 konu 2151, 2152
 koncincu, koncu, konju
 2173
 koncemu 2041
 konta, kondaṛu 2101
 kontam 2045
 kondalamu 2098
 kondu 2091
 konnāllu, konni 2101
 koṅga 1864
 kopparamu, kopparincu,
 kopparinta, kopramu 1731
 koppu 1731, 2110, 2156
 koppera 2104
 kobbari, kobbari-kāya, kob-
 bera, kobbera-kāya 2105
 kompa 1732
 komma 2115, 2118, 2149
 kommi-pāmu 1759
 kommu 2115
 koyya 2120
 korāḍu 1777, 2124
 koravanji 1844
 koriye 1770

korivi 2229
 korra-muṭṭu 1845
 korru 2124
 koṛa 1851, 2161
 koṛāta 1851
 koṛakaccu, koṛakancu 2229
 koṛakoṛa, koṛakoṛal-aḍu 2166
 koṛaḍu 1842, 1843
 koṛapamu 1771
 koṛa-muṭṭu 2161
 koṛalu 2166, 2232
 koṛava, koṛavata 1844
 koṛavi 2229
 koṛuku 2164, 2167
 koṛra 1845
 koṛra, koṛralu 195, 2163
 kola 1827, 2132
 kolāku, kolākuvu, kolanu 1828
 kolāta, kolādi, kolagamu, kolagāḍu 1827
 kolakola 1813
 koliki, kolucu, kolupu, koluvu, koluvukāḍu, kolki, kolla, kollari 2151
 kolimi 2133
 kolucu 1827
 kollu 1828, 2132
 kovvu 2146
 kosaru 1876, 2232
 kōḡu 2258
 kōca 2173
 kōḍu 2144
 kōṭa 2119
 kōṭi 1769
 kōka 2181
 kōca 2195
 kōṭa 2207
 kōṭa-komma 2118
 kōṭramu, kōḍaṇṭramu, kōḍaṇṭrikamu, kōḍaṇṭrikamu, kōḍalu 2149
 kōḍāḍu 2204, 2250
 kōḍi 2197, 2248
 kōḍigamu, kōḍigāḍu, kōḍi 2206
 kōḍiya, kōḍe, kōḍekāḍu 2199
 kōḍu 2200
 kōṇaṅgi 2206
 kōṇamu, kōṇa 2209
 kōḍaṇḍamu 2213
 kōḍu, kōḍuvāḍu, kōya 2178
 kōṇēru 2215
 kōmaṭi 2220
 kōyila 2177
 kōyu 2119
 kōra 2228
 kōrika, kōriki 2232
 kōrinda 2234
 kōru 1924, 2232, 2257
 kōra 1859, 2257
 kōla, kōlana, kōlani 2237
 kōlamu 2238, 2240
 kōlu 1818, 2151, 2239
 kōle 2242

kōva 2176
 kōvi 2247
 kōvuramu 2218
 kōvela 2177
 kōsamu, kōsaramu 1034
 kōsu 2186
 kauṅgili, kauṅgilincu, kauṅgilinta, kauṅgilimpu 1234
 kaucu 1334
 kaunu 1331
 krakku 1097
 kraṅgu, krandu 1291
 kraccu 1368
 kraccuṛa, kranna, krannana 1181
 krandu-konu 1287
 krampa 1235
 krammu 1368
 krayya 1359
 krāḡu 1278, 1292
 krācu 1292
 krānu 1580
 krānugu 1507
 krāyu 1477
 krālu, krāl(u)gaṇṭi 1349
 krikkirincu, krikkiriyu 1509
 krincu, krinda, krindiki, krindu, krī- 1619
 kriyyu 1594
 krukku, krukkuḍu 1923
 kruṅku 1826
 kruṅgilu, kruṅgu 1767
 krummu 1850
 kruiyyu 1778, 1851
 krullagincu, krullaginta, krullu 1822
 krūru 1898
 krē, krēgannu 2008
 krēṭu 1964
 krēḍincu, krēṇincu 2010
 krēpu 1123, 1594
 krēva 2008
 kro- 2149
 kroccu 1818
 krotta 2149
 krottaḍamu, krottaḷamu 2090
 krovvina, krovvu 2146
 krōṭi 1769
 krōlu 1818, 2233
 krōl(u)cu 1774
 krōva 2176
 krōvi 1818, 2247
 krōcu, krōcce, krōce 1818
 khāṇamu App. 25
 gaṅgi-reddu, gaṅg-eddu 815
 gacca 1347
 gaja 1093
 gajja 1938
 gajji 1104
 gajjiya, gajje, gajjelu App. 31
 gaṭṭi 1144, 1148
 gaṭṭitanamu, gaṭṭivāḍu 1144
 gaṭṭu 1147
 gaḍa 1370

gaḍagada 1110
 gaḍa-cīla 1130
 gaḍacu, gaḍapa, gaḍucu, gaḍupu, gaḍuvu 1109
 gaḍabaḍa, gaḍabiḍa 1112
 gaḍusari 1144
 gaḍusu 1144, 1148
 gaḍḍa 1148, 1171
 gaḍḍamu 1156
 gaḍḍi 1158
 gaḍḍu 1148
 gaḍḍuva-maḍi 1355
 gaṇagana 1162
 gaṇupu 1160
 gaṇṭa 1946
 gaṇṭamu 1170
 gaṇṭi, gaṇḍi, gaṇḍika 1176
 gaṇṭu 1176, 1946
 gaṇṭe 1267
 gaṇḍāḍu, gaṇḍ-aḍu, gaṇḍu, gaṇḍuḍu 1173
 gaṇḍamu, gaṇḍu-maḍi 1355
 gaṇḍe 1947
 gaṇḍrikalu, gaṇḍrincu 1176
 gatuku, gaduku 1197
 gadumu, gaddincu 1189
 gadduva 1156
 ganagana 1406
 ganapu, gani, ganike, ganupu, gane, ganne 1160
 ganji 1107
 gantu 1212
 gannēru 1164
 gabakkuna, gabagaba, gabaluna, gabiluna 1320
 gabbidāya, gabbilamu, gabbilāyi 1216
 gabbu, gamagama 1247
 gamanamu, gamanincu 1328
 gamallavāḍu 1227
 gampa 1243
 gay(y)āli, gay(y)ālinu 1089
 gara 1394
 garagara, garagarika 1259
 gari 1265, 1394
 garite 1267
 garidṭ 1262
 garise 1261
 garusu 1260, 1293
 garagara, garagaral-aḍu 1386
 gari 1394
 garika 1397
 garru 1401
 galagala, gallu 1302
 galaba, galibili 1310
 gavanu 1339
 gavarana 1490
 gavi 1332
 gavisena 1221
 gavunḍlavāḍu 1227
 gavva 1342
 gasi 1088
 -ga 333
 gāṭamu 1442
 gaṭu 1492
 gāḍida 1364
 gāḍupu 1499

gādili 1445
 gāde 1192
 gānu 1483
 gānuga 1507
 gāyu 1477
 gāra 1475
 gālāmu 1495
 gālī 1499
 gālu 1483
 gālākūdu 1496, 1501
 gāsi, gāsincu, gāsil(l)u 1430
 giṅguru 1545
 giccū 1513
 gijagija, gijagija-gonu, gija-
 gijal-ādu 1648
 gij(j)igādu 1608
 gitaka 1670
 gitṭa 1943
 gitṭani 1538
 gitṭu 1538, 1942
 gitṭe 1943
 gidāsa, gidḍa 1670
 giḍḍiya 1534
 gidḍaṅgi 1525
 gidḍu 1527
 giṅṭemu 1540
 giṅḍi 1541
 gidḍa, gidde 1553
 ginja 1523
 ginju-konu 1648
 ginniya, ginne 1543
 giraka, giragira, girra 1595
 girpu, girvu 1625
 giraka 1594
 giruku 1623
 girupu 1598, 1623, 1625
 giruvu 1625
 girruna 1595
 gilaka 1575, 1595
 gili 1572
 giluku 1575, 1623
 gilupu 1598, 1625
 gilka, gilku 1575
 gilla 1595
 gillu, gilluḍu 1589
 gīka 1607
 gīku, gīta, gīcu, gītu 1623
 gītu 1624, 1625
 gīgī 1607
 gīmu 1611
 giyu 1623
 gira 1595
 gīruḍu, gīra 1623
 gīru 1623, 1624
 gukka, gukkili, gukkeḍu 1853
 guggiḷḷu 1632
 guṅku 1826
 guccu 1861
 gujuru 1880
 gujju 1851, 1878, 1880
 guṭaka, guṭaguṭa, guṭuk(k)u
 1658
 guṭṭa 1682
 guṭṭu 1673
 guḍaka 1651
 guḍāramu, guḍāru 1881
 guḍi, guḍise 1655

guḍi, guḍusu 1680
 guḍukku 1658
 guḍḍa 1670, 1681
 guḍḍāmu 1682
 guḍḍi 1682, 1787
 guḍḍitanamu 1787
 guḍḍu 1680
 guḍde 1682
 guḍḍa-gūba 1657
 guṇṭa 1669
 guṇṭaka, guṇṭava, guṇṭika,
 guṇṭiki, guṇṭike 1689
 guṇḍa 1692
 guṇḍādu 1690
 guṇḍāmu 1669
 guṇḍā, guṇḍiya, guṇḍe,
 guṇḍe-kāya, guṇḍelu 1693
 guṇḍu, guṇḍrani, guṇḍramu
 1695
 guttamu 1713
 gutti, gudi 2092
 gudi-kālu 1707
 gudi-gaṛra 1713
 gudiya, gude, guḍḍu 1850
 guḍḍa 1891
 guḍḍali, guḍḍalincu, guḍḍili,
 guḍḍela, guḍḍeli, guḍḍelu
 1722
 gunaka 1784
 gunapamu 2076
 guniyu 1685, 1863
 gunuku, gunugu 1784
 gunucu 1863
 gunupu 1160, 1863
 gunja 1878
 gunju 1637, 1648, 1880
 gunṭa 1669
 gunna 1646
 guppili 1850
 guppu 562, 1731, 1850
 gubaka 1743
 gubagubal-ādu, gubagubalu
 1738
 gubālincu 1247
 gubili 1855
 gubuku 1850
 guburu 1741, 1743
 gubulu, gubulu-konu 1247
 gubba 1743
 gubbali 1731
 gumaguma, gumāyincu 1247
 gumi, gumuru 1741
 gumuku 1850
 gumuḍu 1742
 gumpu 1741
 gumpena 1736
 gumma 1745
 gummaḍi App. 28
 gummi 1748, 2117
 gummu 1850
 gummuḍu 1742
 gummeṭa, gummeta 1754
 guraga, gurugu 1784
 gurigi 1784, 1797
 guri-ginja, gurija, gurivenda,
 guru-ginja 1865
 gurtu 1847

guṛaka 1852
 guṛi, guṛikādu, guṛici, guṛin-
 ci, guṛincu, guṛutu 1847
 guṛramu 1711
 guṛru, guṛrumanu 1852
 gulāka, gulla 1795
 gulibi, gulimi 1855
 gulgu 1813
 guvva 1930
 gusagusa 1638
 gūṭi 1922
 gūḍu 1883
 gūku 1826
 gūṭava 1689
 gūḍa 1884
 gūḍāramu 1881
 gūda 1891
 gūna 1928
 gūni, gūnidi, gūnivādu, gūnu
 1927
 gūba 1871
 gūḷi 1920
 geggalu, geggili 1933
 geṭike, geṭte 1943
 geḍḍa 1171
 geṇṭincu, geṇṭu 1945
 geṇṭe 1267
 geṇṭena 1164
 geṇḍi, geṇḍiya, geṇḍe 1947
 genayu 1583
 genasu, genusu 1578
 gentu 1212
 geṛa 1623
 gela 1810
 gelipincu, gelivi, geliviḍi,
 gelucu, gel(u)pu, geluvamu
 1972
 geḍekāḷḷu 1943
 geḍāgi 2026
 geḍe 2000
 geṛi 2007
 goggi, goggipannu, goggi-
 pallu 2032
 gojju 1880
 goṭike, goṭṭi 2070
 goṭṭamu 2059
 goṭṭu 2066
 goṭṭe 1943
 goḍāgu 1685
 goḍāba 2073
 goḍali App. 32
 goḍava 2048, 2073
 goḍugu 1663
 goḍḍa 1680, 2066
 goḍḍāmu 2073
 goḍḍali, goḍḍeli, goḍḍeli,
 goḍḍelu App. 32
 goḍḍu, goḍḍurālu, goḍrālu,
 goḍlu 2074
 goṇāgu, goṇaḡaṇa, goṇūgu
 1685
 goṇṭari, goṇṭi, goṇṭu 2079
 goṇṭu-pḍka 2202
 goṇḍ(i)li 2099
 gottu 2092
 goda, goda-konu, godagoda
 2084

gontu, gontuka 1718
 gontu-gūrcuṇḍu 1728
 gondi 2100
 goppu 1731, 1818
 gobbi, gobbillu 2108
 gobbuna 2112
 goyyi 1818
 gorija, gorije, gorise 1770
 goriya 2165
 goruvaṅka 1766
 gorriya, gorre 2165
 gorre-cedalu, gorre-cedalu
 1548, 2096
 goṛapamu 1771
 goṛugu 2258
 goṛe, gorriya, gorre 2165
 goṛru 3986
 gola 1810
 golagola 1813
 goluṣu 2134
 golli 2138
 gōḍku 2257
 gōḍu, gōṅḡura 2183
 gōḷaḍu, gōḷu 2190
 gōḷu 2201
 gōḷu-pōka 2202
 gōḷa 2207
 gōḷiga 2055
 gōḷi-vaḍu, gōḷi-veṭṭu 2054
 gōḷu 2252
 gōṇāmu App. 34
 gōṇi, gōṇiya, gōṇe App. 33
 gōṭi 2214
 gōḍa 2216
 gōṇu 2183
 gōṃu 558
 gōra, gōraṅka 1766
 gōra, gōra-cekka, gōra-palaka
 2231
 gōraṭa, gōraṇṭa 1849
 gōriṅka, gōruvaṅka 1766
 gōru 561
 gōru-cikkudū 2230
 gōla, gōlugōlu 2252
 gōlincu 2246
 gōlu 1813, 2252
 gōḷe 2143
 gōvanamu App. 34
 gōvi 2247
 gauda 1337
 gaulu 1334
 gauli 1338
 gausena 1221
 gracca 1347
 grāyu 1477
 grukka, grukkili, grukku,
 grukkēḍu 1853
 grucci kaḍgilincu 1802
 gruccu 1861
 gruddi 1787
 gruddu 1680, 1787
 gruddu 1850
 groccu, groyyi, groyyu 1818
 grōvi 2247

ghūṛṇillu 1921

cakkili, cakkiliginta, cakkili-
 gili, caṅka, caṅkili 2274
 caku-cēyu 2748
 caccu 2426
 caṭṭa 2310
 caṭṭana 2295
 caṭṭamu 2304
 caṭṭi 2306
 caṭṭu 2308
 caṭṭupa 2764
 caṭṭuvamu 2309
 cadiyu, cadunu, cadupu,
 cadumu 2322
 caduku 2326
 cadurālu, cadurūḍu, cadu-
 vari, caduvu 2327
 canu, canupa 2781
 canupakamu 2321
 cancu 2293
 cancūḍu 2291
 candanamu 2448
 candamu 2328
 cannaṅgi 2595
 cannillu 3045
 cappa 2337, 2339
 cappāḡa, cappana, cappani
 2337
 cappaṭa, cappaṭincu, cap-
 paṭlu, capparincu 2335
 capparincu, cappu 2334
 cappi 2331
 cappiḍi 2331, 2337
 cappuḍincu, cappuḍu 2333
 cappuna 2336
 camaru 2335, 2343
 camuru 2335, 2389
 campakamu 2321
 campu, campuḍu 2426
 cari 2418
 caruguḍu 2360
 carumu 2389
 caṛacu, caṛapu 2421
 caṛi, caṛiya 2360
 calacala 2366
 cali, calidi, calimiri, caluva
 2408
 cali cima 2372
 calupu 2781
 caluva 2368
 calla 2411
 calla, callāḡā, callādamu, cal-
 lana 2408
 callakamu, callu 2384
 callāḍamu 2379
 cavaka 2386
 cavi, cavi-gonu 2396
 cavile, cavile-pōyina 2392
 cāgilinta, cāgilu, cāḡu, cācu,
 cāpu 2433
 cāḍu 2448
 cāpa 2452
 cāḡu 2430
 cāci 2436
 cāṭi 2443
 cāṭincu, cāṭimpu, cāṭu, cāṭu-
 va 2486
 cāṭu, cāṭu-paḍu 2441

cātu 2449
 cātu-paḍi 2448
 cāya 2456
 cāru 2483, 2484
 cāra, cārika 2481
 cāla, cālamī, cālika 2470
 calu 2470, 2471
 calupu 2471
 cāvu 2426
 cikiciki 2495
 cikilu 2494
 cikkā-baḍu, cikkana, cikkani,
 cikka-vaḍu 2488
 cikkaṇṭu, cikkante 2497
 cikku 2498, 2503
 cikkudū 2496
 cikrōḍamu 2518
 cigirincu, cigurucu 2489
 ciguru 554, 2489
 ciṅka 2569
 ciṅki 2491
 ciccara, ciccu, ciccūra 1514
 ciṭaciṭa 2509
 ciṭika, ciṭikarincu, citikarin-
 ta, ciṭuku, ciṭṭa 2511
 ciṭike 2507
 ciṭ(i)lu, ciṭlincu 2510
 ciṭṭi 2512, 2513
 ciṭṭe 2514
 ciṭṭ-eluka 2513
 ciḍumu 2536
 citacita, citṭaḍi, cittari 2525
 cituku, cidiyu, cidupa, cidu-
 pu, cidumu, cidura, cid-
 (u)rupa 2526
 ciduku 1546, 2526
 cinūḡu, cinu 2491
 cinuku 2520
 cinta 2529
 cindara 1547
 cindilu 2530
 cindu 1546, 2530
 cindu(lu) drokku 2530
 cinna, cinnādanamu, cinnadi,
 cinnavāḍu, cinni 2594
 cinnamu, cinnidamu 2596
 cippa 2535
 cippa-kasavu, cippa-gaḍḍi
 2533
 cippamu 2534
 cippil(l)u 2548
 cibuku 2621
 cimaṭa, cimiṭa 2541
 cimidika 1556
 cimili 2490
 cimuku 1606
 cimuṭu 2545
 cimuḍu, cimud(u)cu 1556
 cimpi, cimpu 2491
 cimmāṭa, cimmēṭa 2541
 cimmanamu 2548
 cimmiri, cimmirunṭalu, cim-
 mili, cimmilunṭalu 2490
 cimmu, cimmuḍu 2548
 ciyya 2549
 ciramara, cirāku 1961
 cirūḡu 2491

ciruguḍu 1560
 ciraḥira 1597
 ciṛu, ciṛutuka 1594
 ciṛuta 1594, 2590
 ciṛu puli 2590, 4307
 ciṛumu 2640
 ciṛra, ciṛru 1597
 cilaka, cilakaṭa 2561
 cilacila, cilikincu 2569
 cilipi 1571
 ciluka 1584, 2561
 cilukaḍa 2561
 cilukarincu 2569
 ciluku 2561, 2568, 2569, 2570
 cilupa 1571, 2569
 cilumu 1586
 cilla 2560
 cillakōla 2568
 cilla-peṅku, cilla-pencu 1577
 cillara 2574
 cilli 2575
 cilla, cillu 2587
 civāgi 2579
 civaka, civuru, civva 2489
 civara 2544
 civuka-pitta 2606
 civuku 1606, 2621
 civva, civvu 2600
 civvāgi, civvaṅgi 2579
 ci 2603
 cikati, cikṛiḥaṭi 2604
 cikili 2599
 cikku 2621
 cidāra 2615
 cidu 2618
 ciṭpuru 2599
 cikireṇi, cikireṇu 2607
 ciku 1606, 2604, 2621
 cikurāyi, cikuruvāyi 2606
 ciḍa 1606
 ciḍu 2611
 cinamu 2596
 ciṭpu 1610, 2621
 cīma 2623
 cīmaṅci 2595
 cīmidi, cīmu 1606
 cīra 2629
 cīraṇamu 2627
 cīru 2639
 ciṛu, ciṛuḍu 1590, 2491, 2601
 ciṛu 1590
 cīla App. 26
 cīlamanda 2633
 cīli 2634
 cīlika, cīlu, cīl(u)cu 1622
 cūḍi 2735
 cūyi 2642
 cukka 2646
 cuṅgu, cuṅgulu 2648
 cuṅguḍu 2649
 cuṭṭa, cuṭṭamu, cuṭṭarikamu, cuṭṭu 2715
 cuṇḍu 2659, 2662, 2663
 cuṇḍ-eluka, cuncu, cunc-eluka 2661

cuncu 2651
 cuncu-midde 2650
 cumi 2735
 cumpāta, cumma 2677
 cuṛacuṛa, cuṛṛuna 2714
 cuṛuku, cuṛukkuna 2713
 cuṛram anu 2688
 culuka(n), culukana, culukani 2703
 culla, culli 2666
 cuvaka, cuvva 2600
 cūḍi 2733
 cūḍu 2654
 cūcu, cūḍiki, cūpincu, cūpu 2735
 cūru 2686, 2729
 cūr-eluka 2661
 cūra 2744
 cūlalu, cūli, cūlu 2733
 cem- 1931
 cekka 2276, 2748
 cekkili, cekkulu, ceṅka 1989
 cekku 1989, 2748, 2778
 ceṅgaṭa(n), ceṅgali 2753
 ceṅganālu 2285
 ceṅgaluva 1307
 ceṅgāvi 1931
 ceṅgu 2285, 2796
 ceṅguna 2285
 ceccera 2352
 ceṭṭa 1942
 ceṭṭu 1941
 ceṭṭupa 2764
 cedipa, cedugu, ceḍḍatana-mu 1942
 ceḍu, ceḍḍa 1942, 2760
 ceḍḍi 2379
 ceṇaku, ceṇuku 1944
 ceṇḍāḍu 1542
 ceṇḍu 1542, 2766
 cetta, cedāramu 2770
 ceda, cedalu 1548
 cedaru 1546
 cenaku, cenayu 1944
 cencali 2292
 cencu, cenceta 2291
 centa, cendu 2814
 cennu 2423
 ceppu 1955, 1963
 cem(m)āṭa, cemar(u)cu, cemma, cemmagin-cu, cemmāgil(l)u 2539
 cempa 1989
 cembu 2775
 ceyi, ceyyi 2023
 cerāpa 1989
 ceral-aṭamu, ceral-aḍu 2378
 ceralu 1960
 cerugu 2019
 ceruvu 1980, 2278
 cera, cera-gonu 1980
 cerāgu 2796
 ceraku 2794, 2795
 ceracu, cerapu, cerucu, cerupu 1942
 ceraceral-aḍu 1597
 ceruvu 1980

celāgu 1574
 celādi, celagamu 2562
 celagu, celavu 2377
 celama 2367
 celavi 2782
 celi; celikatte, celikāḍu, celimari, celimi, celiya, celiyalu 2783
 celidi 2563
 celuku 2791
 celuva, celuvamu, celuvu 2786
 celdi 2563
 cellaṭamu, cellāḍu 2378
 celli, celliya, celliyalu, celle, cellelu 2783
 cellu 2781
 cevi, ceviṭi, cevudu, cevulapilli, cevulapōtu 1977
 cēta 1957
 cē-trāḍu, cēda 2812
 cēḍu 1249, 2812
 cēpa 1252
 cēpu 2803
 cēga 2802
 cēta 2019
 cēṭu 1942
 cēti bīra 4224
 cēda, cēdu 2812
 cēnu 1958
 cēpa 1989
 cēpu 2803
 cēma 2004
 cēyi 2023
 cēyu 1957
 cēra, cērēḍu 2821
 cērābaḍu 2012
 cērika, cēru, cērugāḍa, cēru(u)cu, cērupu 2814
 cēru 1254, 2012, 2484
 cēru-kōla 1254
 cēva 2802
 cēvāṭu 2814
 cokkaṭamu, cokkamu 2829
 cokku 2853
 coṅga 2862
 coccillu, coccu 2778
 coṭa coṭa 2835
 coṭṭa 2838
 cottencu, con(u)pu 2778
 coppa 2847
 coppincu, corābaḍu, corābāru, corava 2778
 cora 2710
 colayu 2884
 collu 2862
 cōku 2870
 cōpu 2878
 cōra 2710
 caḍu 2386
 jakkalimpu 2269
 jagati, jagile 2279
 jaggu 2280
 jaṅkincu, jaṅku, jaṅke, jaṅkena 2281
 jaṅga 2286

jaṅgālam 2283
 jaṅgili 2284
 jaṅgu 2285
 jaḍa App. 35
 jaḍipincu, jaḍupu 2297
 jaḍiyu 2297, 2298, 2300
 jaḍḍa 2313
 jaḍḍu 2314
 januku 2281
 jabba 2339
 jabbu 2338
 jambu 2347
 jaragu, jarapu, jarigincu,
 jarugu, jaruguḍu 2360
 jaṛṛuna 2352
 jalubu 2409
 jalli 2381
 jallincu, jalleda 2370
 jallu 2384
 jaḷuka 2407
 javajava, javuku 2398
 javaru 2389
 javali 2394
 javvi 2397
 jāgilamu 2459
 jāgu 2433
 jāju 2437
 jāti 2443
 jāḍa 2442
 jaḍincu 2298
 jāṇa, jāna 2451
 jaḍu 2437
 jāḷil(l)i 179
 jārcu, jāru, jārucu, jāruḍu,
 jārumidi 2482
 jāla, jāli 2474
 jālari 2473
 jāliya, jāle, jāleya 2477
 jigata, jigi, jiguru 2488
 jigili 2549
 jiṅka 2504
 jitta 2763
 jiḍḍu 2516
 jila, jilajila, jilajilam-anu
 2573
 jilūgu, jiluvu 2519
 jilugu 1623
 jillum-anu 2576
 jiva jiva 2578
 jidi, jidi-ginja 2005
 jidiya, jide 2612
 jira, jiru 1623
 juṭṭa-vreḷu 2658
 juṭṭili 2834
 juṭṭu 2655
 juḍḍu, juṇḍu, juṇḍu 2660
 junjuṛu 2652
 jumjum, jumma 2578
 juṛra, juṛru 2712
 juvvi 2697
 jena 2592
 jerri godḍu, jerripōtu 2816
 jeri, jerri 2797
 jela 2785
 jella 2788
 jendra 2809
 jena 2444

jonna, jonnalu 2896
 jobbilla 2883
 jollu 2862
 jollemu, jollemu 2858
 jō, jō koṭṭu 2869
 jōka 2871
 jōku 2398
 jōmu 2882
 jōla 2889
 jauku 2398
 ṭamaṭama 2949
 ṭekkiyamu, ṭekkemu 2938
 ṭekkili 3009
 ṭeṅka 2941
 ṭeṅkāya 3408
 ṭēku 3452
 ḍakkā 277
 ḍakku 3014
 ḍaggara, ḍaggaru 79
 ḍaggu 2939
 ḍaṅgu, ḍancu 77
 ḍappi 109, 277
 ḍabbu 2947
 ḍabbhai 910, 3918
 ḍamāyi, ḍamāramu 2949
 ḍayyu 447
 ḍā 449
 ḍāgu, ḍācu, ḍāgu, ḍācu 63
 ḍā-kali, ḍā-kallu 86
 ḍāpu, ḍāyu 79
 ḍig(g)iya, ḍig(g)u, ḍiṅki,
 ḍiṅku, ḍincu, ḍimpu 502
 ḍindu 430, 502
 ḍī, ḍi-konu 443
 ḍuṅku 954
 ḍuyyu, ḍūyu 3337, 3399
 ḍul(u)cu, ḍulupu, ḍullu 2988
 ḍekka 2970
 ḍekku 437
 ḍepparamu 435
 ḍebbandru 910
 ḍebbadi, ḍebbhai 910, 3918
 ḍēku 508
 ḍēga 1527
 ḍokka 2976, 2989
 ḍoṅka 2981
 ḍoṅku 954, 2054
 ḍoṅkena 2054
 ḍoṅga 2982
 ḍoṅgu 2982, 2990
 ḍoppa 2986
 ḍol(u)cu 2698
 ḍolla 3528
 ḍolligillu 2988
 ḍollu 2688, 2698
 ḍōku 2990
 ḍōgu 2514
 takapikal-aḍu 2997
 takkari, takkali, takkalik-
 āḍu, takkidi, takkulāḍu
 App. 42
 takkāḷa-kāya 3009
 takkina, takku 3014
 takkuva 3178

takkeḍa App. 41
 tagaḍu 2995
 tagan, tagani 3005
 tagara 3003
 tagaramu 3000, 3001
 tagaru 3000
 tagavu, tagina, taginaṭṭu,
 taginaṭṭu, tagu 3005
 tagirinta, tagirisa, tagirise
 3003
 tagire 3078
 tagilincu, tagulā-baḍu, tagu-
 lamu, tagulāṭumu, tagulu,
 tagulukonu, tagulucu, ta-
 guluḍu, taguludala, tagu-
 lu-vaḍu, tagulā-beṭṭu 3004
 tagulu 3133
 taggincu, taggimpu, taggu,
 taggudala 3178
 taṅgeḍu 3003
 taṭapaṭāyincu 3033
 taṭamaṭa, taṭamaṭincu, taṭa-
 vaṭa 3157
 taṭāyincu 3031
 taṭuk(k)una 3022
 taṭṭa 3035
 taṭṭ-amma, taṭṭ-ammavāru
 3028
 taṭṭu 3039, 3040
 taṭṭu, taṭravāḍu 3039
 taḍa 3031, 3034
 taḍābaḍu, taḍābaṭu 3033
 taḍaka 3036
 taḍapa 3032
 taḍapaṭāyincu 3033
 taḍapara 3028
 taḍamāṭamu 3033
 taḍamu, taḍavuḍu 3025
 taḍayu 3031
 taḍava 3026
 taḍavu 3025, 3026, 3031
 taḍi, taḍiyu 3045
 taḍupu 3028, 3045
 taṇuku 3046
 taṇḍamu 3055
 taṇḍalu 3054
 taṇḍa 3055
 taṇḍu 3054
 taṇḍēlu 3049
 taṇḍri 3067
 tattara, tattara-paḍu, tatta-
 ramu, tattarincu, tattarillu
 3061
 tanakutānu, tanantaṭa, ta-
 nantu 3196
 tanaru, tanarāru, tanar(u)cu,
 tanar(u)pu, taniyu 3047
 taniyincu, taniyu, tanivi,
 tanupu 3045
 tanuku 3115, 3148
 tanugu 3133
 tannu 3053
 taṅri 3067
 tappa, tappaka, tappitamu,
 tappincu, tappu, tappuḍu
 3071
 tappeṭa 3082

tabunru 3085
 tabbibbu 3074
 tamaka-paḍu, tamakamu, tamaki, tamakincu 3077
 tamaku 3107
 tamagamu 3081
 tamaramu 3001
 tamaru 3162
 tamarta 3079
 tami 3077
 tamire 3078
 tamuku 3082
 tampi 3115
 tambaḷa, tambaḷi 3085
 tambuḡa 2775
 tambuḷ, tammaḍi, tammala-vāru 3085
 tammaṭamu 3082
 tammaṇṭu, tammiya, tamme 3086
 tammi 3163
 tammu, tammūḍu 3085
 taragari, taragu, tarapu 3090
 taraṭu 3138
 taralu 3128
 tari, tarikāḍu 3095
 tarimiḍi, tariviṇi, taruvaḍi 3140
 tarugu 3090
 tarucu 3095, 3100
 taruṇamu, taruvāta, taruvāyi 3142
 targu, tarvu 3090, 3140
 tarcu 3095
 tarāku 3090
 taraṭu 3138
 tarataṛa 3061
 taralu 3128
 tari, tari-gonu, tariyā-baḍu, tariyu 3142
 tariṁena 3140
 tarūḡu 3090
 tarugu, taruvu 3140
 tarupu 3142, 3144
 tāla 3103
 tālaku 3128
 tālāḡu 3135
 talagu 3133
 talay-eru 811
 talaru 3131
 tālari 3129
 tali 3136
 taliru, talirucu 3131
 talūḡu 3135
 talugu, taluvu 3133
 talupu 3123
 talḡu 3105, 3133, 3135
 tallāḍa-kuducu, tallāḍa-paḍu, tallāḍapāṭu, tallāḍa-peṭṭu, tallāḍamu, tāllāḍincu, tallāḍillu 3104
 tālli 3136
 talliy-era 528
 tālatala, tālatalaḷ-āḍu, tāluku 3125
 tavaramu 3001
 tavu 3005

tavudu 3025, 3111
 tavuḷu 3004
 tavvu 3122
 tassa 3016
 tāku, tākudu, tākudala, tācu, tāpu 3150
 tāṭa 3155
 tāḍi 3198
 tāḇelu 5155
 tāṭ-āku, tāṭi 3180
 tāṭincu 3156
 tāṭoṭu 3157
 tāḍu 3180
 tāṇḍra 3198
 tāṭa 3160
 tānu 3196
 tānṛi 3198
 tāpa 3160A
 tāmara 3163, 3164
 tāmu 3162
 tāṁelu 5155
 tāyi 364
 tāru 2460, 3162
 tārukunu, tāru(u)cu 2460
 tāru, tāru 3191, 3192, 3193
 tārumāru 3194
 tālabōyu 3186
 tāli 3175
 tālincu, tālimpu 3186
 tālimi, tālimikatte, tālimi-kāḍu 3188
 tālu 3185
 tāl(u)cu 3133, 3188, 3195
 tālupu 3186
 tālamu 3179
 tālika, tālimi, tālu 3188
 tāl-vāramu 3178
 tāvaḍamu, tāvaḷamu 3184
 tāru 3180
 tikamaka, tikamaka-gonu, tikamakal-āḍu, tikka, tikka-gonu, tikkaṭamakkāṭa 3207
 tigiyu, tigucu 3407
 tiṭṭa 3221
 tiṭṭāṭa, tiṭṭāḍu, tiṭṭu, tiṭṭū-bōtu 3220
 tiṇṭa, tiṇḍi, tiṇḍiḍu, tini-pincu, tinu 3263
 tinuku 3222
 tinna, tinnāḡā, tinnādanamu, tinnani 3264
 tinniya, tinne 3227
 tipiri 3246
 tippa 3229
 tippa-trimmari 3238
 tim(m)iri 3235
 timuru 3233, 3235
 timmaḍu, timmanna 3238
 tiyya, tiyyādanamu, tiyyana, tiyyani 3268
 tiyyu 3407
 tiri, tirika, tirigi, tiripamu, tiripari, tiripemu, tiriyu, tiruga, tirugā-baḍu, tirugal(l)i, tirugu, tiruguḍu, tirugudala, tirī 3246

tirri 3262
 tiviyu, tiv(v)u, tivucu 3407
 tivuṭa 3431
 tivuru 3233, 3431
 tīḡa, tīḡiya, tīḡe 3269
 tīṭa 3263
 tīḍirincu 3266
 tīṭpuramu 3267
 tīḍu 3273
 tīṇṭramu 3263
 tīṇḍra, tīṇḍramu, tīṇḍrincu 3266
 tīniya, tīne 3227
 tīpāru, tīpi, tīya, tīyana 3268
 tīpu 3266, 3268
 tīyu 3407
 tīrā, tīru, tīrugāḍa, tīru(u)cu, tīru(u)pari, tīru(u)pu, tīru, tīrucu 3278
 tukku, tukkuḍu 3346
 tuṅga 3287
 tuṭṭatuda 3314
 tuṭṭe 3367
 tuḍ(u)cu, tuḍ(u)pu 3301
 tuḍumu 3297
 tuṇṭa, tuṇḍamu, tuṇḍincu, tuṇḍu, tuṇḍe, tuṇḍemu 3310
 tuṇṭa, tuṇṭatanamu, tuṇṭari 3312
 tuṇṭi 3302
 tutāra 3316
 tutti, tutṭiri 3317
 tuttuniyalu 3305
 tuttumuru 3325
 tutṭuru-beṇḍa 3317
 tuda, tudi 3314
 tuniya, tuniyu, tunūḡu, tun(u)ka, tun(u)mu 3305
 tuncu 3305, 3339
 tupukku 3323
 tuppā 3322
 tuppāra 3398
 tuppū 3323, 3343
 tuppuna 3323
 tubiki, tumiki, tumida 3329
 tumuru 3325
 tumpara, tumpillu 3398
 tumbamu, tumbi App. 43
 tumma 3335
 tummi 3334, App. 43
 tummu 3336
 tummeda 3328
 turugu 3367
 turumu 3332, 3367
 tuṛugu 3367
 tuṛuṭu, tuṛru 3368
 tuṛumu 3339, 3367
 tulakincu, tulakimpu 3360
 tulasi 3357
 tulucu, tulumu 3361
 tuḷḷu 3364
 tuva, tuvva 3332
 tuvvara 3398
 tūḡa, tūḡāḍu, tūcu, tūnika 3376

tūṭadu, tūṭu, tu-konu 3399
 tūniga, tūnīga 3393
 tūparamu, tūmu 3389
 tūpoḍucu 3323
 tūra, tūru 3398
 tūran-ettu, tūru, tūru-pattu,
 tūr(u)p-ettu, tūrpiḍi 3402
 tūr(u)pu, tūrcu, tūru, tūrucu
 3399
 tūl-aḍu, tūlu, tūlucu 3376
 tūlu, tūl(u)cu 3395
 tūva 3332
 tega-baḍu 3416
 tegaṭāru 3406
 tegaḍa 3199
 tegaḍika, tegaḍu 3404
 tegincu 3416
 tegu 3405, 3406, 3416,
 3437
 tegudala 3405
 tegulu 3406
 teguva 3416
 teṅkāya 3408
 teccu 3098
 teṭṭiya, teṭṭe 3490
 teṭṭu, teṭṭe, teṭṭe-gōḍa 3447
 teḍḍu 3411
 tenuṅgu 3426
 tencu 3437
 -tencu 3098
 tennu 3422
 teppa 3414
 teppincu 3098
 teppiril(l)u, teppiru 3471
 teppuna 3069
 temaḍa 2539
 temālū 3109
 tempari, tempi 3416
 tempu 3416, 3437
 temma 2539
 temm-era(l) 810, 2539
 tera 3244
 ter(a)lu, teral(u)cu 3128
 teralu 3245
 teruvu 3422
 teṛa, teṛacu, teṛapa, teṛapi
 3259
 teṛāgu 3260
 teṛava 3421
 teṛavu 3260
 teṛe 3441
 teli, teliyu, telivi, teliviḍi,
 telisi konu, telucu, tel(u)-
 pu, telupuḍu 3433
 teliya, tele 3429
 teluṅgu 3426
 telucu 3427
 tella 3256
 tella, tellana, tellani, tellami,
 tellamu 3433
 tevadu 3404
 tevulu 3406
 tēku 3452
 tēkuva 3416
 tēgu 3454
 tēcu, tēpu 3451
 tē-jetṭu 3408

tēṭi 533, 3268
 tēga 3474
 tēgaḍa 3458
 tēṭa 3471
 tēne 3268
 tēncu, tēnpu 3451
 tēpa 3414, 3439
 tē-mrānu 3408
 tēyu 3458
 tēru 3459
 tēru, tērcu, tēri cūcu, tēru,
 tērugāḍa, tērucu 3471
 telagillu, telāḍu, telika 3464
 telu 3464, 3470, 3471
 telucu 3464
 tailanca 3003
 tokka 3559
 tokku 3477
 tokkulāḍu, toga 3476
 togara 3352
 togari 3353
 togaru 3284, 3353
 toṅgi cūcu, toṅgu, toṅguṇḍu,
 toṅgodlu 3478
 toṭṭi 3484
 toṭṭu 2835, 3480, 3481,
 3482
 toṭṭa, toṭṭiya, toṭṭe 3486
 toḍa 3302
 toḍaku 3359, 3361
 toḍāgu 3481
 toḍayu 3301
 toḍarika, toḍaruvu, toḍikilu,
 toḍuku, toḍusu 3480
 toḍaru 3480, 3481
 toḍavu, toḍigincu 3482
 toḍibaḍu 3294
 toḍima, toḍka 3487
 toḍu, toḍ(u)gu, toḍ(u)vu
 3480, 3482
 toḍupu 3482
 toṇāgu 3481
 toṇṭi 2840, 3516
 toṇḍa 3501
 toṇḍamu 3311
 toṭṭu 3524
 tona 2704
 tonaku 3359, 3361
 tondara 3506
 tombaṇḍru, tommaṇḍuguru,
 tommaṇḍru, tommidi 3532
 tombadi, tombhai 3532,
 3918
 tommanūru, tommannūru
 3532, 3729
 toyyali 3475
 torāgu 2883, 3365
 tora-paḍu 3368
 toralu 3535
 torūgu 2883
 tora, torāṭa, torra 3533
 torāgu 2883, 3365
 tore 3370
 torru 3534
 tola 2704
 tola-, tolagincu, tolagu, tola-
 cu 3519

tolaku 3359, 3360, 3361
 tolācu 3530
 tolakari, tolakarincu 3361,
 3516
 toli 3516, 3528
 tolika, tol(u)cu 3528
 tolukāru 3361, 3516
 toluku 3361
 toluḡu 3133
 tōka 3538
 tōgu 3555
 tōcu 3555, 3566
 tōṭa, tōṭavāḍu, tōṭiḍu, tōḍu
 3549
 tōḍḍu 3548
 tōṭpika 3566
 tōṭpu 3551, 3553, 3566
 tōṭi 3546
 tōḍa, tōḍi, tōḍivāḍu, tōḍu,
 tōḍupaḍu 3563
 tōmu 3552
 tōyali 3475
 tōramu 3557
 tolu 3340, 3559
 tōra 3563
 traccana, traccu 3095
 trampu 3115
 travvaṭamu, travvaṭincu,
 travvu 3122
 trācu 2359
 trāgu, trāguḍu, trāvu, trā-
 vuḍu 3174
 trāḍu 2356
 trāḍuvaḍu 3192
 trikku, trippaṭa, trippari,
 trippu, trimmaṭa, trim-
 maṭakāḍu, trimmaru 3246
 trukku 3343
 truṅgu, truncu 3305, 3339
 truppu 3343
 truppuḍu 3393
 trullagincu, trullaginta, trul-
 lintu, trullu, trullūbōtu
 3364
 tregu, trencu, trempu, trey-
 yu, trevvu 3437
 tredḍu 3411
 trēcu, trēpu, trēn(u)cu, trē-
 n(u)pu 3451
 trokku, trokkuḍu 3522
 trōcu, trō-paḍu, trō-pātu,
 trō-pāḍu, trōpu, trōpuḍu,
 trōyu, trōlu 3340
 dakku 3014
 dagadaga, dagadagam-anu
 2998
 daggara, daggaṛu 79
 daggu 2939
 daṅgu 77
 daṭṭamu 3020
 daṭṭi 3038
 daḍa, daḍadaḍam-anu 3021
 daḍadaḍa 3022
 daḍi 3036
 daḍiyu 3021
 daṇṭu 3056

laṇḍa 2313, 3060
 laṇḍa cēyi 3048
 laṇḍi 3020
 laṇḍu 3054, 3055
 daddarillu, daddaru 3061
 daniyu, danivu, danuku 3148
 danuka 3147
 dancu 77
 dandaḍi, dandaḍincu 3020
 dappamu 3070
 dappi, dappika 109
 dabadaba 3069
 dabba 3076
 dabbaḍincu 3075
 dabbaṛa, dabbu 3071
 dubbuna 3069
 dampa-nāgali, dampa-nāgali
 3083
 dampu, dampuḍu 77
 dammu 3083
 davvu 446
 dā 449
 dāka 3147
 dāgu, dāgurincu, dāgurinta,
 dācu, dāpana, dāparamu,
 dāparincu, dāpariḍu 63
 dāṭu 3158
 dā-kali, dā-gali, dāyi 86
 dāni 1
 dāparamu, dāparincu, dāpu,
 dāyu 79
 dāramu 3167
 dāri 3170
 diṁḍiṁ 3232
 diga, dig(g)u, digucu, digu-
 dala, digumati, diguva 502
 digulu, digulu-paḍu 3202
 diggana, digguna 3209
 diḍḍi 3219
 diṇṇena 3223
 diṇḍu 3224
 diḍḍu 3251
 dincu 502
 dinniya, dinne 3227
 dibba 3229
 dibbaḍamu, dimmu, dimme
 3231
 dimidimi 3232
 dimpu 502
 dimma 3239
 dimma, dimmari, dimma-
 riḍu, dimmu 3240
 diṭu 3272, 3273
 dukki 688
 duggu 3346
 duḍuku 3294
 duḍḍu 3303, 3304
 duḍḍuḡaṛra 3304
 duṇḍagamu, duṇḍagāḍu 3312
 duṇḍigamu 3313
 duiṭa 3385
 duḍḍu 3318
 dun(n)u 688
 duppi 694
 dubba 3332
 dubbu 3322
 dumaduma, dumadumalāḍu

3324
 dumārumu 3332
 dumuku, dumukul-aḍu 3326
 dumpa 3326A
 dummu 2965, 3332
 duyvu 3337, 3399
 durada 2865
 dulupu 3359
 duvva 3332
 duvva 686, 689, 692
 duvvena 689
 dusikil(l)u, dusuku 3288
 dūku 3326
 dūṭu 3380, 3381
 dūḡara 3283
 dūḍa 3378
 dūḍi 3383
 dūyu 3337, 3399
 dūru 3397, 3399
 dūla 3392
 dēgu 507
 depparamu 435
 debba 3075
 dēku, dēkuru 508
 dēṇḍra 2809
 dēvu 3451, 3468
 dēvurincu 3431A
 doṅga, doṅgilincu, doṅgilu,
 doṅgu 2982
 doḍḍa, doḍḍu 3491
 doḍḍi 3485
 doḍḍi-kāllu 3492
 doṇḍa 3060, 3499, 3500
 doṇḍi 3528
 doḍḍu 3507
 dona 2716
 dontara, donti, dondaḍi 3505
 donne App. 45
 doppa 2986
 dobba 3515
 dobbu 3340
 dommi, dommul-aḍu 3510
 doraku, dorayu, doralu 3535
 dor(a)lincu, dor(a)lu, dora-
 l(u)cu 3514
 doravi, doravu, doruvu 3341
 doṛayu 3535
 dol(u)cu 3528
 dolupu 2698
 dosāgu, dosavu 3513
 dōku 954, 2990
 dōḡaḍu 3514
 dōḡu 3514, 3554, 3555
 dōḡuru, dōcu, dōpari, dō-
 piḍi 3541
 dōṭi 3547
 dōpu 3541, 3554
 dōgu 3555
 dōma 2991
 dōra 3284
 dōse 3542
 drobbu 3340
 dhimindhimin 3232
 nakaramu 3568
 nakka 3606

nakku 3620
 nakkerā 3627
 nagari-adhikāri, nagaru 3568
 nagavu, nagu, nagūbaṭu 3569
 naggu 2927
 naccika, nacciga 3576
 naccu 3576, 3577, 3578
 naccukāḍu 3578
 naccu-pettu 3577
 najju 3574
 naṭṭ-, naṭṭa-naḍumu 3584
 naṭṭu 3583, 3587
 naṭṭu-konu 3583
 naḍa, naḍaka, naḍacu, na-
 ḍata, naḍapu, naḍayaḍu,
 naḍava, naḍavaḍi, naḍucu,
 naḍupu 3582
 naḍi, naḍimi, naḍu, naḍumu,
 naḍḍi 3584
 naḍḍuku 3585
 naṇṭu, naṇṭukatte, naṇṭkāḍu
 3588
 natta 3591
 natti, nattu 3593
 nana, nanayu 3631
 nanucu, nanupu 3588, 3631
 nanuvu 3588
 nancu, nanju, nanjūḍu, nan-
 juḍu 3581
 nanja 3630
 nanna 3632
 nannūru 3655, 3729
 nanpu 3588, 3631
 namalu 3595
 namili 2902
 nambi 3085
 nammakamu, nammika,
 nammiga, nammu 3600
 nammi 2902
 naya, nayamu 3602
 nara, narapu, narayu 3609
 naraga 2904
 naramu 2903
 nariyaḍu 3606
 nariyu 3609
 narku 3625
 narmili 381
 naṛaku, naṛakuḍu, naṛuku,
 naṛukuḍu 3625
 naṛuju, naṛumāḍu, naṛumu
 3626
 nalākuva, nalāgu, nalāguḍu,
 nalācu, nalata, nalapu, nali,
 nalikamu, naliguli, naliyu,
 nalūgu, nalūguḍu, naluku-
 va, nalucu, nalupu 3611
 nalabhai 3655, 3918
 naluguru 3655
 nalupu 3613
 nalubadi, nalubhai, naluvadi
 3655, 3918
 naluvandru, naluvuru 3655
 naluvu 3610
 nalcu, nalpu 3611
 nalla, nallana, nallani 3613
 nalla-jāna 2451
 nalli 3621A

nava 3597
 navāta, navayu, naviyu 3598
 navaru 3568
 navalā 3619
 navuru 3618
 navulu 3595
 navvincu, navvu 3569
 nasa, nasimiri 3597
 nasuku, nasugu 3579
 nāgali, nāgēlu 2907
 nāci-kōlu, nācu 409
 nāṭu 3583
 nāḍu 3656
 nāku 3570
 nāṭu, nāṭu-konu, nāṭnamu, nāḍu 3583
 nāḍika, nāḍu, nāṇḍu 3638
 nāti, nātuka 3634
 nāna 3639
 nānāḍu, nānāṭiki 3656
 nānu 2908
 nānu, nān(u)cu, nānuḍu, nān(u)pu 3630
 nānuḍi 3784
 nāmu 3649
 nāra, nāri 3651
 nār(u)cu 3583
 nāru 2919
 nālika, nāl(u)ka 3633
 nāluḡu, nāluvu 3655
 nikkamu, nik-kala, nikkuvamu, nikkemu 3663
 nikkavoḍucu, nikku, nikkūbōtu, nikkūḍu 3662
 niganiga, nigārinu, nigārimpu 3659
 niguḍu, niguḍ(u)cu 2922
 niguru 3693
 niggāḍi 3664
 niggincu 3661
 niggu 3659, 3661
 niṭṭa, niṭṭa, niṭṭramu, niṭṭrin-cu 3739
 niṭṭ-ṭrucu, niṭṭ-ṭrupu, niḍi, niḍu, niḍucanu, niḍuda, niḍupu 3738
 niṇḍa, niṇḍu, nin(u)cu, ninupu 3682
 ninna 3758
 nippaccaramu, nippastu 3682, 3825
 nippaṭi, nippaṭṭu 3670
 nippu, nippuka 2929
 nimuru 3691
 nimpu, niṇu, niṇṇa-niḷugu 3682
 niṇuṭi, niṇuḍu 3674
 niḷaka, niḷavu, niḷ(u)kaḍa, niḷucu, niḷupu, niḷ(u)va, niḷuvu 3675
 niḷugu 548
 nivari 3614
 nivuḍu 2922
 nivuru 3691
 nivuru 3693
 nivvari 3614
 nivveṇa, nivveṇagu, nivveṇa-

paḍu, nivveṇa-pāṭu 3678
 niṣūgu, niṣuvu 410
 niḷgu 3685
 niṭu, niṭukattiya, niṭukatte, niṭukāḍu 3739
 niḍa 3679
 niṇa 3690
 niṇu 3693
 niḷugu 3692
 niḷ(u)gu 548
 niḷlu 3690
 niṇu 3684
 nuggu 3728
 nuṇḡu 3698
 nuccillu 3710
 nuḍi, nuḍikāramu, nuḍugu, nuḍuvāri, nuḍuvu 3784
 nuduru 3705
 nunu-, nunupari, nunupu, nunna, nunnana, nunnani 3700
 nuy(y)i 3706
 nurūgu, nuruvu 3710
 nuṇucu, nuṇupu, nuṇumu 3728
 nulaka, nuli, nulincu, nuliyu, nulivu, nul(u)cu, nul(u)pu, nulumu 3726
 nuliyu 1003, 3716
 nul(u)cu, nulumu 3717
 nuv(v)u 3720
 nusalu, nusūgu, nusulu 3714
 nusi, nusūgu 3779
 nusuma 3699
 nūka 3721
 nūgu 3779
 nū-biṇḍi 3720
 nūka 3728
 nūka-mānu 3721
 nūku, nūkuḍu 3722
 nūgulu 3720
 nūca 3728
 nūniya, nūne 3720, 3746
 nūyi 3706
 nūrcu, nūrcu, nūru, nūrucu, nūrupu 3728
 nūru, nūruguru, nūruvuru 3729
 nūlu 3726
 nūvu 3720
 nēduru-nēla 3747
 negaḍi 2924
 negaḍ(i)ta 3659
 negaḍu 3659, 3661, 3732
 negayu, negavu 3730
 negulu 3733
 neggincu 3661
 neggu 2923, 3661
 neccili 3576
 neccu 2927, 3782
 necceli 3602
 neṭika 2936
 neṭṭana 3739
 neṭṭu 3760
 neṭṭu-konu 3583
 neṭṭramu 3739
 netta-palaka, nettam-aḍu

3743
 nettamu 3743, 3759
 nettavi 2918
 netti 3759
 netturu, netru 3748
 nenaḍu 2921
 nenayu 457
 nenaru 3669
 nenjili 3736
 neppu 3675, 3683, 3760
 neppu-konu 3675
 nemaru, nemarucu 3595
 nemali, nem(m)ili 2902
 nemmi 2902, 3602, 3744
 nemmu 3594, 3743
 nemmu-konu 3594
 neyyapu-iṇḍu, neyyamāḍu, nāyami, neyyamu, neyyari, neyyūḍu, neyyurālu 3602
 neyyi 3746
 nera, nerapu, nerayu, neravu 3672, 3682
 neraḍu 3750
 nerayika 3672
 neravādi, neravu 3770
 neri 2935
 neriyu 3609
 nerumu 2927, 3749
 neṇa, neṇapu, neṇayu, neṇavu 3672, 3682
 neṇaka 2591
 neṇanu 3681
 neṇi 2934, 2935, 2591, 3682
 neṇika 2935
 neṇiya, neṇe, neṇiya, neṇe 2927
 nela 3675, 3754
 nelāta, nelātuka 513
 nela konu, nelayu 3675
 nelavari 3683
 nelavu 3675, 3683
 nelli 3755
 nellūru 3753
 nevayu 3730
 nevili 2902
 nevuru 3595
 nevulu, nevva 3733
 nēḍu 2920
 nēṭa, nēṭakāḍu, nēṭa-purugu, nēṭari 3745
 nēnu 5160
 nēpālamu 3776
 nēmu 3769, 5154
 neyamu 3602
 neyi 3746
 neyincu, neyu 3745
 nēramu 3775
 nērimi, nēr(u)cu, nēr(u)pu 3770
 nēreḍu 2917
 nēla 2913
 nēlka 3633
 nēvaḍamu, nēvaḷamu 3778
 nēstamu 3602

nokku, nogulu, nogul(u)cu 3780
noga 3694
nogilincu, nogulu, nogulucu, noccu 3793
noccili 3781
noccillu 2937
noḍi, noḍikāḍu, noḍikāramu, noḍugu, noḍucu, noḍupu, noḍuvu 3784
noncu, noppi, noppincu, novulu, novvi, novvu 3793
nolla 3788
nollu 3788, 3791
nosalu 3705
nōcu, nōta, nōmu 3800
nōyu, nōvi, nōvu 3793
nōru 3695
nauru 3618
naulu 3595

pakāpaka 3813
pakka 4007
pakkīya, pakke, pakkepakkī cetṭu 3812
pakku 3811
pakkuna 3813
paga 3808
pagātu 3804
pagadamu 3998
pagatūḍu 3808
pagadāri, pagaru, pagavāḍu, pagidi, pagulu, paguhicu 3808
pagalu 3805
paṅga, paṅgaṭi, paṅgaṭikāllu, paṅgaṭincu 3818
pacca, paccana, pacci, pac-cika 3821
paccadi 3831
paṭakāru, paṭukāru 3864
paṭapaṭa, paṭilumanu 3841
paṭta, paṭṭamu 3876
paṭṭaḍa 3865
paṭṭa-pagalu 3867
paṭṭi 3840, 3875, 4034
paṭṭika 3865, 3875
paṭṭincu, paṭṭimpu 4034
paṭṭu 3868, 4034
paṭṭuḍu, paṭṭudala 4034
paṭṭe 3875, 3877
paṭṭeḍa 3865, 3866
paḍaku 3857
paḍati, paḍātuka 3840
paḍaga App. 47
paḍacu, paḍapu, paḍayu 3853
paḍapūgomma 3869
paḍamara 3852
paḍava 3838, 3860
paḍavalamu, paḍavālu 3860
paḍi 3849
paḍi-kāṭṭu 3850
paḍi-kāpu, paḍi-gāpu 3845
paḍita 3877
paḍiya 3856
paḍisemu App. 48

paḍu 3852, 3853
paḍuka 3852
paḍuku 3890
paḍucu, paḍucūḍu 3840
paḍucu, paḍupu, paḍupudi 3869
paḍuva 3856, 4006, 4062
paḍe 3856
paḍḍa 3881
paṇi 3884
paṇcu 3887
paṇṭa, paṇḍincu 4004
paṇḍu 3900, 4004
paṇḍu-konu 3900
paṇḍuga 3899
paṇḍreṇḍu 474, 3918
paṇṇeramu, paṇyāramu 3889
patti 3976
padaṭamu, padaṭu, padaru, paḍaru, paduru, padur(u)-cu 3910
padanu, padunu 3906, 3907
padi, padu-, paduṇḍru, padun-, padunṇu, paduru 3918
padilamu 3924
paddu 3919
padrucu 3910
pan- 3918
panavu 4304
panasa 3891, 3988
pani 3884
pani, pan(u)cu, panupu 3887
pancu 3936
panta-gadda 3977
pantagincu, pantamu, pandemu 3921
panda 3927
pandi 4039
pandiri, pandili 3922
pannasa 3891
panniru, panniramu 4035
pannu 3884, 3986
panne App. 49
panneṇḍu 474, 3918
pappu 3978
pampakamu 3936
pampu 3887, 3936
pamba 3932
pambu, pammu 3972
payi 4451
payiḍi 3821
payy-ara 810, 3821
paraḡu 3949, 3980
paragu, paracu, parapu, paravu 3949
parapu, parugu, paruviḍu 3963
pariyu 3962
parūju 3969
paruṇḍu 3900
paruvu 3949, 3963
parusana, parusapu, parusamu 3973
parusu 3968
parcu, paraḡu 3852, 3853, 3949

parvu 3949, 3963
paraḡu 3949
paraḡu, paraṭa, paraṭi, paraḡa, paraṭa, paraṭa 4020
paraṭa 4024
paraṭu 3949, 4020
paraṭi 3968
paraṭi, paraṭi 4027
paraṭu 3852, 3853, 3949
paraṭu 3852, 3949
paraṭa 4032
paraṭu 4024
paraḡu 4004
palavaramu, palavarincu, palavarinta, palavarimpu, palavincu, palavu 3887, 4304
palikincu, palukarincu, paluku 3887
palu 3986, 3987
paluka, palukana 4012
palugarra, palugu, palu-gorru 3986
paluca, palucana 3989
palupu 3990
palumu, paluvarincu 3887, 4304
paluvuṇḍru, paluvuru 3987
pallamu 4016
palli 3994, 4018
palliya, palle 4018
pallu 3986
palapaḡa 4012, 4013
palyamu, pallemu, palḡeramu 4017
palli 4018
pavaṭūḍu 3808
pavadamu 3998
pavaḡu 3805
pasa, pasaru, paṣiḍi, pasika, pasimi, paṣimiḍi, paṣirika, pasupu 3821
pasandu App. 46
pasi 3821, 3826
pastu 3825
pākuḍu 4052
pāci 3821, 4057
pācu 4057
pāḍi 4096
pāṭa 3999
pāṭ-ara, pāṭu 4080
pāka, -pāka, pāka-nāḍu 4047
pākul-aḍu 3949, 3956
pācanamu 4056
pāci 3821
pācu 4089
pāṭa 4065
pāṭi 3853, 4067
pāṭillu 3853
pāṭu 3852, 3853
pāḍi 4113
pāḍu 4064, 4065, 4110
pāḍe 3852
pāṭa 3999
pāṭampi 4080
pāḍari 4076
pāḍali 3922, 4076

pādi, pādu 4078, 4079
 pādiri 4075
 pāpa 4095, 4107
 pāpādu 4095
 pāpaṭa 4089, 4103
 pāpu 4089
 pāmu 4085, 4608
 pāya 4089
 payu 4057, 4089
 pāra 4093
 pāra-mīnu 4094
 pārū 3949, 3963
 pārūva 4091
 pārā 4093
 pārādōlu 4020
 pārū 3949, 4020, 4119
 pārūdu, pārūtakka, pārūta,
 pārūvādu 4091
 pāla 4100, 4101
 pālagurūda 4100
 pālu 4096, 4097
 pāla 4116
 pālamu, pāla 4114
 pālemu 4117
 pāvila-kūra, pāvili-kūra 4104
 pāsanamu 4056
 pāsu 4057
 pikili 4126
 pikulu 4129
 pikka 4128, 4141
 pikku 4130, 4144, 4205
 pigili 4126
 pigulu 4129
 piṅgali 4205
 picca 4140, 4142, 4214
 piccapaṭṭu 4144
 picci 4142
 piccuka 4190
 piṭṭa 4154
 piḍaka, piḍuka 4185
 piḍi 4148, 4149
 piḍikili, piḍikilincu, piḍiki-
 linta, piḍikeḍu, piḍica, pi-
 duca 4148
 piḍūju, piḍūdu 4270
 piḍugu 4150
 piḍucu 4183
 piṇūju, piṇūdu 4270
 piṇḍi 4162, 4183
 piṇḍu 4183
 pitalaṭakamu 4166
 pituku, piḍuku 4165
 pittu 4167
 pidapa, pina 4205
 pinju 4171
 pindiya, pinde 4145
 pinna, pinnamma, pinnayya,
 pinni 4205
 pippi 4170
 pimmaṭa(n) 4205
 piyyi 4210
 piri, pirigonu 4177
 pirindi 4205
 piriki 4200
 piru, pirūdu, pirra 4205
 pilaka 4179, 4198
 pilipincu, pilucu, pilupu,

pilupuḍu 4195
 piluka, pilla 4198
 pilla-grōlu, pilla-grōvi, pil-
 laṅ-gōvi, pillana-grōlu, pil-
 lana-grōvi 4197
 pilladi 4198
 pillāḍi, pillāni 4227
 pilli 4180
 pillu 4300
 pivulu 4129
 pisa 4142
 pisaka, pisapisal-āḍu, pisu-
 nu 4134
 pisaru 4132
 pisāli 4136
 piṣiḍi, piṣināri, piṣini, piṣini-
 goṭṭu 4144
 piṣuku 4135
 piṭku 4212
 piṭcu 4133
 piṇāsi 4144
 piṇūgu, piṅgu 4157
 piyi 4210
 piṛ(u)cu, piḷ(u)cu 4223
 pīla 4228
 pīli 4226
 pukkili, pukkeḍu 4242
 pukkilincu 4241
 pucca 4248
 puccu 4138, 4281, 4312
 pucce 4332
 puṭi, puṭika, puṭike 4263
 puṭṭa 4258, 4335
 puṭṭa-tēlu 4488
 puṭṭamu 4256
 puṭṭi 4262
 puṭṭi, puṭṭika, puṭṭike 4263
 puṭṭincu, puṭṭu, puṭṭugu,
 puṭṭuka, puṭṭuvu 4264
 puḍikili, puḍisili, puḍisilincu
 4251
 puḍuku 4152, 4251
 puṇikirincu, puṇuku 4251
 puṇṭi, puṇḍi 4322
 puṇḍalincu 4364
 puṇḍu 4268
 puṭṭencu 4138
 puṇūgu 4205, 4313
 punuka 4339
 pun(u)gu 4205
 punja 4337
 punju 4373
 punta 4317
 punna 4205
 puppi 4312
 puppincu 4138
 puyyi 629
 purapural-ādu 4287
 puri 4177, 4367
 puri-konu, puri-kolupu 4286
 puriḍi-piṭṭa 4374
 pur(u)gu, pur(u)vu 4312
 puruḍincu, puruṇincu 4540
 puruḍu 4290
 purulu 4544
 puṛiya, puṛiya, puṛṭe 4332
 puṛra 4333

pula 4310
 pulagamu 4315
 pulapoḍucu 4344
 pula-maddi 4306
 pulambu 4303
 puli 4307, 4322
 puli-kōca 2195
 puligi 4306
 puliyu 4322
 pulu 4300, 4547
 pulūgu 4319
 pulugu 4344
 pulupa, pulupu, pulusu
 4322
 pulumu 4549
 pulombu 4303
 pulla 4310, 4322, 4328
 pullana, pullani 4322
 pullamma, pullayya, pulli-
 āku [pullāku], pulli vistari
 4547
 pulliya, pulle 4554
 pullu 4300, 4301
 puvvu 4345
 pusi 4143
 pū 4345
 pūcu, pūpu 4361
 pūḍi 4362
 pūṭa 4346, 4352
 pūku 4236
 pūcu 4345, 4346
 pūṭa 4361
 pūḍa 4379
 pūḍu, pūḍ(u)cu, pūḍ(u)pu
 4376
 pūta 4345
 pūdiya, pūde 4350
 pūnika, pūn(i)ki, pūnu, pūn-
 (u)cu 4361
 pūne 4380
 pūpa 4365
 pūyu 4352
 pūri 4225
 pūreḍu 4374
 pūli 4369
 pūvu 4345
 pūsa 4350
 pekkandru, pekku, pekkuru,
 pekkuva 4411
 pegguru 2125
 peṅku 4385
 peṅke 4381
 peccika, pece 4384
 peccu 4384, 4411
 peṭapeṭa, peṭapeṭal-ādu, pe-
 ṭilu, peṭulu 4386
 peṭuku 4392
 peṭṭa 4395
 peṭṭu 4389, 4390, 4422
 peṭṭe 4388
 peṭṭu 4386
 peḍa 4146, 4255
 peḍatala, peḍamu, peḍalu
 4146
 peḍulu 4386
 peḍḍa 4394
 peṇṭa, peṇṭika, peṇḍa 4441

pen̄ti, pen̄d(i)li, pen̄dlāmu 4395
 pen̄dāramu, pen̄demu, pen̄-
 dāramu 4399
 pedavi 4400
 pedda, peddayu, peddi 4411
 pedda-jāna 2451
 pedda puli 4307
 pena, penākuva, penāgu,
 penāgonu, penācu, pena-
 pari, penapu, penayu 4160
 penu, penn- 4411
 pen(u)cu, penupu 4436
 pencika 4385
 pencu 4385, 4411
 penjāri 4171
 pen-jera 2816
 pendala-kaḍa(n), pendalāḍa-
 (n) 4405
 pempakamu, pempuḍu 4436
 pempu 4414, 4436
 pemme 4411
 peyya 3939
 pera, perayāga 4412
 perayu 4422
 perasu 4202
 perima 3964
 perime, perūguḍu, peruvu
 4411
 perūgu 4411, 4421
 per(u)ku 4423
 perugu 4411, 4414
 pergu, perddal, pervu 4411
 peṛa 4333
 peṛika, peṛikaṭamu 4446
 peṛūgu, peṛugu 4425
 peṛuku 4423, 4446
 pelukuru 4419
 peluca, pelucana, pellidamu,
 pelli 4411
 pelli, peḷli 4395
 pesara, pesalu 3941
 pēḍa 4441
 pēḍu 4160
 pēgu 4193
 pēci 4429
 pēdi, pēde 4434
 pēḍu 4160
 pēḍa, pēdagilu, pēdatanamu,
 pēdarālu, pēdaṛikamu, pē-
 daṛimi 4437
 pēnu 4160, 4449
 pēmu 4175
 pēya 3939
 pērima, pērimi, pērucu 4411
 pēru 4408, 4410, 4411
 pēru, pēruḍu, pēru 4421
 pēr(u)cu, pēr(u)pu 4446
 pērcu 4411
 pēlālu, pēl(u)cu 4194
 pēlu 4194, 4430
 pēsemu 3827
 pai 4451
 paḷdi 3821
 paida, paidali 3939
 paipai, paipaiga, paipaina,
 paipaini 3945

pairu 3821
 poka 4461
 pokka 4452
 pokkali 4537
 pokkili 4460
 pokku 4455, 4456
 poga, pogacu, pogapu, po-
 gayu 4240
 pogaḍa 4453
 pogaḍika, pogaḍ(i)ta, pogaḍu
 4235
 pogaru 4234
 pogucu, pogupu 4240
 pogulu 4456
 poṅka, poṅgali, poṅgincu,
 poṅgu 4469
 poṅkanamu 4458
 poccemu 4459
 poṭamarincu 4496
 poṭi, poṭṭi 4259
 poṭṭa 4494
 poṭṭakar(i)a 4482
 poṭṭi, poṭṭiya 4488
 poṭṭu 4491
 poṭṭa 4250
 poṭṭu 4490
 poḍatencu, poḍamincu, po-
 ḍamu 4482
 poḍavu, poḍigincu, poḍugu
 4484
 poḍi 4481
 poḍucu 4252
 poḍucu, poḍupu 4482, 4560
 poḍuvu 4484
 poḍmu 4482
 poṇaka 4380
 poṇte 4544
 potti, pottika 4515
 pottu 4507
 poda, podarillu, podaru, podi
 4509
 podalu 4504
 podu 4559
 podūgu 4503
 podugu 4509, 4515
 podupu 4509
 poduru 4504
 poḍuvu 4503, 4509
 ponaru, ponar(u)cu 4160
 poncika, poncu 4596
 ponju 4599
 ponta, pontanamu, pontamu,
 pondika, pondincu, pondu
 4541
 ponna 4343
 ponnu 4570
 pompiri 4469
 pompu 4529
 poy(y)i 4537
 pora 4293, 4295
 porāṭu 4537
 poraka 4415
 poraṭa 4295
 pora-padu, pora-pōvu, pora-
 baḍu 4293
 porayu, por(u)gu, poruvu
 4541

por(a)lika, por(a)lincu, po-
 r(a)lu, poral(u)cu, porupu
 4285
 poraḍu 4566
 pola 4480, 4552
 polāti, polātuka 4551
 polakuva 4344
 polamari, polamu 4303, 4344
 polamu 4548
 polayu 4320
 polasu 4480, 4552
 poli 4550
 poliyika, poliyincu, poliyu
 4571
 polucu, pol(u)pu 4551
 polupu 4548
 polusu 4480
 polla, pollu 4562
 pova, povayu 4240
 povadu 4235
 povulu 4456
 posāgincu, posāgimpu, pos-
 āgu, posāguḍu 4474
 pōka 4048
 pōgu 4545, 4599
 pōcu, pōju 4599
 pōḍi 4597
 pōṭa 4407, 4455
 pōka, pōkada, pōku 4572
 pōkiri 4574
 pōṭi 4583
 pōṭu 4252, 4560
 pōtu 4586
 pōni 4597
 pōyu 4407
 pōritamu, pōru 4540
 pōruva 4590
 pōṛāḍu, pōṛi, pōṛigāḍu 4603
 pōlika, pōlike, pōlu, pōl(u)-
 cu, pōlki 4597
 pōvu 4572
 pōḥana, pōḥanincu 4584
 prakka 4005
 pratti 3976
 prabba, prabbili 4175
 prabbu 3972, 4002
 prayi 4002
 prā- 3999
 prāku 3949
 prā-konu 3821
 prāci 3821, 4057
 prāṭa, prātagil(l)u, prāṭavaḍu,
 prābaḍu 3999
 prāpu 4283
 prāmu 4608
 prālu 3982
 pridulu 4176
 pruṅguḍu, pruccu, pruppi,
 pruvvu 4312
 prēgu 4193
 prēmu 4175
 prēlari, prēlu 4430
 prēlālu, prēlu, prēl(u)cu 4194
 proḍdu 4559
 proy(y)i 4537
 prōgu 4545, 4599
 prōju 4599

prōka, prōgu 4591
 prōcu, prōdi, prōpu, prō-
 paḍu 4283
 prōlu, prōl(u) 4555

bakka 4320
 bagguna, baggumanu 3802
 baṅka, baṅketa 3817
 baccali 3824
 baṭṭa 4387
 baḍabaḍa 5230
 baḍalika, baḍalincu, baḍalu
 5293
 baḍi 3851
 baḍita, baḍiya, baḍe 5224
 baḍiyu 5295
 baḍugu 5222
 baḍḍu 3882
 baṇḍa 3903
 baṇḍa, baṇḍaḍu, baṇḍagḍu,
 baṇḍaṭa, baṇḍu 3902
 baṇḍi App. 50
 baṭuku, baḍuku 5372
 badda 3962
 baddu, baddura 5298
 banti 3925
 bandu 3977
 bayalu 3940, 5258
 baraka 3973
 baraḍu 4417
 bari 5267
 barigi 5513
 barine 3954
 baruku 5263, 5322
 barusu 3973
 baraṭu 5322
 baṛṛe 3881
 balāgamu 5308
 balapapu pulla, balapamu
 4014
 balayu 5313
 balipincu, balimi, balisina,
 balupu, baluvu 5276
 baliyu 5276, 5304
 balla 3995
 balli 3994
 balla 5315
 bavaramu 3997
 bavira 4105
 baw baw 5290
 bāpata, bāpana, bāpḍu 4091
 bāgu, bāgugā, bāgu-cēyu,
 bāgu-paḍu, bāgulāḍi 5332
 bāṇali 4069
 bāna 4124
 bāru 5269
 bālanta, bālintaboḷamu, bā-

biddu 5430
 biyyamu App. 60
 birudamu, birudu 5414
 birusu, birusu, birṛa,
 5439
 birusū-grōvi, birusulu 5
 bisa, bisabisa, bisi 5450
 bīṭa, bīṭagillu, bīṭal
 bīṭaluvōvu 5473
 bīgamu 4211
 bīḍu 4218, 4219
 bīḍa, bīḍagillu, bīḍata
 bīḍarikamu 4221
 bīra, bīra kāya 4224
 bīru 5513
 bukka, bukkeḍu, bugga
 bugaḍa 4237
 bugulu-konu 4469
 bugga 4455, 4533
 buggi 4243
 buṭṭa, buṭṭi, buṭṭika 4
 buḍabuḍa, buḍukku,
 kuna, buḍubuḍukka
 buḍugu, buḍuta, bu
 4259
 buḍḍa 4266
 buḍḍi, buḍḍiga 4265A
 burada 4291
 buridī, buruḍa 4331
 burru 4329
 burra 4332
 burra-pitte 4334
 bulla, bulli 4309
 buvva 4311
 busa, busabusa, bus
 aḍu, bussu 4246
 būju, būḍu 4357
 būṭakamu, būṭakīḍu
 kūḍu 4359
 būḍida 4316
 būtu 4363
 būdi 4316
 būṛā 4368
 būraga, būruḡa, būrug
 būli 4228
 beg(g)aḍu, begaḍ
 begaḍu-paracu, begga
 beggalamu, begga
 beggalincu, beggil(l)
 begguru 2125
 beṭṭa 5479
 beṭṭa, beṭṭidapu, beṭ
 beṭṭidḍu, beṭṭidura
 ṭu, beḍāda, beḍ
 beḍiyu 4392
 beḍāḡaru, beḍāḡu,
 tanamu, beḍāḡu 54

yagāḍu, maniyamu 4674
 a, maṇḍincu, maṇḍu
 0
 a 4673
 i 4677
 ncu 4687
 gu, madumu, maduvu
 8
 ru 4692
 li 4718
 mu 3647
 vi 4775
 kaṭṭu 4673
 ki 4778
 u 4666, 4778
 iḡu 4831
 bōṭu 4724
 kuva, manugaḍa, ma-
 cu, manupu, manki 4778
 māḍu 4715
 amarālu 4715, 4764
 mu 4667
 uvu 4667, 4778, 4831
 cu 4641
 āḍi, manjāli 4636
 da, mandi 4700
 dāramu 4697
 du 4719
 ni 4778
 niya, manniyāḍu, man-
 du, manne, manneḍu,
 unnekāḍu 4774
 nu 4666, 4778
 nemu 4701
 pu 4722
 bu, mabbu-konu 4728
 pu 4706
 a 4725, 4761
 ḡu, maragu, marapu,
 ruḡu, marupu 4722
 a-cuṭṭu, mara-mēku 4725
 āla, marala-baḍu, maralā-
 ṭu, maralincu, maralu,
 aralucu 4761
 ūḡu, marukuva 4769
 ulu, marulu-konu, ma-
 lu-kolupu 4723
 uvu 4760
 turu 4771
 ḡu 4769
 āḍalu, maṛādi 4762
 āka 4764, 4767
 ākuva, maṛacu, maṛa-
 ncu, maṛapu, maṛūḡu
 760
 āla(n), maṛalincu, ma-
 lu 4761
 i, maṛi maṛi, maṛiy okaṭi,
 aṛu-nāḍu, maṛuṣa, maṛu-

malāḡu, malāpu 4734, 4831
 malācu 4734, 4736, 4739,
 4758
 malaka 4744
 mala-gonu, malapu 4734
 malayu 4729, 4734, 4736,
 4741, 4743
 malu 4732
 malūḡu, maluga 4737
 maluku 4734
 malugu 4734, 4831, 4986
 malucamu 4729
 mal(u)cu 4758
 malupu 4831
 malumu 4986
 maluvu 4734
 malla, mallakamu 4744
 mallaḍi, mallaḍi-gonu, mal-
 laḍincu, mallāṭa, mallāḍu,
 mallu, mallūḍu 4730
 mallaḍi, mallaramu 4729
 maliga 4757
 mallu 4761
 mavvamu 4746
 masāḡu, masakamu, masa-
 konu, masaru, masalu 4687
 masaka, masakana 4627
 masalika, masalu, masalu-
 konu 4752
 masi 5101
 masela 4631
 mastu 4676
 mā 4746
 māku 4711
 māḡayu 4782
 māḡu 4789
 māḡuḍu, māḡu-paḍu, māḡilu
 4781
 māṭu, māṭu 4802
 māḍu, māḍucu 4801
 māṭa, māṭal-aḍu, māṭiki,
 māṭu 4834
 māṭu, māṭu-paḍu, māṭu-vaḍu
 4836
 māḍ(i)ki 4797
 māḍu, māḍ(u)cu 4801
 māḍugu 4796
 māḍiga 4810
 mādi-phalamu 4808
 mānipincu, mānu-konu,
 mān(u)cu, mānupu 4811
 mānu 4711, 4803, 4804,
 4811
 mānucu 4804
 māpu 4781, 4792, 4814
 māpuḍu 4792
 māmā, māmākūḍu 4813
 māmīḍi 4782, 4851
 māyincu 4814
 māvu 4792, 4814

māla 4824, 4827
 mālaḍu, mālaḍi 4824
 mālimi 4826
 mālu, māluḍu 4831
 māluḍu, māluḍu 4822
 māle, māliḡa 4796
 māvi 4782, 4783
 māviḍi 4782
 māvu 4780
 māsi 4792
 mikkaṭamu, mikkili, mikkili-
 vāḍu, mikkilu, mikkuṭa-
 mu, migata, migilina, mi-
 gilincu, migula(n), migulu,
 migul(u)cu 4838
 miṅgu 4866
 miṭṭa 5058
 miṭṭakōla 4854
 miṭṭaḍu 4852
 miṭṭincu, miḍi-villu 4848
 miṭṭu, miḍata, miḍiyu 4850
 miḍi 4846
 miḍikincu 4845
 miḍugu, miḍuguru 4876
 miḍuku 4846, 4849, 4850,
 4852
 miḍucu 4848
 miḍuta 4850
 miḍsu 4847
 miṇakarincu 4845
 miṇugu, miṇuguru, miṇuku
 4876
 miṇṭhūḍu, miṇḍaḍu, miṇḍa-
 ḡaḍu, miṇḍaḡiḍu, miṇḍata,
 miṇḍatanamu, miṇḍarika-
 mu, miṇḍalakōri 4858
 miṇḍa 4846
 miṇṇaka 4856
 miḍḍiya, miḍḍe 5069
 minamina 4876
 minu 5396
 minuku 4856
 min(u)ku, minuku-minu-
 kum-anu, minukkuranu
 4876
 minumu 4862
 mincu 4838, 4844, 4876
 mincudala 4838
 minṇa 4876
 minṇaka 4856
 minnu 5396
 miṇṇu 4841
 miṇḍadamu 5098
 miṇḍi 4874
 misamisa, misamisamanu,
 misimi 4840
 misuku 4839
 mī 4841
 mīṭu, mīṭu 4848, 4857
 mīḍaṭi, mīḍi, mīḍiki, mīḍu,
 mīḍu-kattū 4841
 mīṭa 4857
 miṇu 4885
 miṇu 3688
 miṇu 4884
 miṇu 4879
 mu 5052

mukka 4975, 5007
 mukkaṇa 4895
 mukkiḍi 5105
 mukku 4896, 5007, 5024
 mugincu, mugimpu, mugi-
 yika, mugiyu 4891
 mugga 5007
 muggu 5007, 5017, 5046
 mugguru 5052
 muṅga 5026
 muṅgara 4895
 muṅgali, muṅgili 5020
 muṅgi, muṅgisa 4900
 mucca 4955
 mucciri, mucciritanamu,
 mucciru 4903
 muccili 5005
 muccu 4915
 muṭamu 4940
 muṭṭagincu, muṭṭincu 5048
 muṭṭagu, muṭṭavu, muṭṭin-
 cu, muṭṭu-konu, muṭṭu-
 kōlu, muṭṭuta, muṭṭudi
 4934
 muṭṭadamu, muṭṭaḍi, muṭ-
 ṭaḍincu 5018
 muṭṭu 4934, 4937, 5018
 muṭṭu-paḍu, muṭṭu-paṭu
 4936
 muṭṭe 5031
 muḍi 4921, 4991
 muḍiya 4921
 muḍugu 4919, 4993
 muḍucu 4919, 4921
 muḍuku, muḍumu 4935
 muḍucu, muḍupu 4921
 muḍucu-konu 4919
 muḍuta 4645, 4919, 4927
 muḍḍi 4942
 muṇugu, muṇucu 4919
 muṇugu 4993
 muṇḍari, muṇḍalamari 4858
 muṇḍa 4995
 mutuka 4956
 mutta, mutt-avva, muttata,
 mutti 4954
 muttiyamu, muttemu, mut-
 yamu 4959
 mudara, mudi, muditanamu,
 mudimi, mudiyu, mudu-
 kaḍu, muduru, mudusali,
 mudusalitanamu 4954
 mudarakincu, mudalakincu
 5040
 muduka 4956
 mudda 4962
 muddiḍu, muddu 4960
 munaga 4982
 muni, munimuṅgala, munu-
 konu, mun(u)cu, munu-
 paṭi, munu-paḍu, munu-
 pu, munumu, munumun-
 (n)u 5020
 munḡincu, munḡgu, mu-
 nuka, mun(u)cu, mungu
 4993
 mun(u)ku 4856, 5021

muncu 4915
 munjuru 2729
 munta 4965
 munta-māmiḍi 4963
 mundaṭa(n), mundaṭi, mun-
 dara, mundu, munṇaḍi,
 munnu 5020
 munṇuru 3729, 5052
 muppandru, muppadi, mup-
 pai 3918, 5052
 muppu 4954
 mumpu 4993
 mumaramu, mummarincu
 4966
 muri, muri-konu, muriya,
 muriyu 4975
 murikāḍu, muripamu, muri-
 pincu, muripemu, muriyu
 5011
 murincu 4977
 murugu, muruvu 4979
 murupu 4978
 muṛakaṭamu, muṛakaṭincu
 5012
 muṛamuramanu, muṛamu-
 ḡaḍu 5013
 muṛiki 5007
 muṛiyu 5008, 5011
 muṛugu 5007, 5008
 muliki, mulu 4995
 mulugu 4896
 mullaṅgi 5004
 mullu 4995
 muvva 5025
 muṣkaramu 5011
 muṣṭi, muṣiḍi 4905
 musaru 5030
 musincu 4903
 musi musi navvu 4904
 musugu, musuguḍu, musugu-
 vaḍu 4915
 musuru 4914, 5030
 mū 5052
 mūka 5030
 mūkuḍu 4899
 mūga 5025, 5026
 mūgadi, mūgavāḍu 5026
 mūgu 5030
 mūḍu 4922, 5035, 5052
 mūṭa 4915
 mūparamu, mūpu 5122
 mūga 5025
 mūguru 5052
 mū-cūcu 4886
 mūṭa 5037
 mūḍa-mancu 5033
 mūḍi 4942
 mūḍu 4922, 5052
 mūḍucu 5035
 mūti 5031
 mūdala, mūdaliḡe, mūda-
 lincu, mūdaliṇṇu 5040
 mūdevi 4954
 mūṅgu 5052
 mūyu 4915
 mūra 4990
 mūru 4970

mūr(u)-konu 4886
mūla 5044, 5045
mūlaga 5051
mūlamu 5043
mūl(u)gu 4896
mūva 5025
mūvu 5030
mūvuru 5052
mekku 5077
meccu 4722
metta 5058
mettu 5057, 5058, 5059
mette 5056
meda, meda-kāya 4847
meduku 4850
meṇṭa-cēnu 5058
meṇḍiyamu, meṇḍemu 5056
meṇḍu 4857, 5060
meṇḍuvettu 4857
metaka, metuka 5070
metuku 4860
metta 5068, 5070
mettanān, mettani, mettēna
5070
mettu 5066
meda 5065
medaḍu 5062
medapu, medamu, medalika,
medalincu, medalu, me-
dal(u)cu, medulu 5064
meduku 4860
medugu, meducu, medupu
4861
meduvu 5070
menti, mentulu 5072
meppincu 4722
meppu 4722, 4841
meyī, meyi-konu, meyi-ko-
lupu, meyi-kōlu 5073
mey(i)ḍu 4706
meramera 4875, 5075
merameram-anu, meramerāl-
aḍu 4875
meṛacu, meṛapincu, meṛapu,
meṛayincu, meṛayu, meṛū-
gu 5074
meṛamu 4875, 5083
meṛumu 4875, 5074
melāgu, melācu, melapu,
melayu, meli, melike, meli-
yu, mella 4871
melāta, melātuka, melamella,
melamellāgā, mella, mel-
lāgā, mellana, mellanan,
mellani 5078
mesāgu, mesavu 4842
mē 5073
mēka 5087
mēgu 5082
mēḍi 5097
mēṭa, mēṭari 5093
mēka 5087
mē-konu, mē-kolupu, mē-
kōlu 5073
mēṭa, mēṭi, mēṭu 5058
mēṭari, mēṭi 5091
mēḍa 4796

mēḍi 5090, 5097
mēḍara, mēḍari 5092
mēḍincu 4861
mēḍu 5082
mēna App. 53
mēni, mēnu 5099
mēpari, mēpincu, mēpu,
mēyu 5093
mēmu 5073, 5154
mēmūḍu 5073
mērūvu 5094
mēli, mēlimi, mēlu, mēlu-
konu 5086
mai, mai-konu, mai-maṛapu,
mai-maṛavu 5073
maikamu, maida, maidu
4706
mainamu App. 52
mokka 4997, 5106, 5109
mokkaḍu 5108
mokkaṭṭu 5011
mokkaṭṭu 4889
mokkaḍi, mokkaḍṭu 5106
mokkamu, mokaṇṇepa 5105
mokkalamu, mokkalī, mok-
kalikāḍu 5011
mokku 5123
moga 4616, 4889
mogakonu 4889
mogaḍa 4893
mogaḍu 4888
mogaḍala 4889
mogapu 5104
mogamu 4889
mogali 4890
mogi 4967
mogḍincu, mogucu, moguḍu,
moguḍ(u)cu, mogga 4893
mogiḍu 4967, 5030
mogulu 4892
moggaṭṭu 5123
moggu 4967, 5123
moṭika 4661
moṭima 5112
moṭṭa-modāṭa(n), moṭṭa-
modalu 4950
moṭṭu, moṭṭukāya 4932
moḍḍa 4266
moṇḍari 4971
moṇḍi 4971, 5114
moṇḍiyamu, moṇḍemu 5114
mottamu 5119
mottu 5117
modāṭa(n), modāṭi 4950
modalu 4950, 4951
modavu 334, 5116
moduka, modukana 4956
moddāḍu, moddugā 5118
moddu 4951, 5118
mona, monayu 5020, 5021
monakāḍu, monakonu, mon-
na, monnanu 5020
moppe 4971
moyilu 4892
moraṭu, moraṭutanamu, mo-
raḍu, morapa, moramu,
mōrasu 4971

morapamu, morayika, mo-
rayu 4973
moralī 5006
moral-moral-aḍu 5013
morīṭe 5005
mōra, mōramōra, mōraliḍu,
mōrugu, mōrugūḍu, mo-
ruvu, mōṛra 5013
mōṛagu 4760
mōṛaka, mōṛava, mōṛi 5125
mōṛakamu, mōṛaku, mōṛa-
kūḍu 5011
mōla 4986, 4998
molaka 4997, 4999
molakettu, molacu, mola-
tencu, molapincu, molava,
mol(u)cu 4997
molla 4987
movali 4890
movva 5024
mosali 4952
mōḱarincu, mōḱaril(l)u, mō-
ḱarincu, mōḱ kālu, mōḱ ceyyi,
mōḱ kālu, mōḱ ceyyi 4990
mōṭa, mōcu 5126
mōḍu 5117
mōka 4997
mōku 5129
mōṭu 5114, 5135
mōḍamu 5033
mōḍi 5132, 5133
mōḍu 4888, 5114
mōḍ(u)cu, mōḍupu 4893
mōḍa 5136
mōḍugu 4981
mōpi, mōyu 5139
mōpu, mōpukāḍu, mōpu-
dala, mōyu 5126
mōmu, mōra 4889
mōralli 5006
mōru 4888, 4902
mōvi 5142, 5143
mōsu 4997
mōḱaṇamu 5144
mōḱaramu, mōḱarincu 5107
mrakku 4750
mraggu 4750, 4761
mraṅga 4716
mraṅgu 4761
mrāṇḍu 4680, 4761
mrabbu 4728
mrāku, mrānu 4711
mrā-ganniḍu, mrā-gannu,
mrā-gannu-vaḍu, mrā-
gannu-vēyu, mrāgu, mrān-
cu, mrālu 4710
mriṅgu 4866
mrukka, mrukka 5007
mruggu 5017, 5046
mrēgu, mrēvu 5082
mrokku, mroggu 5123
mrōḱ kālu, mrōḱ ceyyi 4990
mrōḱu, mrōḱuḍu, mrōṭa,
mrōyu, mrōvu 4973, 4989
mrōḱu 4971
mrōḱu paḍu 5114
mrōḱugu 4981

- mṛēka 5087
 yābhai 2826, 3918
 rakku 315
 ragulu, ravulu 228
 rajju 319
 raṭṭadi, raddi App. 54
 rappincu 5270
 rampilu, rampu 489
 rampe App. 55
 rāṣu 228
 rāka, rākata, rākada 5270
 rāgi 202, 812
 rācu 228, 377
 raḍu 211
 rāp-āḍu, rāpidi, rāpu, rāpu-
 du, rā-podi 228
 rābaḍi, rāmī 5270
 rā-bandu 3977
 rāmala 5166
 rāyasamu, rāyu 5263
 rāyi 321
 rāyidi, rāyu 228
 rālu, rāl(u)cu, rāl(u)pu 233
 rāvi 202
 rāvincu 5270
 rāsi, rāsu 5263
 rivaṭa, rivva 826
 ruttu, ruddu, rudduḍu, rub-
 bu 665
 rubbu-guṇḍu 665, 1695
 ruvu 719
 rekka 2591
 reccu 916
 reṭṭa, reṭṭi, reṭṭincu, reṭṭim-
 pu, reṇṭa, reṇḍava, reṇḍu,
 reṇca 474
 reḍ(ḍ)i App. 54
 reppa 5169
 reppamu 3672
 rebba, remma 5170
 remmu 860
 reyya 517
 rellu 5171
 rē- 2552
 rēgu 475, 916
 rēcu, rēpu, rēgu 916
 rēku 5173
 rē-gaḍa, rē-gaḍi 820, 1148
 rēcu, rēcu-kukka 817
 rēnu 475, 916
 rēpakada, rēpu, rēyu 916
 rēyi 2552
 rēla-cetṭu 477
 rēvu 516, 916
 roccu 1019
 roda 648
 roppu 718
 rompa 5174
 rompi 1019
 royya 517
 rollu 718
 rōkali 665
 rōḷu, rōḷuḍu 648
 rōṭa, rōṭa 1019
 rōyu 1019, 1059
 rōlu 651, 718
 rakku 315
 raṅke, raṅtu 319
 rappa 321
 rampakāḍu, rampamu App.
 55
 rampil(l)u, rampu 489
 ravika 5163
 rācu, rāpu 228
 rāyi 321
 rimmu 859
 ruppu, ruvu, rūvu 719
 rekka 2591
 reppa 5169
 rellu 5171
 rēcu, rēpu 916
 rēḍu 527
 rēla 477
 rēvu 516
 roccu 1019
 roppu 718
 rōyu 1019, 1059
 rōlu 651, 718
 labalaba 5185
 lampata, lampatūḍu 236
 lāga 308
 lācu 301, 307
 lāpu 307
 lāyu 296
 lavu 291, 295
 lūta 700
 lē- 2559
 lē-, lēka, lēga, lēta 513
 lēka 2559
 lēcu, lēpu 916
 lēti, lēḍi 476
 lēdu, lēni, lēbaramu, lēmi,
 lēmidi 2559
 lēma 513
 lokki 3781
 loggu, loṅgu 698
 loṭ(t)a, loṭāramu 5194
 loṭaloṭa 5195
 loṭṭa, loṭṭa-vēyu 5196
 lōtta, lōḍdi 5197
 lolḷu 5198
 lō-, lōkuva, lōga, lōgada,
 lōgali, lōgili, lōgu, lōcu,
 lōbaḍu, lōna, lōn-agu, lōnu,
 lōpala 698
 lolḷu 5198
 lōna 698
 vakki 5320
 vakku 5206, 5320
 vaga 5202
 vaga, vagacu, vagadegu, vaga-
 dencu, vagapu, vagalu, vagi-
 yu 5205
 vagaru 2674
 vagar(u)cu, vagar(u)pu 569
 vaggu 5320
 vaṅka 5208
 vaṅkāya 5301
 vaṅki, vaṅkiṇi 5211
 vaṅki 5210
 vaṅga 5301
 vaṅgu 5335
 vaca 5213
 vaccu 5270
 vaṭi 5220
 vaṭincu 5222
 vaṭṭi 5233, 5428
 vaṭṭivēru 5428
 vaṭṭu 5320
 vaḍa, vaḍa-gali 5225
 vaḍaku 5307
 vaḍakū-gonḍa 5218
 vaḍacu 5221
 vaḍalu 5222
 vaḍa vaḍa 5307
 vaḍi 3851, 5226
 vaḍi-gaṭṭu, vaḍiyā-gaṭṭu 5221
 vaḍikāḍu, vaḍigala 5226
 vaḍiyu 5221, 5222
 vaḍise-gaḍḍa 950
 vaḍuku 1012
 vaḍugu, vaḍuvu 5292
 vaḍucu, vaḍupu 5221
 vaḍlu 5287
 vaṇaku 5307
 vaṇṭa, vaṇṭakatte, vaṇṭaka-
 mu, vaṇṭakāḍu 5329
 vaṇṭaceṇaku 2794, 5329
 vaṇḍa, vandali 5237
 vaṇḍu 5237, 5329
 vada 5267
 vadaru, vadarūbōtu, vaduru
 5244
 vadalincu, vadalu, vadal(u)cu
 5243
 vadiniya, vadine 4690
 vadda 5267
 vaddu 1006
 vani-mrānu 5330
 vancu 5334, 5335
 vanjaramu, vanju 5217
 vanta 5250, 5272
 vantu 979
 vandu, vanduru 5272
 vampu 5335
 vammu, vammu-vōvu 5252
 vayanam 5256
 vayicu 5549
 vayinamu 5256
 varaga 5260
 varaṭa 5321
 varaṭu 5320
 varam 5261
 varalu 5304
 varava-cēpa 5275
 vari 5265, 5266
 variyu 5263
 varugu 5320
 varuju 5261, 5263
 varuṭu 5320
 varuvu 5260
 varusa 5269
 vaṛa, vaṛaku 5261
 vaṛada 5323
 vaṛapu 5320

varālu 5304
 varūta 5323
 varra 722
 varu 5323
 vala 5276, 5288
 valāti, vala cēyi, valana(N),
 valanu, valamu 5276
 valacu, valadu 1006, 5276
 valapu 1006
 valamuri, valambiri-kāya
 5279
 valayu 5313
 valavalana 5280
 valasa 5278
 vali 5276, 5312
 vali-molaka 4997, 5312
 valiyu 5281
 valūda, valla, valladi 5276
 valuva, valuvu 1005
 valli, vallika 5316
 valle, valle-trādu 5505
 valavali, valavali-kādu 5310
 vasa 5213
 vasi 5552
 vasulu 5298
 vāka 5208, 5334, 5335
 vāgu 5334, 5337
 vācu 5257, 5350
 vādi, vādimi 5349
 vādu 1
 vāpiri 5257
 vāpu 5257, 5350
 vakili 5354
 vā-konu 5352
 vācu 5257, 5350
 vācūru 5338
 vāṭa-paḍu, vāṭamu 5344
 vāṭi- 1
 vāṭu 5346
 vāda 5343
 vādu, vāduka 5341
 vādu, vād(u)cu, vādudala
 5342
 vāṇḍlu, vāni- 1
 vādara 5352
 vāna 5381
 vānu 5327
 vāncu 5335
 vāpu 5350
 vāmi, vāmu 5362
 vāya, vāyi 5352
 vāyinta 5353
 vārakamu 5359
 vāri- 1
 vāru 1, 5356, 5362, 5363
 vār(u)cu 1059, 5356
 vāru 5363
 vālamu, vāliḍi App. 57
 vālayamu, vālayamugā, vāla-
 yincu 5361
 vālika 5365, 5376
 vālu 5365, 5368, 5369, 5376,
 5377, 5495
 vālugaṇṭi 5365
 vāluga 5379
 vālucu 5369, 5495
 vālu-cukka 5364

vāli 5341
 vāvinta 5353
 vāvili 5371
 vikku 5411, 5448
 viṅgaḍamu 5472
 viccu, vijju 5411
 viḍa-diyu, viḍa-drokku,
 viḍan-aḍu, viḍi, viḍigā,
 viḍidala, viḍipincu, viḍi-
 yu, viḍu, viḍugara, viḍucu,
 viḍudala, viḍupu, viḍu-
 māra 5393
 viḍavali 5428
 viḍi 5475
 viḍugu 5473
 vittanamu, vittu 5401
 vidalincu, vidalimpu, viduru,
 vidulu, vidul(u)cu 5400
 vidur(u)cu, vidrucu 5400,
 5484
 vin(i)ki, vinkidi, vinipincu,
 vinu, vinukali, vin(u)cu
 5516
 vin(n)u 5396
 vinta, vindu 5415
 vippu 5411
 viyyaṅkūdu, viyyaṅkurālu,
 viyyapurālu, viyyapusāni,
 viyyam-andu, viyyamu
 App. 58
 viri, viriyu, virivi, viriviḍi,
 virucu, virupu 5411
 virigi 5408
 virugu 5411, 5439
 virigi 5411
 viṛugā-baḍu, viṛavāṅgu 5462
 viṛugu 5411, 5439, 5442
 viṛucu, viṛupu 5411, 5442
 viḷavila, viḷavilalādu 5424
 vilu, vilukādu 5422
 vil(u)cu, viluva 5421
 villu 5422
 viḷambaramu 5433
 visana-karṛa, visaru, visuru
 5450
 visikincu, visigincu, visuku,
 visugu, visuvu 5386
 vistara, vistar-āku, vistari
 5388
 vīka, vīgu 5446, 5448
 vīdu 410
 vīpu 5455
 vīku 5448
 vīcu, vīcūpu 5450
 vīṭi, vīṭi-buccu, vīṭi-bōvu
 5452
 viḍu, viḍucu 5393
 viṇḍlu, vīru 410
 vī-tencu 5450
 vīnu 5516
 vīrānamu 5456
 vīriḍi 5511
 vīlu 5423
 vīvana, vīvali 5450
 vīsamu 5449
 vīsara, vīsara-paḍu, vīsara-
 pōvu, vīsaramu 5446

vekka 5517
 vekkasamu, vekkasi, vekka-
 sincu 5466
 vekkili, vekku, vegacu 5383
 vegaṭu 5464
 vegaḍu, vegaḍu-paḍu 5465
 veggālapu, veggālamu, veg-
 gāḍu 5467
 vecca, veccana, veccani, vec-
 cu 5517
 veṭṭa 5479
 veḍalincu, veḍalu, veḍal(u)cu
 5393
 veṇuturu 5391
 veṇṭa 5527
 veṇṭa(n) 5488
 veṇḍi 5481, 5496
 veṇḍruka 5482
 veta 5517
 vetaku, vetakuḷāḍu, vetuku
 5483
 veda 5398, 5401
 vedaku, vedakuḍu, vedaku-
 lāḍu, veduku, venaku 5483
 vedāvu 5398
 veduru 5485
 venu, ven(u)ka, venukala
 5488
 venca 5471
 venna 5496
 ven-nīru, veppu 5517
 vennu 2798, 5488
 ven nela 3754, 5496
 vempali 804
 vembāḍi, vembāḍini, vem-
 bāḍincu 5488
 vemmu 5517
 veyi, veyu, veyyi 5404
 verāgu, verāgu-paḍu, verā-
 gu-paracu 5443
 verāju 5487
 veravari, veravīḍi, veravu
 5406
 verasi 5407
 vera, veracu, verapari, vera-
 pincu, verapu 5489
 verāgu, verāgu-paḍu, verā-
 gu-paracu 5443
 verri, verriḍi, verri-nīḷlu,
 verriṇḍu 5511
 vela 5421
 velāga 5509
 velacu, velayincu, velayu,
 velaru, velavela, velave-
 lana, velavelani, veli, veli-
 gincu, velidi, veliyu, velū-
 gu, veluka 5496
 velama 5507
 velayu 5437
 velayu, velalu, velalucu, vela-
 varincu, velavarucu, velā-
 rincu, velār(u)cu, veli, veli-
 paracu, velipuccu, velipetṭu,
 velucu, velupala, velupalin-
 cu, velu-vadu 5498
 velikila, velikilu 5499
 vel(u)gu 5538

veluturu 5391
 vella, vellana, vellani 5496
 velladi, vellatakamu 5498
 vellatakatte 5506
 velli, vellika 5496, 5503
 velliviri 5498
 velluva 5503
 vella-, velladiyu, vellu 5393
 vevveru 5548
 vesa, vesa(n) 5450
 ve 5450
 vekki, vegincu, vegu 5517
 vengi 5521
 vengisa 5520
 venguboka 5554
 veku 5517
 veta, vetakadu, vetagiri, vetari, vetadu 5527
 vetdi, vetdimi 5517
 vetdu 5528
 veta 5555
 vetpu, vetpuđu 5517
 veboka, vekuva, vegincu, vegimpu, vegu, venguboka 5554
 vegari, vegu, vegulavadu, veguvadu, veku 5523
 veduka 5528
 vendramu 5517
 vena(ku)-velu 5404
 vepa, vep-uru, vemu 5531
 veyi 5404
 veyu 5532, 5534, 5549, 5555
 veru 5535
 verađamu, verimi, veru, verupadu, verupatu 5548
 veriđi, veridincu 5511
 vela 5540
 vela koladi 5404
 velandu 5507
 velimi 5544
 velu 5409, 5495
 velucu, vel(u)pu, velpuđu, velpu 5544
 vevili 5258
 vevillu 5257
 vevu 5554
 vesata, vesaramu, vesarincu, vesaru 5524
 vesavi 5517
 vaicu 5549, 5555
 vyajyamu, vyajyemu App. 59
 vraccu 5295
 vranti 5250
 vrappi 5261
 vrata, vratakadu, vrayasamu, vrayi, vrayincu, vrayu 5263
 vralu 5263, 5368, 5369, 5495

vralucu 5495
 vrilu 5411
 vrata, vratu, vratu-gonu, vreyu 5555
 vrelu 5409, 5495
 vrel(u)cu 5495
 vraccu 5295
 sada 2810
 sana 2824
 saggu 2360
 sajja, sajje 2290
 sadi 2299
 sadincu, sadimpu, sadimpulu 2300
 sadda 2290
 sancu 2293
 sama-kattu 2342
 samayincu, samayu 2343
 samaru 2389
 sampaga 2321
 samb(h)avu 2346
 sammeta 2349
 saraku 2353
 saraga, saragu 2352
 sarapani, sarapini, sarapeni, saraphani 2358
 sari 2418
 salaka 2365
 salapamu 2369
 salupu 2781
 savara, savarana, savaranamu, savaranincu, savarana, savarani, savarincu, savarinta, savarimpu, savarillu, savarucu 2342
 sasi, sasiga 2747
 saku, sakuđu 2427
 sagabadu, sagilabadu, sagu 2433
 sadu 2447
 saku 2428
 sagincu, sagubadi, sagu 2430
 sati, satika 2438
 samba, sambaru 2346
 sari 2464
 sarincu 2466
 saruva 2463
 safidu, sale, salevadu 2475
 saluva, sal(u)vamu 2478
 savi 2392
 sasuvu 921
 siggari, siggarikattiya, siggarikatte, siggaritanamu, siggaru, siggidi, siggu 2500
 singilikamu 2502
 sidi 2761
 sibbi 2537
 sibbiyamu, sibbemu 2536
 silugu, siluvu 2567

siv(v)agi, siv(v)angi 2579
 si-kaya 2607
 siviri 2580
 sukiya 2643
 sudi, sudivadu 2698
 sudiyu 2654, 2698
 sutte 2668
 suda 2314
 surakaruvai, suragali 2743
 sura-punnagam, sura-ponna 4343
 surugu 2687
 suluvu 2703
 sutti 2656, 2658
 sudigamu App. 39
 sudu, sudukadu 2722
 seragu 2777
 sela 2377, 2568, 2785, 2790
 selagu, selagu, selayu 2377
 selagola, selapandi 2568
 selayeru 2785
 selaviccu, selavu 2781
 sekaramu, sekarincu 2801
 segi 1957
 seda 2810
 sedyamu 2811
 senamu 2445
 sokku, sogayu 2853
 sogasu, sogiyincu, sogiyu 2829
 soccemu 2833
 sotta 2838
 soddu 2837
 sodda 2290
 sona 2717
 sompu, somparu, sompillu 2850
 somma 2882
 sora, sorra 2690
 sorugu 2687, 2884
 soja 2710
 solapu, solayu, solimidi 2884
 sollu 2864
 soku, soku 2870
 sona 2899
 sobiya, sobe 2536
 soma, somari 2882
 sora 2690
 solinta, solu 2884
 sraggu 2360
 srukku 2687
 hanu 27
 hadapamu 64
 hatu 4034
 heccarika, heccarikincu, heccarincu 851
 heccu 4411
 raccu, rassi 277

KOLAMI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; n ṇ ṇ̣; r ṛ; s ṣ; t ṭ*; but items from Pat. have *ng* instead of *ṇ*.

a- 333	ārgli 200	cirum 2552
ad, adav 1	āseng 363	cīkaṭ, cīkaṭi 2604
adum- 133	a•te 3650	cīmur 1606
aḍavu 107	a•y 364	cīre 2628
add- 109		coppa 2847
aḍg- 75, 3582	badk- 5372	cōga namli 2875
agul- 11	badya 5224	cuncur 2651
akkābāi 23	bakka 3817	curagāli 2743
al-, all- 260	baṇḍi App. 50	curīpeṇ 2883
alay- 236	baṇka 3817	curund, curund taṭṭa 2689
alk- 305	bargaṭe 3973	cuṛ- 2659
alṇg- 309	barre 3881	cu• 2718
alp- 236	bat-, batkip- 5372	
am, amd 1	ba•la 2733	daḍpā 3020
amma 183	bebde 4406	dag- 2939
amba, ambāl 174	bedir ereng 5439	danda 3048
an- 333, 697	beḍta 5224	daniṭ, daniyeng 3045
anaṇ, anāy, andar, andav,	bekāḍyak 5465	daṭam 3036
ane, aniṇ, aṇṭod, aṇṭon,	beriv 5439	dautān, davva 446
aṇṭor, aṇṭov 1	be•, be•k 4406	dāsina dīṭ- 3273
andg 151	bi•am App. 60	da•ṭ-, da•ṭip- 3158
annāk 131	bīrā 4224	dende 3056
aṇṭ- 96	bogg 4467	deṇg- 507
aṇḡaḍi 35	bogga 4452	dig-, digip-, dip- 502
aṇgasi 34	bogur 4460	dobba 3515
aṇgeḍna 1	boilī 4535	doḍānd 3491
appa 155	bokāne 4458	doṅgli, doṅgli goṭṭi 2982
appuḍ 1, 4559	bokka 4528	doo, dood 3491
ar- 282	bollā pad- 3852	dubba 3332
aragḍi 200	bomma 4530	duḍm- 3300
ari 3605	bond 4520	duttā 3385
ark- 212, 315	bondka 4501	duṭ 3302
arp-, arlip-, ars-, arsip- 3605	boskur 4463	duva 692
arpalipeṇ 370	boṭla 4492	
aseng 363	bo•k-, bo•kip- 4505	dag, dagg- 2939
attad, attan, attar, attat,	bo•ri 4602	ḍay- 447
atte, attin 1	buḍḍe 4266	ḍāng-, ḍāngip-, ḍāp- 63
aṭ-, aṭip- 96	bugga 4455	ḍepla 2974
avr 1	buggi 4243	ḍerkā, ḍerg, ḍerk 3451
ay 364	burra 4332	ḍig-, ḍigg- 502
ayak 194	burrey 2906	ḍogor 2979
ayḍ, aid 2826	burma 4499	ḍokke 2977
ayk- 194	būḍḍi 4316	ḍol-, ḍolp- 2988
ayyā, ayyāk 196	bu•r 4358	ḍome 2991
	būrg setṭi 4366	ḍompā 2986
a• 1, 5153		ḍondya 2985
a•bay 5352	cavli 2391	ḍonga, ḍongrip- 2982
a•ḍ-, a•ḍp- 347	cār 2468	ḍōme 2991
ājir 2553	ceda 1548	ḍuppi 694
ālāḍ, ālapasāḍ 1	cekka 2748	ḍu 692
a•le 3621	cempa 1989	
a•lini, a•lintanaṭ 3621	cen 2798	ed, edav 5151
a•m 5154	cergu 2748	edamakei 449
āmed(d)ā 360	ceru 1980	edg- 893
a•n 5160	ceṭṭi 1941	eḍ 815, 910
a•nduk 151	cēr 2815	eḍgur 910
a•p- 333	cil-elka 1571	eg 775
a•puḍ 1, 4559	cindrag 2661	ejir 2553
ār, ārgur 2485	cinni 2594	ei 844
a•r-, a•rp- 404	cintevēlā 2528	elava 830
ārakai, ārungkei 310	cirmuṛ 1606	elg- 842

elka 833
 ella 494
 em, emd 5151
 en- 868
 enaŋ 5151
 enāgi 5161
 end- 809
 endar, endav 5151
 ende, ende 2901
 eniŋ 5151
 enmāter, enmātar 784
 enṭod, enṭon, enṭor, enṭov 5151
 enumadī, enumdi, enumidi 784
 eppud 4559, 5151
 er- 333, 480, 823
 ergur 910
 erk- 811
 erka 314
 erŋg- 813
 eroṛi, erroṛi 865
 ers- 915
 esar 777
 et- 796
 ettad, ettan, ettar, ettaṭ 5151
 etta 796
 ette, ettin 5151
 evari purre 2906
 evur 3756
 evur burrey 2906

e• 5151
 e•d 5153
 ēg 775
 e•gar 877
 e•l 2913
 e•n, e•nd, e•ndi entena 5151
 e•nd- 895
 ēngi 5160
 e•puḍ 4559, 5151
 e•r 5151
 ēr 910
 e•v 5151
 ēva 878
 ēvari purre 2906

gāddi 1201
 gaḍḍa 1171
 gaḍḍa pāra 4093
 gaḍḍam 1156
 gaḍḍi 1158
 gana 1160
 gaṇḍeŋ 1178
 gappal 1243
 gar 1394
 garr 1389
 gaṭṭi 1148
 ga•ḍḍi 1364
 ga•li 1499
 gāndhīl potte 1117
 gātam 1492
 gāte 1267
 gelī- 1972
 get- 1980

geṭṭa 1943
 goḍ- 2152
 goḍa 2207
 gog-, gogip- 2032
 golī, golli App. 32
 golsā 2134
 gonda, gondortad 2077
 gonjip- 2144
 gorā, gorre 2165
 goṛva 2069
 go•l- 2152
 gōnzeng 2176
 go•r 561
 guḍ 1680
 guḍḍi 1679, 1787
 guḍi 1655
 guḍipeŋ 1656
 guḍm- 1659
 gum 1741
 gund 1695
 guṇḍi 1669
 gunti 1727
 gurgadil- 1852
 gurgela 1795
 gurram 1711
 gurmcad 1659
 gu•ge 1874
 gu•pa 1871

id, idav 410
 iddar 474
 idḍ- 786
 il- 3675
 ilaḍ, ilāpasāḍ 410
 iltam, iltāmā 494
 im, imd 410
 in- 868
 inaŋ, indaḍ, indar, indav, inded 410
 indiŋ 474
 inḍi, iner, ini, iniŋ 410
 in nal 474, 3656
 inthe, inṭod, inṭon, inṭor, inṭov 410
 inum 486
 inkā 410
 ipaṭe 3670
 ippā 485
 iri-, irk- 479
 irve 474
 iṛ- 443
 iṛp 452
 isiute 410
 isre 428
 ittat, ittan, ittar, ittaṭ, itte, ittin 410
 ittar el 474, 844
 ivr 410

i• 410, 5153
 i•bay 5352
 i•d- 442
 īk- 535
 īkeng 3686
 ind- 3687
 ineḍ 410
 i•r 3690

i•ral 474
 i•rcu 484
 i•sa pod- 2610, 4254
 iyanṇā 410

jarāg- 2360
 jērigag 2816
 jokāḍ 2871
 jomma 2851
 juṇe, juṇne 2648
 juṭṭi 2655
 juvi 2697

kaati 1186
 kacc- 1097
 kacci 1096
 kaḍas 1114
 kak- 1957
 kakkare 1078
 kal 1374
 kal-, kall- 1300
 kala 1407
 kalave 1376
 kalay-, kalp- 1299
 kalt- 1300
 kam 1247
 kamma 1245
 kamp 1247
 kan 1159
 kan boṭṭa 4486
 kandi mindig 4864
 kandvā 1180
 kaṇḍa 2096
 kaṇḍakt, kandt 1443
 kaṇḍ-repa 5169
 kaṇḍā mindi 4864
 karadil- 1354
 karāp-, karīl-, karp- 1297
 karoṭ 1466
 kars- 1407
 karu 1286
 karvun 2168
 kasur 1092
 katk- 1208
 kaṭ-, katta 1147
 kavve 1342
 kay- 1416, 1459
 kaye 1252
 kayipeŋ 2119
 kayŋg-, kayŋgekad, kayŋge-kan 1256
 ka•ka 1425
 ka•kasimri 2541
 kāke 1423
 ka•kl a•ḍ- 1426
 kāl 1479
 ka•ng-, ka•ngip-, ka•p- 1458
 kāri 1278
 kās(s)ul 1092
 ka•ti 1186
 kāvari 1417
 keded 1135
 kediak 1132
 keik 1459
 kel-, kelip- 2017
 keŋ 1958
 kerk-, kerreŋ 1564

kerri 1963
 kev 1977
 key 2023
 ke·d- 2019
 kēn 1958
 ke·p- 1990
 ke·ri 1960, 2009
 ke·t 2019
 kinani, kinām 1601
 kini-, kink- 1604
 kirāv- 1561
 kirre 1578
 kis 1514
 kism- 1513
 kiṭ-, kiṭip- 1942
 kivar- 1561
 kiyu, ki· 2023
 kīke 1594
 ki·ra 1623
 kīseng 1513
 kīy 2023
 koḍval 2054
 kojā 2191
 kok- 2257
 kokḍī 2032
 kolā 2237
 kom 2115
 kommal 2149
 kondā 2216
 kondi App. 27
 koṇṭoḍi 2058
 koṅga 2125
 koṅkḍī 2032
 kopli 2114
 kor 2160
 kor-, ko- 2151
 koral 2149
 kori 1785
 kork- 2164
 korkā 2058
 koru 2146
 koṛi 2049
 koṛka 2058
 koṛva 2054
 koṣ-, kosi- 2151, 2598
 kota, kotar 2151, 3098
 koṭe 2054
 koṭṭe 2071
 kovre App. 28
 kovve 2149
 kōḍe 2199
 kōk- 2257
 kōla 2237
 kōnda 2216
 ko·nz- 2176
 ko·ti 1769
 kucce 1760
 kudug 1840
 kuḍk-, kuḍkeng 1671
 kuḍka 1823
 kuḷ-, kulleng 1827
 kuḷā App. 30
 kumre 1742
 kunt- 2677
 kunṭ- 1688
 kupp 1731
 kuppī 1732

kuri-, kurs-, kursip-, kurūy-
 1820
 kuro 1782
 kuroḍi 1904
 kurra 1801
 kusālīpen 1551
 kut- 2677
 kuṭ- 1672
 kuy-, ku·g- 1868
 kūku 1875
 ku·l-, ku·lp- 1919
 kūla App. 30
 ku·na 1646
 kūṛ pāv 1882
 ku·ṭe 1886

khaṇḍva 1180

lamni, laṇḍor 2902
 la·v 291
 les- 916
 levni 5192
 le·nga 513
 le·p- 916
 lo·pal 698

mad- 4760
 madgi 4718
 maḍiy- 4652
 maḍḍ-, maguḍ-, maguḷ-,
 maguṛ-, magūl- 4617
 magvan 4616
 mai 4705
 mak 4622
 maḷāy- 4734
 mall- 4745
 manc 4641
 mand 4719
 mandī 4700
 maṇḍeng 4680
 maṇ-, maṅg- 4735
 maran, marāṇḍ, marāṇḍa
 4762
 marge 4715
 mari 4766
 marndal 4762
 marri 4773
 maṛi- 4652
 mass 4641
 may 4705
 may- 4628
 māc, māca 4791
 ma·ḍi 4796
 māg 4780
 ma·k 4711
 māḷ 4828
 ma·le, māle 4742
 ma·mak, ma·mi 4813
 māṁḍi, māṁri, ma·ṇḍi 4782
 ma·r tolli 3516, 4766
 māroṛ 4821
 ma·s, ma·sal, māsa-4791
 māṭ 4796
 māy 4705
 melageng, melg-, melgip-,
 melp- 4736
 mendare 5071

mendgi 4846
 menekṭi 4673
 merp- 5074
 met 5058
 met- 5066
 meṭṭ, meṭṭa 5058
 me·g- 5082
 me·ke 5087
 me·n 5099
 me·nam App. 52
 mēri 5090
 miḍiyeng 4870
 mind- 4863
 minpen 4877
 miṇ-, miṅg- 4866
 mirjeṭ 3751
 mirṇuḍ 5074
 mitik, mitk 5062
 miṭ-, miṭṭe 4850
 mi·-, mi·p- 5093
 mi·sal 4879
 mi·te 4968
 modal, modd, modda 4951
 modg 4981
 mokam 4889
 moray-, morp- 4973
 morgar 4892
 moseli 4952
 moṭṭi 4938
 movka 4990
 mo·karam 4895
 mōki 4990
 mōp 5126
 mud 4960
 muḍ- 4989
 muḍḍe 4953
 muḍi 4921
 muḍkia 4919
 muḍṣu 4935
 muggur 5052
 muī 4910
 mukk, mukkū 5024
 mukkerām 4895
 mulg- 4896
 mulke 4986
 mull 5051
 muni 5020
 muns- 4915
 munstoleng 4886
 muṅg-, muṅgip- 4993
 muṅgaḍ 5024
 muṅgus 4900
 murgāḍileng 5012
 muriyā, murk- 4975
 murr 5007
 murtal 4969
 muruḍi 4983
 muṛ, muṛuc 4935
 mut, mutta sa·l, muttung
 5020
 mutkeng 5013
 muy 4910
 muyal 5052
 mūḍam 5033
 mūḍs 4935
 mūḷa 5044
 mūlg- 4896

mu•ndiŋ, mu•nd ul 5052
mūndur 5031
mu•nge 5025
mu•ra 4990
mu•ti, mūti 5031

naḍas-, naḍi 3620
naḍum 3584
nakka 3606
nal 3656
nalgur, nallav 3655
namli 2902
naram 2903
nars- 3620
nasam- 3597
na•k- 3570
nālgur, na•liŋ, na•l udul
3655
na•lka 3633
nānjūd, nāndzul 3581
nāŋeli, na•ngli 2907
nārā 3651
neḍi 410
negap-, negay- 3730
nela 3754
nenjen 3581
nerap-, neray- 3682
nesam 3597
net(t)ur 3748
netti 3759
nevli 5192
ney 3746
ne•nd 3647
nind-, nindp- 3682
nipaṭe 3670
nipka, nipp- 2929
nīgeng 3691
ni•nda 3679
ni•nga 533
nīpaṭe 3670
ni•r 3688
ni•v 3684
nolayeng 3791
nolŋg- 3789
norp- 3728, 3797
no•lang- 3714
nulle 3715
nuv 3726
nuvvi 3706
nuvvu 3720
nuyung 3779
nu•k- 3720
nūl 3726
nu•ne 3720, 3746
nūne diṭ- 3273

oddī 614
oḍ 959
oḍ- 3783
oḍŋg- 935
ok siḍ, okkod, okkon 990
okkod 929
ols- 1000
oŋg- 935
oŋgaram 572
opad-, oparip- 7

ovol, ovvol 924
oy- 3793

o•d- 946
o•dp- 3783
o•l- 1066
o•t- 946

paccik pan, paccoṛi 3821
paḍi 3918
paḍ- 3853
paḍas 3840
paḍḍa-le•ṇa 3881
paiy- 3936
paiyen 4407
pal 3986
pallām 4016
pamme 3935
pan 4004
pande 3955
pandri 3922
paṇḍ-, paṇḍuḍ 4004
paṇi 4035
pank- 3887
panni 3884
panta okeng 931
paṇḍe 3955
paṇḍip- 4004
paṛay-, pari- 3967
parca 3959
pars- 4023
part- 3853, 3962
parteng 3852
pasar 3823
paśāp, paspotāḍ, pasuḍi 3821
paṭṭe 3875
pay- 3936
payt 3821
pa•d- 4065
pa•l 4096
pa•m 4085
pa•na 3887
pa•p- 4089
pār- 3852
pārakeng 3949
pās- 4057
pa•tar 4080
pa•ṭa 4065
pa•v 4108
pedave, peddēl 4400
pedda 4411
pegu 4193
pena 4205
penḍa 4441
penḍli(g), penḍlik, penṭi
4395
per, pera, perāmā 4411
pera, pera taṭṭa, perāpotte
4412
pereg 4421
perendā, peret, perg-, pergip-,
perp- 4411
perpul 4307, 4411
peśāl 3941
petk- 4423
petteng 4423
peṭ- 4422

peṭal 4386
peṭṭ 4389
peṭṭa 4395
peṭṭiar 4387
pe•gul 4193
pe•l-, pe•lip- 4194
pe•n 4449
pe•r 4410
pidk- 4165
pidia 4148
pikka 4128
pilla 4198
pilli 4180
piṇḍ- 4183
piṇḍi 4162
pirra 4205
pirs-, pirsip- 4187
piṭṭa, piṭṭe 4154
pikeng 4212
pi•nd- 4183
pīri 4225
pīta 4167
piya 4210
pod 4559
podal 4508
pode 4567
pod- 4254
poḍām 4484
poḍum 4503
pog 4240
pokk 4455
pokka 4452
pokke 4461
pokor 4452
polam 4303
poniḍ- 4537
poŋcur 4463
pong-, pongip- 4469
poreng 4538
porkiṭ- 4590
pot 4515
poti 4516
potte 4518
poṭṭ 4491
poṭṭa 4491, 4494
poy 4537
pōḍelaŋ 4567
pōke 4048
pōlg 4454
po•t 4586
puḍk- 4251
pukli 4242
pul 4307
puli-, pulle 4322
puls- 4325
pun 4268
pun- 4344
pur-, purip- 4376
puray- 4283
purre 4312
purug 4289
pus- 4281
puskarileng 4246
put- 4277
puṭṭ- 4264
puṭṭa 4335
puv 4345

pu•nd- 4364
 pūrage 4367
 pu•sa 4350
 pūta 4345

 rampam 489
 raz- 319
 rāḍ, rāl 211
 rāk- 228
 rāl- 233
 ra•ng- 5165
 rāp- 233
 ra•vi 202
 reḍapa 2591
 rekka 5173
 reṇā 475
 reppā, reṇapa 2591
 resn a•te 817, 3650
 reṅga 475
 rokāl, rōka 665
 ro•si 5179
 rubgund 665, 1695
 rusi-, ruv- 719
 rūci 5179

 sabdi 2599
 sakī 2747
 sakk, sakkā 2364
 sakka 2275
 salla 2411
 salle 2480
 salli sīma 2372, 2623
 sanma, sanmā 2410
 saṅkā 2275
 sap- 2332
 sapaṭ 2331
 saragurak 2795
 sasi- 2458
 saṭ- 2296
 saṭṭa 2303
 saṭṭe 2311
 savaril-, savarip- 2342
 savseng 2334
 savvi 2396
 say- 2458
 sāgeng 2433
 sāl- 2470
 salē 2480
 sa•nzin 2410
 sa•r 2468
 sa•ṭ 2443
 sāy- 2458
 segur 2826
 sek-, sekka 2748
 sellay 2783
 ser- 2781, 2814
 serp- 2781
 sewadk 1977
 sēdal 1548
 se•nd 1249
 se•r-, se•rp- 2012
 sid 2553
 sidde 2518
 sik-, sikip-, sikkeng 2498
 sikoṭ 2488
 silka 2569
 sime 2623

simūd 1606
 simri 2541
 sindeng 2618
 sindi 2552
 sinnam 2594
 sintā 2529
 sir 2554
 sire 2628
 sirileng App. 37
 sit- 2527
 sitta māḥ 2529
 sittena•ṭluṅ 2528
 sivk- 1606
 sivva 2600
 si•- 2598
 si•ḍ- 2613
 si•m 1606
 si•ma 2623
 si•r 2625
 sok- 2828
 sonde 2844
 sonna 2896
 so•ng- 2876
 suḍ- 2654
 suk- 2687
 sukka 2646
 sul-, sull-, sulp- 2742
 sum- 2679
 sup 2674
 supari, supari ma•s 2671
 supke 2675
 surmi, surum 2678
 surund, surunt potte 2689
 sutk- 2667
 suṭ- 2715
 sūdi 2745
 su•l-, su•lp- 2742
 su•la 2733

 śeṭṭ 1941
 śeḍ 2776

taḍkā 3036
 tak- 3014
 tal 3103
 tambak 3086
 tam ba•n, tamne 3162
 tand, tanduṅ 3197, 5151
 taṇḍ- 3053
 tannāḍi, tanne 3196
 taṇṭ, taṇṭāḍ 3178
 taṅgod(ā) 3015
 targ- 3140
 tari- 3115
 tarṅguḍ 3120
 tarp- 3115
 taṇep 3032
 taṅka 3036
 tap- 3073
 taṭṭa 3490
 tavv- 3122
 ta•ḍ 2356
 tāḍ- 3154
 tāg(ā)leṅ 5151
 ta•k, ta•k ammaner 3152
 *ta•m 3162
 *ta•n 3196

ta•na(y), ta•ned, ta•nev,
 ta•ṅ 3197, 5151
 tāṇḍi 3198
 ta•r- 3173
 tārekāḍ 3154
 tāṭi māḥ 3180
 teḍḍ 3411
 teḍep 3032
 telgi 3426
 telmi, telori 3433
 tēleng 3464
 te•ne 3268
 te•r 3460
 tik- 3406
 tikāṇē 2953
 tin-, tinip- 3263
 tip-, tirg-, tirgal, tirgip- 3246
 tiṭor 2956
 tiv-, tivva 3407
 tiḡ 3269
 ti•r 3279
 ti•r-, ti•rp- 3278
 tīrre 3254
 toḍ-, toda 3482
 togar 3353
 tokre 2978
 tolli 3516
 tomāter, tomḍī 3532
 tōṅge 2983
 torḍyal 3482
 toṭ- 3482
 tott-, to•, to•d 3566
 to•ke 3538
 tōl 3559
 to•ren, to•rndal 3563
 to•t- 3566
 tum- 3336
 tumbā 3335
 tumki 3329
 tuppa 3322
 turk-, turs-, turmeng 3367
 turre 3348
 tu•k 3283
 tu•l-, tu•lp- 3395
 tūrpet- 3402

ṭapor 2948
 ṭaṭṭa 3490
 ṭavā 2951
 ṭek 3452
 ṭeṭṭe 3434
 ṭumṭer, ṭunṭor, ṭumṭor 2956

ud-, udip- 725
 uḍp- 757
 udug 592
 ul 677
 ulli 705
 umbul-, umbuluḍ, uml-,
 umul- 644
 un-, unip- 600
 unḍ- 741
 uṇ- 731
 ur- 688
 urki 667
 urt- 600
 urunde 690

uṛp- 695
uṛuḡ 592
uskā 575
usm- 576
usurkā 574
uṣṭi māḡ 620
uṭ- 596

ūḍp- 954
ūmburseng 709, 2621
ūml- 644
ūnd- 741
ūṅḡ-, ūp, ūp- 731
u•r 752
u•r- 761, 3727
ūrp- 954
ūrt- 600
u•s- 578
u•se 731

vadum-, vaduṅ- 5326
vaḍe 5228
vaḍi, vadi vaḍi 5226
vaḍk- 5307
vaḍp- 5221
vaigl- 5517
val 5287
vallambā 174

vanna 5251
vantā 5250
vang-, vangip-, vap- 5335
vanḡe 5301
var- 5270
vark-, varḡeng 5363
vat- 5320
vaigl- 5517
va•kal 5354
va•na 5381
va•ṅḡ- 5334
va•y-, vāy- 5350, 5549
vedur 5485
veḡeḍ 5554
veiy- 5517
veksi 5383
velang, velenḡ, veluṅ(g) 5496
velape 5370
velākā 5499
veleg 5538
velma 5510
ven, vend okkod 5488
vende 5409
veṅka, veṅka mut 5488
vessa 5517
vet- 5551
vetṭa 5488

vey- 5517
ve•gaḍ, vēgaṛ 1438, 5258
vēḡeṛ 5554
ve•l-, ve•lt o•l- 5528
ve•ndi, ve•nd i•r, vēṇḍi 5517
ve•nz- 5532
ve•r 5535
ve•ṭ a•d- 5527
vidḡ- 5400
vil 5422
vin- 5516
vit-, vitanam 5401
viyyeng 5517
viḍeng 4884
vi•p 5455
vi•r- 5459

yēḡ 775

zaḍp- 2403
zaṅga 2286
zeṇḍu 2766
ze•na 2444
zidṅga 2515
zilal 2572
zoll 2862

NAIKRI

(= *DED*'s Naiki; a dialect of Kolami)

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; l ḷ; n ṇ ṅ; r ṛ; s ṣ; t ṭ*.

abhal, ad, adav, addandḍ,
ade 1
adum- 131
ad 109
akk- 333, 1957
all- 260
alaṅ- 309
aḷk- 305
ambal 174
amma 183
amma ta•k 183, 3152
andhar, andharna 1
and- 333, 697
anuṅna, anṭhad 1
aṅḡāṛi 35
aṅḡāṣi 34
aṅḡel(na) 1
aphuṛ, ap(h)und 1, 4559
appo(k) 156
ar- 282
aragli 200
ari 3605
ark- 212, 315
ars-, artip- 3605
aṛḡ- 3582

atiak 142
attaṭ, attek(na), attin, attinḡ 1
aṭip-, aṭṭ- 96
avnd, avr 1
ayk- 194
ayka, ayma 364

ā 1
ājak-jaran 50, 2357
āḷe 3621
ām 5154
ān 5160
āp- 333
ār- 404
ār- 347
āreni 3621
āṣir 2553
āte 3650

badkip- 5372
bakka 3817
batt- 5372
bobalip- 4526
bogga 4452
bogur 4460

bokka 4528
bōk-, bōkip- 4505
bucuṛa 4477
burra 4332
burḍi 4316
būr 4358

bhedre 4406

ca- 2781
calla 2411
capaṭ 2335
cāpa 2452
cukka 2646
cumma 2677
curpip- 2712
cuṭṭa 2715

dandḍ 3048
dohon, doṛa 3491

dhaṛapa 3020
dhav 446
dhīṭ- 3273

dand 3048
dava 449
dekka 2970
dekur 3451
digg-, dipp- 502
dong 2981
donga, donglip- 2982
doppa 2986

dhag- 2939
dhan-, dhangip-, dhap- 63
dhobb- 3340

ede, edelar 5151
edg- 893
eg 775
elg- 842
elka 833
ella 494
en- 868
enan, endhar 5151
ende 2901
enjep, enning, enṭa, engel
5151
ephur, epunḍ 4559, 5151
er- 823
erk- 811
erng- 813
er 474
esar 777
ett- 796
ettat, ettek, ettin 5151
evur 3756

ed 5151
el 2913
en 5151
enagi 5161
end- 895
er 5151
esir 2553
ev 5151

gaddam 1156
gal 1495
gar 1394
garek 1173
gardi 1364
getta 1943
gondip- 2091
gonjip- 2144
gor- 2152
gorage 2069
gor 561
guddi 1679, 1787
gundap- 1691
gundur-kaya 1693
gungi 1902
guge 1874

ghaddi 1158
ghali 1499
ghel- 1972
ghogg- 2032
gholi App. 32
ghuma 1741
ghummi 2117
ghund 1695

ghundik 1669
ghurram 1711

heḍḍ 815
hegar 877
hurug 592

ibhal, id, idand(i), idav, ide
410

iddar 474
idd-, idip- 786
ik- 535
il- 3675
inan, indar 410
inding 474
indhar, indi, inṭa 410
ipat 3670
ipunḍ 4559
iphur 410, 4559
ir-, irk- 479
iral 474
ir- 442
ittat, ittek, ittin, ittiṇ, ivnd
410
iyer 410, 5153

i 410
ik- 535
ir 3690

jaran 2357
jitkip- 2516
juro 2732

kadal- 1188
kala 1407
kalap-, kalay- 1299
kal 1374
kalave 1376
kan 1159
kande 1946
kandle reppa 5169
kank er- 1433
kap 1247
kapate 1216
kappa 1235
karap- 1297
karu 1286
karas 1114
karu 1135
katṭ 1148
katṭ-, katṭa, katṭe 1147
kavve 1342
kay- 1416
kayil- 2017
kayng- 1256
kayye 1252
kakkal 1425
kake 1423
kang-, kap- 1458
kayk 1459
kerkir- 1960
kerri 1963
kev 1977
keyil- 2017
ked- 2019
kel- 2017
ken 1958

ket 2019
kicc 1514
kiray- 1561
kirre 1578
kit-, kitip- 1942
kitor 2956
ki 2023
kike 1594
kokk- 2257
komm 2115
kommal 2149
konki 2032
kopli 2114
kor 2160
koral 2149
kork- 2169
koru 2146
korḱ- 2064
korval 2054
kos- 2151
kotṭe 2071
kovve 2149
koy- 2151
koyya 2120
konj- 2176
konṭa 2054
koti 1769
kucce 1760
kudal 1722
kuku-mugṭal 1875
kull- 1827
kumre 1759
kur- 1820
kuro 1782
kurup 1780
kurḱ- 1671
kutka 1718
kutke 1666
kutṭ- 1672
kuy- 1648
kug- 1868
kul- 1919

khalbada 1298
khan 1160
khandā, khandva 1180
khande 1175
kharayak 1132
khoṛe 2199
khoṭa 2058
khūṭe 1886

lamli 2902
lenga 513
lep- 916
leta 513
lopa(l) 678

madgi 4718
magur 4617
makk 4622
mall- 4745
mand 4719
mand- 4680
mang- 4735
marge 4715
mari 4766
marneṭ 3656, 4766

matte 5056
 may- 4628
 māḱ 4711
 māḷ 4828
 māmā 4813
 māmri 4782
 māṇḍ- 4804
 māror 4821
 māri 4796
 mās, māsāl 4791
 mendhar(e) 5071
 merp- 5074
 mett- 5066
 mette 5070
 mett 5058
 mēgh- 5082
 meke 5087
 mēn 5099
 mēnam App. 52
 migil- 4838
 mind- 4863
 mindgi 4846
 miṅg- 4866
 mitik 5062
 miṭṭ- 4850
 mīp-, mīy- 5093
 mīte 4968
 modhal 4951
 mokam 4889
 mukk- 5123
 morap-, moray- 4973
 moṭṭik 4938
 mudgan 4954
 muggur 5052
 mulke, mulkene ḍāḍ 4986
 mulori 4983
 mund 5020
 muṅg- 4993
 muṅgar 5024
 muṅge 5025
 muṇṣak 4900
 mupp- 4993
 mur-, murk- 4975
 mural- 4972
 murg 5007
 murmi 4971
 murmuri 5019
 murnde 4975
 murtal 4969
 muṣ- 4989
 mus- 4915
 muy 4910
 muyal, mūndin 5052
 mūti 5031

nalgur, nallal 3655
 namli 2902
 naṣmut, naṣum 3584
 nāk- 3570
 nāliṅ 3655
 nālka 3633
 nāṅgar 2907
 nāri 3654
 negap-, negay- 3730
 nela 3754
 nenjen, nenjuṣ 3581
 netti 3759

nettur 3748
 ney 3746
 nēm, nēṇḍ 3647
 niṇḍ-, nipp- 3682
 nipka 2929
 niṇḍa 3679
 niṅga 533
 nīr 3688
 nīv 3684
 noran- 3789
 nuvv 3720
 nuvvi 3706
 nūne 3720, 3746

oḍḍi 947
 ok, okko(d), okkon 990
 okkoṣ 929
 ollaki 985
 ols- 1000
 ongiṣ- 935
 oṣ- 3783
 oy-, oyip- 3793

ōbar- 7
 ōl-, ōlip- 1066
 ōṣ-, ōṭ- 946

padḍa 3881
 paḷ 3986
 pamme 3935
 pande 3955
 paṇḍ-, paṇḍe 4004
 paṇi 3884, 4034
 paṅk- 3887
 paṛay- 3967
 paṛp-, paṛt- 3852
 paṣ 3878
 paṣ- 3852
 paṣap 3821
 paṭi 3875
 payk- 3936
 payt 3821
 pāl 4096
 pām 4085
 pāp- 4089
 pāṣ-, pāṭa 4065
 pās- 4057
 pāv 4108
 pedda 4411
 peṇḍa 4441
 per(a)g 4421
 perḡ-, perḡp- 4411
 pesal 3941
 pett- 4423
 peṭṭ- 4422
 peṭṭi 4395
 pēḡul 4193
 pēn 4449
 pēṇḍ- 4160
 pēr 4410
 piḡḡ- 4135
 pilla 4198
 pilli 4180
 pirra 4205
 piṭṭa 4154
 pī 4210
 pīk- 4212

pīṇḍ- 4183
 poḍal 4508
 podḍ 4559
 pode 4567
 poḍḍam 4484
 poḡ 4240
 pokka 4452
 pokke 4461
 poṅḡ-, poṅḡip- 4469
 polle 4562
 porkip- 4590
 poṣ- 4254
 poṭte 4518
 poṭṭa 4494
 poy 4537
 pōṇḍ- 4522
 pukli 4242
 pul 4307
 puḷṣ- 4325
 pun 4268
 purni 4299
 purp- 4376
 purre 4312
 puṣk- 4251
 pus- 4281
 put- 4277
 puṭṭ- 4264
 puṭṭa 4335
 pūsa 4350
 pūṭa 4345

phoḍḍam 4484
 phōṭ 4586

rāghok 5164
 rāl-, rālp- 233
 rekka, reppa 2591
 rēṅga 475
 rōkal 665
 rōsi 5179

sakka 2274
 sall- 2384
 sala 2411
 sappe 2337
 saṭṭa 2303
 saṭṭe 2311
 savad 2396
 savli 2391
 savs- 2334
 sāle 2480
 sānikul, sāṇjin 2410
 sār 2468
 sāy- 2458
 sokk- 2828
 soṇḍam 3311
 sōṅ- 2876
 sum- 2679
 supp 2674
 suraghāḷi 2742
 surmak, surum 2678
 surund 2689
 sutk- 2667
 suṭ- 2654
 suṭṭ- 2715
 suvval 2600
 sul- 2742

šedal 1548	tāne 3197, 5151	uṛp- 695
šekk-, šekka 2748	tā 2356, 3180	uyp- 652
šen 2798	tā- 3154	
šer- 2781, 2814	tevoṛi 3433	und- 741
šerak 2795	tēne 3268	uṅg-, ūp- 731
šetṭ 1941	tēr 3460	ūr 752
šēd 2776	tikk- 3406	ūr- 761, 3727
šidde 2518	tin- 3263	urt- 600
šilka 2569	tipp-, tīrg- 3246	ūs- 578
šinna(m) 2594	tirre 3254	use 731
šir 2553, 2554	tirk- 3218	
šitt- 2527	tivv- 3407	val 5287
šitta 2529	tīr 3279	vanna 5251
šitte 2528	tīr-, tīrp- 3278	vanta 5250
šivva 2600	togari 3393	vaṅg- 5335
ši- 2598	tolli 3516	var- 5270
šim 1606	toṛ- 3482	vaṛak- 5307
šima 2623	tōdi 3566	vaṭṭi 5513
šir 2625	tōka 3538	vay- 5549
šire 2628	tōl 3559	vayk- 5549, 5555
	tōrndal, tōren 3563	vākal 5354
	tōt-, tōyi 3566	vāna 5381
tak- 3014	tum 3336	vāy- 5350
tal 3103	tumki 3329	vecca 5517
taṇḍ- 3053	ṭunke 3305	vedur 5485
taṅgodal, taṅgol, taṅgon	turre 3348	vende 5409
3015	tūk 3283	venka, veṭṭa 5488
tap- 3073	tūl- 3395	vēg- 5554
tapar 2948		vēl-, vēlt ōl- 5528
tappa, tappate 3082	ṭapar 2948	vēndi 5517
tar- 3115	ṭedd 3411	vēnj- 5532
targ- 3140	ṭiṭor 2956	vēr 5535
tarnṅuṛ 3120	ṭonge 2983	vēṭa 5527
tarp- 3115		vidg- 5400
taṭ 3178	udd-, udip- 725	vin- 5516
tavv- 3122	umbul- 644	vit-, vitanam 5401
tā 3197, 5151	un- 600	vī-, vīp- 5517
tāk 3152	ur- 688	vīr- 5459
tāk-jaran 2357	urndal 690	
tām 3162		

NAIKI OF CHANDA

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; n ṇ; r ṛ; t ṭ*.

accir 1, 2553	arap- 319	ām(e) 5154
ad, adarin 1	arda ālen 3621	ār-, ār(u)p- 404
adum- 133	argil 200	ār-, ar(u)p- 347
aḍḍam 83	ari 3605	āte 3650
aḍḍumta, admun 3584	ark- 212	āy- 363
ag(u)l-, agulmur 11	arp-, arup- 212, 3605	
al-, alup- 282	ars-, arus- 3605	bagale 4106
ammanin 1	aṛg- 3582	bokrip- 4464
amṛo 183	aṛka 75	bōk- 4505
an- 233	asen, atan, atey, atte 1	
anda 1	ato bāy 142	
aṅgār 35	aṭ, aṭap-, aṭay-, aṭil- 76	caṅgap-, caṅgay- 2285
aṅgonay, aṅgoṭe(y), aṅgoṭel	ay- 194	cep, ceppu 2773
1	ayel 1	ciparta ḍokka 2532, 2976
aṅgul, aṅguṛ(u) 33		ciṭu, ciṭukli 2956
ar 229	ālen 3621	cukkin 2646

dākiyan kī 449
 ḍig-, ḍigap-, ḍik- 430, 502
 ḍig(u)l-, ḍig(u)p- 502
 ḍokka 2976
 ḍongak 2982

eccir, eddar 5151
 edde 869
 eg(u) 775
 egur- 3730
 elli 833
 en- 823, 868
 engon, engote, engotel, en-
 goter, enjo 5151
 er- 823
 erap- 522
 erk- 811
 ernḍ 3674
 ernḍi, ernḍiḍa, ernḍik 474
 erunḍ, erunṭa 813
 esar var- 777
 esen, ette 5151
 ettur 3748
 evgu 775
 ey 3746

ēd 5151
 ēgen 5554
 ēk- 905
 ēl, ēl bi, ēn 5151
 ēnd-, ēnd(u)p- 895

gaḍḍa 1680
 git-, gitup- 1550
 gogoḍi, gogoṛi 2248
 gonḍ, gondia 2077
 gorre 2165
 gōr 561
 guḍ 1680
 guṛuṅga 1645

ghāy 1499

id, idaṛ 410
 id-, iduk- 786
 il-, il(u)p- 3675
 in-, indup-, inp- 3682
 indi, indī, inen 410
 iṅ(g)- 2927
 ira, irnān, iroṭel, iroṭer 474
 irpu 485
 ir- 442
 isen, itak(an), itan, itte 410
 iṭk- 786
 iyāṇḍ 410, 5153
 iyel 410

iḍ 3693
 ij kaṛalil- 1354
 īk- 535
 im 3688
 in 410
 īr 410, 3690
 isen 410
 iv 3684

jango 2287

kak- 1957
 kalay 1376
 kalla 1302
 kan 1159
 kanta guḍḍa 1680
 kara 1506
 karan, karen, kareyan 1278
 karrka 1353
 karug-, karuk-, karup- 1291
 kat(u)k- 1208
 kaṭ-, kaṭṭ- 1147
 kayek 1249, 1459
 kayman, kayṇ(g)-, kaynga
 1256

kayye 1252
 kāp-, kāy-, kāyta 1458
 ker- 1564
 keri, kerig 1963
 kev 1977
 kēd-, kēt 2019
 ki- 1581
 kic 1514
 kicc- 1513
 kinup- 1604
 kiṛ- 1942
 kiṣ- 1513
 kiṭ(u)p- 1942
 kī 2023

kīken 1594
 ko- 2151
 kod 1864
 kodli App. 32
 kohonga 2032
 kok(k)e 2181
 kola 2149
 kombar 2116
 komma 2149
 koṅga 2032
 kor- 2151
 korka 2058
 kōl 2237
 kōmti, kōmtigra 2220
 kōnda 2216
 kucce 1760
 kul- 1827
 kumbaṛe App. 28
 kurmam, kurrmam 1711
 kurra 1801
 kut(u)k-, kutup- 1859
 kuy- 1820
 kūṭe 1886

khaj 1104
 khīr 1623
 khōmbāḍ 2116
 khura 1782
 khuriya 1567

lopun 698

maddun 4951
 madge 4772
 madig, madigra 4810
 mak-, mak(u)p- 4760
 man- 4778
 mand 4719
 mang-, mangup- 4735

marge 4715
 marṇḍ- 4804
 mas 5101
 may- 4628
 māl 4822
 māmā, māmī 4813
 māṛa 4796
 mās, māsa 4791
 māy-, māyip- 5093
 meonak, meoni App. 53
 mēn 5099
 ming- 4866
 misak 4879
 mōra 5140
 muc- 4915
 mug(g)ur 5052
 mukra 4895
 mundḍa 5052
 muṇ- 4993
 mungan 5024
 mungup- 4993
 mungus 4900
 murtun, muṛ, muṛṭa sāl
 5020
 muy(y)a 5052
 muyip- 4915
 mū nān, mūndi 5052

nalgur, nālī 3655
 nān 2920
 nāṅgar 2907
 nēk-, nēk(u)p- 3762
 nīv 3684

oc- 1012
 odil 677
 ogur 570
 okko, okkod, okoḍa 990
 okkon, okon 929
 oṅ- 935
 oṛ- 3783
 os- 1012
 oṭ(u)p- 946
 oy- 3793
 oyk- 987

ōdil 677
 ōn, ōr 1
 ōṭ- 946

padgare 3967
 pad- 3852
 pahar 4093
 pal 3986
 pande 3955
 paṇḍ- 4004
 panni 4035
 paṇṭa 4004
 paray- 3967
 pars- 4023
 paṛ- 3852
 pasam 3821
 pay- 3808
 paya 3939
 pay(i)p- 3852
 pāg-, pāk- 4044
 pāl 4096

pām 4085	saru 1980	turmig 3329
pār, pāriya 4091	saṭṭ 1941	turre 3348
pār-, pāṭa 4065	savli 2391	tu- 3395
pāv 4108	say- 2458	
peddave 4400	sādi 2485	ṭapru 2948
penli 4395	sāka 2429	ṭiṭṭo 2956
perk-, peruk- 4411	sār 2468	ṭongre 2983
perku 3982	se- 2781	ṭu- 3395
pēn 4449	sek- 2748	
pēr 4410	sen-, ser- 2781	ud-, udp-, udup- 725
pig(g)u 4193	serutra 2819	udri 612
pika 4226	seṭṭ(ṭ) 1941	uḍuk- 3784
pinda, pinde 4169	sēndi 2826	ug(g)ur 570
pinne(n) 4205	sir 2554	ullig 705
pipuli 4083	sī- 2598	umbul-, umlen 644
pirtun 4205	sirku 2625	ummel 638
pisak 4142	sodgare 2857	umulta 644
piya 3939	sonna 2896	un- 600
piyoṭe 4173	sor-, sōrtān 2866	ungra, ungriyam 572
pī- 4407	suḍḍ- 2654	us- 576
pīd- 4231	sum- 2679	uttu 708
pīri 4225	sup 2674	uṭk- 3784
pod 4559	sup- 2742	uṭup- 946
pod(d)a 4508	supar 2672	uvvi, uy 3706
podil 4506	sur- 2654	
podn 4508	sut- 2667	ū 3720
pomme 3935	sutri 2669	ū- 689, 3727
popondel 4455, 4525	sut(u)k- 2667	ūnd- 741
por, portal, portun 4567	suy- 2742	ūr 752
poṭ(ṭ)a 4494		ūs-, ūsen 578
puc(c)- 4281	tal 3103	ūse 731
pul(a) 4307	tang 3120	ūy- 3727
pun 4268	tangoda, tangon 3015	
puni 4275	tap- 3073	va- 5270
pur(r)e 4312	tavṛ 3111	vad 1047
put- 4277	tān, tāndun 3197, 5151	vadd- 5329
putte 4332	tār 3180	valku 5287
putuk- 4277	tāta 3160	vange 5301
	tēr 3460	var- 5270
phar 4411	tik- 3406	vay-, vayip- 5517
phugay- 4469	tin-, tina kī 3263	vayk- 987
	tipuṛ 3032	vāna 5381
rāgo 5164	tirg- 3253	vāṇ(g)- 5334
rēnga 475	tirup 3440	vār jav 5356
	tīr 3279	vāvur, vāyur 5258
sabdi 2599	tōl 3559	ved- 5551
sak(k)a 2429	tōlen, tōnd 3563	ven- 5516
salla 2664	tōriy- 2883	vet- 5551
sam- 2341	tōte, tōted 3566	vēge(n) 5554
sanap 2402	tum- 3336	vēl- 5528
sanjil 2410	tumik 3329	vīy- 5459
sarei 2461	tur 3348	vod 1047

PAṚJI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*.

akka 24	añña 58	aḍey 400
akla 1969	aṭu 93	aḍḍom 83
aṇalp- 34	aṭṭ- 77	aḍra 107
aṇoṭ 1	aṭṭa 93	at, atni, ad, adugi, adod,
aṇoḍ 35	aḍ-, aḍi- 81	ana, anatle, ani l

and- 109, 120
 andkip- 277
 andkud 109
 andil 3644
 apot 1, 4559
 amb 178
 ayal 364
 ayk 195
 ayp- 194
 ayb- 133
 ar-, artip- 282
 aranga 275
 arcip-, arj- 288
 arñ-, arñip- 289
 alac 236
 ale, alor 251
 alk- 305
 alka 259
 alc- 260
 alť-, alťayp- 260
 av 1
 avva 273

 ā 1
 ākub 392, 393
 āc- 363
 āta 350
 ānd-, āndek, āndpip- 3621
 āt 5151
 āta, āte, āten 1
 ān 5160
 ām 5154
 ām- āmkud 392
 ār- 367
 āre, āro, ārod 5151
 āv-, āvkud 392

 ikp- 418
 ikla 1969
 ingot, iñot 410
 id- 442
 it, itur, ittilec, ittu, itni, id,
 idod, ini, ine(n) 410
 ipot 410, 4559
 iya 364
 iyad 410, 5153
 iyalti 410
 ir, iral 474
 iric netta 817, 3650
 irup 485
 irul, irot, irđu 474
 irpa 485
 ir-, iri-, irkip-, irv- 502
 irdi 2901
 il 494
 ili 857
 ilung 835
 ile, iled 513
 iv 410

 i 410
 iťip- 548
 iťa, ite, iten 410
 in 3684
 in- 555
 im 3688
 irer 2815

irc- 543
 irp- 542
 il-, ilip- 548

 uckud 578
 ucc- 578, 663
 ujip- 576, 665
 uť-, uťip-, uťka 708
 uť tirr- 596
 uđu 592
 uđum 591
 ut 557
 ut-, utip-, utka 708
 ud- 706, 763
 udip- 723
 un-, untip- 600
 untip- 725, 763
 und- 725
 uma guñi 747, 1647
 umbulkud, umbl-, umł-, um-
 lukud 644
 uy- 562, 984
 uyk- 576, 652
 uykup- 652
 uyp- 583
 ur- 648
 urum puyil 718, 4282
 urk- 667
 urc- 665
 urj-, urjukud 656
 ur- 687, 688, 689
 urup 694
 urcip- 695
 urñi 3715
 urv- 659
 ulcip-, ulj- 734
 ulli 705
 uv- 562

 űkip-, űg-, űcal-, űcip- 731
 űñ- 731, 735
 űta 762
 űd 557
 űđ- 741
 űb-, űbal, űbkud 631
 űm- 748
 űr 557
 űluvi 754

 engot 5151
 ecip- 851
 eja 793
 eñ- 851
 eñot 5151
 etip- 796
 eten, etod, etod etod, etodi,
 ettel, etni 5151
 eda, edo, edka 848
 edp- 867
 edram, edrom 827
 en- 868
 enk-, enkip- 895
 endka App. 7
 enderp-, endr- 802
 epip- 809
 ey-, eyk- 805
 eypip- 809

er- 823
 erip- 811
 erk- 824
 el 833
 elub 837
 elkip-, elng- 843
 ev 775

 ěk- 765
 ěd- 404
 ětip- 895
 ět bām 891
 ěd, ědi 5151
 ěd- 404, 809
 ědir 406
 ěnu 5161
 ěnd- 895
 ěp- 905
 ěy- 809
 ěyir 406
 ěl meri 382
 ělc- 388

 ok, okal, okut, okur, okti
 990
 okp- 931
 ong- 935
 oťp- 958
 opip- 924
 oyir 1051
 ora 723
 ori(n) 989
 org- 707
 or- 1013
 ol-, oli- 842
 olip- 1001
 ole(k) 698
 olngam 1001
 olc- 1000, 3790
 olv- 842

 oťip-, ođ- 946
 ođ 1
 ođa 1039
 ođ 1
 odir 1051
 or 1
 or- 1072
 ol- 1073

 kangil 1234
 kacc- 1097
 kajra 1104
 kañcip- 1099
 kať 1150
 kaťeya 1145
 kaťť-, kaťta 1147
 kađ-, kađa 1109
 kađu 1363
 kađk- 1147
 kađp- 1109
 katt- 1208
 kan 1159
 kandp- 1433
 kandi 1215
 kan nfr 1159
 kapp- 1221

- kay- 1356
 kay-gatta 1148, 1249
 kayri 1089
 kar 1411
 karka 1134
 karra 1389
 karri 1353
 karpa, karcid 1165, 1370
 kali 1376
 kalla 1316
 kavkoḍ, kavkor, kavṇgil 1234
 kavḍ-, kavḍa kavḍi, kav-
 ḍukuḍ 1341
 kavva 1342
 kākandi 1422
 kākal 1425
 kākral 1078
 kāka 1458
 kācal, kāñ- 1417
 kāḍ 1439
 kāp 1452
 kāp- 1416
 kāpip- 1458
 kāṛ 1493
 kāṛ- 1491
 kāl- 1500
 kic 1514
 kickica 1511
 kicc- 1513
 kiṭa guññi, kiṭṭa 1537
 kiṭukre, kiṭk- 1533
 kipra 1555
 kiyalto 1250
 kir-, kirc-, kirp-, kirv- 1564
 kiri 1619
 kiṭ 1584
 kīk- 1513
 kīpid 1610
 kībi 2004
 kukandi, kukonḍi 1626
 kucca 1760
 kucci 1640
 kuña 1644
 kuṭip- 1671
 kuṭṭ- 1671, 1672
 kuḍ- 1859
 kuḍu 1840
 kuḍp- 1653
 kūḍaṇgey 2054
 kuḍ- 1859
 kudu 1840
 kudur ḍokka 1712
 kunda gölu 1718
 kupulp- 2107
 kuppā 1731
 kuplong 2114
 kum- 1741
 kumt- 2677
 kumṛa mīn 1759
 kur 1780
 kuri 1785
 kuri- 1796
 kurtubi 1798
 kurḍa 1799
 kurra 1801
 kurral, kurval 2108
 kuṛayp- 1821
 kurub 1818
 kuṭuṇ 1807
 kulur 1808
 ku 1870
 kuki 1875
 kūci, kūcu 1879
 kūṭal 1688
 kūṭor 2049
 kūḍ, kūḍ 1929
 kūp-, kūy- 1868
 kūr- 1796
 kūrukud, kūr-, kūrkuḍ
 1902
 kūr er- 1882
 kūl 1908
 kūli 1905
 kekol 1977
 keḍub, kedub 1984
 keḍp- 1980
 key 1252, 1931, 2023
 ker- 1278
 kerī 2008
 kerij 1968
 kerip- 1278, 1291
 kerub 1984
 kercip-, kerj- 1967
 kerdi 1213
 kerṇa 1395
 kerba 1411
 kerv-, kervip- 1278
 kel 1298
 kela 1969
 kelay-, kelāykuḍ 1407
 kelong el 1319
 kelṇgam 1974
 kelc- 1319
 kēc- 1995
 keṭal 2028
 keṭi, keḍ- 2019
 keṭal 2028
 keṭi 2019
 keṭub 2028
 keḍ 2484
 keḍ- 2019
 kēn 1958
 kēndid 2002
 kēp- 1249
 kēma 1995
 kēya 1994
 kēl 1479
 kokor-, kokoro 2032
 kokkal 2125
 kokta, kokṛ-, kokṛayt- 2032
 kokl- 2127
 koṭal 2064
 koṭṭ- 2063, 2064
 koḍka 2054
 koḍk- 2064
 koṇṭub 2151
 kondal 2097
 kondi 1864
 kopa, kopip-, kopp-, koppa
 1731
 kom- 1964
 komad 2116
 koy- 2119
 koyya 2120
 koyyal 2041
 koyla 2163
 kork- 2164
 korḍel 2068
 korṛ 2160
 koṛ 2149
 koṛ-, korukud 2146
 koṛuṇṇ, koṛol, koṛc- 2149
 koṛv- 2146
 kol 2153
 kolor 1808
 kovva 2142
 kökli 2127
 köc 2177
 köḍ 2200
 köḍel 2068
 köṭa 2054
 kōnda 2216
 kōndal 2097
 köḍi 2217
 köp- 2176, 2218
 köl 2237
 köval 2119
 gaḍḍal, gaḍḍom 1156
 gaḍe 1364
 gadeya 1192
 gadl- 1188
 gaṇḍa 1180
 gappa 1243
 garad 1364
 garum göli 1289
 garḍid 1117
 galva, gavla 1337
 giñji, giññi 1519
 gira key 1563
 girub 1855
 girgira 1568
 gilgilat 1576
 gīr 1623
 guññi 1647
 guṭṭa 1669
 guḍam 1713
 guḍi 1655
 guḍḍi 1679
 guḍṛ- 1659
 guḍva 1664
 gudal 1701
 guṇḍ-, guṇḍpip- 1691
 guṇḍa 1692
 guṇḍer-kāya 1693
 guppa 1733
 gumṛi 1742
 gurgal 1902
 gurcip- 1767
 gurj- 1852
 gurma 1790
 gurr- 1852
 gurrol 1711
 gurl- 1659
 gula, gulli 1795
 guñ-, guñi, guñjkuḍ 2226
 guḍa 1883
 geyal 2021
 geṭa 1943
 geṛi 561
 geḷam 1495

gogavāla 1814
 gorka 2126
 gorba 2131

 cakur-tol 2267, 3526
 cacip- 2322
 cacc- 3019
 caṭ 2308
 caṭṭ- 2312
 caṭṭa 2311
 caḍip- 2312
 caḍuṇ, caḍum 2302
 caḍp- 2300
 caṭip- 2322
 caṇḍp- 2319
 cand-, candip- 2329
 capp- 2332
 capre 2337
 cam-, camip- 2341
 cay- 2426
 car 2419
 car, carip- 2416
 carp- 2362
 carpi, carpi 2402
 cal- 2334, 2384
 calñid 2410
 calla 2411
 calv- 2334
 cavil, cavkol 2391
 cavl- 2334
 cāka 2468
 cākol 2429
 cāñ 2426
 cāp 2452
 cāy-, cāypip- 2458
 cāruṇ 2420
 cālal 2783
 ciṅg- 2503
 ciṭ-, ciṭip- 1942
 ciṭṭ- 2510
 ciṭam 2614
 ciṭṭ- 2527
 citta 2528
 cin 2594
 cin-, cinip- 2516
 cinkip- 2520
 cind, cind 2594
 cīdup 2531
 cipri 2619
 cir 2554
 ciral App. 37
 ciric 2553
 ciruṇ 2552
 cirkip-, cirṅg- 2498
 cird-, cirdip-, cirdukuḍ 2684
 cirmul, cirmol 2555
 cirl-, cirlip- 2684
 cila, cilaka 2559
 cilkip-, cilṅg- 2585
 cilpa 2586
 cilva 2569
 cī- 2598
 cīk-, cīkip- 2491
 cīkoḍ 2604
 ciṅg- 2491
 ciḍ- 2613
 cind 2617

cīr 2628
 cīr el 2630
 cukka 2646
 cucurka 2651
 cuñ- 3291
 cutt- 2715
 cunṭip- 2742
 cup 2674
 cupāri 2672
 cumari 2675
 cumṭal 2677
 cumbri 2675
 cumm- 2679
 cuyk- 2680
 curuk- 2686
 curud 2689
 curk-, curkip- 2687
 curdi 2689
 cul- 2693, 2855
 culj-, culjukuḍ 1814
 culp- 2742
 cūk- 2621
 cūṭa, cūṇḍ- 2721
 cūra 2730
 cūr- 2735
 cūv- 2621
 cekk- cekka 2748
 cekkal 2753
 cetā 2756
 cen 2798, 2826
 cen- 2781
 cep 2773
 cem, ceyal 2826
 ceru 1980
 cerup, cerpu 1963
 cereyakul 2815
 cerri 2797
 cella 2587
 cējer 2815
 cēdir 2776
 cēna 2823
 cēḍu(k) 2826
 cēpal 2813
 cēpid 2599
 cēvir 2826
 cōkk- 2828, 2870
 cotip- 2828
 cod- 2865
 codda 2682
 codp- 2866
 congel 2857
 conḍ 2664
 copp-, coppid 2828
 corñ- 2853
 colṅgel 2857
 cōkip-, cōṅg- 2876
 cōp- 2883
 cōra 2886
 cōrp- 2883
 cōr- 2893

 jagjaga 2280
 janga 2286
 jabba 2339
 jalug 2373
 jalub 2373, 2381
 jinna 2515

jenna 2896
 jerri 2797
 jella 2587
 jēri 2816
 juva App. 38
 jū meri 2697
 jural 2732

 ṭakka 2941
 ṭaṇḍ- 3052
 ṭaṇḍi 2946
 ṭitta 3739
 ṭiḍk- 3218
 ṭiṇḍp- 2957
 ṭuṭip- 2658
 ṭunda 3310, 3499
 ṭeḍ- 3440
 ṭevval 2951
 ṭēk meri 3452
 ṭoḍ-, ṭoḍip-, ṭoḍu 3480
 ṭoyela 2987
 ṭōṭal 3546, 3547
 ṭōṭip- 3566
 ṭōḍ- 3599

 ḍaḍḍa 3044
 ḍaṇḍa 3048
 ḍāṇḍa 3056
 ḍippa, ḍibba 3229
 ḍukki 688
 ḍu 692
 ḍūḍi 2963
 ḍebri 449
 ḍeya 1527
 ḍokka 2977
 ḍong-, ḍongal 2982
 ḍoḍoma 3487
 ḍoppa 2986
 ḍōki 2989
 ḍōra 3491

 tacc- 3019
 tandil 3644
 tapoṛ 3075
 tapp- 3073, 3075
 tayaṭ, tayal 3087
 tarp- 3173
 taṛ- 3115
 taṛuṇṅ 3120
 taṛuran, taṛkip-, taṛv- 3115
 taḷ 3136
 talla 2408
 tal vanda 3136, 5409
 tāk-, tākip- 3151
 tāta 3160
 tān 3196
 tāṃ 3162
 tāmar 3163
 tār- 3174
 tāṛ 3180
 tittip-, tin-, tinda key 3263
 tir-, tiri-, tirk- 3253
 tirk- 3246
 tirbir- 3253
 tirra(ṭ) 3254
 tirv- 3253
 tiv 3269

tīta 3275
tīni, tīn ney, tīn pinda
3268
tīd- 2618
tunga 3287
tuñ-, tuñip- 3291
tutip-, tutt- 3367
tud- 3371
tund-, tundip- 3319
tuppa 3322
tumkuḍ 3336
tum buḱka, tum botta 3389
tumbri 3329
tumm- 3336
tumma 3327
tuy- 3367
turu 3339
turkip- 3340
turra 3348
turri 3346
tula 3349
tulca 3357
tūk, tūkuḍ 3283
tūn- 3403
tūmu 3389
tūl- 3395
tetip- 3450
ted- 3440
tend 3067
tend- 3450
terip- 3095
tel 3103
tēl- 3464, 3465
totr- 3503
-tol 3526
toled, toled 3563
tolk-, tolkip-, tolc-, tolcip-
3361
tollī 3516
tōka 3538
tōṭa 3546
tōnd- 3566
tōy 3537
tōl 3559
tōla 3561

nālu(k) 3655
nikip- 2922
niko 3735
nitip- 3675
niṇḱ- 430
nir-, nirkip- 2929
nirḱi 3674
nilp- 3675
nīd 3693
nīr, nīr netta 3690
nīr demma 3239, 3690
nīra 3679
nuṅgur 3728
nuṇṇi 3715
nulli 5051
nuvul 3720
nūkol 3728
nū ney 3720, 3746
nūr-, nūripip- 3727
nūl 3726
nūlguṭ, nūlgum 5051
neṅg-, neṅga 2927
neṅget 3735
neñj 3580
neñj benda 3580, 3955
netir 3748
netta 3650
netro 3748
ned- 2918
nenḱi, nendi 869
nendil, nēdil 3676
nendu nal, nendub, nend
vāv 3761
ney 3746
nerub 2903
nereṇal 3751
nel, nelal 3655
neliṇ 3754
neluk 495
nel cer 2815
nella 3755
nelvir 3655
nevaka 2906
nevāḍ 3633
nevud, nevuṭ 3756
nēk- 3570
nēñ-, nēṇal, nēñ(j)kuḍ, nēñj-,
nēñjkal 3765
neva 3634
noḍ-, noḱip- 3783
noy-, noykuḍ, nōmir, nōm-
bir 3793

pakk-, pakkip- 3810
pakṭa, paṅga 3805
pacar 3823
pañ-, pañip- 3837
pañil 4035
paṭip- 3853
paḍ 3853, 3878
paḍ- 3852, 3853
paḱic 3840
paḱcom App. 48
patip-, patt- 4034
paṇḱ- 3900, 4004
paṇḱp- 3884
papp 3808

pay 3821
payari, payal 3941
paytil 4023
payp- 3936
par 4030
parup 4411
parka, parkip-, parṅg- 3962
parc-, partid 4023
paṭub 4411
parp- 3949
paryep, paryop 3821
paṇ-, pal 4004
palva 3991
palla 3996
palli 4018
pāṭa, pād- 4065
pāp 4095
pāra 4121
pārva baḱi 3848
pāla 3996
pāv 4108
piṅge 4205
piṭit 4259
piḱ-, piḱip- 4194
piḱk- 4148
piḱka 4153
piḱtel 4146
pitur 4132
pitey 4144
pidir 4410
pidne 4205
pin-, pinip- 4206
piṇḱp- 4194
piṇḱrul 4395
pinda 4169
pinna 4160
piṇul, piṇuvul 4193
piṇca 4189
piḷ- 4194
piloṭ 4196
pilpili 4083
pī 4210
pī- 4186
pīk-, pīc- 4135
piḱ- 4231
piṇ 4225
pucc- 4281
puṭkal 4335
puṭṭ- 4264
puṭṭa, putkal, putta 4335
pun 4275
pun- 4281
puy 4348
puyil 4282
puyk- 4281
purki 4200
purut 4312
puḷ 4322
pulc- 4325
puldi, pulp-, pulla, pullaṭ
4322
pulla viṇṅam 5509
pu 4345
pūna 4380
pūp- 4345
pūril 4367
peṅgoṭ, peṇot 4411

naṇḱkip- 277
nammi 3599
nar, nare-, narpip- 3605
naṇub, naṇbul 3584
nav-, nava jeri, navip- 3569
navurka, navṭon 3596
nā 5151
nāgil 2907
nāḱ- 3642
nāḱi 2917
nātek, nāteg, nāteṅg, nāto
5151

peṭeya 4388
 peṭṭi 3875
 peḍḍa 3881
 peṭk- 4423
 ped- 4422, 4423
 penac 3988
 penḍ 4039
 penda 4398
 pendeda App. 49
 pend 4039
 pend- 4080
 penda 4404
 peyya 3939
 peru 4411
 peruk 3982
 per-ed 4411, 5159
 perkal, perkela 3986
 perkip-, perṅg- 4414
 pel 3986
 pēni 4449
 pēp- 4382
 pēpa 4411
 pēpip- 4382
 pēru 4122
 pēl 4096
 pēla 4097
 pokk- 4233
 pokka, pokkal, pokkai 3805
 pocid 4384
 poṭ 4482, 4490
 poṭka 4496
 poṭṭa 4494
 poṭ 4514
 potta 4518
 pottid 4587
 pottel 4514
 potpa 4452
 podal 4508
 podi 4567
 podid 4508
 podil 4506
 poddu 3919
 poppa 4452
 poyor 4463
 poyl, por 4506
 poyl, por 4506
 porip- 4283
 porc- 4541
 porca 4545
 pormil, pormil 4316
 porra 4546
 porp- 4556
 pol 4562
 polub 4303
 polka 4562
 polla 4304
 pova 4455
 pōkub 4574
 pōt 4586
 pōtip-, pōd- 4505
 pōnal 4454
 pōy- 4505
 pōr- 4538
 pōr- 4599
 pōl 4598
 baṭṭi 5233

badk- 5372
 baṛiya 5224
 barda 4009
 bāk, bākar 3817
 bām 4085
 bāla 4098
 bāvki 4106
 biṭṭa 4854
 bitta App. 61
 biṛk- 4419
 biṛj- 4187
 biley 4180
 bilj-, bilja, biljip- 4870
 bira 4224
 bukka 4242
 buḍḍa 4266
 burka 4332
 burj- burja 4357
 burda 4291
 burr-, burru 4330
 burri 4332
 būḍul 4358
 būru 4366
 būla 4528
 benḍa 3955
 berto 4411
 bella 3995
 bokka 4478
 bog, bogum 4467
 bocca 4477
 boṭ 4492
 boḍ 4460
 boḍorka 4485
 boḍḍa 4499
 botta 4452
 bodel 4512
 bodgid 4515
 bomma 4530
 bōyid App. 51
 bōṛa 4602
 makka 4717
 mac- 4634
 mañ(j) 4641
 mañja 4791
 mañ(j)il 4642
 mañña 4791
 maṭṭa 5056
 maḍ- 4652
 maḍi 4749
 maḍi kuḍtel 4677
 maḍkip- 4645
 maḍtel 4677
 maṇ 4666
 manom 4701
 manda 4700
 mama 4703
 mayid 4615
 mayil kel, maykip-, may gel,
 mayp- 4628
 mayuṛ 4708
 mar 4773
 mari 4766
 mar netta 4711
 marnong 4717
 marp- 5074
 malang 4742

malk- 5079
 malgur 4892
 māma, māmi 4813
 māy- 4814
 māyond bām 4793
 māypip- 4814
 mār- 4816
 mārlong 4717
 māl 4615
 māva aṭṭ- 77
 miṭaka 4850
 miṭkip-, miṭṭ- 4848
 miḍkip- 4845
 miṇḍcub 4859
 minnal 4876
 milkip-, milng- 4870
 mī- 4878
 mīni 4885
 mīdi 4862
 munga 4982
 muṅgram 4895
 muc 4907
 muck- 4904
 mucca 4915
 muccer 2815
 muñir 2729
 muñcuḍ 4914
 muñjur 4909
 muṭus 4942
 muṭka, muṭṭ- 4932
 muḍ-, muḍip- 4919
 muḍukud 4955
 mutta 4965
 muttak 4954
 muna vanda 5020
 munda 4945
 muṇḍi 4938
 mundi, mundel, mund kekol,
 munnī, munnited 5020
 muy 4910, 5052
 muy- 4915
 muyal 5052
 muydur 5031
 muypip- 4915
 mur- 4973
 mur, mura, muraṭ 5007
 murip- 4973
 murum 4971
 murkub 4980
 murg-, murgal 4977
 murtal 4969
 muraṭ, murru 5007
 muṛ-, muṛkip- 5046
 murtip-, muṛd-, muṛdil 5123
 muli- 4993
 mul(ka) būla 4986
 mulg- 4993
 mulnga 4982
 muvāḍ 5024
 mūñ-, mūñk- 4886
 mūṭa 5037
 mūṭi 4905
 mūni 5020
 mūda 4968
 mūdu(k) 5052
 mūra 4990
 mūla 5044

mūva 5025	mōca 4952	vāl 5354
mūvir 5052	mōri 5141	vāl- 5378
meṅg- 4760		vicir guriyal, vicir toled 5385
meṭṭad, metṭad 4854	ran ban 489	vit-, vittid 5401
mett- 5066	rampa App. 55	vidrup- 5484
med- 5074	ruṅgal 5168	virkip-, virṅg- 5411
medi 4772	rekka 2591	vir- 5420
medek 5062	rēga 475	vil 5422
men- 4778	rēḍa 517	vil, vili-, vilid, vilg- 5496
mendir 5071		vir- 5459
mer- 4709, 4722	lay 5186	veṇuk 5520
meram 4726	lāṭi 5187	vetṭ-, vetip-, vett- 5320
meri 4711	lāv 291	vededi 5513
meriya 4715		vedp- 5325
merud 4719	vakp-, vakpip- 5326	vedri 5485
merkubi 5076	vaṅg-, vaṅgip- 5335	ven- 5516
mercip- 4709, 4722	vaṭa 5219	vend- 5329
merdengi 4718	vaṭṭa 5229	vendra 5482
merpip- 4709	vat 5247	vend- 5329
merva 4715	vatgel 5249	vey, vey-, veypip- 5517
melk- 5079	vanda 5409	ver- 5270
mell- 4734	vangel 5249	vered 5323
mēkip- 5093	varc- 5263, 5322	veroṭ 5492
mēn 5099	vali 5312	verci 5265
mēndir, mēdir 4641	valip-, valkip- 5498	veṛka, veṛkeṅ 5528
mēpip-, mēy-, mēypip- 5093	valj- 5306	vel 5277
mēya 5087	valli 5312	vela key 5276
mēṛ ole 4796	vāñ- 5327	velkip-, velṅg- 5432
mēl 4822	vāḍ- 5342	velṅgur 5502
mēva 5087	vāni 5381	vēñ- 5532
mokom 4889	vāḍ 5349	vēta 5548
mokk- 5013	vāp- 5350	vēdi 5517
moṭṭ- 4960	vāy 5351	vēdid, vēdid 5530
moṭṭi 4930	vāya 5258	vēp- 5517
model, model key 4951	vār 5535	vēpip-, vēy-, vēv- 5554
mona 5020	vār jāva, vārp- 5356	vēl-, vēlpip- 5368
moṛk- 5123		

GADBA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*.

akp- 16	277	ā, ay 1
ag- 16	apar(i) 1	ākupacan 335, 3821
agle 9	amb 178	ākum 393
anj- 56	ammi 183	āgūlp- 340
aṭ- 77	ayal 364	ācin 1
aḍugu 72	ayk-, ayp-, ays- 194	āḍ- 282
aḍg- (= arg-) 11	aykil 195	āḍa payya 400
aṇ-, and-, andkir 109	ayl- 363	āta 142
andal 120	arg- 319, 367	ādir, ādur 406
atkap-, atku 145	argil 200	ān 5160
atta 142	arg-er- 316	ān-er- 408
ad 1	aṛ-, aṛup- 282	ām 5154
addap- 285	arg- 11	ām-, āmk-, āmkun 393
addam 147	āl-, ālap- 404	āya 364
adb- 133	all- 207, 260	āl 1, 382
adrap- 137	av 1	āl-, ālupp- 404
anisp- 139	avve 273	āvīr 393
anuyk-, anukci key-, anuyp-	avs- 169	ās- 363

asmal 364

in̄k-er- 430

iṭ 410

iḍigeḍa 445

iḍg- (= irg-) 502

iḍḍig 474

iṇḍi 410, 474

id 410

in- 868

ine(n) 410

indr- 802

iyāṇḍ 5153

ir 474

ir- 442

iral 474

irid 2901

irul 474

irpa 485

irsu 484

irg-, irigp- 502

ilij 857

ile, ilend, iled, iler 513

il(l)u 410

ī 410

īḍ-er- 446

in̄ 3684

īm 3688

ir- 542

irs- 2625

il 410

il-, ilup- 548

ukur, ukut 990

uṭṭ- 595

uṭṭi, uṭp- 708

uḍuv-, uḍv- (= urv-) 689

uṇ-, uṇup- 725

uṇḍ-, uṇḍ-er- 725

uṇḍa 664

uṇḍup- 763

uṇḍke 600

uṇpe 600

uḍurp- 613

un- 600

umbulkur, umbl- 644

uy- 984

uyup- 583

uyk- 576

uyk-, uyup- 724

uyt- 616

urukp- 667

urum 718

uruskur 656

urk- 667

urj- 656

urp- 670

urs- 665

urv- 689

uluk, ulg 754

ule, ullen 698

ulli 699, 705

ūka 637

ūḍ- 587, 688

ūta 763

ūnd- 741

ūyn- 731

ūr-er- 761

ūrs- 695

ūs- 578

ūsarelli 732

eg(u) 775

engil, engurtul, enger 5151

eccē, eccēl 5151

eṭet, eṭen 5151

enderke 2901

ed- 809

enā, enācoy, enādale, enādi-

(ṇ), enādun, enētiṇ 5151

endk-, endikp- 895

eman 5151

ey- 859

eyiṇ, eyir 5151

er- 823

ered, ereman 5151

erg- 813

elun-, elinp- 843

elub 837

esel 5151

ēṭ 350, 5151

ēṭ bāmb 891

ēḍi 5151

ēna, ēnet 5151

ēnig 5161

ēnd-, ēndiṇ, ēndonḍi 895

ēp- 905

ēman 5151

ēynd, ēyr 5151

ēl, ēlcoy 5151

ēvi 5151

okal, okut 990

ong- 935

onḍa 969

or- 946

ora 723

orgun 989

orp- 958

or- 1013

olond er- 1067

olp- 1015

oskap- 931

ōḍ- (= or-) 1013

ōḍe 1041

ōṇḍ 1

ōḍur 1051

ōr 1

ōrg- 1061

ōr- 1072

ōl- 1073

kak- 1079

kacc- 1097

kaṭ(ṭ)- 1147

kaḍcil 1165, 1370

kan, kanu 1159

kanu/kanul maṭṭa 1159,

4650

kaṇa 1159

kand(u) 1298

kandā 1175

kandp- 1443

kandven 1370

kat- 1208

katkap- 1197

kadur 1195

kanīr 1159

kanuyk- 1099

kandi, kandiṭ 1215

kanve 1165

kami 1245

kampa 1235

kampu 1247

kayar 1089

kar(r)- 1109

kari 1395

karid- 1278

karu ḍela 1363

karup-, karp din 1278

karuvu 1286

karke 1281

karn- er- 1292

kardi 1213

karp- 1109

karbe 1297

karv- 1278

karṁeṭ 1370

karsid 1165, 1370

kalin 1376

kalgil 1234

kavve 1342

kas- 1097

kā- 1416

kākal 1422, 1425

kāṇ 1454

kāñ-, kānj- 1417

kāp- 1416

kāykir, kāykil 1458

kāyp- 1458

kāru 1473

kāl 1479

kāsal 1417

kicc- 1513

kiccu 1514

kiṭe pūn 1537

kiṭke er- 1533

kiṭṭe 1537

kindrap- 1554

kiy 2023

kiyub 1924, 2004

kirk- 1407

kiliṇ 1584

kiluṇu 1586

kis, kismul 1514

kis tarkamul 3115

kisk- 1513

kī-mundku 4990

kukavare 1874

kukun 1875

kukkap- 1923

kucce/kuse 1760

kunje 1644

kuṭ- 1672

kuḍuṇ- 1822

kunḍ 1693A

kunḍran 1695

kuppā 1731
 kumt- 2677
 kuy- 1859
 kuyug 1840
 kurutk-, kuruṭp-, kuruḍp- 1653
 kuruḍ 1799
 kuruy 1785
 kure 1799
 kurk- 1850
 kurkal 1902
 kurṭum 1798
 kurp- 1653
 kuṛap- 1821
 kuṛup/kurub 1818
 kusun 1640
 kusul 1551
 kūḍ 1870
 kūy- 1868
 kūr 1780
 kūrk- 1902
 kekin 1459
 kekol 1977
 keṭ- 1980
 kendiṭ 2002
 key- 1957
 keymbur, kēmbur 1249
 keral 2006
 kerij 1968
 kerṇ-, kerp- 2012
 kelmaṇ/kelman 1974
 keṭal 2028
 keṭen, keṭiṇ 2019
 kēy- 2019
 kēs-, kēsāl 1995
 kokalin, kokkāle, koṇalin 2125
 koṭ-, koṭal 2063, 2064
 koḍukut (= koṛkuṭ) 2146
 koḍus-, koḍc- (= koṛs-) 2149
 koṇavān, koṇdekor 1864
 koṇkī, koṇḍke 2096
 koṇḍke 2054
 kodm-, kodumkur 1964
 kop-, kopup-, koppen 1931
 kope nete 3650
 kommu 2115
 koy- 2119
 koyya 2120
 kor, korru 2160
 kork- 2164
 koṛal 2149
 koṛuṇ 2149
 koṛkuṭ 2146
 kolut, kolup 2153
 kovāse 2195
 kove 2142
 kovk- 1736
 kōṇūn 2217
 kōṭi/kōṇti 1769
 kōne 2209
 kōndu maren 2217
 kōnde 2216
 kōp- 2218
 kōr 2200
 kōsu 2177

gaṭṭin 1148
 gaṭṭu 1147
 gaḍli 1366
 gampa 1243
 gaṛṇḍa 1180
 gina 1543
 girgira 1568
 gilgila 1576
 giṭap- 1625
 gīri 1623
 guṭuka 1658
 guḍi 1655
 guḍiya 1682
 guddap- 1850
 gummi 1818
 guri goḍ 1664
 gurju 1880
 gusi 1879
 gūḍu, gūḍe 1883
 gūy- 1868
 genji 1107
 geḍḍam 1156
 gēre 561
 gorpa 2129
 gōle-, gōler- 2251
 caṇka 2274
 cappu 2468
 cammi cen- 2341
 cay- 2426
 calandi 2408
 cikur 2496
 ciṭṭ- 1942
 ciṭṭu 2513
 ciṇḍ- 2742
 ciṇḍu 2594
 citt- 2527
 cinup 2531
 cin makil 2594, 4616
 cirmul 2555
 cirru 2554
 cil- 2742
 cikaṭ 2604
 cind- 2618
 cirel 2630
 cukka 2646
 cuṭṭ- 2715
 cupk- 2621
 cuppu 2674
 cennu 2798
 cellāl 2783
 cēpēḍ 2599
 cōy- 2866
 cōr- 2883
 jalbu 2409
 jall- 2384
 jiṭki 2759
 jonnēl/jōnel 2896
 jōṅg er- 2853
 teṭp-, teṭp- 3450
 ṭodi App. 40
 ṭōk 2990
 ḍaṇḍa 3056

ḍuccā 692
 ḍuṇḍi 2963
 ḍuppi 694
 ḍumpa 3326A
 ḍekka 2970
 ḍebri 449
 ḍokode 2977
 ḍoṅga 2982
 takil jinḍu, takil siṇḍ 3010
 taṭṭa 3035
 taṇaṇil 3120
 taṇḍaka 3036
 tap- 3073
 taṛiṇ 3120
 taṛkamul 3115
 taṛki 3121
 tal(lu) 3103
 tals- 3122
 tas- 3019
 tāk- 3151
 tāṭ- 3154
 tāṭi 3180
 tāṇḍr- 3178
 tān 3196
 tānēr 3178
 tāṁ 3162
 tārg- 3174
 tāsu 2359
 tiṇḍ- 3052
 tin- 3263
 timuk pindake 4169
 tiyan ki 3263
 tiren, tireṇṭe, tirōn 3254
 tirc- 3253
 tiḡ 3269
 tite 3275
 tīn(u) 3268
 tuṇ, tuṇ-, tuyṇ- 3291
 tuṭṭ- 3482
 tuppa 3322
 tumur 3329
 tumba maran 3335
 tum(m)- 3336
 tumme 3327
 tuy- 3371
 tur 3346
 turuyp- 3340
 turus key- 3340
 turs- 3301
 tule 3348
 tukur 3283
 tul 2733
 tel- 3465
 tellan 3433
 tērsap- 3471
 tēl-er-, tēlupp-, tēlsap- 3464
 tokkā 3559
 toṭo vande 3491
 toḍg- 3482
 tonḍuṇ, tonḍun, tonḍunun 3516
 tonk-er- 3361
 toru 3480
 toron 3563
 toṭker kalam 3361

tōnek 3563
tōnṭa 3549
tōnd, tōndud, tōndōnd 3563
tōn-, tōnd-, tōṭp-/tōḍp- 3566
tōnd- 3549
tōy 3537
tōl 3559

dibbe 3229
diṛel 3281
dukke 3375
duppi 694
dūli 3283
debba 3075
dona App. 45
dobba 3075
dōm- 3552

nag- 3569
naggal 3015
naḍum 3584
naṅke/nandke 3621A
nandāl/nandal 3655
nan(n)- 3588
nar-, nars-/narc-, narupp- 3605
naram, narub 2903
narkam, narkā, narkām 3613
narpi 3584
nalām 3613
nalgur, nalvur 3655
nalpap- 3611
navāke 2906
nāk- 3570
nāgu 3635
nāṅ, nāngu 3633
nāṅgal 2907
nān-er- 3630
nālig/nālug 3655
nikir 3679
niṇup- 3675
niṇḍin, niṇḍit vande 3761
nink- 430
niya, niyaṭ 3735
nirik-/niruk- 2929
nirḍin 3674
nīl- 3675
nisa narkam 3613
nīr, nīr nette 3690
nīr 3693
nuḍ- (= nūr-) 3727
nudud 3705
nuvul 3720
nūr- 3727
nūl 3726
neṅ-/neng- 2927
nendin, nend gap 3761
netir/nettūr, netraṭ 3748
nette/nēte 3650
nediḍe 3759
ney(yu) 3746
nelā, neliṅ 3754
nevuṛ 3756
nēnj- 3765
nēḍ māre, nēḍu 2917
nēṇḍir 4641
nongre manjik 3728, 4639

noppi 3793
noy- 3793
nor(r)- 3783
pak-, pakup- 3810
pakāl 3813
pakku 3811
paccan, pacca-pīru 3821
paṅgil 4035
paṭiya 3875
paḍiṅ- (= paṇṇ-) 4004
paṇḍ- 3884
paṇḍ-, paṇḍi 3900
paṇḍake 3955
paṇḍaṅ 3897
paṇḍ(u) 4039
pat(t)- 4034
panis 3988
pand- 4034
pannap- 4207
pamp- 3949
pay 3821
pay-, payk- 4027
pay-, payp- 3936
payṇil 4035
par- 3852, 3853
pariṇp- 3962
parip- 4034
parep 3821
park- 4031
parj- 4034
parru, pars- 4023
parṇ(g)- 4004
pāl(lu) 3986
palkara 3986
palle 3996
pasūr 3821
pāṭe 4065
pāp, pāponḍi 4095
pār- 4065
pāra 4093
pārap- 3963
pārc-/pārs- 4023
pāl 4096
pāv(u) 4108
pāse 4057
pika, pika kāl 4128
picēṭe 4142
pince 4226
pinje 4145
piṭode 4154
piṭne 4205
piṇḍake 4169
piṇḍi 4162
pidir 4410
pinde 4169
piy- 4186
piy-, piyk-, pī- 4423
piyu, pī 4210
piral 4205
pirg-, pirukp- 4176
pili cen- 4194
pilup- 4195
piske 4190
piskolp- 4135
pī- 4186
pīkap- 4212

pīc- 4135
pīnige 4157
piy- 4231
pīr 4225
pīrsap- 4233
pīsu 4163
puc- 4281
puṭkal 4335
puṭṭi 4259
puṭṭ-er- 4264
puḍug/puḍg (= puṛug) 4193
puḍut 4312
pun, punc 4275
pun- 4344
pun-, punip-, punk- 4206
puy marin 4348
puyul 4282
puruḍu 4290
purus tite 4333
puṛug 4193
pula 4310
pulla 4322
pul(lu) 4307
puvva 4345
pusk-, puskir- 4281
pū, pūp- 4345
pūn 4299
pūndu 4361
peṇṭi 4395
pendom 4397
pedivi, pedeve 4400
pendup- 4080
peyye 3939
pergu 4421
pernonḍ 4411
pēk-, pēp-, pēpp- 4382
pēḍaṭon 4437
pēn 4449
pē-pāp 3939, 4095
persap- 4446
pēlsap- 4194
pok(k)- 4233
pog, pogd-, pōgu 4240
pogasur 2686
poṇor, poṇor er- 4471
poṭ 4490
poṭ- 4496
poṭa 4486
poṭ(tu), poṭtel 4514
poṭte 4488
poṭṭa 4250
ponḍ(u) 4491
pod-, podup-, podonḍi 4505
podunḍ 4508
podul 4506
podmu 4503
poyta(n), poypol 4567
porup- 4540
pore 4546
porege 4590
porc- 4541
porp- 4254
polub 4303
pollu 4562
pōkp- 4505
pōc- 4505
pōḍu 4252

pōd-, pōdk- 4505	māyṅ(g)-, māyṅp- 4814	mōri 5141
pōdal 4508	māre 4742	rāyap- 5263
pōr- 4540	māren 4711	reyya 517
pōrp 4591	māl 4616, 4822	rēṅ 475
pōl- 4598	mās- 4792	rēs nete 817
	miṭṭe 4853	
baṅka 3817	mindil 4862	
baḍḍu 3882	miy-/mī- 4878	lēṅ 835
baṇḍa 3903	mīn 4885	
baṇḍi App. 50	muṅan/muṅgan 5024	vaṅka 5335
bām(u), bāmb 4085	muṅgi pōtu 4900	vaṅ(g)- 5334
buggal 4242	muṇzur, mūjur 4909	vang- 5549
buggi 4243	muṭa 4932	vaṅger 5470
buṭṭu 4263	mudup- 5034	vaṭ-, vaṭp- 5320
buḍrugī kāya 4250	muḍkul 4935	vaṭp- 5325
bunḍurke 4332	muḍḍi 4942	vand- 5329
burki 4289	munḍa 4945	vat 5247
burgul 4358	munḍe 4948	vatr-, vaturp- 5326
burda 4291	munḍku 4990	vande 5409
būm pindake 4345	muttak 4954	vayke, vaykeṭi 5513
būrje 4366	mude 5116	var- 5270
bengid, bengurtul 4411	muddun 5118	vars, varsil, vars pīru 5265
beḍe/beṛe, beḍḍe-peyye 3881	munake 4876	val 5277
beḍḍa, beḍḍa peyyā 3939	munde/mūnde 4968	vala 5288
berit 4411	mundēl 5020	valan 5276
berpul, berbullu 4411	muy 4910	val(lu) 5312
ber beret 4411	muy- 4878, 4915	vāṅ(g)-, vāṅp- 5334
bere 3881	muyal 5052	vāṅgul 5249
bogge 4467	muyur 5007	vāt-, vāp- 5350
boṅga 4452	murug 4979	vāy 5352
boṭu 4492	murg-, murgēn 4977	vār-, vārḱ-, vārp- 5356
boḍi/boṛi 4460	murtand 4981	vāri 5359
boḍ- 4505	murtal 4969	vāl 5354
borra 4604	mursund din 4914	vāl- 5368
bōra 4600	mulḱ- 5123	vāsi 5352
bōl-er- 4597	mulg- 4993	viṇḍ 5422
	muvur 5052	viṇḍ- 5496
	mūk 5122	vit- 5401
maga sinḍu, maginḍ sinḍ 4616	mūṅg(i) ēr- 5030	vir-/-virs- 5420
magginḍ 4616	mūḍug, mūṇu, mūṇḍ 5052	viled 5496
majjiga 4630	mūti 5031	vistura 5388
maṅgil 4642	mūy-, mūyk- 4915	vīt-, vīti 5401
maṅjik/manjig 4639	mūrp- 5034	vīr- 5459
maṭa 4650	mekkap- 5077	veṭ- 5498
maṭṭa 4663	meṭṭa 5058	vedir/vedre 5485
maṇ-, maṇp- 4734	metkul 4860	ven-, venup- 5516
maṇḍa 4673	met(t)- 5066	vendiṭ 5530
man- 4778	mettan 5070	vey-, veyci, veytal nīr 5517
manu 4666	medik 5062	verig 5490
mayga mar, maygil 4772	medup- 4863	vē- 5517
mayṇil 4642	meyk-, meyikp-, meyonḍi 4760	vēg- 5554
maytal, mayp-, mayponḍi kaṇḍ 4628	meekom 5076	vēṅg-/vēyṅ- 5532
maymuṭ 4708	merc(i) ēr- 5074	vēr 5535
mar-, marup- 4709	mers 5074	verōṭ 5492
mar, marin 4711	mel- 5079	vēvel 5553
mar(r)-, marip-, mary- 4722	melg- 4736	
mari 4749	mellaga 5078	sakkī 2267
marid, mardil 4719	mēge 5087	saṭ- 2312
mare 4742	mēn(u) 5099	saṭṭe 2311
mardin maren 4718	mogul 4892	saṭṭe 2309
masa 4632	moṭo 5114	saṇ-, saṇḍup-, saṇp- 2319
māṅg- 4789	moḍo 5113	sand-, sandup- 2329
mācil 4616	modaṭ 4950	sappan, saprā, sapre, saprēṭi 2337
māpap- 4792	moḍo 4971	sappu 2468
māyi 4783	molk- 5123	sam- 2341
	mōpap- 5126	say- 2426

sariṇ 2302
sark- 3174
sarc- 2362
sarp- 2362
sarit 2402
sarpi 2402
salñiḍ 2410
saldi 2408
salv- 2334
savul, savkōl 2391
savl- 2334
sā- 2426
sāp 2468
sāpal 2813
sāy-, sāyupp-, sāy key- 2458
sāru 2465
sālu 2471
sāle paṭṭu, sāle piṇḍake 2475
sikku 2498
sigur 2489
siṭ- 2510
siṭ-, siṭp- 1942
sind(u) 2594
sindup- 2742
sit- 2527
sini vande 2594

sinup 2531
sinkul 2520
sin makil 2594
sir 2554
sirīṇ(g), sirriṇ, sirṇaṭ, sirṇ-
gaṭi 2552
sirin 2553
siris 2553
sirel 833
sirtal 2552
sirmul 2555
sirl-, sirlap- 2684
silurp- 2684
silk- 2742
silp- 2742
sī- 2598
sikaṭ 2604
sind- 2618
sindi 2617
sukka 2646
sup 2674
supār 2672
sumṭal 2677
suygur 2686
suydi 2682
suluskur 1814

suve App. 38
sūṭe 2721
sūd- (= sūr-) 2735
sūr- 2735
seg 2549
seṭ, seṭum kiyb 2756
sen 2798
sen- 2781
sendra 2771
seppul 2773
sēdel 2776
sēpal 2813
sēpe, sēpeṭ 2599
sēmpap- 2803
sēr- 2814
sēlal 2783
soṭatond, soṭiṭe 2838
sonḍi 2664
sop- 2828
soy-, soymur 2865
soygel 2857
soyp- 2866
sorn- 2853
sollu 2664
sōṇ(g)- 2876
sōrp- 2883

GONDI

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with extra letters with diacritics added in the following order: *ṛ* *ṙ* *r̈*; *ḷ* *l̇*; ? at the end. The double *rr* which appears in many recordings represents Dravidian alveolar **ṛ*; it follows *r*. Its voiceless variant, transcribed as *h*, follows it (or *ṛ*). Variant forms of words are given in the same entry if the differences are not too great; otherwise they are separately indexed. Verbs are given in the infinitive when these forms are given in the sources; otherwise the root form is given.

akanā 931
akka, akkal, akka 23
akkō 24
akna 7
akrā(l) 771
ag(g)ā 1
aṇil-, aṇgal, aṇglānā 34
aṇge 3014
acke, ackon 1
accānā 46
accon, accohok, accō 1
acnal 1
aṭuval, aṭvāl 76
aṭkā 75
aṭkī 772
aṭṭānā 76
aṭṭa 2303
aṭṭe, aṭṭē 93
aṭ-yār 76, 5159
aḍi, aḍita 72
aḍdam 83
aḍra(i) 107

anṭi 1
attānā, accaṭṭānā 796
ad 1
adk- 145
addam 146
addi 869
admānā 133
adrā 1
an- 2787
anā, annā 5160
aniṭi, annēṭ 1
ani 1
ancānā 112
ante 1
annāl 131
anne 2410
appānā 924
appōr 1, 4565
ambūl 174
ammāṭ 5154
amma(l) 183
ammānā 186

ayal 364
ayṇ 2826
ayv- 267
ayvur 2826
ar-, arrānā, arhuttānā 233
araluk 222
aril, ariyul, arūli 200
argu App. 8
arṇg, arṇgi 2420
arti 205
arpā ayānā 990
arm nay 817
arm, armī 816
arr-, arro, aror 325
arrā 322
ar(r)itānā 860
arri-, ars- 811
aṛ vay- 860
aṛ(i), ar 2417
aṛ-, ar- 2416
aṛey 518
aṛ- 282, 2404

ar(a)pi 2402
 arih- 277
 ark- 3620
 arka 75
 arki 276
 argi 72
 arnga 275
 arjal, arje 857
 arne 2410
 arna 5510
 armur, armul, armuhk 784
 ars- 228
 alin-, alng- 34
 all- 260, 2384
 alla 2411
 allam 244
 alli 833
 allum 837, 5538
 alv- 2334
 av 1
 av- 2341
 av-, awwana 809
 avin 3373
 aviyana, avkana 267
 avk- 2343
 avval, avā, avhari 273
 as-, assina 51
 askana 46
 askē 1
 assana 5257
 ah- 916
 ahkana 289
 ahki 2391, 2799
 ahkum 5076
 ahtana 765
 ahpi 322
 a^ok- 766
 a^oki 2391, 2799
 ā- 333
 aittana, aiyana 339
 āk, āki 335
 ākonā-kuttul 338
 āg-, āṅ-, āng- 340
 āglo, āgrō App. 4
 āṅ(g)- 2433
 āc- 363
 ānjana 409
 āṭa 347
 ātī 142
 ātol, ātor, ātal 1
 ādur 406
 ānai 1
 āp- 340
 āp(i) 2468
 āporā 156
 āri 2464
 āru 2485
 āre 398
 ārk 379
 ār-, ārana, ār- 404
 ārvur 2485
 ār, ār 400
 āl- 2470
 āl 2471
 āl-, āli 382
 ālihana, āls- 388

avi 392
 ah- 2433
 ikar 2604
 ikundal 771
 ig(g)ā 410
 inga, inga 410
 ingul-sikrin 780
 iccal, iccōr 410
 ijek, inje, injek 410
 iṭ-, iṭṭana 453
 idr- 438
 itta 2529
 id 410
 idam, idra, idek 410
 idk- 2524
 in-, ind-, indana 868
 inka 419
 indeke 410
 ipi 2535
 ipketē 410
 ibari 410
 imma 3684
 immat 3688
 iyāl 364
 iyēnd 410
 ir- 522
 iru, irup, irum, irpi 485
 irk- 2498
 irk(i) 2552
 irana 442
 irvur, irvur, irur 474
 irsana 493
 irs(u) 484
 iṛ, iṛta 2584
 iṛu, iṛu-mara 485
 iṛuv, iṛvi 2782
 iṛk- 430, 504
 il 494
 ilk- 2702
 ilka 2569
 ill- 2559
 ilvi 2782
 iv 410
 ivir, ivur 474
 isar gundi 410
 isari, isari 410
 iske 410
 isnom 410
 ihittana 524
 ī- 2598
 īk- 2491
 īkar 2604
 īṇ- 2491
 icana 537
 itam 2614
 itar- 3687
 ital, itol 410
 ite kaṭa 2617
 ina 2614
 inta 3687
 ind- 2618, 3687
 indi 2617
 ir 2625, 2626
 ir ney 3690
 iṛs- 493

isri 2610
 ihun 410
 ukur 568, 666
 ukk- 667
 ukka, ukkum 2646
 uk(k)ur, uk(k)ur, ukkad
 568
 ukkur 2388
 ukhari, ukari 731
 ucc-, uccul 578
 uccuti 620
 uccutu 557
 ucchana, ucana 652
 unca 990
 unj- 3291
 uti, utu, utum 708
 ud(d)- 2698
 udk eru 588
 unthal 990
 und-, undul(i) 744
 undana 600
 utt- 2715
 udana 741
 ud-, uddana, uccahtana 725
 udeli, udri 612
 un- 600
 unda 664
 undi, undi, ond 990
 unmahk, unmā(k) 1025
 unrgana 669, 935
 upis-, upih-, upsuhana 725
 uppe 2675
 umar 2677
 umc-, ums- 576
 uy, uy^o-, uysp-, uyka 652
 uram, urum- 718
 uriyana, urisana 665
 uri-, urih- 661
 urung-, urng-, uruht- 946
 urungana, uruhtana 662
 urn(g)- 935
 urng-, urh- 707
 urc-, urs-, urs- 587
 urpal 592
 urbu 656
 urrum 592
 urrana 595, 667, 720, 962
 ura-vari 2743
 urve 2689
 ur-, urana 688
 uri- 687
 urum, urmi, urum 591
 urumana, uruhtana 757
 urp-, urpana 695
 ursp- 2698
 uluri 2694
 ulli 705
 uvile 652
 us- 665
 us-, usul 578
 us-, ussana 583
 usirka 584
 usumana, usmana 576
 usk-, uskul, uskle 578
 uskan, uskar 3291
 uska, uske 575

uskāl, uspal, usmal, usval
583
usp- 600
uh-, uʔ-, uhuttānā 679
uhukānā 741
uhuttānā 587
uhcānā, uhascānā 763
uhcānā 926
uhtānā 600
uʔk- 2621

ukāl 731
uṇ(g)- 731
ūc- 665
ūt- 2621
ūta 762
ūd- 741
ūnd- 745
ūmānā 731
ūyal 731
ūr 557
ūr-, ūr- 670
ūr- 751
ūretonde 2730
ūr- 2735
ūl, ul 696
ūs-, ūsā 761
ūsānā 686
ūh- 731
ūhkānā, uhukānā 741
ūhtānā 587

ek- 766
eke 764, 2748
ekṭi 772
eksānā 3762
eganta 3762
egr-, egurmuṣ 3730
eṭar 2756
eḍmu 1025
eṇḍ- 2841
etk 5159
ett-, ettu 796
eddi 869
en, enn(i) 2798
enmīdī 784
ey- 2599
eyvur 2826
erad 822
era menḍu 2820
erī- 860
eru 1980
erek 821
er(e)godali 2816
erk-, erkem 824
ertānā 859
erpānā 905
erpunḍ, erpum 1963
ermī 816
erm/erom ney 817
erra 865
ervond, eṣond 2819
ers- 811
ersk- 800
eṣe puruk 822
eṣk(i) 276
eṣj(i), eṣjal 857
eṣma 5510

ervu, eṣvunḍ 3756
el-, elsp- 843
elu, elum, ellum 837
elli, ellu, elka 833
ev- 809
evuṣ 3756
ever, ever 2488
esnā 805
eh-, ehī- 916
eh-, ehtānā 765

ēc- 2019
ēṭi 5152
ēṭe 2901
ēṇḍ 5153
ētānā 905
ēṭ(i) 2019
ēṭel 2617
ēḍ padi 2776
ēn- 905
ēnal, ēn(i) 5161
ēnd- 895
ēpur 2599
ēmānā 3769
ēmūl 5155
ēy- 2599
ēyāl 196
ēr 410, 5159, 2815
ēr-, ērānā, ērstānā 915
ēritānā 811
ēristānā 859
ērg- 197, 813
ēruṇ, ēṣur, ēṣvir 910
ēl 410, 764
ēlar 2783

aiānā 333

og- 934
oḍu 965
onḍī 3311
onḍe 600
onne 5020
op-, opo 924
omm- 186
oy 2852
oy- 984, 2860
oyduli 2857
orang, orṅgu 2682
ori- 993
oruṇ-, orṅg- 935
oror 990
orcha 951
orpan 990
orpal(i) 592
orṣe 2689
orṣ- 763
oriyānā 2876
oriṇ-, oriḥ, oriʔ- 757
ol-, ol- 1015
olond er- 1067
olc-, ols- 1007
olla 5288
ovor 2674
oh-, oʔ- 987, 2865

ō- 984

ōk- 2872
ōkō, ōkōre 990
ōḍa, ōra 1039
ōṇḍu 1
ōr-, ōh- 946
ōr, ōl 1
ōrānā 1073
ōl- 2889
ōs- 2853

kakkānā 1079
kakraṇj 1078
kac-, kaccānā 1097
kaccī 1096
kac baittānā 1460
kajram 1104
kanckānā, kanjkānā, kanjkar
1407
kaṭ 1147, 1148
kaṭi 1135
kaṭṭā, kaṭṭānā, kaṭṭitānā
1147
kaṭṭ-, kaṭṭi 1148
kaṭṭa 1941
kaṭṭul 1145
kaṭṭe 1156
kaḍḍiyānā 1134
kaḍ verci 1109
kaṇi 1166
kaṇḍe 1151
katti 1204, 1205
kad 1445
kad-, kadī- 1208
kan 1159
kanaro 1408
kanisk-, kansk- 1407
kandi 1213
kannir, kanner, kānēr 1159
kappe 1224
kapmurṇḍ- 1335
kaman 1228
kamek(e) 1248
kay 2023
kay-, kayār, kay-kaṭ, kaymul
1249
kar 1397
kara, karra 1113
karaṭi 1117
karam, karem, kaṣem 1273
kara, kareng 1505
kari-, kaṣi 1292
kariārī, kariyārī 1133
kariyāl 1132
karitānā, karritānā, kareh-
tānā 1297
kar(u), karṛu, karv, kaṣ 1286
kark- 1278
karka, karkāl 1395
karkā 1134
karkara 1265
karṅg- 1291, 1292
karv-, karr-, karw- 1278
karra, karrē 1389
karrānā 1524
karrih-, karahtānā 1141
kar(r)uṇ, kar(r)um 1293
karrē 1411

karvi 1273A
 karve, karwē 2046
 karsānā 1392
 kar(i), karr, kar, karka 1353
 kaṛaṇji 1411
 kaṛ 1159
 kaṛā 1376
 kaṛitānā 1360
 kaṛēṅānā, kaṛhuttānā 1349
 kargi 1158
 kaṛvitānā 1396
 kaṛwē kiānā 2046
 kaṛha 1278
 kaḷ, kallu, kallu 1374
 kal, kalu, kall(i) 1298
 kalam 1376
 kali-, kalp- 1299
 kalla 1302
 kallā 1316
 kallānā, kallē, kalmaṛ, kalvāl 1372
 kallih- 1303
 kav- 1256
 kava 1325
 kavaral- 1416
 kavi, kawī 1977
 kas-, kask- 1097
 kasa 1251
 kasur, khasur 1092
 kasēṅānā 1349
 kasne 1086
 kah- 1099, 1980
 kah-, kaht-, katt- 1208
 kākaṛ 1425
 kākri 1234
 kāc- 1099, 1467, 2176
 kānjānā 1417
 kāndul(i) 1117
 kānde 1151
 kāndrūm 1117
 kāt- 1467
 kāti 1204
 kāti 1449
 kāp 1456
 kāpānā 1458
 kāme 1454
 kāya, kaiā 1459
 kāṛ, kar 1397
 kāṛ- 1467
 kāṛānā 1416
 kāriyal 1278
 kāṛā 1123
 kaḷ 1479
 kālum 1478
 kālva 1480
 kāviṛi, kāhaṛi 1417
 kāvāl 1425
 kāṣ- 2176
 kāsar, kāser, kaisar 1107
 kāṣānā, kāṣahtānā 1458
 kāhānā 1477
 kāhlē maiyānā 1478
 kikoṛ kokor 2032
 kiccānā 1513
 kiēmānā 1513
 kiddi 1542
 kidiṭānā 1547

kinan, kinnān, kinnīta, kind 1601
 kiriṅ-, kirṅ-, kirṅg- 1568
 kirr, kīr 1624
 kirwānj 1623
 kirinj māti 1578
 kiṛkaṛ, kiṛkaṛ 2956
 kiṛkwal 1594
 kiliyānā, kilītānā 1574
 kis 1514
 kiskānā 1513
 kism- 1513
 kiānā, kiyaṇā 1957
 kīke 1252
 kīri 2010
 kīrkand 1595
 kukur(i), kukuṛ, kukoḍ 1634
 kukkānā 1822
 kukkal 1626
 kuge 1874
 kuṅg- 1767
 kuci, kusi 1873
 kucca, kūca 1644
 kucc(y)a 1639
 kujji, khujji 1642
 kunja kelk, kunjaṛ, kunjā 1639
 kunjāri 1643
 kunji 1647
 kuṭ- 1672
 kuṭka, kuṭki 1666
 kuṭṭa 1676
 kuḍum 1139
 kuṭṭar, kuṭar 1665
 kunṭa 1669
 kunṭi 1688
 kutukal 1720
 kutke kiānā 1551
 kuttul 1728
 kutli 1551
 kud- 1728
 kudar 1722
 kudal 1701
 kudur 1700
 kudur ḍokke 1712
 kuddum 1139
 kunanṅkay, kunagay 2054
 kup-, kuppis- 1728
 kupā, kiyānā, kupāhanā, kuppa 1731
 kupar, kupari 2116
 kum, kumpoḍ 1752
 kunuṛ(i), kumoḍ App. 28
 kummi 1757
 kural 1782
 kurumānā 1850
 kurrumne aiyānā 1778
 kuro 1782
 kurkal 1850
 kurki, kurku 1840
 kurkūm 1780
 kurpu, kurpum 1780
 kurma, kurma 1655
 kurmal 1844
 kurma, kurmi 1916
 kurra 1801
 kurra 1851

kurval(i) 1777
 kurvi 1797
 kurs 1785
 kuṛu, kuṛo 1864
 kuṛka 1823
 kuṛhuttānā 1825, 2144
 kul(l)um 1814
 kulsā 1835
 kusam 1825
 kusai, kusāy, kuskusa, kusmūs 1638
 kusir, kusri 1760
 kus-, kusp-, kussānā 1825
 kusso 2226
 kuhascānā 1796
 kuhkar 1765
 kūcō 1873
 kūnj 1879
 kūnji 1893
 kūṭal, kūṭa, kūṭānā 1688
 kūṭinj 1883
 kūni 1929
 kūpaṛ 2110
 kūysā 1879
 kūrkānā, kūrkī, kūrmuṛ 1902
 kūṛ- 1882
 kūṛānā 1907
 kūṛi 1929
 kūlā App. 30
 kūli 1905
 kūṣ- 1868
 kūhk 1893
 keja 1936
 ketti 1205
 kene kene, kenek 1988
 ker- 1524
 kel 1973
 kel(l)- 2017
 kevi 1977
 kesuṛ 1939
 keh- 1980
 kehke 1249
 ke?-maṛ 1980, 4760
 kējanā 2017
 kēṭul 1416
 kēpānā 1416
 key-, kēiānā 1992
 kēr- 1416
 kēskūṛ, keskuḍ 2012
 kēslā maṛā, kē?la, kehla 1997
 kai 2023
 kaiyānā, kaittānā, kaital 1249
 koko 2030
 kokoḍal 2125
 kokk- 1079
 kokki 2032
 kokkōr 1634
 kongā 2125
 koṭ-, koṭela 2063
 koṭa(m), koṭorla, koṭka 2068
 koṭel, koṭṭeli 2068
 koṭṭānā 2064
 koṭṭeylā 2071

koḍal, koḍā māv, khoḍḍa
māv 1664
koḍi, koḍḍi 2049
konḍal 2097
kopa, koppa, kōpā 2102
koppir 2109
koma 2115
koy-, koīānā, koidānā, koyal
2119
koy, koya, koitur, koytand
2178
koyye 2120
koranged, korekal, kornjūl,
korveli 1855
koring 2168
koruku 2125
kork-, koḥk- 2164
korka, kurka 2058
korvi, kōrwi 1989
korr, koṛ 2160
korra 2163
korritānā, koritānā, koṛi-
2258
korrop 2162
koṛi, koṛpanj 1818
koṛi, koṛk-ila, koṛkēlā, koṛta
2149
koṛiyār 2149
koṛū-, koṛvinj, koselā 2146
koṛē 2153
koṛop, koṛov, koṛv ar- 2046
koṛnguli, koṛngel 1855
koṛs-, koṛsānā 2149
kol 1828
kollusānā, kolstānā, kolmi
2133
kove, kovve, kowwē 2142
kowwānā 1256
kosoy(i), kossō 2226
kossānā 2144
koh-, kohval 2218
kohkānā, ko'k- 2063, 2064
kōkōci 2032
kōṇṭa 2054
kōnar 2211
kōnda 2216
kōpāl, kōpe 2218
kōpe 2113
kōr, kōru 2200
kōru 2257
kōr- 2054, 2231
kōr 2253
kōlā 2237
kōla, kōla pāṭa 2240
kōsur, kostār 2192
kōhalā 2163
kōhkā, kohka, ko'ka 2217

khamna 1228
kharrā 2168
kharṇal 1132
khāṇḍum 1175
khuddā 1850
khoki, khokla, khōkla, khōkli
2127
khōjā 2191
khōṛā 2113

ganga 1278
gajji, gajju 1104
gaṭṭa 1941
gaṭṭi 1148
gaṭ-pāpe 1148
gad-, gaḍḍānā, gaṇḍānā 1178
gaḍa 1148
gaḍḍi, gaḍḍē 1140
gaḍḍi, gaḍḍu 1158
gaḍḍo(k), gaḍḍem 1156
gaṭla 1190
gana, gana-kay 1160
gandhēl 1117
gannēri 1164
gansk- 1407
gapene, gapnē 1320
gappa 1243
gap murung- 1335
gabbu 1247
gam murahtānā 1335
garem, garum(i) 1790
garka jāri 1397
garba, garbūm 1279
garsānā 1392
gāṇḍa, gāṇḍāl, gāṇḍo 1180
gārā, gārā 1468
gārdi 1364
gāl 1499
gālam 1495
gingōṇ-gongōṇ 2032
ginji 1519
git- 1550
gir-gir 1625
girri kāl 1563
girru 1983
gilgila 1576
giv- 1976
gisir 1521
git 1623
guge, gūge 1874
gugri 1632
gugva 1871
guncili 1727
gunjānā 1648
gunji 1880
gunje 1878
guṭur mane 1670
guṭṭa 1676, 1682
guḍi 1680
guḍi, guḍḍi, guṛi 1655
guḍḍi 1787
guḍra, guḍri 1682
guṇang- 1685
gunṭi, gunti 1727
gundam, gundal 1692
gundal 1670
gundāl, gundkula pēru 1695
gunde, gunder kāya, gundur-
kāiā 1693
gudam 1713
gudi 1678
gudd- 1850
guddar 1722
gun- 1927
gup- 1850
gupa 1871
guppa 1731

guppa, gupsal, gubiā 1733
gubbal 1731
gubri 1752
gumiyā 1818
gumela 1754
gumoṛ App. 28
gum ki- 1741
gummāl, gummul 1930
gummur marā 1742
gurram 1711
gurrānā 1852
gur- 1852
guṛiya māv 1664
guṛṅgā, guṛṅgā 1645
guṛnj- 1659
gurnā 1882
guḷla, guḷā 1884
guh-c-, gu'c- 1861
guhtānā 1802
guhra 1765
gūnji, gūnje 1878
gūnju 1855
gūḍ- 1882
gūḍā 1883
gūr- 1907
gūwhāl, goyhal 1338
genji ēr 1107
gette, getla, getli, gende
1190
gebb- 1980
gerṇ(g) 1983
geṭ, geṭānā 1949
geṭa 1943
gogoḍi, gogor(i) 2248
gongor keser 2032
goṭṭa 2059
goṭṭānā 2064
goḍal 2816
goḍu 2074
goḍel App. 32
gondra 1695
godā 1883
gond-, gōnda 2091
goppa 1243
gorka, goḥka 2126
gorga, gorge 2131
gorraṇ, goṛa 2163
gorre 2165
gohi, go'i 2179
gōḍe, gōḍo 2096
gōenjē kiānā 2144
gōr 567
gōrōḍ 1766
gōlis- 2246

ghaṭol-marā 2070
ghap munṅānā 1335
ghotia 2070
ghonṭa, ghoṭang 2059
ghonṭo 2067

cakk- 2280
cakka 2748
cakkā kiyaṇā 2269
capur 2335
cammake 2678
carkne 2352

4252

cahki 2391
cāp, cāpa, cāpi, cāpre 2452
cāpoṭ, cāpta 2335
cahana 2433
cikuṭ 2496
cikkāl 2495
cīce 2609
ciṭkan, ciṭkul(i) 2511
ciḍrāl 2518
cini andki 2594
cipara 2532
ciral App. 37
cirāl 2551
cirni 2625
cirra 2732
cila 2629
cīva, cīvā(l) 2636
cuṭi, cuṭiyal, cutti-eli 2661
cuṭṭa, cuṭṭāna 2715
cuṭṭi 2655
cumār 2677
curki 2691
cuvā, cuhkā App. 38
cūci 2661
cūcō 2681
cūrā App. 39
cekk-, cekka 2748
cendu 2766
ceppa 2748
cevtā, cevtal, cevda 1977
cēm palat 2807
cote 2661
col 2862
coh-, cohk- 2865
cōd cōd 2835
colir 2370

jaṇo, jango 2287
jannā, jandra 2896
japne, jappe 2336
jaba 2339
jammō 2851
jarjar ā- 2852
jaṭitāna 2861
jarum 2401
jaṭhuttāna 2403
jal(l)- 2384
jalū- 2334
jalor(a) 2370
javukāna 2343
jah- 2421
jārī, jāri App. 36
jirk-, jirks- 2498
jirolā 2732
jiānā, jih- 2602
jīriā 2640
jila 2572
jutṭi 2655
jurrela, jurela 2732
ju māra 2697
jer, jeṛru 2797
jek, jeka, jeke 2807
jokkāna, johkāna 2831
jona, jonnā 2896
jol 2862
jōditāna 2861
joli 2370

ṭaṭṭi 3031
ṭand- 3052
ṭandī 2946
ṭapri 2948
ṭave 2951
ṭaṭi 3036
ṭapur 2948
ṭālāl, ṭālī 3136
ṭahkā 3198
ṭikir 2953
ṭingō 2954
ṭuddi App. 40
ṭek(k)a 2941
ṭeṭṭe 3490
ṭend- 3052
ṭokre 2978
ṭongi, ṭongrā 2983
ṭote 3296
ṭod, ṭoddu App. 40
ṭoddi 3296
ṭodra 2984
ṭonda, ṭondri, ṭondōri 3499
ṭoyli 2987

dag(u), dagāna 2939
ḍadda 3044
ḍand 3048
ḍay-, ḍayāna 2950
ḍargāl, ḍargāl 3020
ḍaṛi 3044
ḍava 449
ḍig-, ḍigāna 502
ḍiṇ-, ḍiṇāna 851
ḍinda 2963
ḍiyyōr, ḍiyyā 513
ḍipi 452
ḍuḍu 3304
ḍuḍde 3378
ḍuppal, ḍuppi 694
ḍumal 2966
ḍuy- 3337
ḍuvvu, ḍuvvāl, ḍu, ḍuāl 692
ḍuhkya, ḍuhkiak, ḍuccā 692
ḍego 1527
ḍema 449
ḍey- 2971
ḍerka 3451
ḍev- 2971
ḍehk- 2971
ḍev- 3122
ḍokka 2976
ḍokkē 2977
ḍogor peṛeka 2979
ḍonga, ḍongal, ḍongāna 2982
ḍoti 3489
ḍoḍṭ 3485
ḍoḍḍo 3528
ḍonda 2963
ḍonḍuli 2985
ḍona App. 45
ḍoppō 2986
ḍol- 2988
ḍok 2989
ḍoḍa, ḍoṛā, ḍhoḍa 3543

ḍhoḍḍhal 3491

ta- 3098
takka, takkar 23
takhaṛi App. 41
taggāna 3014
taṇ-mari, taṇ-miyaṛ 3010
tange 3015
tang-gōrār, taṇoraṛ 3015
taṭṭa 3035
taṭṭi 3036
taṇḍāna 3052
tattāna 3098
tan-, tand- 3053
tanā, tannā, tanwā 3196
tanākī, tanēkī, taṇike 3120
tannā, tannāl, tannor, tan-harāl 131
tape, tappe, tāpe 156
tapri 3075
tammā, tammaṭ 3162
tammāl, tammunḍu, tam-mun, tammur, tammor 3085
tar- 3098
tarās, tarāsh, taranj 2359
taruhtāna 3140
tarcāna 3146
tarv- 3025
tarsk- 3146
tarh- 3025
tarrāna, tar- 3442
tarrāna, taritāna, taristāna, tar- 3440
tarritāna, taritāna, tar- 3259
taṛākī, tarki 3120
taṛāna 3122
taṛi- 3433
taṛk-, tark- 3122
tarm, tarmī, tarmī 3115
talā, tallā 3103
talehkāna 3427
talk-, talp- 3427
talg- 3105
tallur, talur 3136
tawwāna 3566
tawwē 2951
tah-, tahk- 3442
taʔ-, taʔk- 3442
tak- 3151
tāta(l), tādo 3160
tān 3196
tāpa 3160A
tāmar 3163
tarāna, tar- 3154
taṛ-, tārk- 3122
taṛ(i) 3180
taṛi 3121
tigne 3264
tina 3263
tinaṇ 3264
tin-, tindāna, tinmuṛ 3263
tiya 3269
tiritāna, tiruhtāna 3246
tirr 3262
tiṛil, tiril 2797
tiṛpāna 3435
tivr- 3437
tihtāna 3263

tīyaṭ 3268
 tuḍum 3297
 tunkī 3305
 tuppa 3322
 tum- 3336
 tum 3389
 tumma 3335, App. 43
 tumri-mara, tumri 3329
 turre 3348
 turrv- 3399
 turs- 3301, 3399, 3480
 turūpstānā 3530
 tul- 3364
 tullānā, tulhuttānā 3528
 tuh-, tuhk, tuhk- 3336
 tuhkul 3323
 tuhmeli 3328
 tūnānā, tunvā 3403
 tūndām 2962
 tūrānā, turehtānā 3395
 tūri 3353
 tendānā 3052
 tenmidi 784
 tepe 3414
 ter- 3440, 3442
 terānā 3441
 terep 3245
 terr-, ter- 3259
 terḡk- 3440
 ter- 3433
 telnār 3449
 teh- 3442
 tehcanā 3435
 tehtānā 3450
 teʔk- 3442
 tēkā 3452
 tēd- 3450
 tēne 3268
 tēr-, tērs-, tērsp- 3471
 tel- 3464
 tēh- 3450
 tokenj, tokonji 3393
 tog 3346
 toṭor App. 40
 toṭṭe 3544
 toḍḍi 3296
 toḍḍoma 3487
 toṭṭāy, toṭṭūr 3516
 topne 3069
 tor, tor, toratā mānaval
 3563
 tori 3283
 torp- 3530
 torma, torme 3487
 toliḡ 3516
 tohk- 3483
 toh-, tohtānā 3536
 tōkar, tōkar(i) 3538
 tōcanā 3540
 tōnj- 3555
 tōtā 3544
 tōp- 2566
 tōy-, toianā 3476
 tōya, toia 3537
 tōr- 3549
 tōrānā 2883
 tōri 3353

tōr(i) 3393
 tōrā 3523
 tōri 3283
 tōrō 3563
 tōrḡ- 3523
 tōrsa, tōsa 3498
 tōrhānā 3480
 tōl(u), tōla, tolka 3559
 tōh-, tohānā 3566
 dand(a) 3048
 darkā 3606
 dareng-, darng- 3045
 dalsānā 3130
 dāmerā 3163
 didḍi 3219
 dippa 3229
 dibe 3229
 dudli 3383
 duppi 694
 dubbā 3332
 dumu, dumul 3332
 durrānā, dorrānā 3399
 dursānā 3399
 dus- 689
 dekhānā 3406
 deg-, deh- 3406
 dēr 3451
 dora 3533
 dork- 3535
 dorg-, dorg- 3514
 dorba, dobba 3515
 doṛi- 3525
 doh-, dohtānā, doʔ- 3536
 dhōdāl 3491
 dhōndi 2985
 nakka 3606
 naccānā 3760
 naṭk- 3586
 naṭpē 3584
 naḍḍi, naḍḍūm, naḍum, naḍ
 narka 3584
 nattānā 3760
 nattur, natral 3748
 nanā, nannā 5160
 namoṭ 3647
 naram, naral 2903
 narkal 3606
 narkā, nahka 3613
 narkānā 3625
 narwānj 2906
 nars-, narsp- 3770
 nar 3621A
 narām 3681
 nari-mursul, narmita 3584
 narṇjari 3751
 nalēnj 3754
 nalm- 3595
 nalli 3755
 nas pannē, nas veli 3580
 nahnā, nahnal 3735
 nākānā 3570
 nāngel, nānel, naynel 2907
 nānci 2909
 nāndānā 3630

nār, nār 3638
 nārī, nārī 3654
 nār ēpa 3651
 nār-, nād- 3637
 nār 2927
 nār, nārī 3656
 nālūng, nalk, nālvir 3655
 nāhk- 3642
 nahtānā 3630
 nikk- 3662
 nikkā 3735
 nind-, nend- 3682
 nittānā 3675
 nindānā 3682
 ninnē 3758
 nipcah- 3675
 nima, nime 3684
 nimaṭ 3688
 niraṇjal, nirjar 3751
 nira baḍḍa 4499
 niril, niril 3759
 nirguli 3781
 nirpal 3771
 nirsu 484
 nirwānā 2929
 nil-, nilehtānā, nilsp- 3675
 nilk 3713
 nihtānā 3682
 nī, nīy 3746
 niṭ, niṭum 3739
 nīr, nīr 3693
 nīre, nīre 3674
 nīra, nīrka 3679
 nuy 3706
 nurrānā 3783
 nulpē 4869
 nullē 3715
 nusi, nusme 3699
 nūkā 3728
 nūṇ(g) 3720
 nūr 3729
 nul 3726
 nūsi 3699
 necahtānā 3764
 neṭk- 3586
 neṭka 3591
 nettur 3748
 ney, nei 3746
 neyp- 3602
 nervunji, nervonj 2906
 nelā 3610
 nelenj 3754
 nelli 3755
 nehnā, neʔna 3735
 nekānā, nekstānā 3762
 nēng 3763
 neṇ-, nēngānā, nēngusānā
 3764
 nēc 3759
 nēc- 3745
 neḡ- 3765
 nēnjkar(i) 3765
 neṭ(i), neṭke 2920
 nēnd- 2919
 nēndi 2917
 nēnd(u) 2920
 nēm 3602

ner 2919, 2920
 ners- 3770
 nel, neli 2913
 nēs, nēskānā 3765
 nēh-, nēhtānā 3764
 nai, nai, ney 3650
 nokkānā 3789
 nondānā 3787
 noppu 3793
 norrānā, nor- 3783
 nor- 3789
 nosanā, nosi 3793
 nohkānā 3789
 nō-, nōy-, nōykar, noiyanā 3793
 nōt- 2908
 nōne, nōnde, nōne, nōre 2908
 nōrānā, norrānā 3728
 nōhk- 3728

 paorish 4334
 pāur, pāhur 3801
 pakkī, paki 3808
 paṇ- 3808
 paṇ vinahk 3805
 paṅga 3818
 paṇānā 4517
 pacihtānā 3827
 paccā 4478
 pajjā 4205
 paṇjānā 3837
 paṭe 3874
 paṭṭānā, paṭṭinā 3852
 paṭṭi 3871
 paḍānā, paḍiyanā App. 49
 paḍḍā 3881
 paṇi 3884
 paṇḍ-, paṇḍānā 3884
 paṇḍānā, paṇḍ(i) 4004
 paṇḍe 3955
 paṇḍom 3899
 patuṣ- 4034
 pattānā 4517
 patte 4169
 patli 3909
 pad, padī, patk 3918
 paddal, paddi 4039
 paddānā 4541
 pad(d)ur 4410
 padnā 3907
 paniyā, panyā App. 49
 pane, pannē 4153
 panēkā 4418
 paṅgāl 3955
 pant(i) 3923
 pannānā 4034
 pannē 3955
 papel 4455
 pay-, paiyanā, paiyahtānā 3808
 pay(y)al 3805
 paye 4205
 para, parra, parray, pharā 4032
 parās, parrās, paraṣ 4021
 parāṇḍi, parēṇḍi 4020

paring- 3949
 pare, parke, parrek 4205
 paraik, pariku 3982
 parkal 3986
 parkānā, paṅkānā 3956
 park jīānā 4020
 part 3976
 parrānā, parahkānā, pāhā-
 kānā 3956
 parrānā 4423
 par(r)-, parānā, paṇ- 3853
 parri-, pari-, paritānā 4020
 parṛō 4567
 parvor 3853
 parhānā 3949
 paṇ- 4446
 para han- 3854
 paṇ(a)na 3999
 paṇi 3884
 paṇiya App. 49
 paṇe 4153
 paṇek, paṇem 3982
 paṇol 4411
 paṇol, paṇol, par(r)oi 4410
 paṅk 4562
 paṅkī 4203
 paṅkīnā 3853
 paṅge App. 47
 paṇsa, paṇsek App. 48
 pal, palkār 3986
 pal 3994
 palla 4016
 pallo 4304
 pasar 3823
 pasitānā 4382
 pah-, pa?- 3808
 pahānā, pahna, pahnāl 3821
 pahur 3801
 pahkānā 4423
 pāṭā, pāṭānā 4065
 pānāl, pāne 4068
 pāntā 3821
 pāpe 4083
 pāy- 4044
 pāyā 4089
 pāra 4093
 parānā, paṇ- 4065
 pārum 4121
 pārṇ-, pār?- 3949
 pār, pār 4110
 pāl 4096
 pāskānā 4060
 pici, picil, pisil 4216
 pijjā 4205
 piṭe, piṭṭe 4154
 piṇḍ, piṇḍi, piṇḍi 4162
 piṅsk- 4325
 piṭṭānā 4167
 pidukānā 4165
 pidri-dokke 2977
 pin 4210
 pinkā 4385
 pinkānā 4206
 pipri, pipli 4083
 piya 3939
 piyal, pial, peyal 3805
 pirānā 4204

pirne 4205
 pirr 4336
 pirr, pir, per 4199
 pirrānā 4194, 4422
 piṇak, piṇkā 4385
 piṇānā, piṇkānā 4194
 piṇitānā 4315
 piṇk 4148
 piṇcānā, piṇs- 4325
 pila, pilla 4198
 pilivi, pilvi 4400
 pilp 4300
 pise 4173
 piskānā 4135
 piske 4190
 pissānā, pistal 4186
 piṇk-, piṇkā 4167
 piṇtānā, pi?- 4204
 piṇ, piṇ(u), piyyu 4210
 piṭāl 4193
 piḍānā 4148
 piṭ, piṭānā 4167
 piṇi 4035
 piṇ 4193
 piṇānā, piṇ- 4231
 piṇi, piṇi 4225
 piṇs- 4223
 piṇā 4128
 piṇk- 4167, 4122
 pūṅgar, pūṅār 4345
 puc-, puckānā 4281
 puṭki-piṭṭe 4267
 puṭṭānā, puṭṭānā 4264
 puṭṭi 4259, 4262
 puṇḍu 4268
 puṭṭā 4278
 puṭṭi, puṭṭu 4335
 pun 4268
 pun- 4364
 pun-, puṇḍānā 4344
 puṇā, puṇō, puṇāl 4275
 puyil 4282
 pur-, pūr- 4505
 purkā 4322
 purpur, pulpul 3978
 pursk- 4251
 purral, purraj, purār, puṇār 4334
 purrānā, porrānā 3853
 puṇi, puṇitānā 4312
 puḷā, puḷla, puḷla 4322
 pul(i), puliyāl, pulli 4307
 puḷla 4300
 puḷā 4358
 puvrali 4371
 puskānā 4135
 puh- 4505
 puhānā, puhtānā, pohānā 4361
 puhtānā 4127
 puhnā 4275
 pū-, pūnd-, pūr- 4505
 pūy-, puyānā, pūinā 4345
 pūral-kaṭa 4225
 pūri, pūr mal 4367
 pūsal(i) 4355
 peḍeya, peṇiya App. 49

pendul 4395
 pette 4169
 pedeyāl, peddal 4411
 peder(i) 4410
 penem(i) 4153
 penda 4404
 pendo 4163
 pennē 3955
 peyya, paiyā 3939
 per-, perrānā 4423
 perek 3982
 perke, perrke, pereka, peḥke 4205
 perpul 4307
 permā 4411
 pers-, persp- 4411
 persā 4411
 persānā 4423
 peṛe, peṛem 4153
 peṛekā, peṛka 4418
 pesi- 4382
 pesel 3941
 pehara, pehro 4411
 pehkānā 4423
 pekal, peķī, pekur, pekor 3939
 peḍal, peḍi 3939
 peṇḍa 4398, 4441
 peṇḍu 4153
 peṇ 4438
 peṇi 4411
 pey- 4382
 peṛi, peṛi 4411
 peḷanā, peḷk-, peḷkle 4441
 paitār App. 51
 pokku 4478
 pogā, pogo 4240
 pong- 4471
 poṇ-, pongānā, pongitānā 4470
 pocca 4478
 poccī 4407
 poṭ 4491
 poṭa, poṭṭa 4494
 poṭla 4250
 poṭ-, potusānā 4517
 potke 4509
 podela, podla 4509
 poddānā 4541
 podmu 4503
 popoṭa, poppul 4455
 poy- 4407
 poy-, poya, poyo, poi 4240
 poy-paṭṭal, poiur, pōi App. 51
 por- 4565
 poranā 4540
 poriā 4590
 poral, poroy, porol 4410
 porki, purki 4203
 porp-, porpanā 4283
 porskeng 4545
 porro, poro, poro 4567
 poṛḍ 4559
 poṛs- 4537
 poḷa, polo 4304
 polo 4547

polle 4562
 posa 4569
 pohānā, pohtānā, poʻ- 4457
 pohk, pōhku 4478
 pohpī, poʻpi 4452
 pōi, pōinj, pōnj 4589
 pōṇ-, pōṅānā 4470
 pōṇ- 4469
 pōṇḍānā 4361
 pōṭ, pōṭal 4586
 ponār 4454
 pōy-, pōiānā 4345
 pōy, pōyar, pōyār, pōye 4508
 pōri 4587
 pōri 4541
 pōṛāl, pōṛār 4508
 pōṛānā 4253
 pōṛi-pōṛi aiānā 4537

phat warēṅānā 3863
 pharā 4037
 pharāṅgul 4020
 pharāyiṇ 3852
 pharhānā 4020
 phāpe, phāphe 4083
 phukī 533, 4345
 phundā 4364
 phukī, phukī viṣi 4345
 phūphnei 4345

bakoval 4106
 baggā, bagge 5151
 baḍga, baḍḍi, baḍḍe 5224
 bacci 3821
 bacco, baccor, bacnal 5151
 baṇṭi 5151
 baṇḍ- 4004
 baṇḍa 3903
 batal, batol 5151
 batti 5151
 bad 5151
 badaktōr 5372
 badar, badam 5151
 bandum 3899
 bappōṛ 4559, 5151
 bayul, bayl 3940
 bayok 4106
 bareḷi 382, 4411
 barka 3981
 bariya, barga 5224
 baḷ ḍokke 3994
 bala, ballahk 5151
 baskē 5151
 bāṇ(g), bāta, batal, bātōr 5151
 bāraṇ, bārī, bāl, bālek, bāh, bāhun, bāhce 5151
 bālo 4098
 biriya 4411
 biṛs-, biṛsk- 4187
 bisurkta 4131
 biṭo 4854
 bukā, bukka, bugga 4242
 buṭul 4263
 buḍḍi 4265 A
 buḍṛi 4460

budruka 4485
 buḍri 4525
 bubla 4358
 burā, būrā 4358
 burka, burrka 4332
 burkāḷ 4298
 burda 4291
 burrānā, bur-, bor- 4330
 busānā 4531
 buhs-, buʻc- 5013
 būiya, buiya 4358
 būka 4452
 būlā 4528
 būla 4358
 beḍa 4394
 benonḍ, benon, benor, benonḍu 5151
 bebre 4406
 beral viṣi 4412
 beriya, berhor 4411
 berer, berel, beriar 5169
 berel(i) 382
 bers- 4411
 bela, bellī 5494
 behra 4411
 be, beke, begā, bend, bela 5151
 boker 3817
 bokka 4528
 bokka, boṇa 4452
 bōkkānā 4464
 boṭṭā, boṭka 4496
 boṭṭa, boṭa, bottā 4493
 boṭṭe 4497
 boḍum, boḍḍi 4460
 boḍga 4452
 bomā, bomi, bommu 3935
 bomoli, bommul 4280
 boyal, bāyal, baiyāl 4535
 boyul 4463
 borju 4463
 boḥka 4332
 boṛs-, bōrsānā 4537
 bol- 4562
 bōḍe 4602
 bōr, bōṛ, bōl 5151
 bōṛkal, 4600

bhāṇḍānā 4004
 bhisurkānā 4131
 bhurrne 4329
 bheli 5494
 bhongal 4106
 bhōḍkal 4600
 makkānā, makstānā 4760
 maṇṭa 4624
 mac, mac ēr 4641
 majjili 4630
 manja 4791
 maṭṭa 4673
 maṭṭā 5058
 maḍeka, maḍe kāl 4649
 maṇḍul, maṇḍom 4666
 mat(u), matta 4719
 maḍḍ(i) 4460
 mati 4766

mad(d)ur 5062
maddol 4951
man-, mandānā 4778
manda 4700
mannē 5020
mabbu 4728
mamānā 186
mamma, mammāt, mammoṭ
5154
may- 4841
mayy-, mayyūs- 4838
mayyāḍ 4616
mara, mārnu, mārā 4711
maramām 4724
marāt 5154
mariyur, mariyōṭ 4715
maruṇ, marṇg(i) 4717
maruṇg-, marūm-, marēṅānā,
marṇg- 4760
marehtānā 4709
marōnj 4976
markā, mahka 4772
marndārī, marndāre, marṇ-
dār, marndeyar 4762
marndū 4762
mard, mardī, maru 4718
marma, marām(i) 4726
marmij, marming 4667
marrī 4764
marrō, marror 4767
marsānā, marṣānā 4722
mars(u), marṣu 4749
marā, mārā 4711
marī- 4997
marū-, marūstānā 4680
marḡānā 4680
marḡī, marṇgerī 4717
marṭa, marṣpānā 4645
marṣur, marṣo, marṣāl 4756
marhuttānā 5082
mal 4642
malanj(i), malāj 4737
malōl, malor 4968
malṇ 4735
mallā 4744
mallānā, maldānā, malluh-
tānā 4734
mas, mas phukī 4843
masa 4632
masi 5101
masitānā, masol 4628
maskānā 4886
massōr 5031
mahak-, mahakkānā, mah-
kānā 5483
mahcum, ma'cum 4859
māī, maiju 364
māc(u) 4792
mācānā 5082
māṭa 4834
māḍi, māri 4796
māṇḍ- 4801
māṇḍānā 4807
māṇḍo 4832
mātla 4808
mān'ka, manka 4649
māma(l), māmi 4813

māy- 4815
māy-, māyih-, māp- 4814
māyi, māī, mai 4791
māy(i), mayal(i) 4786
mār- 4801
mār-, mārḥ-, mārānā 4817
mārānā, mārūsānā 4716
mārānā 4760
māre, mārel, māre 4820
mār- 4797
mārka 4649
māv, mau 4780
māsānā 4801
māsūl 4793
māh-, māhtānā 4817
māh-, mā'- 4802
māhkā 4821
mi- 5084
miḡ(g)- 4866
miḡ-, miṇṭa 4865
miṇjānā 4863
miṭānā, miṭṭūs- 5082
mitta, miṭṭom 4854
miḍiyānā, miḍinā 4870
miḍcānā, miḍstānā 4876
miḍḍing-miḍḍing aiānā 4852
miṇḍa, mēḍa 4677
miṇḍānā, mēḍānā 4652
mitwanj 4857
minangānā, mingānā 4865
minṇūl man-, minnūh- 4865
mindī 4864
mins- 4863
min'konj(i) 4876
miyār, miyār, miyālī 4616
mir-, mirus-, mirstānā 5083
miriṇṭ, mirṇgul, mīṇgul 4865
mirih- 4848
mirṇgul, mīṇgor, minṇūr
4876
mirānā 5083
miṛkānā 4876
miṛko, miṛkom, miḍkos
4876
miṛc-, miṛcval, miṛs- 4876
miṛnd-, miṛ'- 4870
mirhuttānā, miṛih- 4852
miṇṇ 4865
missānā 4863
mihitānā 4878
mihc- 4853
mī(y)-, micnā, mīh- 4878
miāṭ, miār 4616
miṇjānā 4881
mīn 4885
mīnkō, mīnko 4876
miṇānā 4652
miṇānā, mihtānā 5430
mīsan, mīsoḱ 4879
muiānā, muitānā 4954
mukam, mukum 4889
mukur 4888
mukkara, mukkerā 4895
mukkāl, mukkad 4954
mung-sāṅ yetānā 5021
mungūs, muggūs 4900
muccānā, mucci, mucce

4915
mujo, mujo 4954
munj(i) 4917
muṭ, muṭiya, muṭka 4932
muṭis, muṭtis 4934
muṭō, muṭō 4981
muṭonji 4942
muḍ(d) 4460
muḍis-, muḍḍūn, muḍḍūs-
4645
muḍḍūs- 4919
muḍhuttānā 4645
munḍa 4945
munḍa, munḍa wirinj 4938
munḍa 4948
mutte, mutto 4954
mudiyāl, mudiyo, mudpal
4954
munum 4943
munge 4982
mundi 4917
mundur, mundoṛi 5031
munne, munnevāl 5020
munṛgānā 5123
muy- 4954
muya 5025
muytar 4954
muytonḍ, muytor, muytor
4954
mur 4979
mur, mur marā, murar,
murrar 4981
mur- 4933
mura 5015
mura, mure 5041
murānā 4969
muritānā 4973
murunga 4982
murum 4971
murk 5007
murcul, murcuṛ, mursul 4955
mur-jupnī aiānā 4977
murṭolā 4990
murtar 4969
murr- 5013
murrānā 5123
murrē, mure 5019
murs-, mūr- 4972
mursānā, mursahuttānā 5123
muri 4922
murih-, murṭ-, mūr-, muṛhut-
tānā 5002
muṛungānā, muṛṇg-, muṛan-
dānā, muṛnd-, muṛhuttānā
4993
mure, murgonji 5051
murkstanā 5046
murteli 4969
mulu, mulunahk 4992
mul-, muli-, mulitānā, mul-
hānā 4869
mulḡe 4982
mulpē 4869
muv- 4954
musur 4914
muh-, muhānā, muhtānā
4933

muhk 5052
 muhcānā 5013
 mukāl 5026
 mūnj, mūnjāl 4910
 mūṭa 5037
 mūṭām 5033
 mūter, mūter 4909
 mūnd, mūnd 5052
 mūrā 5041
 mūr 5035
 mūrām 5033
 mūrānā 4933, 4969, 5046
 mūla 5044
 mūvir, mūvir 5052
 mūsk- 4886
 meka 5109
 meṭṭā 5058
 meṇḍ 5060
 meṇḍā 4677
 meṇḍānā 4652
 medur, meddur, meddor 5062
 melli-, mellus-, melhānā 4736, 4871
 mes(i), mes nayi 4843
 mesi-, mesel ṭongī, mesel baṇḍa 4628
 mesi-val 5285
 mēh-, mehānā, mehtānā, mehtari 5093
 mehkānā 5483
 mekā 5087
 mechaṇ 4879
 mēnj 5088
 mēṇj 5072
 mēndur, mēndul, mēndol 5099
 mēy- 4628
 mēy-, mēiānā 5093
 mērā 4796
 mēlta, mēlo 5086
 mēs- 4628
 maiānā 4778
 maitānā, maittānā, maiyānā 4841
 maipō 156
 mai-mansāl 4756
 moiānā, moittānā 5030
 moidō 4954
 mokom 4889
 moggī 4893
 moṭ 4930
 moṭṭis 4934
 moḍ- 4997
 moḍa 4266
 moḍ, modd(i) 4460
 mondo 4938
 mothur, mohtur 4950
 modal, modol 4951
 modol 4950
 monnē 5020
 mon'koṛ 4955
 momanā 186
 moy 4893
 moyānā 5030
 moyol 4892
 mora 5140

moroli, moros 4976
 morkul, morkuṛ 4955
 mor- 4848
 moṛi 4990
 moṛiyānā, moṛōkā 4997
 mork- 5123
 molol 4968
 molki 4955, 4986
 mosor 5031
 mohā 5031
 mohori 5141
 mohcānā 5013
 mōta 5126
 mōr-, mōritānā 4973
 mōrūm 4976
 mōr- 5123
 mōla 4498
 mōs- 4915

yavva 273
 yāmōl 5155
 yāyāl, yayo 364
 yengul 780
 yeṅge 3015
 yehakkor 5159
 yeh-gatā 5159
 yēcānā 879
 yeṭi 5152
 yeṭe 2901
 yēṇḍ 5153
 yēni 5161
 yēr 5159
 yēri 518

raggānā, ragstānā 516
 rac nāi, rasi ney 817
 raccānā, ractāl 4760
 rancē, ranṭe, ranḍ 474
 ray-, raittānā 516
 rahk rahk 474
 rāgo, rāghō-sīṛi 5164
 rāṇ(g)- 319
 rācānā 5363
 rānjānā 5407
 rāy- 228
 rāyal 3977
 rāyi 211
 rāl- 233
 rāsānā 5263
 ric- 542
 rikānā 5411
 ruṅga, ruṅgī 5168
 rūsi 5179
 rek(i) 821
 rekka 2591
 reṇḍ 474
 reppa 5169
 rey-, rehtānā 516
 rey-, reinā, repih 5489
 rehānā 3259
 rē-, rēh- 859
 rēka 2628
 rēṅā 475
 rēṅānā, rēṅstānā 510
 rēyi kike, reyya 517
 rērka, relā 477
 rēsk- 800

raiyor, raiyōl, raiyā 513
 rokkānā 316
 ronjānā 648
 roppānā, rosnā, ro'- 3340
 rōkal 665
 rōn 698
 rōpā 698
 rōpānā 3791
 rōmānā 5178
 rōsānā 5177
 rōskānā 3790

laonḍa 3596
 layor 513
 lavni, lavri 5192
 lakānā, lakānj 297
 laṭ(i) 5187
 laṭur 3655
 lāv 291
 luppi, lūpi 694
 lum(m)-, lumi'- 688
 ludi 3383
 leṇ-, leh- 5200
 leyā, leydaṛ 513
 leyond, leyor, leyor 513
 lenj 3754
 leh-, le'- 510
 lehmi 513
 lēki, leke 495
 lēṅ-, lēh- 510
 lēṅ, lēṇ, lēṅgi 835
 lēnj 3754
 lēṇḍi 2917
 lēs-, lēsk-, lēske 509
 locc-, losk- 3790
 lond- 3787
 loddī 5197
 lopa, lopo 698
 lōtur, lōta 698
 lōn 698
 lōp- 3791

vak-, vakta 5335
 vakkānā, vaggānā 934
 vanko(r) 5335
 vaṅg- 5335
 vacahtānā, wahcahtānā 5320
 vanc- 5334
 vanjī, wanjī 5265
 vanjer, wanjer 5470
 vaṭiya 5220
 vaṭk-, vaṭka 5222
 vadūyānā, vadḍānā, vaditānā 1012
 vanḍānā, vanḍinā 5240
 vattānā, wattānā 5320
 vaddur, waddur 5485
 vam-, vom- 186
 var- 5270
 var 5356
 vark, vaḥk 5440
 var(a)sānā, varasaval 5263
 variyānā, varah-, vari-, varūs- 707
 varor, varror, varor 5513
 varkar, warkar 5490
 varṅg- 5207

varpane 990
 vars- 5325
 vars-, warsanā 5207
 varj- 5489
 varanj, varnj 5409
 varānā, warānā 5296
 varī, warī, waristānā 5312
 varēm 5495
 varer, warer 4847, 5547
 varḱ- 1012, 5397, 5310
 varḱa 5307
 varḱa, varḱā, vadḱā 5228
 varp-, verp- 5303
 val 3986
 vala 5288
 valēki, walēki-marā, vallek 5539
 valc- 1007
 vallānā, vallahtānā, waluh-tānā 5538
 vallih- 5283
 vas-, vasp- 5320
 vas-, vah-, wassanā 5257
 vah- 5325
 vahc-, vahs-, wahcānā 5326
 vahtānā 5514
 vā-, vāyānā, vaitānā, waiānā 5270
 vāṅ(g)-, vāṅgānā, wāṅgānā 5334
 vāt- 5356
 vātānā, wātānā 5346
 vāna 5381
 vāy 5352
 vāya 5258
 vār- 5356
 vār-, vār-, wārānā 4065
 vartānā 5342
 vār- 5378
 vārī, wārī-min 5379
 vāvur, vāvur 5258
 vāhānā, vāhtānā, wahtānā 5549
 vigānā, vigahānā 5400A
 vijjā, vija 5401
 vinj-, winjānā 5450
 vidarkanā 5400
 viy-, viyā sukum, viy-, vīnahk 5554
 viyya 5491
 viri-, viriyānā, virih-, viri?-, virp- 5411
 virc-, virc-, virs- 5393
 vir-, virp- 5432
 viḷ 5422
 vistir 5388
 visral, visro 5385
 viśānā, wiśānā, wiśinā 5420
 vihk-, vi?k- 5400A
 viḱ 5446
 vit-, witānā 5401
 virrānā 5462
 viḷ-, wirānā 4884
 viśi, wiśi 5451
 viśkānā 5450
 venjī perek 5265

venjer, venjer 5470
 vedāgā, veder, vedori 4847
 vedci, verci, werci 5496
 vedma, verma 5510
 vedur 5062
 ved(d)ur 5485
 ven- 5516
 veyānā 5517
 ver(i)- 5489
 vereya 5491
 verē 5489
 verond 5513
 verkār 5490
 verce 4189
 vertāl 5415
 versanā 5207
 verrki, verk, vehki 5440
 veriṅgi 5499
 verenj 5409
 verer, verer, veder 4847, 5547
 verkā 5528
 verṅg-, verḱ- 5495
 vel-, veli- 5286
 velum, velmi, vel?- 5538
 vele 5554
 velki 5539
 vesorī, veserī, vēsūrī, vēsorī 5514
 vehānā, wehtānā 5514
 vehkanur, vehka-bital, veh-vāl 5514
 vehkum, wehkum 5076
 vehc(i) 5496
 vē-, veyānā, vaiyānā, vēiānā, vēiśtānā 5517
 vēṅ-, vēnc- 5337
 vēṅgālam 5521
 vēṅgor, vēṅgor 5520
 vēṭa 5527
 vēḱ- 5496
 vēṛ, vēṛ, vēnd 410
 vēreton 5548
 vēśānā, vēśānā 5532
 vorke 993
 volānā 1067

wankānā 5310
 waḱektānā 5222
 warāṅgur 5502
 waritānā, waristānā, warhut-tānā 5489
 warēnj 5409
 warēndānā 5320
 warce 4189
 wartōl, warttāl 5415
 warna 5363
 warrōl 5513
 warsanā 5207
 wariyā 5224
 waṛēngānā, waṛhuttānā 5495
 waṛēngānā 5499
 waṛhucar 5489
 walitānā 5286
 walle 5276
 wahtānā 5549
 wāro 5375

wārsanē 990
 wirinj 5409
 waiānā 5270
 woiānā 984
 wōṛānā, wōhtānā 946
 wōṛul 990

śirnā 2515

saṭār, saṭār 2756
 saṭṭa 2303
 san 2798
 saṇe, sanai, sannē 2410
 sappūr 2338
 samel 5155
 saydal 2857
 sarekā 2628
 sargōḱā, sargōḱal 2816
 sarne 2483
 sarrānā, sarrahtānā 2416
 sarri, sari 2417
 saṛānā 2404
 saṛāpi, saṛap, saṛāpi 2402
 saṛē 2410
 sav-, savvānā 2341
 savi, savvi, sawwī 3373
 savitānā, sawitānā 2860
 sawwōr 2674
 sahkī 2391
 sāṅgānā 2433
 sāp 2468
 sāpi 2452
 sāyānā, saiānā 2426
 sāṭāl, sāṇāl 2426
 sāri, sāṛī 2465
 sāliṛi 2370
 sārvir, sārvur 2485
 sārk, sārung 2485
 sāh(a)tānā, sāhcānā 2433
 sikahk 2549
 sikaṭī 2604
 sig 2500
 siḱḱi 2517
 sittā 2529
 sinder 2491
 sinnūm 2531
 sir, sirī 2584
 sirum saiānā 2613
 sir, sirayin 2584
 sirī 2582
 sirk- 2640
 siḷ(l)e 2559
 silka 2561, 2569
 silvī, sivli 2782
 sī-, siānā 2598
 sīndi 2617
 sipi 2620
 sipōwā 2536
 sīm 1606
 sir, sir 2625, 2626
 sirānā, sirtor, sirānā, sir 2503
 sile 2629
 sivor 2826
 sisari, sirī 2610
 sukkum 2646
 sukkānā 2667

- sukkur, sukkur, sukur 2388,
 2728
 sugge 2647
 sunj- 3291
 sutte 2668
 sutrin 2669
 supe, sūpē 2675
 subbā 2536
 summār 2677
 surundānā 2684
 surve, sūrwe-phukī 2689
 surrānā 2654
 suva App. 38
 suhkānā 2621
 sūnd gat 2670
 sūr 2654, 2687
 sūrē-marā 2730
 sūrgālī 2743
 sūr-, sūṛāl 2735
 sūṛa App. 39
 seṭeṭ 2756
 sen 2798
 sendra 2771
 sey(y)ur 2826
 serandāl, serandar 2819
 sērandū, serndū 2819
 serkā 2628
 serpum, sarpum 1963
 sever, saver 2488
 seṭī 2019
 sēnāl, sēnō 2808
 sēr 2815
 sērānā, sērānā 2814
 sēri 2816
 sēriyār, sēriyāl 2819
 selār, selār 2783
 sēro, seṛal 2808
 saik-saik 2826
 saiyānā, saittānā 2599
 saiyung, siyung 2826
 sonḍe 2664
 sodel, sadoli 2857
 son-, sondānā 2781
 soy, suy, sōi 2852
 soiyal korr 2852
 soṛi-, soṛitānā, soṛūs- 2861
 solor 2694
 sovānā, sowwānā 2341
 sowwēr 2488
 soh-, sōhtānā 2865
 sohalē-jaṭā 2865
 sōkānā 2872
 sōḍitānā, soḍi-, soṛi- 2861
 sōnōṛī 2659
 sōṛā, sōṛā 2886
 sōṛitānā, soṛi- 2876
 sōṛhuttānā 2895
 sōsa 3498
 haṭṭa 2303
 had, hav 1
 han 2798
 han-, handānā 2781
 handāl 1
 hamul 5155
 hayuṇ, hayur, hayvur 2826
 hayēnd, hēnd 5153
 hayk-hayktan 2826
 har- 2416
 haral, hari 2357
 harṇ 2420
 harj- 2778
 harndū, harndar 2819
 harri, hari 2417
 harva 2364
 haṛ- 2404
 haṛap 2402
 hare 2410
 hal, hallē, haille 234
 hal-, halāsna, halsnā 2374
 hav- 2341
 havi 3373
 havk- 2343
 hahki 2391
 hā-, hāva 2426
 hāp 2468
 hāpē 1
 hāri 2464
 hārvur, hārung 2485
 hālina, hālناهk 2470
 hāh- 2433
 hitta 2529
 hidihk- 2524
 hirar 554
 hiruk 485
 hirk- 2498
 hirk(i) 2552
 hirna 2515
 hūr(u) 2584
 hūrī 2582
 hūrka 2583
 hūrpe 2586
 hilka 2569
 hilkānā, hilgānā 2498
 hill-, hille 2559
 hilvi, hivil 2782
 hī-, hiyānā 2598
 hī- 2602
 hik-, hikaval, hikānā 2491
 hikaḍ 2604
 hina 2614
 hind- 2618
 hīndi 2617
 hīpi 2619
 hīr, hīṛ 2625, 2626
 huk-, hukānā 2667
 hukka, hukkom 2646
 hukkuṛ 2388, 2728
 huccul 578
 hunj-, hunjih- 3291
 hutt- 2715
 huppe 2675
 hupsānā 2735
 hummar 2677
 hura-māṭya 2743
 hurga 2131
 hurr- 2654
 hurri, horri 2682
 hurve 2689
 huluṛ 2694
 huskar, huskar 3291
 hūr-, hūrānā, hūršahtānā
 2735
 heke 764
 heṭṭar 2756
 hen, hennu 2798
 hepā 2599
 hey-, hēyānā 2599
 hera 2821
 here 2814
 herk 2794
 hergoḍal 2816
 herpunj, harpunj 1963
 hermi 816
 helva 830
 hever 2488
 hēc- 2019
 hēt(i) 2019
 hēnd 5153
 hēnōr 2808
 hēpur 2599
 hēmūl 5155
 her, hēr 2815
 helār 2783
 hēh- 2019
 hok-, hak- 2831
 hon- 2781
 hoy 2852
 hoydel(i) 2857
 hoṛi- 2876
 hovar 2674
 hovi- 2860
 hoh- 2865
 hōk- 2872
 hōc- 2853
 hōl- 2889

KONḌA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r*, *R*, and *ṛ* following *r* in that order, *z* following *s*, and *ʔ* at the end of the alphabet.

akan, akar, akad, akeṇ 1
ako, akonḍ 1
aṭ- 77, 78
atk- 76
ada 105, 106
aḍam 83
aḍar 84
aḍi- 83
aḍe biḍe 83
aḍgi, aḍgiR(i), aḍgiRaṇḍ 72
atal, ataR-, ataR(i), ataRaṇḍ 1
atki-, atku 145
adam 147
adi 1
ana, anasi 131
aniga 1
and- 149
aposi 156
abe, abekan, abeṇi 1
am 178
ama 183
ambeli 174
aya, ayakān 1
aya, ayma, ayli, aysi 364
aye, ayek, ayed, ayeṇ, ayer 5151
ar- 197
ar-, arap- 233
ara- 369
arṇu App. 8
arḡi- 316
ar-, arpa- 260
arḡk- 83
arba- 282
aḷ- 288
al-, alṭay a-, alpa- 260
ale, ale ale 251
almi- 307
alvi 291
ave 273
as- 43

ā- 333
āku 335
āṇḍu 400
ānika 408
ārpa- 367
ār- 404
ār(u) 1
āru 400
āl 291
āli mṛānu 382
ālu 400
āl māṣir 400, 4791
ālsi 400
ās-, āski- 363

ikan, ikar, ikad, ikeṇ 410
iṭki- 442
iḍ- 442

ital, itaR(i), itaRaṇḍ 410
idi 410
iddum 474
in- 868
ini, inikan, inikar, inika/
inikad, inikeṇ, iniki,
inikider, inika, inikap 5151
inen 3758
ipa mṛānu 485
ibe, ibekan, ibeṇi 410
iya, iyakan 410
iyel 410
iyoṇḍ 5153
iyba- 3687
iṛ- 442, 859
iṛga 859
iṛaṇa, iṛmu, iṛzu, iRku 524
ilu 494
ilk- 2702
ivi 410
is- 425
iska 575
izri 410
iʔen 3758

ī- 809
īṅka 534
īnd- 555
īp-, īm-/imb- 748
īR(u) 410
īray ā- 504
īṛis-, īṛispis- 504

uk- 757
uṇ- 600
uṇḍa 664
uṇs- 763
unda, undaṭ, unzar 557
unṛi 990
ubi- 666
uma gunji 747, 1647
urp-, urpu 666
urbu 592
urs- 763
ur- 706
urda 5323
urbu 592
urmi- 718
urmi-, urmis- 719
uRi 708
uRk- 713
uRku uRku 990
uRpa- 587
urzi- 757
uḷi 705
usur 645
usrika maran 574

uk- 741
uṭpis- 600

ut- 743
ud- 743
und- 745
upri 741
ur- 749
uri 655
urpa- 670
ur- 749
ur-, urp- 757
urs- 695
us- 686
usa 761
usis-/uspis- 686
uspa- 686
uz- 736

ek- 766
egri- 3730
eṇḍes 5151
et- 796
eduram 827
edru 795
eneṭ 5151
endaniṇ 5151
enz- 780
em(b)e, embena, emeṇiṇ,
embeṇiṇ 5151
eye, eyen, eyed 5151
er-, eris- 811
era, eṛani 865
erlis- 915
eR- 859
elāḡ 5151
elka 833
els- 905
es- 779, 780
esaṇ, eso 5151

ēṇṭa 888
ēṇḍad 5153
ēti 895
ēn 5151
ēni, ēngu 5161
ēnd- 895
ēm, ēr, ēv 5151
ēr- 915
ērasi 916
ēru 5159
ērṇ- 915
ēru 910
ēi 410

o- 984
ok-, okis- 931
oḍu 965
op- 924
opis- 984
oren, oreṇṭ-e 990
or-nend, orsu 990
oṛli- 718
oṛini(ka) 1016

oꝛol 586
oꝛzu 857
olbi- 698
olzu 857

ōra 1060
ōra ki- 1062
ōṛ- 1073

kak- 1079
kaṭ-, kaṭis-, kaṭpis- 1124
kaṭa 1147
kaṭis- 1147
kaṭu 1135
kaṭel(i) 1145
kaṇ 1159
kaṇḍa 1175
kaṭ-, katki- 1208
katas, katas ā- 1208
kati 1205
kadli- 1188
kane 1184
kanda 1214
kandi 1213
kap- 1221
kapu 1247
kapoki 1224
kami 1245
kampa 1235
kampu 1247
kariṇ- 1292
karya 1466
kaṛa kampa 1389
kaṛ-, kaṛis- 1395
kaṛi, kaṛ(i)ni, kaṛiṇ, kaṛni-
kan 1395
kaṛu 1389
kaṛna 1398
kaṛzi- 1392
kaṚ- 1503
kaRka 1134
kaṛaṇ maran 1507
kaṛan 1376
kaṛu 1374
kaṛk- 1360
kaṛs- 1356
kaḷa 1407
kalam 1376
kali- 1299
kalu 1374
kalgi- 1300
kalp- 1299
kavi 1230
kas-, kasis- 1090
kāk- 1421
kāki 1425
kākeṛi 1427
kāṇka 1458
kāḍ- 1437
kāṇj 1417
kāp- 1458
kāp(u), kāp ki- 1416
kāmb- 1458
kāy- 1458
kāṛ- 1467
kāṛu 1439
kāṛu, kāṛ nukṛi 1438

kāl 1479
kāś- 1411
kāśa 1417
ki- 1957
kiteṛi maran 1549
kinz- 1940
kibi 1977
kiyu, kivu 2023
kiṛa-, kiṛpa 1582
kiliṇ 1586
kilpa 1582
kis-, kisis-, kispis- 1513
kis- 1940
kizay- 1518
kiś- 1612
kukuṭi 1634
kuṇi 1683
kuṭ- 1703
kutu 1718
kupa 1731
kupi 1734
kumba 1731
kuṛa 1801
kuṛi, kuṛikan 1851
kuṛgu 1840
kuṛveli 2124
kuṛk-, kuṛṇi- 1818
kuṛv- 1825
kulur(i) 1808
kuler(i) 1809
kusa 1760
kus-, kuski 1635
kūk- 1868
kūnd 1893
kūpis- 1868
kūbi 2178
kūru 1780, 1790
kūr-, kūrṇ-, kūrṇa 1882
kūram 1912
kūl- 1814
kūli 1906
ke- 1420
keṇ 1934
keṭ-, ked- 1951
ker- 1959
kere- 1960
keR- 1980
keRpi 1980
kelu 1973
kezeri elka 1937
keṛṇa, keṛṇa 1997
keṛ- 2017
keḷu 2015
kok-, koki 2127
kok- 2180
koko, kogi, kogri 2030
koṇya 2032
koṇes 2146
koṭ- 2091
kodme 2149
kona 2174
koparam 1731
kopu 2110
koma 2115
komu 2115
koy- 2119
koya 2120

koṛu 2160
koṛeṇ 2163
koṛo naka 1851
koṛoy 2229
koRo- 2172
koRk- 2164
koṛ- 2151
koṛesi, koṛo, koṛonali, koṛya
2149
koṛokḷa 2150
koṛvu 2146
koṛveli 2054
kors- 2144
koḷ- 2151
koli- 1827
kolki 1805
ko'er, ko'er 2119
kōḍi 2199
kōṇa 2210
kōṇti 1769
kōṇto 2044
kōnza 2194
kōṛi 2256
kōṛe 2199
kōḷ 2237
kōslaen 2192
krāṇ mṛānu 1507

gaṭu 1147
gaḍi 1158
gaḍemku 1156
gaḍli 1366
gaṭ- 1212
gapa, gapati, gapenḍ 1243
garṇḍa 1180
gaṛi 1389
gaṛa 1370
gaṛvi- 1109
gāṭu 1450
gāli 1499
gālu 4616
gāṛu 4616
giṭ- 1538
giṭa 1943
giṭoṇi 1977
gina 1543
ginza 1523
gibi 1977
gīr 1623
guṭ- 1671
guṭa 1669
guḍu 1680
guḍe, guḍri 1682
guṇḍa 1692
guṇḍa, guṇḍa kāya 1693
guṇḍer(i) 1681
gut-, gutis-, gutpis- 1719
guduri 1709
gudeli 1722
gudlis- 1705
gunpam 2076
gumaṇḍi App. 28
gumi 1818
gumsa 1851
gura 1664
gurgil(i) 1983
gurḍu, gurzu 1680

- guřam 1711
 guRi 1851
 gusil 1640
 guzam, gunzam 1643
 gur- 1907
 gūru 1883
 genzi 1107
 geyda 2000
 gels-, gelpis- 1972
 gek- 2012
 gořem 2059
 gođu, godu gođra 2074
 gotika 1718
 gopu 1731
 goře 2165
 gořon 1864
 gořel(i) App. 32
 gōndru, gōnzur(i), gōnzru 2195
 göyi 2226
 gör-, görup 1852
 göru 561
 gövađa 1589
 gralu 1123

 jeřa girli 1569

 řaři maran 3180
 řaři mrānu 3198
 řar maran 3180
 řiři 3263
 řiri 3262
 řirmi 3297
 řonđo 3501
 řompo 2948
 řoyla 2987
 řonřa 3549
 řonđa 3563
 řreki 4847

 řak-, řař- 77
 řařam 3020
 řařa 3048
 řas- 77
 řař- 63
 řař- 3158
 řap- 63
 řig- 502
 řip- 502
 řipa 2958
 řuđu 3304
 řuđa 2963
 řupi 694
 řumu 2965
 řumđa 2966
 řus-, řusay ř- 689
 řeka 2970
 řek- 3451
 řega 1527
 řerk- 3451
 řořa, řořari 2982
 řoři 3485
 řonđa 3499
 řoki 2977
 řōma 2991
 řos- 3541

 ta- 3098
 tagli- 3004
 taři 3015
 tařaki 3120
 taři 3067
 tap- 3071
 tamberi, tambersi 3085
 tarla 3139
 taR- 3146
 tari 3136
 tarķi 3120
 tala 3103
 tali 3136
 tam 3162
 tāmbeli 5155
 tar- 3122
 tari maran 3181
 talep 3186
 tig- 3205
 tin-, tinika 3263
 tinařa 3264
 tiyani 3268
 tiyel, tiyel- 3202
 tiri-, tiris- 3246
 tirp-, tirvi- 3246
 tirk- 3253
 tirpa- 3280
 tir- 3278
 tirpis- 3263
 tuns-, tump- 3305
 tup- 3336
 tumbu 3336
 tumberi 3328
 tuři 3346
 turbi- 3367
 tuR- 3365
 tuRpa- 3525
 tüpi 3386
 tub- 3388
 tüm 3389
 tul- 3398
 tegis- 3406
 tep- 3437
 terp-, terb- 3245
 terp- 3425
 ter- 3442
 ter-, tervel(i) 3440
 teře- 3259
 terli- 3128
 teli-, teli 3433
 telař, telani 3433
 tev- 3437
 tēl- 3466
 tēne 3268
 to-, to?- 3566
 toko 3559
 torgi- 2883
 toR- 3536
 tořan 3563
 tořk-, toř- 3361
 toka 3538
 toga 3537
 toř-, tořis- 3566
 tořu 3401
 tořu 3563
 truk- 3339

 dand- 3053
 dař- 3158
 dāpa 3160A
 dupa, dubu 3322
 du-, dup- 3374
 duk-, duř- 3376
 duki 3375
 duba 3387
 dura 3378
 duřa 3392
 duli 3283
 dek- 3222
 dek- 3451
 der 5485
 del- 3464
 done App. 45
 dobo 3515
 doRk- doRkis- 3535
 dolu 3517
 dor 4410
 dōs-, dōsis- 3540

 naka 3606
 nař- 3583
 nařo 3622
 nani, nanikan, nanu 1
 nap-, nam(b)- 267
 nami- 3600
 nambil poři 2902
 namli- 3595
 naram 2903
 nari vilu 3651
 naRk- 3625
 naři-, nařp-, nařpis- 3582
 nařu 3621A
 naře 3621
 nařmu 3584
 naso, nasok, nasonđar, nasor/
 nasonđ 1
 nā-, nāv- 1109
 nāk- 3570
 nāgu 3635
 nāngel 2907
 nāřan 3638
 nāřin, nāřiRi, nāřiRař
 3656
 nān(u) 5160
 nānřa 3644
 nāru 2919
 nāru 3638
 nāřika 3633
 nāl?er, nālgi 3655
 nāra 3621
 nāři 2906
 nāsu 2908
 nik-, niř- 3665
 niři-, niřis- 2922
 ninjam 3736
 niřa koRi 3739
 nini, ninikan, ninu 410
 niři- 3682
 niyu 3746
 niř- 3682
 niři, niřikan 3738
 niR-, niRay ř- 3682
 nil-, nilp- 3675

nilba 3692
 niso, nison̄dar, nisok, nisoṛ,
 nison̄d 410
 nik- 430
 nin 3684
 nīm 3688
 nīrun̄d 3674
 nīr masu 3690
 nīru 3693
 nīra, nīrga 3679
 nukuṛi 3650
 nudru 3705
 nunaṇa 3700
 nuy 3706
 nuls- 3726
 nū 3720
 nūr- 3728
 nūlu 3726
 nek- 2927
 negi, negikan, negen̄d,
 negrenda 3735
 neti 3759
 neter 3748
 neda 3759
 ney-, neyis-, neypis- 3745
 neṛa maran 2917
 nela, nelen̄ 3754
 neli 3755
 nes- 806
 nēnru 2920
 nēnz-, nēnzu 3765
 nēṛ- 2919
 nēle 2913
 nēspa- 915
 noṇḍ- 3787
 noṛ- norba- 3783
 nō- 3793
 nōka 3728
 nōgu, nōbu 3793
 nōm. nōmbu 3796

pak-, pag- 3808
 paṇla, paṇla saṛi 3818
 paṭ-, pad- 3854
 paṭa 3845
 paḍa 3881
 paṇi 3884
 paṇku 3890
 paṇṭa 4004
 paṇḍ-, paṇdis-, paṇḍu 4004
 paṇḍa 3897
 paṇḍoy 3899
 padnu 3807
 pane App. 49
 pand- 3884
 pandri 3922
 paṇṛi 4039
 panz- 3837
 pabli- 3972
 paṛasu 4021
 paṛu 4030
 paṛbi- 3956
 paR- 3949
 paṛa ki-, paṛi 4010
 paṛay 3999
 paṛu 4004

paṛka 4005
 paṛg- 4015
 paṛ 3986
 pala 3996
 palaṇaṛu 3986
 palkis- 3887
 palpu 3990
 palsa 3989
 pas-, pasay a- 4023
 pasi, pasin̄ 3821
 pāka 4047
 pāṇi 4053
 pāṭa 4065
 pāṭa 3999
 pānter 4080
 pāy- 4089
 pārpu 3949
 pār- 4065
 pār 4110
 pāl 4096
 pās- 4057
 pāsuri 4088
 pika 4128
 piṇḍ- 4161
 piṇḍi 4162
 piṭa mudi, pite 4205
 pina 4205
 pini 4035
 pinza 4145
 pir-, pīrp- 4411
 pīruṛi 4178
 piṛa 4205
 piṛu 4199
 piṛ- 4182
 piṛika, piṛka 4184
 piṛk-, piṛgi- 4188
 piṛgu 4150
 piṛvu, piṛu, piṛi, piṛiyu 4312
 piṛs- 4183
 pila 4198
 pilka, pilika 4179
 piṇu 4210
 pīt-, pītu 4167
 piṅgu 4157
 pīr- 4231
 pīri 4225
 puṭ-, puṭu ilu 4264
 puḍgu ilu, puḍgu masa 4264
 puṇḍu 4268
 punzu 4373
 puyu 4345
 puri 4367
 puruṭ 4290
 puṛe, puṛge 4332
 puRi, puR(i) seṭi 4335
 puRka 4332
 pula 4322
 puski 4247
 pū- 4345
 pūki 4345
 pūku 4236
 pūṭ- 4361
 pūṭi 4361
 pūni 4275
 pūndi 4361
 pūṛ 4374

pūsa 4350
 pūsa vali, pūs varin̄ 5296
 pūzi maran 4348
 peḍi ki- 4395
 peṇḍam kalu 4397
 pendal 4405
 peya 3939
 per, peri 4411
 pergi- 4411
 per(u) 3982
 peṛ- 4423, 4424
 peṛ-, peṛgis- 4446
 peren 4418
 peṛeri mraṇu 3801
 pēkoṛ, pēkola 4052
 pēṇḍa 4441
 pēni 4449
 pēnz- 4433
 pēṛ(u) 4410
 pēṛ- 4447
 pok-, pokis- 4457
 pok-, poṇ- 4470
 pog-, poṇi- 4469
 pogo 4240
 poṭ 4491
 poṭa, poṭu 4494
 poṭi 4489
 poṭla 4250
 poṇḍa 4500
 pot- 4452
 podu 4559
 podmu 4503
 pom- 4527
 por- 4536
 poro 4295
 porpa- 4590
 poṛoz 4334
 poṛli 4568
 poRo 4569
 polu, poṛu 4562
 pōk- 4572
 pōkra 4465
 pōṇgray a- 4471
 pōt 4586
 pōri 4591
 pōs- 4475
 pṛasu 4021
 pṛika 4184

baṇa 5257
 baḍiga, badga 5224
 batki-, batku 5372
 baylu 3940
 baRka 3973
 bali ṭoṇḍo 3994
 bāni 1
 bān 1
 bāveli 4105
 biṛp- 5429
 bilay 4180
 biḍuṛ 4221
 bira, bira-dolu 4224
 buku 4242
 bugli 4242
 buṭi 4263
 bundra 4485

buṛa 4332
buṛda 4291
buṛus, bulus 4358
buṛṇa borli 4568
būrgu maran 4366
bedris- 4401
bedve 4400
beṭ- 4390
beṭa 4394
beṇi 410
bēn 410
bēs- 5533
boṭu 4491, 4492
boṭu ṛaska 4493
bondu 4523
boṛo 4604
bōdel 4587
bōra 4592
bōri 4600
bōṛu maran 4611

mak- 4617
magavaṇḍu 4616
maṭ-, maṭis- 5057
maṇu 4666
maṇḍi 4678
maṇma kālu 4649
maḍi maran 4718
madru gōḍa 4692
man- 4778
manda 4700
manzi 4639
maran 4711
mars-, marzi- 4722
marzu 4749
maṛ-, maR- 4761
maṛin, maṛisi 4764
maṛi, maRsa 4766
maṛg- 4769
maRka 4772
maṛi 4655
maṛma kālu 4649
maṛṇu moya 4737
masa 4632
masu 4641
māṭa 4834
māṭ(u) 5154
māt- 4792
mānika 4837
māp- 4814
māp(u) 5154
māma 4813
māya, māya ā- 4814
mārg- 4836
māṛ- 4834
māv 4780
māsi 4791
miṭka 4845, 4848
mipi 3671, 5122
mirs- 4876
miṛi- 4989
miṛiṇ- 4866
miṛis- 5082
miṛva 4990
mili, mili mili 4869
mis- 4838
miṛa, miṛeRaṇḍ 4841

mī- 5093
mīn 4885
mīril 4642
mīr(u) 3688
muṅgal 5020
muṅgi (elka) 4900
muṇna mara 4982
muṭ- 4934
muṭam 4955
muṭi 5051
muṭis- 5048
muḍi 4942
muṇku 4990
muṇḍa 4945
muṇḍam 4948
muta 4965
muda 4962
mundala 5020
mur 5015
murli 4978
murli- 5013
muRki 5007
muṛi 4921
muṛk-, muṛg- 4993
muṛtiṇ 4992
muṛva 5051
muluṇa mara 4982
muva 5025
mus-, musis-/muspis 4915
musur 4914
musku, muskuRaṇḍ 5128
muṛe 5020
muṛ-, muṛer 5052
mūk-, mūg- 4893
mūṭa 5037
mūtu 5031
mūdi 4952
mūnṛi 5052
mūnzi 5031
mūRi 4909
mūRku mūRku 5052
mūl-, mūlku 644
mūla 5044, 5045
meṭa 5058
meḍa, meṇḍa 4677
meṛs- 5074
meṛ-/mel- 4870
meṛa 4847
meleka, melesa 5078
meṭi 5056
meṇaṇen App. 53
mēndol 5099
mēnz- 5096
mēp-, mēpu 5093
mēmar koṛo, mē-mari 4764,
4791
mēṛ- 4628
mēṛa mide 4796
mēṛi 5097
mēsamku 4879
mokom 4889
moga koṛo 4616
moṭaka 4650
moṭo 5114
modo, modva 5116
modol 4950, 4951
morol 4968

mola 4986
mosop 4914
mōko 5129
mōdi 4952
mōro 4889
mrilu 4642

yā 410
yāya 364

rapam App. 55
ra-/raṛ- 5270
rāyi maran 202
rās- 5262
rās-, rāsai a-, rāspis- 228
ri-/riṛ-, riṛer, riṛeṭ, riṛider,
rinend, riyana, riza 474
rīnz- 800
ruk-, ruṇ- 662
ruṇḍi, ruṭkulaka 474
rūg- 661
rūṇ(u) 656
rek-, reg- 2557
reba-, rey- 377
reṛ- 5270
rēs- 228, 4610
ropa 5174
ros- 5177
rō- 2868
rōmb-, rōmbis- 5178
rōs- 665

ṛiva 5170
ṛīnz-, ṛīnzpis- 800
ṛīpa 5167
ṛe-/ṛe- 3259
ṛe- 529
ṛe-, ṛep-, ṛes- 516
ṛeka 2591
ṛepa, ṛema 5169
ṛeyu 2552
ṛeyo 517
ṛel- 860
ṛekam 528
ṛeto 2901
ṛēs- 915

ṛaksi- 5302
ṛaska, ṛeska 5409
ṛānu 2402
ṛāpi 2402
ṛiṇ- 4866
ṛis- 5393
ṛi- 443
ṛika 2583
ṛimbu 276
ṛug- 3714
ṛū- 688
ṛetor 5183
ṛey- 443
ṛesi vā-, ṛepsi sī- 5481
ṛo-, ṛoser 5184

lap- 296
lāvu 291
līṇ 835
līm piṛku 837

le- 916
 lēka maran 495
 lēņa 513
 lēnņa 3754
 lēta 513
 lo- 3790
 lo'i, lo'o 698
 lonz- 513

 vak-, vaņ- 5335
 vaḁis- 5221
 vaņk- 5307
 vand- 5272
 vaṛ- 5325
 vaR-, vaRis- 5320
 vaRi 5513
 vaṛ- vaṛiņ 5296
 vars- 5306
 vali 5296
 vaski 5259
 vā- 5270
 vāk-, vāņ- 5334
 vāņru 1
 vāra 5356
 vār(u) 1
 vār- 5342
 vās- 5350
 vige 5554
 vidi 5393
 vit-, vitu 5401
 vidli- 5400
 vindu 5415
 viraņ māl-, vir(i)s- 5411
 vil 5422
 visir- 5450
 vizu, vizer 5387
 vī- 5532
 vig- 5554
 vīṛ-, vīṛp- 5432
 vīrika 5491
 vivani 5450
 vis-, viz- 5444
 vīsla, vizla, vinza 5451
 vīza vīskora 5385
 vekori 5335
 veṇṭi 5488
 vetori 5247
 vetoī 5470
 vedru dubu 5485
 ven-, venba- 5516
 venka 5488
 vepoti 5352
 vey- 5517, 5555
 veyu 5352
 veṛi, veṛi ā- 5511
 vergu 5440
 veR-, veRis- 5514
 verska 5409
 vēla, vēla 5535
 veli 5498
 velgu gōda 5538
 ves-, vesni 5517
 vēk- 5517

vēņeṛ maran 5520
 vēṭa 5527
 vēņru, vēr(u) 410
 vēmpa maran 5531
 vēRe vēRe 5548
 vērika 5528

 saṭi 2306
 saṭu 2308
 saṭva 2309
 saṇin, saṇisi 2410
 sap- 2426
 sapaṭam ki- 2331
 sapur, sapurti 2338
 sapra 2337
 sab- 2341
 saras(u) 2359
 sarku 2353
 sargi 2420
 saṛi 2417
 saR- 2421
 saṛ- 2403
 sara 2402
 sala 2411
 salan, saldi, salva 2408
 sā- 2426
 sāk-, sāg- 2433
 sāṭu 2441
 sāṇd(u) 2447
 sāp- 2433
 sāpa 2452
 sāmbu 2468
 sār- 2466
 sāl- 2470
 sik- 2503
 sik-, sikpis- 2492
 sika, sikani 2488
 sikuṭi 2496
 sigu 2500
 siṭim 2511
 siṭa maran 2529
 sidli- 2526
 sinpa-, sinpis- 2522
 siner 2593
 sipa-, siper 2599
 simboṛi 2677
 sirik, siruki 2552
 sirkuli 2518
 sir naṛe 2553
 sirli 2630
 sirsa 2558
 sirim 2522
 sira 2582
 siṭ- 2559
 sisu 1514
 sī- 2598
 sikaṭ(i) 2604
 siko 2607
 siṭel dubu, siṭel maranu
 2617
 siṇd- 2618
 siṭi, siṭi 2636

siṃa 2623
 siṛba- 2631
 siṛi 2005
 siṭi mraṇu 2607
 siṭpa 2586
 siṭuṛi 2610
 suka 2646
 sunz- 3291
 suṭ- 2715
 suma 2677
 sura-gāli 2743
 surki 2691
 sur- 2654
 sus- 3291
 susuki 2661
 sūb- 2621
 sūrika maran 574
 sūR- 2745
 sūRi 2746
 sūṛ- 2735
 sūskaṇku 3291
 sek- 2748
 sekali 2269
 seṇd- 2760
 seṇdu 2766
 sedā 1548
 sepu 1963
 seṛi 2797
 seṛu 1980
 seṛen 2798
 seṛoki 2795
 sēk- 2800
 sēna 2824
 sēra, sēreṇd 2821
 sēru 2815
 sēṛpu 2814
 seṛi kōru 2820
 seṛon 2819
 seṛga 2822
 seRi 2019
 songori 2288
 soṭa, soṭi 2838
 son- 2781
 sonki 2799
 sopa 2846
 soy 2852
 soy- 2860
 solu 2857
 solp- 2781
 sos- 2715, 2895
 sō- 2867, 2883
 sōṇa 2862
 sōp-, sōpa- 2867
 sōmbu/sōm 2881
 sōru 2674
 sōr kupi 2888
 sōs-, sōsu 2853

 zār- 2482
 zur- 2712
 zeba 2339
 zōṇ- 2853

PENGO

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*, and *z* following *s*.

ako 24	iya 364	o- 984
acaka, acek 1	iyondaṅ, iyondaṅ 410, 5153	oda 5152
aṭavari 69	ir- 443	oh- 946
aḍ- 78, 3583	il 494	
aḍer 84	ileṅ 410	kai ki- 1416
aḍgel 83	ivan, iven, ivar, ivek, ivaṅ	kak-, kakohiṅ 1079
anṭaṅ, anṭiṅ 1	410	kaca kupi 1097
anṭiṅtan/anṭiṅdan 1	iskidipuli, iske jīpoli 428	kacay ki- 1090
and- 96, 288	iz- 442	kanj- 1088
andren App. 7	ih- 425, 426	kaṭ- 1124
adi, adaṅ, adel 1		kaṭa 1147
anay 1	i 410	kaṇer 1159
ani, aneṅ 1	iṭpa- 3687	kaṅga 1159
anda, andel 1	iba- 3687	kaṅgi 1375
apka 153		kaṇḍ- 1403
abe, ambe 1	uk- 757	kat-, katka- 1208
am 178	uc- 582	kadiya 1190
ama 183	uj- 709	kanda 1214
aya, aya-tari 364	uṇ- 600	kap- 1222
ar-, arbonda 233	ur- 666, 670	kapra 3103
ar- 197	uspa- 587	kabga- 1079
arpa- arpiyā- 369	uz- 706	kaman 1228
ar-, arba- 282	uh- 583	kariya 1466
ale 251		karde 1371
aleṅ 1	ukur 741	kaḷ 1298
avan/aven, avar, avek, avaṅ 1	ūc- 686	kala 1301
ah- 51	ūṭpa- 600	kaliṅ 1374
	ūt- 743	kavri 1417
ā 1	ūd-, ūdi ki- 743	kahrā- 1395
ā- 333	ūnd- 745	kā- 1420
āki 335	ūp-, ūm- 748	kā-, kai ki- 1416
ānj- 409	ūrī 705	kāk- 1421
āniga 406		kākru 1424
āṭu 93	ek-, eṅ(g)- 780	kād- 1437
ān, āneṅ 5160	ec- 779, 859	kānel 1159
āp, āpeṅ 5154	ecaka, ecakan, ecakadel 5151	kāy- 1458
ārku 379	ece, ecek, econ 5151	kāl 1479
ār 400	eja ki- 793	kāspa- 1503
āl gāc 382	et- 796	kāz- 1503
āseṅ, āheṅ 5154	edi, edaṅ, edel 764	kāha/kāhi nekur 1438
	en- 905	ki- 1957
ika- 809	eneṅ 764	kic- 1513
igo, igoy 410	ebe, ebenda 764	kickica 1511
icaka, ice, icek 410	eleṅ 764	kitul 1977
iciṅ, icon 410	evan, even, evar, evaṅ, evek	kindrā- 1554
icuṭi(ṅ), icuṇiṅ 410	764	kipri 1555
icki, icke 410	evraṅ 764	kirga 1567
iṭ- 442	evri 3756	kirnji gaṭi 1563
iṭaṅ 410	eh- 867	kuc- 1900
idi, idaṅ, idel 410		kuca 1760
in- 868	ē 764	kuṭa 1676, 1885
ina, inaka, inakan, inen, iner	ēt- 895	kuḍru 2256
5151	ēn- 905	kut- 1703
ini 410	ēn, ēneṅ 3684	kuta asponḍ 1718
ines 5151	ēnd- 895	kutkahā- 1719
inda 410	ēp, ēpeṅ 3688	kuduṅ App. 27
indel 5151	ēs, ēz 5159	kuna 1862
ipka- 809	ēski 5159	kund- 1719
ibe, ibni 410		kupa, kupli 1731
ime, imenakan, imeni, im-	ok- 931	kupi 1734
nakan, imṇakadel, imṇi	oni 5251	kurnja, kurnji 1791
5151	orli 994	kurva 1777

kuler 1809
 kuzu 2160
 kuk- 1868
 kūni 1683
 kūnd 1893
 kūrā- 1882
 kūrel App. 32
 kūl-, kūlpenj 1848
 kūli 1906
 ke- 1249
 keŋ 1934
 kec- 1940
 kejra orli 1937
 kenj- 1940
 ked-, kedi ki- 1951
 kediya 1190
 key 2023
 kel 1973
 keŋla 1997
 kēr-, kērkond 2006
 koki 2030
 kogle 2030
 koŋ- 2064
 koŋgi 2064
 kopur 2109
 kopel 2102
 koma, komo 2115
 koy(i) 2030
 koy 2226
 koy- 2119
 koyes, koves 2119
 koŋ- 2151
 koŋiya gār 2149
 koŋva 2146
 kozu 2160
 kōdi 2199
 kōna 2210
 kōd-, kōt- 2226
 kōndru 2195
 kōl 2237
 kōsku 2192
 kraz-, krez- 1392
 krok- 2127
 kṛaṅg- 1349, 1360
 kṛac- 1356
 kṛuk-, kṛuṅ(g)-, kṛū- 1826
 kṛuz- 1825
 kṛe- 2017
 kṛēnj-, kṛēckond 1407
 kṛogi 2149
 kṛoy 1818
 kṛō- 2146

 gac- 1099
 gaja 1093
 gapa 1243
 gaṛce 4616
 gāti, gātu 1442
 gār 4616
 giṭā- 1538
 ginen orli 1605
 girngel 1569
 gūr- 1582
 gūl- 1583
 guṭi 1682
 guḍa 1883
 guṇca, guṇci 1727

guṇḍa 1692
 gup-, gum- 1736
 guspa, guspaṭi 1851
 guhu, guhuṭi 1851
 gūj 1878
 gūr- 1907
 gūh- 1853
 gespi 1980
 geh- 1980
 gēnd- 2012
 gēra 2012
 gok-, goṅ(g)- 2032
 goḍi 2050
 gomoṇ 1731, 1743
 gomga- 2032
 gruc 1640
 grūt- 1907
 gre- 1959
 gṛay- 1256
 gṛih- 2261
 grōk-, grōka 1817

calpoṛi 2376
 cilpa 2586
 cīra 2626
 cup- 3323
 cupel 2675
 cuy 2681
 curki 2691
 cuva App. 38
 coṭa 2838
 conḍi 2664
 cōc-, cōnj- 3566

jak-, jaṅ(g)- 4760
 jap-, japa- 1297
 jāc- 2433
 jācka 4021
 jiki 2750
 jinj-, jiconā 800
 jila 2576
 jīpoli 5167
 junjuni 2578
 jū- 516
 jūc- 3291
 jeki 2750
 jen 2825
 jey 529, 2549
 jel- 860
 jē- 3259
 jēgom 528
 jēc- 915, 2019
 jō- 2868
 jōṅ(g)- 2877
 jōc- 3540
 jōm- 5178

ṭaḍaṅ kaṭ- 1124
 ṭaṭi 3036
 ṭāndi 2946
 ṭiṇḍ- 3273
 ṭuṭ- 3402
 ṭuṇ- 3305
 ṭoṭa 3549
 ṭoṭra 2984
 ṭoḍ- 3525
 ṭonden 3563

ṭoyela 2987
 ṭōra 3561
 ṭrak- 2992

 ḍanj- 2942
 ḍi- 2960
 ḍiba- 2961
 ḍunḍi 2963
 ḍumḍa 2966
 ḍu- 453
 ḍug- 3376
 ḍraṇji 2993
 ḍrik-, ḍriṅ(g)- 2955
 ḍreb in- 3451
 ḍrok- 2994

ta- 3098
 taṅeṅ 3196
 tapp inji 3069
 taṛi 3136
 taṅ(g)- 3151
 tān 3196
 tār 3166
 tāṛ mar 3180
 tig- 3205
 tiga 3269
 tin- 3263
 tīc-, tīcpa- 3263
 tīdba- 3251
 tīr-, tīrpa- 3280
 tuker 3346
 tum- 3336
 tussi- 3365
 tuz- 3482
 tuhi- 3365
 tūk-, tūṅ(g)- 3376
 tūt- 3382
 tūb- 3388
 tūr- 3391
 temul 3279, 5045
 teya, teyhi 364
 tog- 3539
 toṛndel 3563
 tōga mar 3537
 tōc-, tōnj- 3566
 tōr 4410
 tōl 3559
 tripka-, trig- 3253
 tremul 3279, 5045
 treh- 3146
 trēp- 3425
 trēz- 3437
 trākiṅ 3120
 trīm-, trīmba-, trīp- 3258

dak- 3007
 darmu 3092
 dalṅgi ki- 3195
 dār 3166
 dāh-, dāska- 3100
 duger 3375
 dup-, dum- 3326
 duben 3387
 dū- 3374
 der 5485
 dol 3517, 3518
 dṛāh- 3045

naṭ-, naḍ- 3586
 naṭka 3621A
 naṭka 3621A
 nā- 1109
 nāk- 3570
 nāguṛi 3636
 nāṇ(g)- 3570
 nāṇgel 2907
 nānj 2920
 nāṭakan 3638
 nāṇa, nāṇange 3621
 nāṇi 3640
 nār- 3652
 nārihiṇ 3621
 nās/nāz 3638
 nīk-, niṇ(g)- 3665
 nikur 3650
 niṇguṇ 5201
 nipi 3671
 nir- 542
 nil- 3675
 nī 3684
 nīk- 430
 nīs/nīz 3693
 nuz- 3783
 nūl 3726
 nūz- 3728
 nekur 3650
 nekrakan, nekri 3735
 nec-, nenj- 3682
 nenja, nenjom 3736
 nenja daki 2976, 3736
 neter 3748
 nēcaṇ, nēci bār 2920
 nēcka- 3765
 nēnj- 3765
 nēnjer 2920
 nēn 3772
 nēpo. nēpond 3772
 nēbes 3768
 nēl, nēla 2913
 nēz- 2919
 noṭkahā 3787
 nond- 3787
 noz- 3783
 nō- 3793
 nōk- 3799
 nōc-, nōca vaca 3793
 nōṇ- 3726
 nōm 3796
 nōmer 3793

 pak-, paka, pag- 3808
 pac- 4023
 panj- 3837
 panji 4039
 paṭ-, paḍ- 3854
 paṭ- 3862
 paṭ kapṛa 3878
 paṭa key 3843
 paṭa mṛag- 3863
 paṇa 3955
 paṇti 3923
 paṇḍrā- 3901
 patek 4402
 padna 4559
 pan- 3894

paniya App. 49
 par 4004
 parka 4005
 pala 4010
 paspa- 3936
 paz- 3852
 pazi, pazet, pazeṇ 3821
 pāg- 4044
 pāmi 4084
 pāra 3996
 pāl 4096
 pāh- 4088
 pik- 4127
 piṇḍ- 4161
 piyal 4216
 pir- 4182
 piṭka 4198
 pih- 4138
 piṇ 4210
 piṇ- 4135
 piṇa 4385
 piṭ- 4167
 piṇi 4035
 piṇi 4225
 puci 4435
 puṭa 4491
 puṭi 4262
 puṭki 4257
 puteliṇ, putehiṇ 4278
 pun- 4344
 pumel 4280
 puy 4345
 puska 4332
 puski ki- 4241
 pūki kapṛa 3103
 pūki vīza 4345
 puṭ- 4361
 pūṇel 4460
 pūn 4275
 peṭa panji, peṭi 4395
 petek 4402
 pen 4438, 4449
 peniya App. 49
 peyar mar 3801
 pez- 4424, 4446
 pēnj- 4432, 4433
 pēz- 4447
 poka 4455
 pokla 4465
 pocla 4569
 poṭi 4489
 poṭka 4496
 poḍ- 4252
 poṭ- 4452
 pota 4513
 potlen 4508
 podna 4559
 pom-, popka- 4527
 por- 4590
 porli 4568
 pol 4562
 polka 4560
 pōk- 4572
 pōc- 4475
 pōc-, pōcpa- 4578
 pōṭo 4494
 pōda 4508

prānj 4607
 prāl 4609
 prek- 3956
 preyi 3982
 pro- 4536
 prog- 4543
 prak- 4008
 prānj- 4612
 prān 3999
 priski 4191
 prī 4312
 prī-, prīp- 4194
 prīla 4184
 pruk in- 4613
 prēn 4418

bajek, bajoṇ 3830
 baṭa 3874
 baḍge 5224
 biṭa 4854
 buḍvel 4485
 butuhiṇ 4278
 burka 4298
 būra 4358
 beṭ 5527
 bēroṇ 4439
 bok-, boṇ- 4470
 boṭu min 4498
 bodel mar 4512
 boyka 4106

mak-, mag- 4735
 mac 4632
 maṇji 4639
 maṭa 4650
 maḍanakar, mandanakar
 4700
 man- 4778
 may 4704
 mayhiṇ 4615
 mar 4711
 marṇgar 4717
 mardī mar 4718
 māḡaliṇ 4755
 mal 4642
 malka- 5079
 maska 4772
 maz- 4761
 mah- 4722, 4761
 māk-, māṇ(g)- 4788
 māṇges 4780
 mācka, mājga 4781
 māpo, mābe 5154
 māma 4813
 māra 4820
 māra 4833
 māzoṇ 4835
 miṭmiṭ ki- 4845
 miṇiya 4855
 min 4885
 mī 3688
 migo, migni 4841
 mungel 5024
 muc-, mucī 4915
 muc-, munj- 4993
 mutla 4932
 muṇkaṇi 4944

munda 4945, 4948
 muta 4965
 mutla 5031
 mur- 4975
 muren 4955
 muṛke 4992
 -mul 5045
 mulkāṇi 4944
 mus mus in- 4904
 muh- 4901
 mūk-, mūg- 5002
 mūci 4909
 mūnj- 4886
 mūṭi 5051
 mūṅku 644
 mūm 4889
 menda 4677
 met- 5067
 meyhi 4764
 meh- 5084
 mēṇa tonden App. 53
 mēṛ 4796
 mēsku 4879
 moka 4997
 mṛāṇi 5145
 mṛōl 4968
 mṛak-, mṛag- 4754
 mṛā-, mṛākha 5146
 mṛi- 4869
 mṛika, mṛikalin 4869
 mṛis-kāl, mṛis-danda 5147
 mṛīnj-, mṛīnj- 4881
 mṛuk- 5124
 mṛūg- 5002
 mṛeṇ, mṛeṇ 5148
 mṛey 5148

rat-, ratka-, ratpa- 233
 raz- 212
 rāc 2359
 ri 474
 rik-, riṅ(g)- 2557
 rikar 474
 riṇḍaṅ, riṇdek 474
 rip-, ri- 2146
 rika, riṅga 2552
 ruz- 763
 rūc-, rūmi 656
 rec- 228
 rēka mar 2628
 ro, rokan, roki 990
 roce, ronjel 990
 robe 990
 rōṇḍa 664
 rōh- 5177
 rōhiṅ 5175

ṛakhi- 5302
 ṛat-, ṛatpa- 282
 ṛat- 2404
 ṛav-, ṛava 3122
 ṛazba- 5432
 ṛah- 5306
 ṛāk-, ṛākel jāni 297
 ṛāṭhiṅ 5153
 ṛāpi 2402
 ṛābga- 297

ṛinj- 5496
 ṛiṅga 3679
 ṛila 2583
 ṛiz- 505
 ṛuk-, ṛug- 3714
 ṛuka 5182
 ṛugginga, ṛugginda 4866
 ṛū- 688
 ṛūc- 686
 ṛūz- 686
 ṛetohiṅ 5183
 ṛēk-, ṛēṅ(g)- 5499
 ṛo- 5184
 ṛoc- 1012, 2895
 ṛonj- 305, 3790
 ṛoy 5312
 ṛov-, ṛova 3122
 ṛoh- 686

lap-, lab- 296
 lay 5186
 lāc- 295
 liṭaṅ 5188
 līm dār 837
 lu-, lup 5190
 lekor 5191
 lem- 240
 lēkiṅ 5557
 lēnj 3754

vac- 5320
 vacka 5409
 vanj- 5329
 vaṭa 5219
 vat-, vatki ki-, vatpa- 5248
 vata 5229
 vatus 5247
 vari 5513
 vah- 5325
 vahṅ 5259
 vā- 5270
 vāk- 5334
 vāṅga 5301
 vāṇ- 5378
 vāṇi 5348
 vār- 5356
 vāh- 5215
 vikha, vig- 5532
 vig-, viga, vigaliṅ 5554
 vir-, virpa- 5411
 vil 5422
 vizar, vizu 5387
 vih- 5420
 vīt- 5401
 viṣkuṛa 5385
 vīz- 5444
 vīza 5451
 vīh- 5444
 ve- 5517
 vec- 5514
 veṇḍ- 5240
 ven-, venba- 5516
 vendul 5470
 vey, vey-oṭi 5352
 vezgu 5440
 vēza 5517

sil- 2559
 sisiri 2610
 sī- 2598

hak, hak-naṛa 2282
 haki 2429
 haṅgon 2288
 haṭva 2309
 haṅku 2316
 haḥ- 2341
 hara 2463
 har- 2404
 haḷ- 2781
 havan, hadel 1
 hazi 2417
 hah- 2421
 hā- 2426
 hāṇel 2370
 hāṭpa- 2426
 hāmaṇ 5155
 hār- 2461
 hāri 2465
 hās 2434
 hig- 2493
 hic- 2639
 hiner/hener vā- 2593
 hipos 2599
 hipri 2619
 himṇa 2543
 hirkoli 2518
 hirha 2558
 hira 2582
 hiḷ- 2559
 hī- 2598
 hīndi 2617
 hīp- 2599
 hīr 2625
 hīrel orli 2630
 hīrba- 2631
 huka, hukeraṅ, hukeriṅ 2646
 hunj- 3291
 huṛ- 2735
 huz-, huzba- 2654
 huzavani 2743
 hūci 2746
 hūr- 2684
 hūrka mar 574
 hedi 764
 hen- 2522, 2765
 hener vā- 2593
 henki 2799
 hendra 2771
 hebe, hebend 764
 hergi mar 2420
 hez- 2793
 hēk- 2800
 hēci 2019
 hēni 2824
 hēpkor 2800
 hēbga- 2804
 her 2815
 hoṭka-, hoṇḍ- 2841
 hoṇ- 2861
 hop- 2867
 homa 2849
 hom kūṇi 2881
 hoy 2852

hoy- 2860
hoyda 2682
hol 2857
hō- 2867

hōk- 2872
hōc- 2853
hōtpa-, hōn-, hōnga- 2876
hōbga- 2872

hōr 2674
hōr- 2893
hōl- 2890

MANḌA

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*.

aṇlā- 34
aji 50
aṭavari 69
aḍ- 78
aṇḍ- 288
amdi, amdel 5151
amnan, amnar, amne 5151
ama 183
amb 178
aya 364
ava 273
ah- 51

ā- 333
āki 335
āco-mgār 400, 4616
ānjgi 406
ān 5160
ām 5154
ār 400

icuk, icek 410
iṭ- 442
idi, idel 410
in- 868
ina, inan 5151
ini 410
inelin 3758
inka 5151
indi, indel 5151
il 494
ivan 410
iske 428
ih- 425, 426

in 3684
iba 410
im 3688
iyuṭ 410

uc- 582
un- 600
uy- 706
ur- 666
urli 994
uli 705
uhka- 583
uhpa- 587

u- 984
uk- 741
uṅge 728

uṭ- 600
uḍe 5152
ūd- 743
ūnd- 745

ecaṇ 5151
ece, ecek 5151
eji ki- 793
et- 796
edel 764
en- 905
eni 764
ey 5159
er- 197
eleg 764
evan, evar 764
evriṇ 3756
eh- 779, 867
ehki 5159

ēṇ(g)- 340
ētkā-, ēnd- 895

kak- 1079
kan 1934
kaca kupe 1097
kaṭel 1145
kat- 1208
kan 1159
kan-maṭaṇ 4650
kap- 1222
kabga- 1079
kamaṇ 1228
kariya 1466
kaṭ- 1372
kaṭindi 1494
kaṭde 1371
kaṭin 1374
kā-, kāt- 1416
kāḍ- 1437
kānd- 1458
kāpi ki- 1458
kāy- 1458
kā- 1467
kāra 1376
kā 1479
kāva 1425
kāhi kucri 1438
ki- 1957
kic- 1513
kiti ki- 1551
kitele 1549

kidiya 1190
kindra- 1554
kiy 2023
kirpi 1555
kuca 1760
kuṭ- 2064
kuṭe 1885
kuḍru 2256
kut- 1719
kuta ahponḍ 1718
kune 1683, 1862
kund- 1719
kupa 1731
kupe 1734
kumu 2115
kuy 2160
kurva 1777
kuṇi 2050
kuṇiya gār 2149
kuh- 1635, 1900
kā- 1869
kūḍi 2199
kā 1911
kul 2237
kuli 1906
kec-, kenj- 1940
kediya 1190
kembel 1249
key- 1392
kerga 1567
kernji gaṭi 1563
kēr- 2006
kruk- 2127
kṛag- 2151
kṛay 1818
kṛā- 1109
kṛik- 1589
kṛuk-, kṛuṇ(g)- 1826
kṛugdi 2149
kṛuva 2146

gāṭu 1442
gār, gāreh 4616
ginen urli 1605
giy 1977
girngel 1569
guṭi 1682
gundā 1692
gudgā-, gudva 1715
guper 1731, 1743
gum- 1736
gurma 1800

guh- 1853
günd 1893
gür 561
geh-, gehpi 1980
geh-, gehpa- 1099
gënd- 2012
gri- 2260
gruc 1640
grepa- 1959
grah- 1356
gruc- 1767

ja- 2867
jakehiñ 2750
jap-, japa- 1297
jāc- 2433
jār 2674
jinj- 800
jiliñ 2576
jīani 4670
jīpar 5167
jū- 2868
jūng- 2877
jub- 2621
jūrka 574
jē- 3259

ṭadge 3411
ṭilka 2959
ṭute 3040
ṭuḍ- 3525
ṭuṭ- 3402
ṭuñ- 3305
ṭepa putki 4257
ṭrak- 2992

ḍi- 2960
ḍiba- 2961
ḍuḍ-muren 4955
ḍenj- 2942
ḍek- 851
ḍrik-, ḍring- 2955
ḍruñg- 2994

ta- 3098
taya 364
taṭ- 3124
tāñ- 3151
tāmji 4764
tār 3166
tig- 3205
tin- 3263
tug- 3539
tum- 3336
tuy- 3482
turne 3348
tulve 3283
tuh- 3365
tūku 3393
tūge 3537
tūc- 3566
teh- 3138, 3146
tēr- 3425
trig- 3253
trimba- 3246
trūk-, trūng- 3376
trey- 3437

trey 3279
trehe 2359
trēp- 3425
ṭrākeñ 3120

dak- 3007
dar 4410
darambu 3092
dalka- 3128
dāk-, dāng- 4760
dāh- 3100
duna App. 45
dum- 3326
dul 3517
dūr- 3391
dē- 3140
dēr 5485
dēlka- 3466

naḍ- 3586
nāguṭ 3636
nānjar 3644
nā-mgār 4616
nāy 3638
nālan, nālihiñ 3621
nik-, niñ(g)- 3665
niy-darambu 3693
nuṭka- 3787
nuy- 3783
nū-, nūmer 3793
nūy- 3728
nūl 3726
nekran, nekdel, nekde 3735
neng- 3764
nengun 5201
nenja-ḍaki 3736
neter 3748
nepe 3671
ney 3746
neyka vā- 809
neh- 3682
nēk- 3570
nēngel 2907
nēcka-, nēnj- 3765
nēnj(e) 2920
nēbeh 3768
nēbga- 3570
nēy- 2919
nēl 2913

pak- 3808
pac- 4023
panj- 3837
panji 4039
paṭa kāl, paṭa kiy 3843
paṭ kapra 3878
paḍ- 3854
pandrā- 3901
pañte 3923
pata 4513
pam- 4527
par 4004
paṭ 3986
pāg- 4044
pāme 4084
pāh- 4088
pik- 4127

piy 4199
piy- 4446
pīr- 4182
pih- 4138
pīn 4210
pīc- 4135
pīḍa 4220
pīt- 4167
pīri 4225
puka 4455
puṭi 4489
puṭki 4257
putien 4508
pun- 4344
pumbel 4280
puy 4345
pur- 4590
pūk- 4572
pūki vije 4345
pūc- 4578
pūṭa 4494
pūnel 4460
pūḍar 4508
pūn 4275
pecer 4023
peñmi 4068
peñ 4449
peni 4035
pele 4010
peñj- 4433
pēmba 4411
pēy- 4447
pre- 4536
preyi 3982
prēm̐ba- 4608
prāk- 4008
prān(ca) 3999
prip- 4194
prihe, prihki 4191
prīla 4184
pruk in- 4613
prēn 4418

baṭa 3874
baḍga 5224
buk- 4470
bukli mar 4341
buṭ vehpe 4493
buy 4532
burka 4298
būṭi 5051
būriñ 4358
būlan 4569
bejek 3830
beṭ 5527
bēron 4439

maṭan 4650
man- 4778
may 4704
mar 4711
mardi 4718
margetiñ 4755
mahke 4772
maʔhiñ 4715
māngeh 4780
māc- 5126

māci 4792	ṛav-, rava 3122	vele 5306
mānj- 4795	ṛah- 5306	veh- 5514
māṇ- 4804	ṛak- 297	veh-, vehen 5517
māyūṇ 4835	ṛaṭhiṇ 5153	vehpe 5409
māre 4820	ṛāpi 2402	vēk- 5532
miṇiya 4855	ṛinj- 5496	vēgu 5518
miṇ 4885	ṛiy 5312	vēja 5517
mī- 4878	ṛi- 282	vēnj- 5523
mīt- 5066	ṛige 3679	
muk- 4893	ṛuk-, rug- 3714	haki 2429
mūṅgel 5024	ṛuke 5182	haṅguṇ 2288
muc- 4915	ṛuṅgini 5496	handra 2771
muc-, munj- 4993	ṛuc- 1012	hapar 2335
muṭṭa 4932	ṛū- 688, 2900	hab- 2341
mutli 5031	ṛūme 591	hama 2849
munel urli 5022	ṛūhpa- 686	har- 2404
muren 4955	ṛēṇ(g)- 5499	hal- 2781
murg- 5013		hā- 2426
mūci 4909	lay 5186	hāc 2434
mūnj- 4886	lā- 2559	hāri 2465
mūṭi 5051	li- 3675	hik- 2492
mūṇke 644	lim 837	hipra 2543
mūpa 5122	lekur 5191	himṇa 2543
mūmb 4889	lēc- 295	hī- 2598
mūra 5051	lēnj 3754	higne 2506
mende 4677		hir 2625
met- 5067	vac- 5320	hiven 1606
med- 5061	vanj- 5329	hukeriṇ 2646
mel 4642	vay 5352	hunj- 3291
meh- 5084	vahiṇ 5259	hun- 2861
mṛāṇe 5145	vahpa- 5325	huy 2852
mreṭ- 5077	vā- 5270	hūy 2681
mṛākhi urli 5146	vāk-, vāṇ- 5334	hur- 2735
mṛik- 4865	vāṇi 5348	hulī 2857
mṛika 4869	vārag ā- 5293	huva App. 38
mṛih kāl 5147	viṅg- 5554	hūc- 2853
mṛic- 4881	vija, vijar 5387	hūpu 2881
mṛeṅg 5148	vidge 5076	hulpa- 2890
	viyke 5440	hūskanke 3291
ri 474	virā- 5411	he- 3268
rik- 2557	vil 5422	heṇṇe 2506
rikar, rikehiṇ 474	vij- 5444	hen- 2765
riṅgaṇ 2552	vije 5451	heni 2799
ru, rukan 990	vīt- 5401	hendra 2771
runḍa 664	veṭpa- 5473	hēk- 2800
runḍi, rundel 990	vetki ki- 5248	hēci 2019
rund- 656	ven- 5516	hējūn 2819
ruh- 5177	vendul 5470	hēp-, hēpur 2599
re-, ret- 233	venba- 5516	
rēko 2628	veru 5513	

KUI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; n ṇ ṅ; r ṛ; t ṭ*; the glottal stop (') at the end of the alphabet.

a-, ananju, aaru 1	adre, adrene 107	akali 246
abga 325	aḥpa 51	ake, akenja 24
adangī, adlangi 139	aia, aiali, aja 364	alaṛi 236
aḍa 83	aja, ajanjāpa, ajansāpa, aji 55	ale 251
aḍa, aḍi miḍi 79	akajaka āva 20	alga 261

algu 255
 alpa 260
 ama, amadi, amali 183
 amba 1
 ambesa 3085
 ambu 178
 an-, anai, anaki, ananju,
 anari, anaru, anariki, ana-
 vani 5151
 andra App. 7
 angalanga, angali 34
 anga miḍa 3010
 angi, ango 3015
 ani 5151
 argoli App. 9
 arpa, arse 79
 ase 1
 aska, aspa 55
 ata, atali 142
 aṭa76
 aṭka, aṭpa, aṭse, aṭu 79
 ava 273
 a'e 333

ā 1, 333
 āci ki- 363
 āḍa 78
 āḍi-puti 4496
 āga 334
 āgal App. 4
 āige, āigo, āigōna, āike, āiko,
 āikōna 196
 āja 404
 āji 406
 āju 5154
 ākoni, ākoṛi 335
 āku 338
 āli 400
 āmba, āmbangi, āmbarai 1
 āmbu 178
 āmu 5154
 āne 1
 ānga 340
 ānga gaṭanju 334
 āngēni, āngēri 340
 āngo 333
 ānja 345
 ānjo 409
 ānu 5160
 āpi 156
 āpka 333
 āpo 156
 ārgagāṭi giva 316
 āri 1
 ārka 379
 ārpa 367
 āri āva 277
 ārpa 63
 āsa 400
 āse 1
 āska 363, 404
 āskaṭi 404
 āsoli, āsoni, āsoṛi 1
 āspa 344, 404
 āṭka 78
 āṭpa 63
 āva 333

āvi 1
 āē [ā'e] 333
 bargi 4031
 bāi 5151
 bāodi, bāoli 4106
 bārti 5372
 bede, bede bede inba, bedi
 3906
 benda 4403
 beri beri inba 4411
 beroṛi 4439
 bija, bija bija āva 5948
 bilaranga, bilari, biluranga,
 biluri 4869
 birasakali 5411
 bili 4228
 blongu inba 4560
 bojo 4452
 bomba 4529
 boṭoli 4259
 bōda 4587
 bōde marna 4711
 bōṭi 4491
 brangi 5411
 brā, brā inba 5443
 brāḍa, brāṭpa 3949
 bre- 4414
 bre(h)e inba 5489
 breenju 5415, 5548
 bringi brangi (inba) 5411
 brōḍa 4537
 brōḍi 4611
 brōṇḍa, brōṭka, brōṭpa 4537
 brunga, brupka 4152
 brūḍa, brūṭka, brūṭpa 4537
 brīc- 4183
 brōga 4496
 brudga 4993
 brūkera, brūkeri 4242
 brūva 4614
 burka, burki 4289
 burku, buru 4288
 buru sūpa 4357
 būja 4579
 būkuli 4242
 būri, būru 4358

dahpa 3100
 dalga 3119
 dali, dali inba 3118
 dapa 3072
 dari inba, dari ispa, dāpa
 3259
 deba, debe, debo 449
 dega 2971
 deoli, deori 2862
 detka 2971
 dippa, dipka, dīva 502
 dlāba, dlāva 3115
 doda 3528
 doḥpa 3397
 dōpa 3554
 drē, drē inba, drēna 2929
 drūnga, drūngoli, drūngoni,
 drūpka 3376
 duba 3322

dureni, duri 3329
 duli 3283
 dūng- 3376
 dūri 3329
 ḍaḍaki 3020
 ḍaisi 3621
 ḍaki 2976
 ḍandi 3056
 ḍaṭa 3038
 ḍac- 295
 ḍāḍa, ḍāḍa giva 3020
 ḍaki 2989
 ḍakoli 83
 ḍamba 77
 ḍanju 3754
 ḍāpa 63
 ḍasa 295
 ḍaṭa 3020
 ḍā'ana 3621
 ḍehka 851
 ḍehpa 2443
 ḍepa 3229
 ḍerengā 2975
 ḍēḍru 5201
 ḍeka 851
 ḍēnga 5495
 ḍēnja, ḍeska, ḍespa 851
 ḍēti 2972
 ḍipka 2955
 ḍiga 453
 ḍima 2613
 ḍimbu 837
 ḍiṇderi 3222
 ḍīpa 444
 ḍoḍga 2698
 ḍoḍori 3491
 ḍodu 3517
 ḍoḥo App. 45
 ḍoi 2977
 ḍondo 3302
 ḍongu, ḍongu inba 3478
 ḍono, ḍoo App. 45
 ḍonḍi 3499
 ḍōpa 2988
 ḍrai, ḍrai inba 1148
 ḍraḍu 1123
 ḍrāmbu 2903
 ḍrāna 1148
 ḍrēlu, ḍrēndu, ḍrēngoni,
 ḍrēnguni, ḍrēoli, ḍrēonji
 5201
 ḍripa 504
 ḍrinja, ḍriška 3692
 ḍrōka, ḍrōka pihpa 1852
 ḍrū inba, ḍrūna, ḍrūnja,
 ḍrusu inba 3692
 ḍrahpa 1148
 ḍrāpa 1109
 ḍrū, ḍrū inba 1659
 ḍuḍa 3522
 ḍumb- 5199
 ḍunja 1041
 ḍupka 695
 ḍuṛi 2698
 ḍuska, ḍuspa 1041
 ḍūmba 591

- dūmba, dūppa 954
 dūndu, dūnduri 2969
 dūra 3304
 dūsa 3540

 e-, eanju, earu, eh(i)ngi 764
 eccur 5151
 ehpa 867
 ehti 764
 ejga 514
 ek-, ekasi 766
 ekoli 928
 elki 912
 emba, embangi, embarai 764
 embai, embe 5151
 ene 764
 enga 410
 engasi, eng- 766
 epa, eppa 809
 erga 824
 es-, espa 779
 ese 764
 ese, eseka, esoli, esoni, esori,
 est-, estai, estanju, estari,
 estaru, estava, esti 5151
 eta, etka 796

 ē, ēi 764
 ēga, ēgali 874
 ēja 915
 ēju 881, 5159
 ēla, ēla gaṭanju, ēla gaṭari
 831
 ēlu 912
 ēmba 3769
 ēnda 895
 ēnba 408, 905
 ēnpa 905
 ēpka 874
 ēra, ērka 903
 ēri 764
 ērpa 811
 ēsa 470
 ēse, ēsoli, ēsoni, ēsori 764
 ēski 5159
 ēsp- 915
 ēspa 506, 765, 915
 ēsu 5159
 ētka 895
 ēvi 764

 gado 1355
 gah- 1099
 ganja 1102
 garja 1368
 gaska 1102
 gaspa 1099
 gaṭeli 1145
 gāmba, gāme, gāminanji 1457
 gāpa 1453
 gāppa, gāpsi 1457
 gāra 1468
 gāro 1123
 gātu 1151
 gebga 1980
 geji, geji inba, genja 1940
 gernga 1960

 geska, gespa 1940
 gidri 1536
 gipka, giva 1957
 gira 1615, 1623
 glahpa 1303
 glōnga, glōpka 1817
 glūnju 1828
 gohpa 1853
 goi 2030
 gola, goli 1795
 gonde, gondeka 2101
 gongo 2036
 gopka 2115
 gopna 2112
 goṛpa 1847
 goṛi 2067
 gōnda, gōndaḷi, gōndaṇju
 2077
 gōpka 2180
 gōra 561
 gōrenji 2150
 gōṭoni, gōṭori 2054
 grādu 1123
 grāmba, grāppa 1297
 grāpa 1959
 gredi, gredi inba, gredna
 1952
 grehpa 1967
 greji 1952
 grenga 1960
 gretenji 2260
 grēnja 1960
 grēpa 1959
 grēspa 2010
 grihi, grihpa, grihu 2261
 gripka 2260
 gris, gris inba, gris ispa,
 grisna 2261
 gripa 1278
 groho 2249
 grōḍa 2046
 grōnga 1767
 grōpa 2257
 grūpa, grūsi grūsi, grūsisi
 2262
 grāpa, grāsa 1109
 guba 1733
 gudu App. 27
 guḍi 1655
 guguri 1930
 guhpa 1853
 gunda 1729
 gunduri 1730
 guṇḍis kopka 1691
 gungu 1634A, 2083
 gunjeri 1730
 gunji 1647
 gupna 2112
 gurba 2262
 gurma 1800
 gusa 1639
 guti 1708
 guṭa 1671, 1676
 gūṭa 1670, 1676
 gūṭi 1670

 hāja 2485

 hāpu 2469
 heni 2522
 heruṛi 2518
 heje 2822
 hi- 2598
 hīnd- 2618
 hivenji 1606
 ho- 2867
 hamburu 2547
 horovanga 2682
 hōk- 2873
 hōl- 2876
 hōmb- 2879
 hōṛp- 2876
 hucc- 2715
 hucuṛi 2610

 ia 364
 ianju, iaru 410
 ibga 859
 id- 410
 idu 494
 ih(i)ngi, ihti 410
 ihpa 425, 426
 ija, ijali 364
 imba, imbangi, imbarai 410
 imbai, imbe, in-, inaki, inari,
 inariki, inavani, ini 5151
 inba 868
 indamu, ine 410
 irpi 485
 irri 547
 ise 410
 isingi 5151
 iska 859
 ispa 868
 iṭa 442

 ī, ike 410
 īnu 3684
 īra 479
 īri 410
 īru 3688
 īsoli, īsoni, īsori, īvi 410

 jalenji 2401
 japka japka vēpa 2335
 jalenji 2401
 jargi 2420
 jaṛpa 2403
 jaṛsa 2300
 jau 2484
 jāmba 5178
 jāna 2487
 jāpa 81, 2456
 jāppa 2456
 jelba, jelka 860
 jēka 518
 jili, jili inba, jilna 2576
 jiperi 2580
 jinja, jinjeri 800
 jindru 2516
 jiva 2598
 jlava 3115
 joh-, jōga 2872
 jōmba 2880
 jōnga 2877

jōpa 2892
jrambu 2364
jrogu 2354
jruva 2900
jura 574
juga 715
jumba, jupa 2621
jupka 715

kadi 1445
kagu 2023
kaha 1392
kahpa 1369, 1503
kai 2025
kaja 1102
kaju 2023
kali, kali doo 1301, App. 45
kalu 1374
kamb- 1408
kamba 1406
kamboni, kambori 1228
kanari, kanari bogari 1409
kanban 1403
kanda 1214
kandru, kanu 1159
kanguri 2038
kapka 1080
kappa 1222, 1406
kappeli 1249
karša 1141
kasa 1104
kasa, kaska 1097
kasi 1249
kata, katka 1208
kaŕe 1145
kaŕi nōmeri, kaŕu kau 1135
kavali giva 1222
kāda-mūla 5051
kađu 1479
kāga 1458
kāja 1503
kāka 1425
kākali, kākaligaŕanju, kāka-
ligaŕari 1424
kāla 1501
kānda 1458
kānju 1417
kāpa 1416, 1452
kāra (bāra) giva 1474
kārpā 1467
kāra 1458
kāsa 1417
kāsalī, kāse, kāsenju 1089
kāsi, kāsi nakuri 1438
kāspa 1458
kāŕ-, kāŕa, kāŕa giva 1147
kāu 1459
kāu rūja 1421
kāva 1425
kā'angā 1934
keđu 1973
keeri 1932
kehel deddi, keheli 1997
kelja 1583
kelpa 2017
kelu 1973
kengeri, kengoni 2032

kēđu 2015
kēga 1994
kēka 2012
kēpa 2017
kēri 2008
kēronđi 2006
kicc- 1513
kihpa 1590
kila bila 1575
kilu 1381
kin, kin inba, kin ispa 1988
kingiri 2032
kireni 1597
kirga vihangā 1567
kirpeni 1613
kiru 1977
kisa, kiska 1513
kitki lomberi, kitkorođi
1551
kiva 1957
ki'eri 1549
kipka 2024
kiŕenji 1883
kīti, kīti kola 1551
kiva 2024
klai 1376
klāmbu 2018
klāpa 1574, 2017
kleha, klēga 2017
klēja 1583
kliu 1381
kliri inba, kliri kliri ŕiva,
klisi klisi ŕiva 1574
klōnga, klōpka 2136
klūju 1807
kođa 2151
kođi 2064
koganju, kogara mogara,
kogari, kogerī, kogi 2030
kohko 2125
kohpa, kohponđi 2193
koju 2160
konđoni, konđori 2054
kongoni, kongori 2032
kopa 1731, 2110
kopaŕora 2113
kopka 1628
kopolosi 2113
koŕaka 2153
koŕgari, koŕgi 2149
kospa 2091
koŕrongi āva 2172
kođi 2199
kōđu 2237
kōeri 2119
kōga 1851
kōju 2200
kōna 2149
kōnda 2054
kōnja 2193, 2194
kōpa 2218
kōpka 1851
kōru 2256
kōruvrau, kōruvau 3982
kōŕa, kōru 2149
kōva 2119
krāda 1277, 1535

krādi App. 32
krāndu 2259
krānđi 1117, 1132
krāpa 1859
krāto 1450
krāva 1291
krēmbu 1273
kriu, kriu pejaŕa 1977
krōđu 1818
krōga 2146
krōsu, krōsu inba 1767
kruhu 1785
krumu 1278
krusu 1778, 1785
krūpa 1818
krāhpa 1356
krāi 1123
krāu 1818
krenga, krepka 1349
krinja 1407
krīpa 1583
krīspa 1407
krōho inba 1825
krōhpa 2144
krō, krō inba 1135
krō-, krōp- 1767
krōga 2146
krōpka 1851
krūa, krūha 2149
krūhpa, krūppa, krūspa 1825
krūmba 1825, 1826
krūva 1826
kudali 1701
kueri 2163
kuhula 2226
kui, kuiki, kuiŕi 2178
kuji 1642
kuju, kuj(u)gu 1840
kulpa 1582
kul(u) inba, kulu kulu inba
1806
kuluri 1582
kumbu 1655, 1732
kuna 1683
kupa 1731
kupuli 2110
kuri 1797
kurma 1800
kuŕa 2149
kuŕa 1719
kutu kueri 1765
kuŕa 1672
kuŕŕ 1669
kūali, kūenju, kūi 2178
kūdi 1906
kūdi-dodu 3517
kūja 1876
kūlu 1337
kūmba 1757
kūndu 1893
kūpka 1868
kūra 1907
kūre 1912
kūŕi 1655
kūsa 1760
kūtkā 1893
kūŕi 1885

kāva 1869

laha 236
lai, laiki, lai lai, laiṭi 698
lāa 513
lāka, lāka sōka 297
lānga 240
lāngari 5499
lānja 305
lāpka 240
lāvenju 513
lenga, lepka 5200
leti 513
liheri 5191
lohpa 697
lōṇḍru 2917
lōngi 5496
lumba, luppa 5199
lupenji 700

mabga 4761
madurkā 4693
maḍa 4731
maha, maha'a 4772
mahuri 4627
maisi 4615
malga, malgisi 4754
manba 4778
manḍi 4678
manguri 4750
mardi 4718
mata 4651, 4664
ma'esi 4615
māci 4792
māja 4789
māju 4780
māka 4788
māla 4833
māma 4813
māmu 5154
māṇḍa 4807
māṇi 4806
māra 4820
mārga 4836
māra 4804
māri 4806
māṛpa 4802
māsi 4792
māska 4834
māspa 4722
māsu 4781
māṭka 4807
māṭpa 4802
meḍ- 5061
meda 5063
meḍu 4642, 4990
mehpa 5084
melu 4642
menḍa 4677
meo 4705
mespa 5067, 5103
menju 5088
merri 5077
mēsa 5088
midari, miduṇi, miḍuṇi 4869
milpa 4870
mio 4841

mireka, miru 4990
miḍa, mila 2543
mija 4884
minja, minjora, minjori 4880
minu 4885
miru 3688
misamku 4879
mispa, miva 4878
mlinga, mlipka, mliva 4870
mliu 4984
mluk- 5124
mlūnga, mlūpka 5002
moḍengi, moḍenji 4942
moḍo 5113
mogo 4893
mohori 5141
moka 4997
moko 5105
mōpo 5123
mrahnū, mrahunḍi 4711
mrao, mrau 4764
mrāg- 4836
mrāṇḍa 5082
mrānga, mrāpka 4760
mrānu 4711
mrāspa 4722
mrāsu 4976
mrāu 4737
mrēḍa 5077
mrienji 4764
mriu 4990
mrīenju 4764
mrīgali, mrīgenju, mrīgi 4762
mrīha, mrīsa 4722
mroku inba 4975
mrōjo 4971
mrōnga 5123
mrunga, mrunga vipka, mrupka, mrūva 4975
mrūmbu 4887
mrāhpa 4680
mrāḍu 4968
mrāga 4764
mrāpa 5146
mrēha, mrēhali, mrēhenju 4756
mrēna 5078
mucc- 4915
muci trāku 4906
mudgu 4898, 5044
muduli 4950
muḍengi 5033
muḍra 5031
muḍrenji 4955
mugse 4891
muhpa 4901
mujori 4906
muju 5044
muka, mukal, mukal giva 4897
munduri 5031
munḍa 4945
munḍru 4949
mungeli, mungī 5024
munja 4915, 4993
munji 5052

munju 4917
mu pattu 5032
murari 4906
murenji 4955
mursa 4971
muru inba 4973
muṛpa 4975
musa 4878, 4915
musali, musali āva, musali giva 4955
muska 5013
muska gumberi 1871
muspa 4915, 4993
musu(k) inba 4904
mu'ar 5052
mūci 4909
mū dina, mū kōṛi 5052
mūga 4891
mūla 5051
mūlba, mūlka 644
mūnja 4886
mūnji 5052
mūpa, mūpka 4891
mūri 5019
mūsi 4909
mūta 4965
mūtenji 4961
mū 5052

nacc-, nahi, nahiki 3574
nahori, nakuri 3650
nal, nalgi 3655
nam- 3600
napka 5180
nasa 3574
nāḍangi 3621
nāḍisi 3621
nāju 3638
nāka 3570
nāl dina, nālgi, nāl pattu, nālur 3655
nāngeli 2907
nānja 3644
nānu 5160
nāṇi, nāri 3640
nāpa 3646
nāṭo, nāṭoki, nḍo 3638
nederi 3748
neḍi 3755
negi 3735
nehi 3735
nehpa 3682, 3745
nemba, neppa, nespa 3682
nenja 3630, 3682
nēda, nēde 2913
nēja 2919
nēkeri 3763
nēla 2913
nēnja 3765
nēnju 2920
nēra 3691
nilpa 3675
ninga 3665
ninja 3736
nipi, nippiṇa 3671
nipka 3665
nisa 3675

niju 3746
 nilba 3692
 nili 5051
 nimba, nippa, nire 3689
 ninu 3684
 niru 3690
 nobga 3783
 nolpa 3790
 nond-, nonja 3787
 noppo, nospa 3793
 noka, noki(ŋi) 3799
 nolba 3720
 nōmeri 3793
 nōpu, nōru, nōsu 2908
 nōva 3793
 nūdu 3720
 nūsu, nūsu inba 3779

oanju, oaru 923
 odgi, odi pattu, od, odgi
 910
 oda 959, 967
 odi 857
 odri 994
 oga 934
 ohpa 946
 oko 923
 okol, okoli 928
 oli 857
 omba, one 923
 opa 984
 opka 931
 ori'i 994
 ori, oriŋ gōri 910
 orpa 691, 1006
 osa, oska 1012
 osan aja, osan āba, osan
 tanji, osan ŋadi 938
 ota 976
 oŋka 967

o 923
 oḍa 5152
 oja 946
 oṇdu 5153
 opu inba 1064
 ōri, ōse, ōvi 923
 oŋa 1041
 oŋpa, osteri 1037
 ova 984

paḍa 4010, 4410
 paḍu 3986
 paeri 3801
 pahari, pahpa 3936
 paja 3962
 paji 4039
 paka 3808
 pala 4010
 palga 4015
 palu 3986
 pana 3955
 paṇḍa 3887, 3897
 panga 3808
 pangal dina 3819
 panja 3837
 papka 3808

pari inba 3980
 parmaba 3956
 parngoli 3974
 parpa 3962
 parri 3985
 parti 3976
 paṭa, pati 3875
 paṭa maḷga 3863, 4754
 paḍu, paḷu 4096
 paḡa 3170, 4044
 paṇja 3170
 paṇba, paṇpa 4072
 pārpa- 4089
 pārū 4410
 pāsk- 4020
 pāska 3170, 4060
 pāspa 4088
 pebga 4423
 peḍa 4392
 peha 4447
 peska 4423
 pete, pete pete inba 3906
 pēni 4035
 pēnja 4432, 4433
 pēnu 4438, 4449
 pēr- 4447
 pērerī, pēro 4411
 pieli 4226
 pigu 4127
 pihereju 4411
 pihpa 4138
 piju 4199
 pikk- 4127
 pindari 4398
 pinja 4129, 4145
 pio 4125
 pipili 4083
 pirori 4178
 piru 4312
 piska, pispa 4129, 4145
 pitila 4164
 piu 4210
 pic- 4135
 piga 4127
 piri 4225
 piŋeri 4226
 piṭa 4167
 plaha 3996
 planga, lapka 4008
 plāmba 4612
 plāpa 3887
 plieri 4226
 pliki inba, plinga, plipka,
 plipa, plīva 4194
 ploh inba, ploh ispa 4561
 plōkosi 4480
 plōva 4561
 podeli 4587
 poḍosi 4496
 pogda, pokla 4465
 poja 4479
 polgu 4562
 polpa 4561
 pomba 4527
 pondo 4452
 ponḍa 4500
 ponḍri riṇḍi 474, 4395

ponga, popka 4470
 pora 4544, 4568
 porg- 4543
 porpa 4590
 poska 4479
 pospa 4452
 pota 4513
 potaḍe(e)nju 4508
 poṭa 4489
 poṭkori 4496
 pōkari 4240
 pōnga, pōpka 4235
 pōra 4508
 pōrpa 4596
 pōru 4540
 pōtu 4586
 prahpa 3949
 prādu 4609
 prāma 3982
 prāpa 4536
 prāska 4607
 prāu 3982
 prenga, prepka, prēju 4414
 prēṇḍa 4411
 pring- 4176
 priu, pripa 4177
 priṇa 4176
 prohpā 4540
 pronda, prosa 4537
 pruku inba, pruku ispa 4152
 prāḍi, prak- 3999
 prāpka 3962
 prāṭa 4205
 prēnu 4418
 priā 4184
 prihpā 4183, 4192
 priu 4312
 pri, pri (pri) inba 4195
 pripa, priṣa 4192
 priṣi priṣi kōva 4152
 priu 4312
 priṇma 4358
 priṇga, priṇpa 4152
 pua 4347
 pucci 4335
 puḍra 4250
 puḍu 4268
 puha, puhpa 4505
 pumbeli 4280
 punba 4344
 purpa 4260
 pusi 4335
 puṭa 4258
 puṭi 4268
 puṭpa 4260
 puhi mraṇu 4348
 puju 4345
 puki 533, 4345
 pukul 4242
 pūnanju, pūnari 4275
 pūṇḍa 4361
 pūnenji 4460
 pūni 4275
 pūpa 4345
 pūṇenji 4460
 pūṭpa, puṭpa 4361
 pūṣa, pūṣa-kaṭanji 4531

pūvala 4347

ranja 5162

raspa 212

rāga, rāpka 228

reha 5172

reka 2821

renga, repka 520

rēc- 228

rēga 2750

rēpa 528

rēsa 228

ri, riko, ri kōri, rindi, ri'ari,
ri'er 474

riisi 3758

ripi 485

rī, riaru, rihe, rinde, rindi
474

rinda, rīspa, rītka 480

rīsi 3758

riva 811

ro, roanju, rohe, roko,
ronde, ronđi, ro'onji 990

rohpa 5176

roōsi 5175

rōnja 5177

rōsi 5175

rōske, rōspa 5177

ru- 656

ruhu, rusu 655

rumba vađi 486

ruta 656

rūda 3714

rūga 661, 665

rūgeđi 3679

rūma, rūmba 718

rūsa, rūseni, rūska 665

rūtpa 695

rab-, raj-, raja 3122

řaki 5495

řapendi 5181

řaspa 319

řanđu 5153

řanja 79, 5165

řaska, řaspa 79

řepa 5495

řika, řiva 282

řonda, řotka 3714

řonđu 5153

řōsa, řōska 686

řuha 757

řuhpa 524, 757

řunja 718

řupka 3714

řūga 3679

řūsa, řūska 686

řūva 688

sa 2781

sadali 2418

sađu 2415

sahpa 2421

saj, sajgi 2485

saka 2749

saki 2429

salba 2781

sarpa 2403

sahpa 2433

sāja pattu 2485

sākari 2433

saleri 2370

sānja 2457

sāppa 2426

sāpu 2468

sāra 2461

sāru 2674

sāska 2457

sāspa 2433

sāva 2426

sehpa 2793

sejenju 2819

seko 2807

semba 3268

semboli 2765

sena 2316

senburi 2765

senda, sendenju 2808

senga, sengeri 2752

seni 2799

senpa 2765

sepa 3268

serna, serna ađa 2814

sernba, serpa 2765

sesa, sespa 2748

sē dina, sē ganđi 2826

sēje 2822

sēke, sēke sēke inba, sēke
vahpa 2804

sēmbi 5155

sēngi, sēṅ gōri 2826

sēpa, sēperi 2599

sēpka 2800

sēreka, sēru 2815

sērki 2817

sēri 2789

sēsi 2019

sida, sidananju, siđanari 2559

sika 2493

siki inba 2491

sili sali āva 2573

silpa 2522

sindali 2525

sinđu 2517

sine 2522

siṅg(i) 2826

siri 2491

siruni, siruri 2518

sirsa 2558

siṛpa 2516

siṛsi giva 2640

sisori 2610

siso vađi 1514

siṭpa 2516

siṭuri 2513

siđanju, siđari, siđi 2635

sike, siki 2614

sindru, sinđu 2516

singa 2552, 2608

sipa 2636

sipori 2619

sireni, sireri 2625

siṛpa 2640

siru 2626

siṛta 2584

siṭa 2617

siva 2598

sivendi, sivenji 1606

slinga, slipka 2585

slinga 2565

sođro 2682

sođu 2857

soha 2865

soju 2852

soka 2831

soma 2849

sonda, sotka 2841

soju 2898

sōka 2831

sōlba 2876

sōmbu 2881

sōru 2887

sōra 2894

sōṛpa 2876

sōsa 2853

srahpa, srapka 2363

srācu 2359

srāmbu 2354

srāngu 2364

srāpi 2363

srāppa, srāpsi 2461

srāsu 2359

srēko 2628

srihpa 1606

sringa, sripka 2557

srinda 2618

sriva 1606, 2552

srogu, srogu srogu inba 2354

sro'i, srōbi 2686

srūva 2900

srāhnu kōdi 2402

srāngu 2364

srīnga 2608

srōhpa, srōppa 2867

subga 2654

suđa 2664

suka 2646

sukoli, sukori 2696

sunda, sundi 2844

sunja 3291

supa 2675

supari 2671

supenji, superi 2675

sursuri 2684

suti 2724

sūjambatuli 2743

sūpa 3323

sūrori, sūruri 2731

sūra, sūrka 2735

sūsa, sūsaka, sūseri, sūska
3291

sūṭa, sūṭa vanju 2658

tahpa 3146

tajeriaka, tajeriaru 3018

tali 3136

tambesa 3085

tangi 3015

tanji 3067

tapa 3098

taṭi 3036

tãĩ 3162
 tãja 3019
 tãka 3151
 tãnu 3196
 tãngu 3151
 tãru 3162, 3166
 tãra 3122
 tãri 3181
 tehpa 3441
 teori, teori inba 3087
 tepesa 3415
 tepka 3439
 terpa 3246
 tẽgali ava 3454
 tẽpka 3451
 tẽru 5485
 tihpa 3246
 tija 3471
 tinba 3263
 tingal danju 3213
 tini, tini kaju 3263
 tirga 3253
 tiri, tiri giva, tiri tiri inba,
 tirna 3419
 tispa 3471
 tĩspa 3263
 tlameri 3103, 4707
 tlau 3103
 tlãda 3120
 tlãmberi 3103, 4707
 tlãnga, tlãpka 3359
 tlẽpa 3464
 tlẽpka 3430
 tliapa 3258
 tlõmba mĩda 3567
 tlõnga 2263
 tohpa 3536
 torga 3514
 torka 3483
 torpa 3352
 tořkenji 3483
 tořga 3537, 3539
 tõmba, tõnja 3566
 tõřa 3523
 tõřali, tõře, tõřeli, tõřenja,
 tõřenju, tõřu 3563
 tõspa 3566
 trãda 3120
 trehpa, trespa, trẽba 3246
 trẽppa 3425
 triki inba, trikna 3253
 tronga, tropka 3514
 trõja, trõska 3557
 trõpa 3340
 trunga, truspa, trũva 3339
 trupka 3339, 3376
 trãdãnga 3120
 tubga 3482
 tuhpa 3365
 tumb- 3336
 tumba 3327
 turki 3346
 tusa 2715
 tuspa 3339
 tũgu 3284
 tũspa 3382
 řadi 3136

řaduri 3139
 řahi 2941
 řikur 2953
 řingi 3222
 řini 2954
 řond- 2962
 řõda 3296
 řõdu 3559
 řõkoli 2979
 řõla 3560
 řõnda 3481
 řõperi 3553
 řõřka 3481
 řuřumi 3297
 řunda 2962
 řupa, řupa gařanju, řupa-
 gařari, řupri, řupara, řu-
 puri 2964
 řuřa 3549
 řuřka 2962
 řuki 2990
 řũnu 3305
 řũřu 2967

ubga 706, 710
 uha 763
 uhpka 583
 uje, ujene 583A
 umung uta 641
 unguli, unjuli 561
 uņba 600
 urpa 666, 761
 usa, uta 763
 uska 706

ũd- 743
 ũga 757
 ũja 734
 ũju 728
 ũkõri, ũkuri 741
 ũpka 757
 ũra, ũrka 661
 ũřa 688
 ũřpa 600
 ũspa 734
 ũřpa 600

vadi 5285
 vařa 5215
 vahi 5259
 vahpa 5325
 vaja 5329
 vaka 5202
 vala 5306
 valga 5281
 vali 5285
 vana 5327
 vanãda 5240
 vangosi 5470
 vanju 5409
 vanjus 5470
 vari 5513
 vařpa 5303
 vařta 5229
 vasa 5320
 vaska 5329
 vaspa 5552
 vařa 5219

vařka 5240
 vařpa 5303
 vau 5552
 vãlba 5378
 vãnga, vãpka 5334
 vãnja 5340
 vãra, vãrka 5272
 vãru 5356
 vãronãdi 5153, 5375
 vãroni 5375
 vãska 5340
 vãva 5270
 ve- 5517
 vega 5532
 veha, vehpa 5517
 veiti 5554
 vejgu, veju 5440
 veka 5383
 velba 5282
 venba 5516
 venãda 5498
 vere vere 5458
 verka 5322
 vesa 5469
 vespa 5514
 veřka 5498
 vẽga, vẽga řãnju, vẽgam
 bořuri 5554
 vẽnga 5519
 vẽngesi 5520
 vẽnu 4438
 vẽpa 5555
 vẽpka 5519, 5522
 vẽsa, vẽska 5523
 vẽva 5517
 viãdu 5422
 viha 5444, 5451
 vihpka 5420
 vilu 5312, 5422
 vira 5410, 5417
 vira'a, vire 5410
 visa 5451
 viska 5450
 vitkã 5401
 viã 5532
 viãda 5424
 viẽ 5554
 vika, vinja 5450
 viõri 5532
 viřpa, viřka 5450
 viřa 5459
 viřti 5400
 viřka 5424
 viřva 5450
 vleka 5557
 vlẽnda, vlẽnda, vlẽpa, vlẽpka,
 vletka 5432
 vliu 5312
 vrapka 5363
 vřih- 5556
 vřinga, vřipka 5411
 vřisa, vřiska 5263
 vřiva 5411
 vřẽpa, vřẽppa 5481
 vřippa 5430
 vřiti, vřiti inba, vřitna 5298
 vřisa, vřiska 4183, 5263
 vřiva 5430

KUWI

In DED the material of Schulze and Fitzgerald was indexed separately. In DEDR there is a combined index, which is possible as a result of the normalization of Schulze's transcription and because the principal authority is now the work of M. Israel. His forms are taken as normal, and the orthographical variations in the other sources are ignored. On the other hand, variations which are dialectal rather than orthographical are entered. In the case of words in the other sources which are not recorded by Israel, the form most consistent with his system of transliteration is used and other spelling varieties are ignored. Verbs are given in the root form if recorded by Israel or by Burrow and Bhattacharya; if the source is Schulze or Fitzgerald, the infinitive forms used by them are given.

The order is that of the Devanāgarī alphabet, with *r* following *r*, and ? at the end of the alphabet.

aka/akey 23	ād- 78	up- 679
akku 24	āy- 404	ub- 678
agara App. 4	āya 364	ur- 706
angala?- 34	ārgu 379	uru 655
aji-, aji 55	ārnai 367	urh'nai 666
aṭ- 96, 120	ārpinaṭ 367	urk- 713
aṭ-, aṭi ki- 76	āviri 393	ulli 705
ada 105	āri, āru 400	uh- 583, 663, 763
adi-kommu 1245	āspagatasi, āspi- 344	uh'nai 1021
aḍde, addu, addunga 83	āh- 344	
and- 120		ū, ūati, ūari, ūasi, ūdi 557
app-, appu 120	iguyā 417	ūk-, ūk'ori 741
atala 1	iguvā 417	ūceka 557
atu 142	icani, icayi, icara, icari, ici 410	ūjje'e, ūjjoje'e 583A
atta 142	icura, icceka, iccōra 410	ūt- 600
ademi 147	ittali, ittinai (i.e. iṭṭ-) 442	ūt- 743
addajakka 139	in- 868	ūtala 557
antu 120	inika 410	ūd- 743
apka 153	inmbu 868	ūta 761
appa 156	imin 5151	ūp- 748
abbinaṭ 232	imba, imbaa 410	ūmb- 748
amba 1	imbai, imba'ari, imba'asi, imbi, imbi'a, imbini, imbinai 5151	ūmba, ūmba'a 557
ambayi, ambari, ambasi, amba'i 5151	iya 364	ūyu 728
ambu 178	iyaliyo, iyalesa 196	ūr- 650
ambeli 174	ir- 859	ulaki 557
ambrinaṭ 162	irpi 485	ūs- 736
amma 183	il, illu 494	ūsp-, ūspi ki- 686
aya 364	iskali 859	uh- 686
arg- 316	ih- 425	
arna 315	i'ira 5410	e- 809
armeli 381		ega-, egowā- 809
aruwu, arvu (i.e. arvu) 216	i, idi 410	ekh'nai 766
al- 260	ileki 410	engali/enginai 766
ava 273	ivari, ivasi, ivaska, ivi 410	ecura, eceka, ecela 5151
assali 43, 51	iṇa 556	eccai 764
ah- 51	ipu 533	eccōra 5151
	iṇona 5153	ejali 809
ā-, āati, āari, āasi 1		ēji kīnai 793
ā- 333	uku 661	eṭṭeka 5151
āku 335	uccai 557	eṭ- 796
āṅg- 340	uḍku 588	eda- 809
āṅgeṇi 340	uṇ- 600	ena 5151
āc- 363	uṇḍa 664	eneki 5151
āca 400	uṇḍla 664	enika 764
āji 406		entikarra 888
ānj- 345		ep- 809
		epa ā- 870

epki ki- 766
emba'a, embaasi, embe'e 764
er- 811
erg- 824
erl- 915
ele'e 844
eski 916
eh- 779

ē, ēdi, ēvari, ēvasi, ēvaska,
ēvi 764
ēk- 874
ēg- 874
ēdu 912
ēn- 905
ēt- 895
ēna, ēnai, ēnari 5151
ēnd- 895
ēyu 5159
ērs- 915
ērsp- 915
ēr- 905
ēski 5159
ēhp- 915

aiyali 333, 339, 404

okopāra 928
okh'nai 931
og- 934
oc- 2715
oc-, oconi 937
oṭ-, oṭpi ki- 967
oṭu, ottinai (= oṭṭ-) 959
oḍ- 967
oḍu 965
onḍa 600
onp- 698
onpu 763
ottu 1021
onpinai 727
orla 2969
orli 994
orh'nai 1063
orhali 718
olle olle 985
oh'nai 1012
o'ri 857

ō- 984
ōca 938
ōca iya, ōca tanji, ōca talli
938
ōj-, ōji, ōjitasi, ōju 1037
ōḍa 5152
ōp- 924
ōy- 946
ōrhinai 718
ōh- 946

kak-, karp- 1080
kakv-, kakva 1079
kakayū 2030
kac- 1097
kaca kupi 1097
kaja 1093
kajali 1102

kaṭu 1109
kaṭeli 1145
kaṇḍa 1175
kaṇḍru 1159
kat-, katk- 1208
kati 1205
kan- 1403
kanu 1159
kandi 1165
kannomi 1412
kan'eri 1159
kap- 1222, 1335
kappa 1224
kaph'nai 1221
kamṇa 1228
kamb- 1408
kambeli 1249
kay- 1392
kayyu 2023
kar-, kark- 1474
karu 1505
karka 1134
karṇg- 1292
karna 1398
karvu 1286
karsa-kāmi 1245
kal-, kalp-, kalvi ā-, kalh-
1299
kalomi 1376
kalg- 1300
kalli mneha/mleha 1372
kasa 1091
kaskinai 1089
kaskeri 1097
kassa 1249
kah- 1503
kah-, kaḥu 1392
kahinomi 1090
kā- 1416
kāka 1458
kākuli 1424
kākhā 1421
kākh'nai 1426
kāca 1417
kānju 1417
kāḍ- 1437
kāṭ- 1458
kāṇd- 1458
kāṇdri 1186
kāp- 1458
kāmba 1454
kāy- 1458
kāya 1459
kāyu 1439, 1934
kāṛ- 1467, 1474
kāṛ- 1494
kāṛia 1494
kāṛu 1374
kāṛnu 1376
kāṛbi, kaṛbigaṭasi 1396
kāḷ 1479
kāṣ- 1467
kāṣa neh'uṛi 1438
kāhi, kāhi ki-, kāheri 1420
kā'va 1421, 1425
kā'va jōna 2896
ki- 1957

ki- 1513
kijovi 1518
kijja kijja 1511
kiṭ- 1582
kiṇ- 1582
kiru 1977
kirpā 1555
kirli, kirli dekka 1563
kileḍi/kileri (i.e. kileṛi) 1574
kilmū 1586
ki'eṇi 1549
kiriṭ- 1590
kui 2178
kug- 1628
kuguri 1930
kuca 1760
kuja 1642
kuḍuli 1676
kuṇḍi 1669
kut- 1703, 1719, 1850
kut- (munu kut-) 5020
kuta ve'uri 1718
kud- 1703
kudi 1714
kudu App. 27
kudgu 1840
kudru 1709
kuna 1683
kunda 1729
kupi 1734
kuperi potha 1868
kupki ki- 1628
kuppa 1731
kuppu ānai 1731
kupli 1731
kubbu 2110
kumḍa App. 28
kumbra 1741
kurma 1800
kurra ḍālu 1801
kur'i 1797
kurhu 1785
kurja, kurva 2149
kuhu paṭa 1764
kū- 1869
kūita 2178
kūḍa 1883
kūḍia 1682
kūḍu 1911
kūḍru 2051
kūna 1693A
kūndu 1893
kūndromi 1730
kūru 1780
kūṛkāli 1902
kūṛ-, kūṛa ā-, kūṛi ki-,
kūṛcinai 1882
kūli 1905, 1906
kūviṇa 2178
kekeri 1992
keca or'i 1937
keyu 2023
ker- 1980
kerṭeri 1989
kelu 1973
kep- 1957
keya 1994

- ker- 2006
 kaiyali 1503
 kokasi 2030
 kokora 2125
 kog- 1628
 konkata 2032
 kongi 2125
 konḡoni 2032
 koceka 2041
 koṭ- 2055
 koṭoli 2063
 koṭṭoni 2172
 koḍ- 2151
 koṭ-, kotp- 2091
 konda 2097
 kobri 2105
 komma 2115
 kommu 2115
 koiyali (koy-) 2119
 koyu 2160
 koṛa 2153
 koṛgi 2064
 koṛgi 2149
 koṛlu 1824
 koṛva 2146
 kolhali 2133
 kolki 1805
 kohpe 2171
 kōcoṭi 2195
 kōnja 2194
 kōṭa 2207
 kōḍa 2207
 kōḍi 2199
 kōḍru 2256
 kōpi 1734
 kōrinai 2232
 kōri 2198
 kōḷu 2237
 kōsori 2232
 kōska 2192
 kōhu, kōh'i, koheesi 2192
 krahu ki- 2249
 krāndu 2259
 kriṅgeli 1569
 kriyu 1977
 kriya niyu 1567
 kriya viha 1567
 kruṇḍu 1885
 kruḷu 1785
 krenj- 1967
 kreteṛi 1989
 kreh- 1967
 krē- 2006
 kṛa'ni 1132
 kṛa'li App. 32
 kṛānu 1376
 kṛuṅg- 1826
 kṛu- 1826
 kṛē-/kren- 2017
 kṛōgi 2149
 kṛōh- 2144
 klirinai, kliri kīnai 1574
 klūpu (i.e. kṛūpu) 1826
 khṛikhali 1562

 gaḍemu 1156
 gaḍdu 1135
 gaḍli 1366
 gaṇḍra 1176
 gaṇḍri 1158
 gatti kīnai 1147
 gatti, gattininga, gatteninga 1148
 gadde 1192
 gandā 1180
 gab- 1222
 garki 1397
 garti 1267
 garra 1280
 gah-, gahpo 1099
 gā- 1453
 gaṭi 1442
 gaṭi 1449
 gāndra 2259
 gāph'nai 1457
 gārde 1364
 gāl- 1453
 gālī 1499
 gitali, gitkinai 1625
 gidori 1551
 gidda 1171
 ginā 1543
 ginesi orli 1605
 giya 1615
 giri 1623
 girṅgili 1569
 girpa 1555
 gīta 1615
 gīra 1623
 gi'erri 1932
 gunji 1647
 gunjeri ā- 1648
 guṭṭu 1676
 guḍiya 1682
 guḍu 1680
 gunda 1692
 guti/gūti 1708
 gud- 1850
 gudva 1715
 guntomi 1669
 gup- 1850
 gumomi 1741
 gumb- 1736
 gumbra 1741
 gur-, gurri kīnai 1847
 gurju 1783, 1880
 gurrinai 1852
 gurromi 1711
 guṛgu 1663
 guh- 1853
 gu'u 1731, 1927
 gu'na 1862
 gūna 1928
 gūrali 1852
 gūṛḷu aiyaali 1659
 genj- 1940
 genji 1107
 geṭu 1147
 geṭ- 1212
 gedde 2000
 gelpali 1972
 gella 1810

 gelhinai 1972
 gespina 1940
 geh- 1940
 geṭ- 2012
 geṇḍ- 2012
 gēra 2012
 gok- 1628
 gok-, goki 2127
 gongora viha 1634A
 gorpa 2129
 gorri 2165
 gorli 2046
 goskori 2036, 2044
 goh- 1853
 goh'o 2179
 gōk- 2180
 gōṅkoṭi 2032
 gōnj- 2193
 gōḍru 2256
 gōna eyu, gōno 1817
 gōp'eri 2113
 gōmbu 1741
 gōru 561
 gōrrō 1817
 gōh- 2193
 gṇa-, gṇap- 1109
 gṇu- 1659
 gṇok- 1817
 grāncali 1109
 grik- 2260
 grīnai 1623
 grup- 1850
 grecali 1959
 grespali 2010
 greh- 2010
 groṭa 2067
 grōnj- 2233
 gro'li, gro'leka 2046
 gṛah- 1356
 gṛāyu 1818
 gṛih- 2261
 gṛi'ma 1536
 gṛokla 2150
 glāpinai 1369
 glūnai, glūpu 1659

 cāc- 3473
 cāpe 2452
 cikku kīnai 2498
 cibḍa 2555
 cillera 2574
 cīcinai 2610
 cīcoḍi 2610
 cuc-, cucu 3367
 cepunga 1963
 cōnj- 3566
 choṛjō 3518

 jaggelaasi 2272
 jabbar ganda 2341
 jarginai 2360
 jal- 2384
 jalla 2373
 jāk- 4760
 jākera 2272
 jāṅg- 4760
 jācu 4021

j̄anjinaɪ 2433
 j̄āṇḍu App. 36
 j̄āp- 1297
 j̄āmbā 2880
 j̄āna 2487
 j̄āyu 2484
 j̄inj-, j̄injiki, j̄injiri 800
 j̄ininga, j̄iringa, j̄ilinga 2515
 j̄imbri p̄iyu 2539
 j̄i- 2602
 j̄inj-, j̄injiki 800
 j̄iyu 2417
 j̄iru 2417
 j̄uka 652
 j̄uria 2744
 j̄uru 2712
 j̄ur'o 574
 j̄ulla innai 2576
 j̄ūc- 3540
 j̄ūpali 2621
 j̄ūra k̄alka 2865
 j̄u'nai 709
 j̄ekki 821
 j̄ejali 3458
 j̄eka 2750
 j̄ēngu 2750
 j̄ēnu 2825
 j̄olpu 2855
 j̄ōngali 2877
 j̄ōna 2896
 j̄ōm- 5178
 j̄ōmba 2880
 j̄ōl- 2855

tagromi 3001
 t̄att̄i, t̄atto 3490
 t̄aku 2941
 t̄āṇḍi 2946, 3198
 t̄ikuni, t̄ik'uṛi 2953
 t̄in- 3258
 t̄ili orli 2959
 t̄uḍu mur'eni 4955
 t̄unpu 3305
 t̄ūt- 3402
 t̄ūt̄i 2967
 t̄ud̄ri 2967
 t̄ūn- 3305
 t̄edeli 2972
 t̄ebri 449
 t̄ek 3452
 t̄otto 3040
 t̄oḍi App. 40
 t̄ono App. 45
 t̄oṭa 3549
 t̄oṭra 2984
 t̄ōnpa 2948
 t̄ōṛi App. 40

ḍagre 79
 ḍanda 3056
 ḍaṇḍe 3048
 ḍap- 77
 ḍamb- 77
 ḍah- 447
 ḍak- 3585
 ḍakangi 495
 ḍalu 1123

ḍalu-gara 1280
 ḍah- 447
 ḍik- 2955
 ḍing- 2955
 ḍig- 453
 ḍimb(u) 2958
 ḍuḍu 3304
 ḍund- 2962
 ḍundunu orla 2969
 ḍup- 5199
 ḍumu 2965
 ḍumḍa 2966
 ḍumb- 5199
 ḍul- 2988
 ḍuc- 3291
 ḍepla 2974
 ḍeh- 2950
 ḍe'rā 2975
 ḍek- 851
 ḍega 1527
 ḍēm- 2971
 ḍev- 2971
 ḍoṇa 2982
 ḍoṭa vanju 3491
 ḍoḍi 3485
 ḍoṇḍo'ori 2969
 ḍorgi 2977
 ḍoveli 2054
 ḍō- 2968
 ḍōk- 2054
 ḍōka 1651
 ḍōṅg- 2054
 ḍranji, ḍranjuli 2993
 ḍri'- 504
 ḍrukinai 1852
 ḍru'i 2977
 ḍreki k̄iali 1852
 ḍreb- 3451
 ḍrogi 2977

tanga māṅga 3010
 tanga m̄iesi 3010
 tangi 3015
 tanji 3067
 tap-, tapu 3071
 tap-, tapkali 3143
 tap̄ur vecali 3075
 tamb- 3143
 tamberi 3163
 tayi 3018
 tayi māṅga, tayi mir'esi 3018
 tarla 3139
 tarj- 3122
 tala 3103
 tali 3136
 taleñi 3178
 tassali 3138
 tah- 3146
 ta'- 3098
 tak- 3151
 t̄ac- 3473
 tāṭi marnu 3180
 tāmel bonda 3163
 tāmbu 3162
 tāmbeli 5155
 tāri 3181

taḷḷa 3120
 tānu 3196
 tiamne 3264
 tinbu 3263
 tin-, tinpu 3263
 tinana, tinana 3264
 tipali 3246
 tirv- 3246
 ti'ni 3263
 tiḡe 3269
 t̄iti k̄iali 3273
 tipa 3268
 tiye 3264
 t̄ir-, t̄irj- 3278
 t̄iri 3262
 t̄irpu 3278
 t̄ih- 3263
 tuc- 3367
 tund- 2962
 tuntū 3302
 tuppa 3322
 tupla 2964
 tumba 3327
 tumm- 3336
 tur- 3482
 turki 3346
 turh- 3482
 tur̄b- 3522
 tuh- 3365
 t̄uk- 3376
 t̄ung- 3376
 t̄ut- 3382
 t̄uthali 3399
 t̄uth'nai 3398
 t̄upi 3386
 tekh- 3430
 termpinai/ter̄mbali 3246
 terla 3139
 telh- 3433
 te'l- 3433
 t̄ekla, t̄ekli 3453
 t̄el- 3464
 tojo 3518
 tothali/toth'nai 3503
 toppe 3069
 tobbe, tobboninga 3069
 toy- 3539
 torg- 3514
 toṛpa 3496
 tolli, tollie 3516
 to'la 2704
 t̄ōnj- 3566
 t̄ōṇe, t̄ōṇesi, t̄ōṇe'esi 3563
 t̄ōya 3537
 t̄ōṛa ā- 3563
 t̄ōru 3563
 t̄ōla 3560
 t̄ōlu 3559
 t̄ōh- 3566
 tra'na 3120
 tra'li 3032
 tr̄ayu 3103
 trig- 3253
 trip- 3425
 tripu ā- 3419
 triv- 3246
 triga 3269

truksi 3346
truh- 3482
treph'nai 3246
trok-, trog- 3514
tromba, trombeesi, trombēni
3567
trō- 3340
traj- 3122
trīcali 3246
thakḍi App. 41

dandi hīreli 2630
dapre'e 3069
dabṛi 3069
damaka 3239
dari 3142
darumbu 3092
daru 4410
dāl- 3131
dāh'nai 3100
dā'- 3140
dikhali 2955
didinai 3251
dibba 3229
dir- 3280
dī- 502
dīali 2955
ducc- 3540
dunnō App. 45
dupa 3322
dulp- 3359
dū- 3374
dūtānju, dūtali 3374
dūmbu 3332
dūri 3329
dūlinai 2988
dūh- 3399
dekka 2970
decali 3443
depi kinai 3443
debbe 3229
de'- 3259
de'ni 3443
dē- 3019, 3458
dēru 5485
desk- 3019
dojjo 3518
dunnō App. 45
dopoki 3323
doy- 3539
dolu 3517
doh- 3536
do'- 3554
dōkkū 2976
dōru 4410
dri- 3280
dre- 3140
dṛa'li 3032

naka 3606
nakṭa 3621A
naṅg- 3625
naṭka 3621A
naṇḍ- 3620
napa 3646
nabgali 2926
nam- 3600

naromi 2903
nalṇu 3611
na'ni 3640
nak- 3570
nāguṛi 3636
nāgu 3635
nāngeli 2907
nācu 2920
nānjo 3644
nāni 3640
nānu 5160
nāyu 3638
nik- 3665
niṅg- 3665
nip- 3675
nipu 3671
niluwu 3692
ni'- 3675
ninju 2920
niṭ- 3689
niḍ- 3689
nīnu 3684
nīyu 3746
niṇeyyu 3689
nurpinai/nūrpali 3728
nūkaṇa 3728
nūy- 3728
nūyi 3706
ne- 809
nenj- 3682
neteri/netori 3748
neppu 3671
neh- 3682, 3764
nehi 3735
neh'uṛi 3650
neh'nai 3745
ne'la 2913
nēcu 2920
nēnj- 3765
nēnju 2920
nēy- 2919
nēromi 3775
nēsteri 3765
noṭk- 3787
noṇ- 3790
noṇḍ- 3787
nor- 3783
nō- 3793
nōk- 3799
nōkita, nōkiti, nōke'e 3799
nōkigattasi 3799
nōṇo 2908
nōmeri 3793
nōrp- 3728, 3797
nōhi 3793

pak- 3808
pagnelu 3998
panga, pangata, pangati 3819
pac- 4023
paj- 3837
paji 4039
panj- 3837
paṭ- 3854, 3862
paṭa naki 3843
paḍ- 3854
paḍa a- 3972

paḍi ki- 3972
paḍi (pārva paḍi) 3848
paṇḍ- 3887
paṇḍa 3897
paṇḍu 4004
paṇḥa 3988
pateka 4402
padnu 3907
pana 3955
paniya App. 49
pandem(i) 3921
pandri 3922
papu 3978
pay- 4044
par- 3956, 3962
par(a)ra 3962
parti 3976
parpu 3949
parri 3985
parl- 3962
paṛi 4010
paṛka 4005
pala 4010
palu 3986
palpu 3990
pallakara 3986
pahinai 4023
pa'- 4072
pa'eri 3801
pa'ta 4494
paki 3808
pāc-, pācu 4065
pāci 3821
pātaraṅgi 3863
pātalaṅgitesa 3863
pāṇ- 4072
pāṇbu 4068
pāpetti 4089
pāy- 4044
pār- 4536
pāra 4093
pārka- 3956
pāra 4065
pāru 4110
pārey(i), pāresi 4004
pāla 3996
pālu 4096
pāh- 4088
pioṭi 4125
pik- 4127
pikka 4128
pijari 4145
pinj- 4129, 4145A
piḍho ānai 4187
piṭ- 4165
pitela 4164
pid- 4165
pidṛu aiyali 4401
pinugu 4157
piṛi 4148
piṛska 4190
pilka 4179, 4300
pisk- 4129, 4145A
pispī kinai, pispinai 4138
pih- 4138
piṅga 4210
piṇ- 4135

picu 4126
 piṇa, piṇa gicu 4385
 piṭ-, piṭu 4167
 piyu 4199
 piṛa, piṛa 4220
 piri 4225
 piṛuṇi 4178
 piliṇu 4157
 puci 4335
 puṇmbi ki-, puṇmbu, pun-,
 punbi kinai 4344
 pubuli 4083
 puya 4347
 puṛla 4332
 puva 4347
 pusponi 4344
 pussowi/pūsōvi 4531
 pu'ni 4275
 pūki 4345
 pūki niyu, pūki viha 4345
 pūṭ- 4361
 pūṭka ā- 4268
 pūḍu 4268
 pūṭki 4273
 pūn- 4361
 pūni 4275
 pūyu 4345
 pūḷeni 4460
 pūsa 4350
 pūse 4355
 peṭi mila 4395
 peṭ- 4403
 peteka 4402
 pedr- 4401
 peni 4035
 penkunga 4385
 penkegatti 4160
 pend- 4403
 pendili 4395
 pendom(i) 4397
 per- 4423, 4446
 pergu 4421
 pelli ā- 4395
 pelli mānga, pelli mir'esi
 4395
 pesra 3941
 pēk- 1957
 pēnj- 4432, 4433
 pēnu 4438, 4449
 pēne'esi 4438
 pēr- 4447
 pēra 4442
 pēṛnu 4418
 pēḷ-, pēḷki ā- 4430
 pokla 4465
 pokla koyu, pokla hipa
 4465
 pokh- 4233
 poṅg- 4469
 poṭ- 4495
 poṭ-, pottoninga 4483
 poṭa 4489
 poṭka 4496
 poṭ'i orli 4257
 poṇḍa 4500
 pot- 4452
 potleyu, potle'esi 4508

podmu 4503
 ponki 4339
 pond- 4541
 pondu 4361
 ponna 4503
 ponh'nai 4561
 pom-/pomb- 4527
 pomki ā- 4527
 pomeka/pomneka 4527
 pomboli 4280
 por- 4590
 porgu mrānu 4484
 porvu 4590
 poṛ- 4561
 poṛu/pōṛu 4562
 poṛṛo 4336
 polā'atasi 4547
 poli'nai 4597
 poloṅga 4560
 pospo 4569
 po'- 4495
 po'kari 4240
 pōk- 4459
 pōka mrānu 4048
 pōjinai (pocinai) 4479
 pōṭila, pōṭi 4259
 pōṭi 4587
 pōṭu 4586
 pōḍi pōṭi, pōḍi pōḍa 4587
 pōḍe 4587
 pōya 4508
 pōra 4508
 pōrhali 4596
 pōḷa'a ki- 4597
 pōḷgu 4454
 pṇa'- 4072
 pṇa'ayi 3999
 pratti 3976
 prā- 4536
 prāḍ- 4020
 prā'asi, prā'i 3999
 prik- 4176
 prek- 3956
 pressali 3949, 4170
 prē- 4447
 prēh- 4610
 prok- 4241
 prot- 4537
 prond- 4537
 prōḍi 4611
 prāka 4005
 prākali 3956
 prīyuli 4312
 prīḷa 4184
 prīsi, prīska 4191
 prīska poṭa 4190
 prūmbi ki- 4344
 prēnu 4418
 prōko ā- 4613
 prōp- 4561
 prō'- 4561
 plih'nai 4194
 pliginai 4312
 bakṛali 5202
 baṭa 3874
 baṇḍi 3898, App. 50

batk- 5372
 badda 3962
 bark- 5202, 5322
 baṛiya 5224
 barga 5244
 balla 3995
 bavuli 4106
 bāpla 5370
 bāresi 3974
 bica 5401
 bimbi mrānu 5531
 bir- 4411
 bileyi 4180
 biski 4247
 buk- 4897
 bugga, būga 4242, 4455
 buṭu 4492, 4493
 buḍa 4266
 buri buri piyu 4288
 burda balla 4009
 būri piyu 4288
 būru 4358
 būlūr 4357
 beṭka 3955
 beḍa 4394
 bela 3995
 bēc- 5533
 bēta 5527
 bok- 4470
 boguṅga 4467
 boṅg- 5123
 boṭa vanju 4493
 boṭu 4493
 bondu 4523
 boma 4530
 bomi 4529
 boy 4532
 bōyeri vali 4534
 borra 4604
 bo'la 4369
 bō-, boiyali 4407, 4470
 bōkinai 4459
 bōyi 4240
 bōra 4600
 brak- 5202, 5322
 brīali 5411, 5430
 brīnai 5263
 brīphali 4194
 bre- 4414
 brāc- 5293
 brāyu 5304
 brīp- 4614
 brī- 4614
 brū- 4251
 brū- 4251
 mairika 4693
 maka 4616
 macu, mancu 4641
 manji 4639
 maṭ- 4664
 maṭa (kanu m.) 4650
 maṅk- 4831
 maṇḍi 4678
 man- 4778
 manda 4700
 mayka (māiki niyu) 4835

mar- 4761
 mara 4711
 marcu 4976
 mardī 4718
 marnde'esi 4762
 marra 4725
 maṛa 4645
 marta 4645
 mala 4731
 mahla 4694
 mah'ā 4772
 māḱ- 4788
 māṅga 4764
 māca tuh'nai 4789
 māci 4792
 māj- 4795
 māṭ-, māṭpi ā- 4802
 māṇḍ- 4807
 mānpinai 4804
 māpo 5154
 māma 4813
 māmbu 5154
 māyu 4780
 māra 4820
 māro 5154
 māṛnu 4711
 māṛ- 4804
 māṛa 4833
 māṛi 4806
 māsk- 4834
 māh- 4789, 4792
 miṭa ambu 4854
 miṭi miṭi ki- 4845
 miṭi sinī ji- 4845
 miṇi miṇi 5429
 miṇig- 4876
 mins- 4876
 min'oṇi 4869
 mir'esi 4764
 mir'ola 4869
 mil'ora 4869
 mī- 4878
 mīnj- 4880
 mīt- 4878
 mīnu 4885
 mīmbu 3688
 mīyo 4705
 mīru 3688
 mila 2543
 mīski ā- 4880
 mīh- 4880
 muk- 5013
 mūṅgi orli 4900
 mūṅgeli 5024
 muc- 4915, 5018
 mūnj- 4993
 mūnju 4917
 muṭ- 4922
 muṭla 4932
 muḍi 4942
 mūṇka 644
 mūṇḍa 4948
 mūṇḍra 4949
 mūṇmbu 4943
 muṭ'esi 4961
 mudr- 4954
 munu 5020

munu kut- 5020
 muru muru ā- 4973
 murmu 4979
 murli kriyū 4977
 mur'eni 4955
 mur'esi 4955
 mulendi or'i 5022
 mullu 4995
 musk- 5013
 muh- 4915, 4993
 muh'iri 4906
 mūka 4889
 mūci 4909
 mūnj- 4886
 mūnju 4917
 mūṭa 5037
 mūti 5031
 mūnta 4965, 5037
 mūmbu 4889
 mūla 5044
 mūlginaī 4896
 mūssela 4954
 mūhu 4910
 mū'- 4891
 mū'nai 4954
 mekh'nai 4617
 meg- 4617, 4735
 meṭa 5058
 meṇḍa 4677
 meṭ- 5067
 meṭkali 4861
 mettana 5070
 mettunga 5057
 med- 4861, 5061
 mer-, merh- 5074
 mervu 5074
 melu 4642
 mespu 5084
 meh- 5084
 meh'ṇa taṅgi App. 53
 meh'ṇa tayi App. 53
 me'- 5093
 mēca 5088
 mēṇa App. 52
 mētri, mētre'esi 5092
 mēy- 5093
 mērd- 5077
 mēra 4796
 mēri 5097
 moko 4997
 mottomi 5119
 mohori/mohri 5141
 mōkhali 5013
 mōc- 5126
 mōpa 5122
 mṇā- 5146
 mṇāski orli 5146
 mṇāhu 4806
 mṇi- 4870
 mṇiṭh- 4876
 mṇiya 4737
 mṇispu 4876
 mṇīnu 4885
 mṇiya 4855
 mṇūka 644
 mṇek- 4831, 5082
 mṇeṅg- 4831

mṇēha 4756
 mṇok- 5124
 mṇande'esi 4762
 mṇānu 4711
 mṇāyenu 4762
 mṇālu 4968
 mṇispi kinai 5082
 mṇih'nai 4876
 mṇī esi 4764
 mṇiyuli 4705
 mṇih- 4722
 mṇūkhali 4993
 mṇer- 5077
 mṇokh'nai 5124
 mṇakhali 4831
 mṇālu 4968
 mṇi-, mṇip- 4870
 mṇūkali, mṇū'ka 644
 mṇogla 4997

yēu 881

ranja 5162
 rat-, ratpinai 212
 rahagatti 5172
 rā- 4817
 rāk- 228
 rāṅgu 2364
 rāc- 228, 5263
 rācu 2359
 rāṭ-, rāṭu 367
 rāp 4817
 rāskinai 5263
 rāh-, rāha 5172
 rikhali 2557
 ringali 2557
 rindi 474
 ri'ari 474
 ri'ni 474
 ri 474
 ri- 233
 ringa, ringla 2552
 rispogatasi 5556
 rih- 5556
 rua-gāli 2743
 rund- 656
 rup- 2684
 rub- 665
 rumpa 5174
 rūinai 656
 rūk- 661
 rūp- 670
 rūmbulli 2684
 rūy- 661
 rūssali 689
 rūh- 656
 rū'- 2684
 reku 5173
 rekka 2591
 rec- 5495
 ret- 867
 reppa 5169
 rephali 516
 relli tuppa 5171
 re'- 860
 re'nai 516
 re'e, re'eni, re'la 3758

rēko 2628
rēng- 521
rēnai 3246
rēmb- 5178
rēya 517
rēvu 3246
rēh- 3246
rō 990
ronḍi 990
roh- 5176
ro'esi, ro'osi 990
ro'oni 5175
ro'la 5175
ro'va, ro'ya 2686
rōspinai 5176
rōhe'e 990
rōh'nai 5176

ṛak- 5180
ṛag- 5302
ṛanj- 305
ṛapeli 5181
ṛay- 5432
ṛa'a 513
ṛāk- 297
ṛāṇḍu 5153
ṛāpi 2402
ṛay- 5432
ṛi- 282
ṛi'i, ṛi'ika 2584
ṛīa 3679
ṛik- 430
ṛinj- 276, 5496
ṛispori 5496
ṛisk- 4183
ṛih- 276, 5496
ṛuk- 3714
ṛug- 3714
ṛuki 688
ṛu'ma 591
ṛū- 688
ṛū- 757
ṛūc- 757
ṛūca 689
ṛūsa ṛūsa 686
ṛūsp- 686
ṛūh- 686
ṛeng- 5200
ṛev- 3122
ṛēka vali, ṛēmpa vali, ṛē'-
5306
ṛō'i 698

lapeṛi 5181
lahi 5186
la'a, la'aṇa 3621
lākinai, lākwinai, lāku 297
lāc- 295
lāl'aṇa 3621
lāsk- 295
lāh'i 5186
lā'a, lā'i 3621
lā'isi'e 3621
linja 3736
lita 5188
li'- 3675
limbu 837

lunj- 3793
luh- 3793, 5190
lulu 3726
leuri 5191
lenguni 5201
lej- 5495
lepi aiyaḷi/kīali 5495
leli 3755
leh'nai 5495
lēko 495
lēnju 3754
lēmbu 837
lēru 349
longi, longinesi 5496
lonḍinai 3787
loy- 697
lol- 3788

vak- 5335
vaṅg- 5335
vaca 5469
vaj- 5329
vanju 5409
vand- 5240
varda piyu 5323
varhk- 5326
var'i 5513
varg- 5302
varh- 5306
vaḷa 5288
vali 5285
vasp- 5552
vah- 5325, 5552
vahi 5259
vā- 5270
vāk- 5334
vaṅg- 5334
vāḍ- 5378
vāṇona 5153
vāy- 5342
vāru 5323
vārva 5363
vāroki 5375
vāh-, vāhu 5215
vig- 5532
vij- 5411
viṭ- (kanu viṭ-) 4845
vir- 5411
vir'a 5410
viri 5312
visturi, visteri 5388
vispigatai 5556
vih- 5420, 5556
viha/viḥa 5451
vi'uri 5532
vi'e 5554
vika 5532
viḥaṇa 5401
viṭ- 5424
viḍ- 5424
viḍali 5484
ve- 5517
vek- 5383
vegu 5440
veṭ- 5481
veṇḍ- 5481
veṇḍi 5496

vende ki-/veh- 5481
veṇbu 5516
ven- 5516
vengali 5516
vendori 5470
verila 5511
vergu 5440
verma 5409
velu 5422
vella 5496
velli kinai 5498
vespu 5514
vese lēska 5517
vespini 5517
veh- 5514, 5517
vehini 5517
ve'uri 5383
ve'e 5554
vēk- 5519
vēgo 5518
vēṅg- 5519
vēṅgeri 5520
vēc- 5523
vēp-, vēpi ā- 5555
vēpa māṛnu 5531
vēy- 5554
vēh- 5517
vē'- 5555
vē'la 5535
vrik- 5411
vwārali 5342

waga ānai 5202
wageli ānai 5202
wahinai 5215
wikka illu 5532
wirka, wirga, wirha 5410
wiṣkinai 4183
wehu 5517

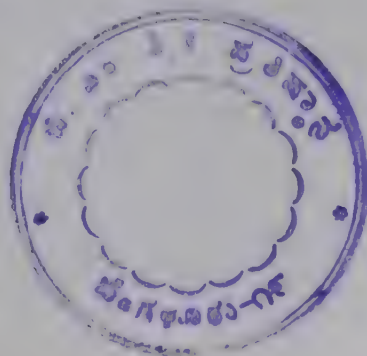
sapoṛ 2335
sapta 2331
saldi 2408
salma 2408
salla eyu 2411
sāg- 2430
sāṭ- 2441
sāpe 2452
sāra 2463
sāliesi 2475
sik-, sikla 2492
siku, sigu 2500
sikkū aiyaḷi 2498
siṭ'eri orli 2513
sita kadda 2513
sitki 2513
sipri 2619
sibḍa 2555
sir- 1606
sirḷu 2574
sila paciya 2629
silk- 2569
sind- 2618
sindi 2617
sipa-ḍaki 2620, 2976
sipla 2491
sima 2623

sīmu, sīmesi 1606
 siri 2607
 sivesi 1606
 sisoṛi 2610
 suk'erika 2646
 suṭ- 2962
 sund- 2962
 suthi 2668
 suppesi, supri 2675
 suruṛi 2694
 surki 2691
 surpu re?- 2712
 suhnadi 2745
 sūṭali, sūṭu 2715
 sūl 2733
 sūlkara 2703
 sūsanādi 2731
 seka 2748
 sekali 2748
 sedṛali, sedṛi kīali 1546
 seppu 1963
 sehi 2820
 sek- 2800
 seke seke 2804
 sērku 2795
 soṭa 2838
 sorro sorro in- 2714
 sōṇayyā 2894
 sōṭa bāṇā 2894
 srīnai 1606

hakki 2429
 haṇuṇi, haṇṇṇi 2288
 haṭṭa 2309
 haṇ-, haṇpinai 2403
 hap- 2341
 hapuri 2599
 hapne 2363
 hapli 2337
 harku 2353
 hargi 2420
 hal- 2781
 hah- 2421
 hā-, hāki 2426
 hāṭ-, hāṭu, hāṭpu 2486
 hāṇi ki- 2370
 hāpu 2468
 hār-, hāri kīnai 2461
 hāra, hāreka 2461
 hāru 2674
 hāl- 2470
 hāli, hāli ā- 386

hāh'nai 2433
 hikali 2493
 hiccū 1514
 hiṇ- 2522
 hiṇḍru 2516
 hiṇpa, hiṇipa, hiṇpa 2522
 hineri 2593
 himbōri 2547
 hirsā 2558
 hirhali 2522
 hil- 2559
 hī'li 2635
 hī- 2598
 hīṅga, hīṅgeri 2608
 hīnd- 2618
 hīpa 2636
 hīpa-ḍaki 2620, 2796
 hīma 2623
 hīru 2625, 2626
 hīreli orli 2630
 hīrsū 484
 hīh'nai 2491
 huk- 757
 hukka 2646
 huṅg- 757
 huc- 1012, 2895
 hunj- 3291
 huṭṭa 2746
 huṇḍ- 2841
 humbōri 2547
 huru 655
 hu'urī 2862
 hū, hūdi, hūvari, hūvasi,
 hūvi/hūvaska 557
 hūcai 557
 hūci 2746
 hūṭ- 2658
 hūḍ- 2654
 hūṭa vwanju 2658
 hūṭinai 741, 2654
 hūnaki, hūmbaa 557
 hūp-, hūpk-, hūpka, hūpki
 3323
 hūṛi baṛga 2723
 hūsanāṛi 2731
 heo, heotasi 2807
 hek, heko, hegge 2807
 hekka 2749
 heg- 2752
 henu 3268
 hendrā 2771

hennā 2823
 hēmpu 3268
 her-, hervi- 2793
 hera, hereka 2821
 herki 2817
 herpinai 2814
 hersinai 1942
 her'urī, her'uni 2518
 hel-, helo 2781
 hē?- 3268
 he'ni 2799
 hē, hēdi, hēvari, hēvasi, hēvi/
 hēvaskā 764
 hēka māṛnu 2749
 hēnguli 2800
 hēci 2019
 hēccā 2435
 hēṇḍ- 903
 hēnai 903
 hēp-, hēpori 2599
 hēpk- 2800
 hēmbi 5155
 hēya 2822
 hēri kiyali 903
 hērinai 2814
 hēru 2815
 hēro'ni 2779
 hēr- 1942
 hē'ni 3628
 hē'ra 2465
 hoc- 2715
 hoṇ-, hoṇp- 2861
 hoṇḍ- 2841
 hoṇḍi 2664
 hone, honesi 2410
 hombūru 2547
 homma 2849
 horla 2682
 holu 2857
 ho?- 2828
 ho'oṛi 2862
 hōk- 2873
 hōc- 2853
 hōcali/hōnai 2867
 hōpa, hop'o 2881
 hōmbinai 2879
 hōyu 2898
 hōru 2887
 hōru kuppi 2888
 hōṛ-, hōrbū 2876
 hōṛa 2894



KURUX

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *b bh; d dh ḍ; k kh; l ḷ; n ṇ ṅ ṇ/ṅ; r ṛ; t t; '* is added at the end of the alphabet. Superscript vowels are alphabetized as if on the line. A nasalized vowel follows the corresponding non-nasalized vowel. We have replaced *kh* of the major sources and our earlier work by *x*, since it is now clear that a voiceless velar fricative is intended; in this we follow Pfeiffer.

- a-, abrar, abṛā, adā 1
 acc 45
 adar 134
 addē, adnā 83
 addō 815
 adṛnā 108
 ahāy, ajgō 1
 ajjī, ajjos, ajjō 50
 akrārṇā 15
 akhkā 17
 akhuā 15
 al^ap 308
 algā 236
 alkhāban'nā, alkhānakhṛnā,
 alkhnā 254
 alkhṛā 255
 allā 2916
 alla-pēn 4449
 allnā 261
 alra'anā, alrārṇā 240
 ambā, ambnā 329
 ambri, amḍi, amṛi 174
 amm 187
 annē, annū, anti 1
 aṇḍnā 288
 aṇḍra'anā 3642
 aṇḍrā, aṇḍyā App. 7
 aṅgal aṅgal 34
 aṅgla'anā, aṅglnā 31, 34
 aṅgnā 276
 aṅgē, aḍgē 1
 arbar-parbar 222
 arga'anā, argnā, argta'anā 231
 arta'anā 404
 arxnā 11
 aṛi 75
 aṛki 83
 aṛknā 63
 aṛxā 91
 aṛxā, aṛxā-cēxel 59, 2789
 asan 1
 asrnā 37
 ass^agta'anā, assgnā 43
 assglārā 52
 assnā 320
 attnā 145
 attrā 1
 atxā 141
 aṭṭā 93
 aṭṭnā 102
 aṭxā 141
 aṭhū 126
 aulā'anā 392
 axkā, axnā 17
 axrnā 18
 ayaṅ, ayō 364
 ayō, ayō ge 196
 ayyā 1
 ā, ābiri 1
 ābdā 395
 ācā, ācnā 341
 ād 1
 ādnā 363
 āl, ālas 399
 āli 384, 400
 ānnā 408
 ānnā, ānta'anā 868
 ānū, ār 1
 ārci 371
 āṛē 83
 ās 1
 āṛsnā, āṛsrnā, āṛsta'anā, āṛ-
 stārṇā 120
 baccnā 5551
 badnā 3914
 baḡṛā 3816
 baiṇā 5532
 bai, bai-muī 5352
 bakkā 3814
 baleyā-iṅjō 5379
 balē, balēti 5276
 bali 5277
 baṅkā 5335
 bar^axnā 3983
 bardnā 5362
 barnā 5270
 barndi 5264
 baṛaṅgbaṛaṅgrnā, baṛbaṛnā
 5230
 baṛi 3855
 baṣgnā 5340
 bassnā 5517
 batā 3917
 batta'anā, battnā 5320
 baṭṛi 3880
 ba'anā 5514
 bāenā xoenā 4090
 bāḡrka, bāḡrka, bāḡrnā 5357
 bāgnā 5357, 5363
 bākṇā 4051
 bālka, bālko 4102
 bārṇā 5362, 5514
 bāynā 4090
 bācnā, bācṛnā 5534
 bāṛnā 5343
 bās 4806
 beddnā 5483
 bejgā, bejje 4143
 bekkhnā 5383
 belbelrṇā 5432, 5496
 belō, belxā 5545
 beṅka'anā, beṅknā, beṅko
 5335
 berrnā 5411, 5462
 berxā 5490
 beṛeṅbeṛeṅgrnā 5230
 beṛgā 5394
 bē 4426
 bēk 4428
 bēlas, bēlō 5545
 bēnā 5532
 bē'enā 4427
 bicchrṇā 5393
 bidḡrṇā, bid^lgnā 5484
 bidṛa'anā, bidṛārṇā 5400
 bijjṇā, bijjta'anā 5554
 bilbilrṇā, bilcnā, bilcta'anā,
 billi 5496
 bincō 4876
 birkha'anā, birkhārṇā 5512
 birxī, birxnā, birxrnā 5407
 biṛdnā 5481
 biṛnā 5479
 bisāli 5517
 bisī 5455
 bi'inā 5517
 binkō 4876
 binṇā 4183
 biṛi 5479
 biṣi 5455
 bisnā, bisrnā 5459
 bita'anā 5517
 bixrnā 5450
 bongnā, bongta'anā 4473
 borsnā, bothnā 4505
 bōca 4952
 buṭṭi 4460
 bharṇḍā 3955
 caēda'anā, caēdnā, caēnā,
 caēta'anā, caīda'anā, caīd-
 nā, caīnā, caīta'anā 3045
 caknā 2277
 cakkhnā, cakkhrṇā, cak-
 khta'anā 2278
 cakta'anā, caktā, cakti 2748
 calā, calāba'anā, calrṇā 2781
 calki 2375
 calxnā, calxrnā 2377
 canju 2294
 cannu 2798
 canxnā 2424

caṅgcaṅgrnā 2289
caṅgrnā, caṅgrta'ānā 2274,
2289
capnā 2336
carmnā, carmta'ānā, carṃnā
2301
carnā 2416
caṭcaṭrnā, caṭga'ānā, caṭka'-
ānā 2296
caxā 2753
cayā-perē, cayā-perperē 4417
cā'(a)nā 2264
cācā 2435
cāl 2486
cālā 2891
cālī 2476
cār 2469
cātaxnā 2440
cāwārnā 2341
cāxnā 2431
cegalō 2751
ceglā 2748
cerontā, cerō, certā 2779
ceṛnā 2762
cēxēl 2789
cicc 1514
cicī, cicō 2609
cidrā 2518
cigā, cigī, cigyārnā 2489
cilgā, cilgālgānā 2573
cingnā, cingrnā 2505
cirrā 2518
citī, ciyā 2529
ciyam, ci'am 2636
ci'ina 2598
cipnā 2621
cīr 2625
cīrnā 2491, 2601
cīcnā, cīcrnā 2599
cīxcīxrnā, cīxnā, cīxta'ānā
2494
coēda'ānā 2698
cog're 2687
collā 2859
colō 2664
conkhnā 2621
coṇḍō 2666
copī 2845
coplā, coppā 2846
coppō 2848
corgnā, corgta'ānā 2854
cotxa'ānā, cot^oxnā, co-
t^oxta'ānā 2842
cot^or 2843
cotṭō 2661
coxnā, coxrnā 2644
co'onā 2827, 2867
cōdnā 2867
cubbā 2676
cuḍḍa 1646
cuṃ'a 2544
cundi 2670
cuñjkā, cuñjnā, cuñjrnā 2653
cuñkhnā 2621
cup'a 2544
currā 2711
curxnā, curxta'ānā 2883

curxunju, curkunjū 1646
cuṭṭī 2655
cūgnā 2719
cūgul 2720
cūrnā, cūrta'ānā 3390
choēchoērnā, choē-moē 2642
dagnā, dagnā 2998
dañjnā 3100
daryā 3020
dumbā, dumbharō 3328
dhimirdhimir^ernā, dhimir-
dhimir ēknā 3236
dhūlī 3283
degā 2971
ḍippā 3229
ḍonḍā pottā 3491
ebsnā, ebsrnā 847
ecchnā 866
ehō 5151
ejnā, ejrnā 851
ekannē, ekanū, ekastik,
ekayyā, ekā, ekāge, ekāsē,
ekātārā, ekdas, ekdā, ekē-
kā, eksan(tī), ek'am, ekhō
5151
ekkā 773
elcnā, elēgta'ānā 858
elkhnā 840
elkhṛnā 840, 841
ellnā 235
embā 530
emnā, emta'ānā 187
emsnā, emsrnā 171
end^exnā, endxa'ānā 801
endr, endrad, endrā, endr
endr 5151
ennē 410
eṅgrkā, eṅgrnā, eṅgrta'ānā
780
eōḍā, eō, eōḍā 5151
erc^ernā 811
erkhos, erkhō 825
errnā, errta'ānā 828
erxnā 521, 813
erxta'ānā 521
erḃnā 790
eṛeth 789
eṛex 433
eṛex-erḃā 788
eṛgō 787
erṇā 786
erḃā, erḃā-palli 4018
erḃ, erḃ-aḍḍā, erḃ-erḃā, erḃnā
788
esnā 515
esnā, esrnā 520
essnā 3745
etta'ānā 798
etthr-nakhrnā, etthrnā 892
ettnā 798
eṭnā, eṭrnā 785
eṭṭnā 524

ēdnā 892
ēder 885
ēkabirī 5151
ēknā 871
ēm 5154
ēn 5160
ēṇḍ 474
ēḃ 5149
ērānakhrnā, ērnā, ērta'ānā
903
ērā 5152
ēthrnā 892
ēxā 533
ēxā-gālī 876
ēx-ērnā 873
ēxnā 875, 878
ēxrnā, ēxta'ānā 875
ēṛ 474
gaddā 1355
gamak, gamkārnā, gamgam-
amba'ānā, gamgamrnā
1247
gaṛūr 1155
gecchā 2807
gedlā 1952
ginjnā 1519, 1522
goṭā 2069
guddā 1783
guḍrū 1670
gunthā 1727
gun'nā 1685
guṇḍā, guṇḍī, guṇḍnā 1692
guṇḍrī 1696
gurrārnā 1852
guṛguṛamba'ānā, guṛguṛī,
guṛguṛ^urnā, guṛguṛyā 1659
guṛrū 1670
guṛthā 1727
gutū 1551
gūrnā 2262
habkā'ānā, habkā 1222
hargu 1285
hasan, hattrā, hayyā 1
hessu cannu 2798
hērnā, hē'enā 5149
hisān, hittrā, hiyyā 410
homba'a 641
hormar, hormā 990
ho'onā, ho'ornā, hōta'ānā,
hōtārnā 984
hubṛar, hubṛā, hudā, huiyyā,
hujgō, hunnū, hurū, hu-
san, huttrā, hū(d), hūr,
hūs, hūḍā, hūrā, hūrū 557
humba'a, humbu'ū, hum-
kuryā 641
hurṃī 990
hurnā, hurṇā 663
huruk 683
ibrar, ibṛā, idā, idim, idnā
410
idnā, idrnā 462
idrṇā, idhī 463
ijga'ānā, ijgnā 418

ijgo 427
 iġġ 410, 418
 iġnā, iġta'anā, ilda'anā, ildnā,
 ilnā, ilta'anā 3675
 innā, innū 410
 iñjnā 805
 iñjrnā 431
 ingyō 364
 irb, irbar, irbarim 474
 ircnā 493
 irnā 451
 iŕya'anā 443
 isan, isti 410
 isigkā, is'ignā 423
 isung 422
 ittnā 461
 ittrā, iū, iūndā, iūngē, iūrā,
 iūrū, iyyā 410
 iūknā 419

 ībirī 410
 īcnā 504
 ī, īd, īge 410
 īmā, īmnā 541
 īr, īs 410
 īsnā 504
 īxnā, īxrnā 535
 ījnā, ījrnā, ījhrnā 537

 jalka'anā, jalkārā 2373
 jerre 2556
 jonnē 2659
 jorō 2883
 jōxas 2813
 jurjur^urnā 2692

 kabkub^urnā, kab'a-kub'urna
 1344
 kackac, kackacrnā 1089
 kaḍrnā 1148
 kaḍrū 1123
 kaiyā 2025
 kajjnā 1101
 ka'agnā, ka'aknā 1315
 kalgā 1973
 kaḍō 1179
 kaṇṭē 1158
 kañji, kañji-amm 1107
 kaṇk 1165
 kappar ērnā, kappnā 1225
 karcnā 1265
 karro xōcol 1296
 kaṛ^arnā 1148
 kaṛā, kaṛi, kaṛrū 1123
 kaṛmā 1143
 kaṛta'anā 1109
 kassā 1088
 kaṭta'anā, kaṭtnā 1109
 kaṭtnā 1124
 kauwār 1341
 kārsā 1114
 kā-, kāl-, kānā 1419
 kārsā 1114
 kebā 1955
 kenkō-beṇkō, kenkrnā, ken-
 krō 2032
 ker- 2814

kēsnā, kēter 2019
 kiccnā 1513
 kicrī 1521
 kidgnā, kid'gnā 1546
 kindō injō, kindō 1947
 kindra'anā 1554
 kirnā, kirta'anā 1566
 kisgō 2004
 kislā 1612
 kiss 1517
 kissnā 1513
 kittnā 1606
 kiyā 1559
 kiyyantā, kiyyā 1619
 kībā 1618
 kīdnā, kīd'anā 1990
 kīrnā 1568
 kīrō 2005
 kīṛā 1621
 kītanta, kītā 1619
 kīndā 2617
 kogō 2179
 koghar, koghā 2177
 kombo'ō, kombr'ō 1894
 koṇkō, koṇkrō 2032
 korrā 2149
 kotgā, kot'ognā 2091
 koṭṭō 2079
 koy 2030
 kōndā 2097
 kōhar, kōhā 2177
 kōm arxā 2221
 kōrnā 2236
 kudar, kudur nāl 1700
 kudāba'anā, kudākudī,
 kuddnā, kudur-kudur 1705
 kuḍḍā 1678
 kuḍnā 1653, 1677
 kuhū 2179
 kuji 1641
 kukk 1630
 kukkos, kukoy 2030
 kumbā 1732
 kumbrū'u 1894
 kum'nā 2677
 kundī 2097
 kundnā, kundrka, kundrnā,
 kundrta'anā 1729
 kurca'anā 2043
 kurux 1649
 kurū 1791
 kuṛnā 1677, 2654
 kuṛpī 2053
 kuṛyā 1655
 kusmusa'anā 1638
 kussnā 1850
 kuṭṭā 1665
 kūṛūx, kūṛūxnī, kūṛxas 1649
 kūgnā 1902
 kūl, kūlas 2244
 kūm 1896
 kūrnā 2684

 khacnā 1087
 khaddkā 1372
 khalī 1376
 khalnā 1299

khapnā 1221
 khapp'anā, khapp'le 1320
 kharkhar^arnā 1386
 kharpā 1963
 khasrā 1104
 khaṭf 1145
 khauwānā 1222
 khē'enā 2426
 khimcnā 1558
 khi'u 2426
 khiri 2006
 khīu 2426
 khodor, khodra, khodro
 1660
 khopā 2110

 laikoy^ornā, layakoyā 236
 lapnā, lapp, laph 290
 lauṭō 3596
 lātā 308
 lādnā 3643
 lidum 513
 lipi-orā 5189

 madārā 4687
 madgī 4695
 maitanta, maitā, maiti, mait-
 lā, maitle, maiyyantā 4841
 maī 4791
 maīs 5101
 makkā 4621
 mal, malā, malkā, malnā,
 mal'a 4743
 mamā 4703
 mamus 4813
 mandar 4719
 mann 4711
 mannā 4778
 manxā 4747, 4837
 maṇḍi 4679
 maṇyā, maṇyantā 4841
 marāg 4720
 marcā 4726
 maṛnā 4722
 maṛxnā 4750
 massa ṭong'e 4749
 māndā 4832
 māñj 3580
 māñji 4639
 māṛā 4832
 māyā 4706
 māḥ 4780
 māṇḍrnā 4801
 māṇḍnā 4807
 māś 4806
 māxā, māxnā 4781
 māyā 4706
 māṛnā 4836
 māyān 4706
 meccā 4841
 mechā 4879
 meddō, medḍō 5062
 mehrārā, mehrta'anā 5085
 mejxa'anā 5089
 mekkhnā 5053
 melkhā 5080
 melkho 5081

mendnā 5516
 mennā 5093, 5516
 menta'ānā 5093
 meñjan 3581
 meñxnā 5055
 merxantā, merxā 5074
 mesgā 5532
 mēd 5099
 mējx^erka, mējx^ernā, mējxnā 5089
 mēkhna 5053
 mēn-ernā 4841
 mēr 5095
 mēt 4791
 mēxnā 5087
 mēd 5099
 mēr 5095
 mēt 4791
 micī, misī 4879
 miñj 4737
 mitil, mit'l 3759
 miṭka'ānā, miṭkī 4845
 miñxnā 4877
 moccā 5031
 moj^oxnā, mosga'ānā, mos^og-nā, mosg^ornā 5131
 mōcnā 5130
 mōdhrnā 5137
 mōjxā, mōjx^ornā, mōsgā 5131
 mōhārō 4781
 mōxnā, mōxinā, mōxta'ānā 5127
 mōṭā 5037
 muccnā, muccō 4915
 mudḍā 5050
 muṭ 4997, 5024
 muṭmuṭrnā 4997
 mukā 4990
 mukā 4944
 mulga'ānā 5002
 mulguṭā 4673
 mulkhrnā 5123
 mulnā, mulrnā 5045
 mul^ukhna, mul^ukhna 4870
 mul^uxnā, mul^uxta'ānā, mul-xa'ānā 4993
 mund(dh) 5020
 mun^uxnā 4993
 munxnā 4866
 muñjā 5020
 muñjna, muñj^urnā 4891
 muñyā 4968
 muṅgā 4982
 murcnā, murcnā 4975
 murda'ānā, murdnā, mur-jha'ānā, murjhārnā 4972
 murka'ānā, murkārnā 5012
 murkā 4981
 murmā 5051
 murrā 5125
 murrnā 4973
 mur^ukna 4975
 muskārnā, musmus^urnā 4904
 mussō 4909
 mus^ugnā 4915
 muṭā 5114

mutga'ānā, mutgā, mut-ka'ānā, mutkā 4932
 mūjnā 4878
 mūkā, mūkul 4990
 mūnd 5052
 mūxā 4898, 5023
 mūḍnā 5039
 mūjhrnā 4878
 mūkā 4990

naib 3655
 nakhrnā 3571
 nalābnā, nalbrnā 3611
 nalādna, nalda'ānā, nalnā, nalta'ānā 3612
 nalākh, nanārnā, nannā, nanta'ānā, nantārnā 3589
 nannā, nantarā 3628
 narī 2903
 narma'ānā, narmārnā 3608
 narya'ānā 2904
 nargā 3621A
 narī 3585
 nasnā, nasrnā 3575
 nauka 3599
 nābnā 3769
 nād, nādas, nād-xall 3645
 nāl 2913
 nām 3647
 nāsgo 3644
 nāx 3655
 nāxnā 3765
 nāḍnā, nārnā 3643
 neddō 5062
 nedegnā, nedg^ernā 2923
 nelā 3656
 nerr 3752
 nē, nē nē 5151
 nēg 3763
 nēlā 3656
 nērnā 3777
 nē'enā 3602
 nēṭā 3746
 nilābnā 3611
 nindnā, nindrnā 3682
 niṇḍnā 3691
 niṅgyō 364
 nirnā 3777
 niṛ'gnā 3691
 nisāṇḍ 3736
 nis'gnā, nis'grnā 3666
 nitil 3759
 niyūr 2929
 nīm 3688
 nīn 3684
 nīndnā 3682
 nīrnā 3691
 niṭcārnā 3765
 nollnā, nollo 3790
 nōl 3798
 nōḍnā 3726
 nōrh^ornā, nōṛnā 3783
 nubb 5052
 nuknā, nukrū, nukta'ānā, nuk^urnā 3696
 nulg^urnā, nul^ugnā 3714
 nulxnā 3791

nun^uxnā, nun^uxrnā 3697
 nuñjnā 3793
 nurgnā, nur^ugnā 3711
 nurā 3714
 nu^ugnā 4886
 nūtnā 3724
 nū^urnā, nūtur okknā 3725
 nūxnā, nūkhna 3723
 nūrxrnā 3714

odnā 978
 od^oxnā 5243
 oḍul 677
 ohō 5151
 oijnā 1012
 okknā 924
 okknā, okkrnā, okta'ānā 930
 okhō 5151
 ol^odnā 1001
 ol^oxnā 996
 ol^oṇḍārnā 664
 ombā'ā 641
 ond^ornā 976
 on'ā 1024
 oṇṭā 990
 oṅgkhna, oṅgkhta'ānā 936
 oṅghon, oṅghonum 990
 opnā, oprnā 981
 orāsari 990
 ordnā 721
 ordnā 969
 ormar, orma, or^ot 990
 or^ox 561
 oṛe 1065
 oṛga'ānā, oṛ^ognā 698, 954
 oṛmā 995
 oṛok, oṛ^ok 757
 oṛ^okna 757, 954
 oṛ^ox 561
 osgā 941
 ot^ox 990
 otthā 977
 otth^ornā 976
 oṭṭā 955, 965

ōgnā, ōgrnā, ōgta'ānā 1031
 ōjnā 1012
 ōlā, ōltā nannā 1015
 ōlnā 1001
 ōn(d), ōndkita 990
 ōnkā, ōnnā, ōnta'ānā 600
 ōr 1065
 ōrnā 1063, 1064
 ōrta'ānā 1064
 ōr 1065
 ōṛā, ōṛe 1040
 ōsā 1035
 ōy 334

pacbā, paccā, paccnā, pacgī 3999
 padxnā, paī 3827
 pahpahrnā, pairī 3805
 pakārnā 4050
 palknā 3991
 pall 3986
 pallī 4018

palxañja 3992
 pandnā 4207
 pannā 4570
 pañjka 4004
 pañjnā 3956
 paññā 4035
 papla 4083
 par^amnā 3962
 pardnā 3972
 parparernā 4430
 partā 4567
 parxnā 3962
 par^agnā 4002
 par^axnā 3962
 paṣṣnā 3853
 patō 3879
 patṛā 4509
 patta'ānā 3916
 patta, pattnā 4452
 paṭṇā 4034
 paṭpat, paṭpatrā, paṭpoṭrā 3841
 paṭṭā 3875
 paṭut 4392
 pāb, pāb ērnā 4108
 padā 4077
 pākna 4050
 pārnā 4065
 pāxnā 3808
 pāy 4110
 pāñnā 4004
 pārśnā 3853
 ped^exnā, pedxa'ānā 4165
 pekpekrnā 4469
 pell, pello 4198
 pelpele 3989
 perper^ernā, perxperxnā 4430
 pesēgnā, pesnā 4423
 pēxpēxnā 4469
 pēska, pēsna 4430
 pēn 4449
 pēō 4178
 picka'ānā, pickārnā 4135
 pikhīrpā 4172
 pinn 4208
 pinnī 4209
 piñjnā 4410
 piō 4125
 piṣā, piṣnā, piṣṭā 4205
 pik 4210
 piṣnā 4433
 piṭnā 4167
 piṣnā 4183
 poccnā 4580
 poccnā, pocgō 4312
 poēnā 4407
 pojina, pojirā, pojōrnā 4479
 pokkhā 4455
 pok^ol 4462
 pokpokrnā 4469
 pok^o 4242
 polnā, polrnā, polta'ānā, poltārnā 4571
 ponjxnā 4580
 poṇḍnā 4325
 porcō, poroc 4537
 por^oxnā 4505

poṭṭā 4494
 poṭṭō 4497
 poxa 4454
 poxtā 4463
 pok 4575
 pōjnā 4580
 pud^ugnā 4277
 puḍḍā, puḍḍnā 4259
 puḍḍnā 4345
 punā 4275
 pundnā, pund^urnā 4361
 puṇḍnā 4325
 purrā 4334
 pur^umnā 4541
 pusrā 4348
 putbelō, puttā 4335
 puttnā 4376
 putungī, put^ungī 4203
 put^urnā 4276
 puydnā 4345, 4407
 pūmp, pūp 4345
 pūn 4361
 pūxka 4469
 pūxnā 4315, 4469
 pūxrnā 4315
 pūgnā 4349

saddnā, saṣā 2299
 simdhārā 2539
 sur^ukhsur^ukharnā, sur^upnā 2712

tadāba'ānā, tadrnā 3065
 tainā 3418
 taknā, takrnā 3004
 tal^akhnā, talkhnā 3124
 tammnā 3178
 tangrī, tangrī 3015
 tangyō 364
 tar^ki 3121
 tarⁿā 3039
 tatnā 3064
 tāgrnā, tāka 3149
 tārnā 3162
 tān 3196
 tārnā 3140
 tar 3180
 tārnā 3154
 tekhtekhrnā 3208, 3453
 telēgnā 3428
 telgnā 3433
 telnā 3435
 tembarus, tembnā 3431A
 tengnā, tengrnā 3409
 terēmnā, termērnā 3246
 tessnā 3446
 textexrnā 3208, 3453
 tekl tekhrnā 3453
 tela 3463
 tesnā 3455
 tetnā 3450
 teynā 3418
 tēkh tēkhrnā 3453
 timmnā, timmrnā 3241
 tindī, tinkhnā 3222
 tindnā 3263
 tingāba'ānā, tingārnā 3409

tinglī 3214
 tirxnā, tirarnā, tirxtā'ānā 3243
 tingrnā, tingnā 3259
 tissā, tissnā 3215
 tiūkhnā, tiūxnā 3222
 tlgaba'ānā 3407
 tlgā 3270
 tlnā 3263
 tlnl 533, 3268
 tlnnā 3268
 tlrnā 3246, 3278
 tlrta'ānā 3278
 tlix 3271
 tolok^h, tolok^h 3520
 tonkhnā 3479
 tor^ognā 3480
 toknā 3539
 tubnā 3367
 tukknā 3286
 tumbā, tumbil 3328
 tum'nā, tum'tā'ānā 3336
 tundnā, tundrnā 3321
 tungul 2376
 tuppaxō, tuppⁿā 2249, 3323
 turda'ānā, turdnā 3399
 tur^ugnā 3367
 tur^uxnā, turxa'ānā, turx^urnā 3358
 tus^urnā, tus^ugnā 3288
 tuska 3289
 tussnā 3290
 tūrnā 3339

ṭandnā 3031
 ṭangnā, ṭangrnā 3478
 ṭatt^ernā, ṭāṭnā 2952
 ṭatnā 2943
 ṭa^o 2951
 ṭeph-ṭephⁿā 2973
 ṭindī 3222
 ṭirnā 2957
 ṭōṭ^o, ṭoro 3547
 ṭōṭ 3040
 ṭōṭnā, ṭārsī 3547
 ṭūrnā 2968

ubkarnā 666
 ucukunā, ucu-ucu 557
 udal App. 14
 ud(d)^urnā, udur-udur ēknā 763
 ugi 570
 ugtā 688
 uinā 688, 1051, 5549
 uira'ānā 986
 ujgō 583A
 ujina, ujita'ānā 645
 ulā 698
 uli 705
 ulla, ullēr, ullmūnd, ullnāx 677
 ullāxārnā 678
 umbā'ā, umb'ā 641
 umbāxārnā 180
 um(b)^ulnā, umulka 644
 umpnā 640

undul 677	xamī 1232	xel 2014
uṇḍri 593	xandrnā 1407	xēnā 1459
uṅgkhñā 936	xann 1159, 1160	xēndnā 2001
uṅk 637	xannā 1443	xēr 2013
uphṛā App. 15	xannērnā, xañjalxō 1159	xēs ^{er} 1996
urb, urbas, urbnī 654	xañjka, xañjnā, xañjpā 1459	xex ^{ei} 1993
urkhñā 668	xaḍkhñā 1333	xēs, xēsō 1931
urna 652	xappā, xappnā 1222	ximb- 1558
uṛda'ānā, uṛnā, uṛ ^u dnā 598	xarbnā 1295	xod ^o xnā, xodxnā 2084
uṛturnā 588	xarra 1353	xolā 2135
ut ^u gnā, utgā 742	xarxar, xarxar ^a rnā 1259	xolkhñā, xolkhrnā 2136
utxi 990	xarar-xarar, xarar-xarar ^a rnā,	xollā 2141
uṭnā, uṭ ^u rnā 597	xarbar ^a rnā 1110	xollnā 2140
uynā 688	xaṛnā 1372	xol ^o xnā, xolxrnā 2136
	xaṛxā, xaṛxnā, xaṛxō 1135	xoṇḍxā 2082
udnā 763	xasnā 1503	xoporkā, xop ^o rxolā, xoppnā,
uṇnā 734	xassnā 1097	xoprñā 1731
ukhā 730	xaṭṭnā 1125	xoppā 1733, 2110
uṇḍri 593	xāpnā, xāpus 1416	xor ^o p, xor ^o pñā 2130
uri 753	xār 1478	xosgā 1840
urnā 751	xārnā 1474, 1478	xosnā 2091
ūxnā, ūxrnā, ūxta'ānā 730.	xāxā 1425	xossnā 1822, 2042
ūṛi 593	xāxō 1417	xossta'ānā 2042
	xāynā 1458	xotnā 2091
xaccnā, xactnā 1100	xāsñā, xāsñnā 1104	xotor injō 2095
xadā, xadd, xaddar, xaddas	xebdā 1977	xoṭrnā, xoṭṭnā 2063
1411	xedd 1943	xoṭṭā 2072
xaida'ānā, xaidnā, xaikā,	xekkhā 2023	xoyñā 2119
xaixairnā 1458	xemdnā 1558	xocol 2188
xajj 1958	xennā 1944	xol 2253
xajjnā, xajrnā xajj 1369	xeḍcnā, xeḍṇḍnā, xeḍṇḍrnā	xōṇḍnā, xōṇḍrnā 1882
xakkhñā, xakkhrnā 1082	1558	xōrnā 1899
xalaxnā 1303	xeppar, xeppas, xeppā 1956	xōxantā, xōxā, xōxnā 2182
xalb, xalbas 1372	xercnā 1564	xōynā, xōytārnā 2227
xall 1376	xerrnā 2778	xōṅghñā, xōṅghrnā 2032
xalli 1318	xess 1936	xōṛxā 2082
xalxnā 1303	xetrnā, xettnā 1954	xōśnā 2189
xalxō 1314		

MALTO

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ; g ḡ; n ṇ; r ṛ; t th (= [θ]) ṭ*.

ac-acro, acu 45	anareye 111	asge, asgre, asḡe 43
adru 134	ande, andeke, ani 1	asgalo 52
adyare 137	andē 3642	asr-asr āne 190
adre, adro 108	andya App. 7	asye 46
aḍye 962	ano, anond, anopan 1	ate 145
agare, agatre 8	angle, anglo 34	athi 1
ahān 1	anḥan 1	aṭe 102
akele 774	anṛse, anṛstre 120	aṭge, aṭgi 79
ale 251, 2916	are 198	aṭi 126
alesi 236	arge, argtre 231	aṭpo 102
ali 384	arge 11	aṭye 78
alqe, alqro 254	arkare, arkatre 3605	awḡe, awgre 18
am-amre 187	aṛage 60	aya, ay(y)okabokey, ay(y)oke,
amba, ambe 329	aṛare, aṛatre 83	ayyi, ayyu 196
am-jōra 2883	aṛge(se) 63	ayya 364
amu, amso, amte, amye	aṛgu 91	
187	aṛke 63	á 1

áde 363
 áde 348
 áge, ágre 17
 áh 1
 ále 261
 ál-urqe 399
 áne 868
 áńko 1
 áńrete 408
 áńy 1
 áqe 339
 ár 1
 átge, átgen ére, átgo 141
 áth 1
 áthwa 395
 áti 1
 átípáti 79
 áw, áwe 1
 áwole 392

bace 5551
 badye 3914
 bagde, bagd-poři 3816
 bagbagre 5334
 baķe 3814
 bale-bale, balehne 5276,
 5304
 bali 5277
 balre, baltre 5298
 bani 5381
 bańge 5533
 bare 5270
 barge 3983
 bařbarre 5230
 baři 3855
 bařge 5340
 bate 3917, 5320
 bařango 5301
 bařg, bařgni, bařgo 4395
 bařri 3880
 báce 5514
 bác-naqe, bác-naqpo 4090
 báge 5363
 báke 4051
 bále, bálye 5378
 bálke, bálko 4102
 báre 5362
 básre 5534
 bede, beduwre 5483
 behe 4427
 beje 5442
 benje 5534
 beqe 5383
 berge 5490
 beše 5532
 bégasi 5520
 bék-békre, béku 4428
 béngle 5519
 béńgre 5450
 béru 5517
 bice 5517
 bicre 5393
 biđe 5475
 biđrare, biđretre 5400
 bidye 5475, 5479
 biđe 5554
 bilbilre, bilpu 5496

bińye 5396
 birge, birgre 5407
 biře 5517
 bithge 5484
 biře 5474
 bíci 5401
 bíje 5448
 bíńdke 4876
 bíše 5459
 boce 4952
 bońge, bońgtre 4473
 busge 5383
 cagje, caka 2748
 cake 2277
 calge, calgro 2377
 cange, cangro 2424
 canju 2294
 canu 2798
 cańrke, cańrkeye 2759
 cap-captre 2334
 caqe, caqro, caqtre, caqu
 2278
 care 2416
 carge 2289
 cartre 2416
 cař-carre 2296
 cařme 2301
 cate 2835
 cawge 2818
 cáce 2435
 cáge 2431
 cágře 2440
 cále 2891
 cáli 2476
 cáqle, cáqlo, cáqltre 2433
 cáru 2469
 ceđe 2762
 ceglo 2751
 ceglu 2789
 celaki 2375
 ceńye, ceńyro 2264
 cewr, cewti 2779
 cénde 2812
 céql-kúńde 2274
 cicu 1514
 cile 2559
 cilge, cilgtre 2573
 cinge 2505
 cińyo 2636
 circe, circo 2601
 cirqe 2631
 citru 2776
 cithge 2524
 cithge 2526
 ciye 2598
 cíce 2599
 cípe 2621
 cođe, cođtre 2511
 coge, cogre 2644
 cole 2859
 copa 2845
 cope-mínu 2848
 copra 2846
 copye 2334
 corge, corgre, corgtre 2854
 cothke, cothktre 2842

coye, coytre 2867
 cumqe, cumqrése 2621
 cunje 2653
 cure 2711
 curge, curgre, curgtre 2883
 cuřare 3380
 cuwa App. 38
 cuwe 2676
 cuye, cuypo, cuytre 2827
 cúge 2719
 cúgréde, cúgréye 2720
 cúgure 2719
 cúle, cúlo 3362
 cúře 3380

dagdagre 2998
 dimdimre 3236
 dim-qerge 1960, 3236
 dip-qerge 3236
 dopeli 3322

đadi 3044
 đate 3020
 đudo 3491

ece 805
 edru 885
 eje, ejre 851
 eju 857
 eke 773
 elce 858
 elqre 841
 elttre 858
 embe, emb-embre, embre,
 embtre 530
 endr-naqe 895
 enge, engre 780
 engde 801, 824
 eqe 840
 ere 828
 erge 787
 ergtre 521, 813
 erpo 828
 erare, eratre 446
 erge 787
 erğ-ađa, erge, ergo 788
 erqo 825
 ertu, ertyo 789
 erwe 790
 erye 451, 786
 ese 3745
 espro, eswe, eswre 800
 ete, eto, ettre 798
 ete, etgre, etgro, etro 785
 ewje, ewtre 847
 eye 5149

éde 892
 ége 805
 ége 875, 878
 egtre 875
 éke 871
 éle 913
 ém 5154
 én 5160
 éńdr-naqe 895
 épú 5149

éqe 876
éqto 873
ére, érye 903
ére 5152
éru 848
éte, étre 892

gaða-berge, gaðo 1140
gaðure 1155
gaða 1147
gaþye 1141
gálgro, gálye 1303
gece, gec 2807
genða 1173
gidi 1952
ginjgro, ginjye 1522
goða 2069
gunði 1692
gunrta 1727
gutye 1850

ice, icgre, ic-qote 504
ide 462
idre 463
igje, igiro 418
igjo 427
ihin 410
ijjo 364
ik, ike, ikeh, ikeno, iker, ikír,
 ikí(th), iknány, ikni, iko,
 ikon, ikonno, ikti, iku(th)
 5151
ilaru 476
ilde, ile 3675
ilkru 475
inda, indeki 410
indrañy, indrik, indru 5151
ine, ino, inond, inonno, inor
 410
inqe, inq-púce, inqrése 419
inhe 805
inhi, inyle 410
irce 493
irgre 472
irmbe, irpe 437
-is 474
isge 423
isgnu 422
is-póri 424
-isti 474
ite 461
ite, itgre, itre 870
ithi 410
iwr, iwresti 474

í 410
íce 504
igre 535
ih 410
íme 540
ine 410
ínjre 431
ínki, ínle 410
ínje 537
íny, ír 410
íre 479
íro 547

íth, íti, íw íwe 410
jarqe, jarqtre 2360
járe 2300
-jóra 2883
júr-jura 2692

kagle 2426
kaje 1101, 1369
kale 1301
kalga, kalke 1315
kambare 1228
kandri 1214
kando 1179
kanku 1165
kape 1225
kapli 1325
karne 1143
kase 1088
kaþe 1109, 1145
kaþp, kaþtre 1109
kawge, kawgre, kawgro 1344
kawye 1341
káklare, kákletre, kákli 1424
kále 1419
káre 1279
káti 1145
keye, keype, keytre, keyu
 2426
kése, kétnu 2019
kéwejáre 1939
kinde 1542
kire, kirtre 1566
kiru 1941
kiše 1513
kisu 1517
kite 1606
kitre 1538
kitro 1606
kithke, kithre 1547
kiþe 1538
kiya 1559
kide 1990
kíro 2005
kíre, kírwá 1621
kiwe, kiw-kiwre 1618
koðete 1524
koðkare 2064
kokre, kokro 2032
kolge, kolgro 2136
konða 1693
kongori 2032
kore, kortre 2236
kothke 2091
koða 2058
kóde 1524
kóli 2244
kómo 2221
kudi, kudru App. 27
kuðe 1677, 1678
kuji 1641
kuku 1630
kumðe App. 28
kume 2677
kunda 1723
kunde 1729
kundo 1692

kunkunare 1685
kunye 2176
kurke 1847
kuþe 2654
kuþge 2684
kuþnare, kuþni 2654
kuþya 1655
kuþye 1671
kúge 1902
kúkre 1868
kúme 1896
kúr-kúr 1796
kúþgle 1883

-l- 234
lalde, lale 3612
lánðe 3643
lápe, lápye 290
léle 3656
lipi 5189
lole 3790
lólu 3798
lulgre, lulqe, lulqre 3714

mackare 5089
maþye 5057
make 4621
mal-, mala 4743
mali 4984
mama 4813
manc-naqe 4667
mande 4836, 4863
mandru 4719
manði 4679
mangu 4747
manjraha, manjrare 3580
manye 4667
manu 4711
maqe, maqi, maqmaqo,
 maqo, maqu 4616
margo, margu 4720
mare 4722
margre, margro, margru,
 margtre 4750
mar-mene 4722
masekáre, masqe 4760
masu 4749
máku 4780
mánðe 4801
máqti, máqu 4781
máthgi 4695
mece, mecge, mecgetre,
 mecten 4841
mede 5093
medgo, medgre 5063
medo 5062
mehare 5085
melqaler, melqo, melqor
 5081
melqe 5080
menði 4769
mene 4778
mene, mendre 5516
menge 5055
menye 4841
meqe 5053
mergani, merge, mergu 5074

merġtre 4875
 meŝġe 5532
 meŝa 4651
 méca 4706
 mémere, mémetre 4841
 méqe 5087
 méru 5095
 méth 5099
 mine 5093
 minqe 4877
 mínje 4722
 mínu 4885
 mogare, moġe, mogje, mog-
 tre 5131
 moġtre 5123
 móce 5130
 móqe 5127
 móthre 5137
 muce 4915
 mudra 5031
 muge 4910
 mug-poglo 4455
 muki 4990
 mulġe 5124
 mulġe, mulġre 4993
 mulure, mulutre 5044
 mundi, mundoti 5020
 muŋye 4968
 muŋyu 5024
 mure 4973
 murġre, murġtre 5123
 murke, murkre 4975
 murko 4981
 murye 4980
 muŋse, muŋs-maġe, muŋso,
 muŋsoti, muŋsti 4756
 musġe, musġre 4915
 muso 4909
 muthre, muthtre 4980
 múje 5121
 múke 4990
 múnde 5039
 múnje, múnjre 4878
 múqe 5023

 naġre 3787
 name 3598
 nan, nandu 3628
 nane 3589, 3628
 naqe 3571
 naqlu 33
 nare, narge, nargtre 2929
 narke 3625
 narġe 3621A
 ná 1
 náde, nádo, nádo-máku 3645
 náġe 3643
 nám 3647
 nánye 3630
 náru 2903
 neke 3735
 neŋya 3746
 nepe 3759
 neru 3752
 nethġe, nethġre 2923
 néġe, néġye 3765
 nére 3777

nére, néreh, nérer, néri(th),
 né(th) 5151
 ninde, nindġre 3682
 nire, nirqe 2904
 nisġe, nisġro 3666
 nitlu 3759
 ním 3688
 nín 3684
 nire 2904
 níru 2910
 nisye 3666
 nóġre, nóre 3783
 nuġe, nuġġre 3714
 nuke, nukre 3696
 nunge 3697
 nunje, nunjuwre 3793
 nurġe, nurġre 3711
 nusġe, nusġre 576
 nuto 3715
 núde 2922
 núġe 3723
 núte 3724
 nútre 3725

 ode 978
 oġe 969
 oġenre 963
 oġye 969
 oġore, oġortre 562
 oje 5549
 oke, okete, oktre 930
 olġe 996
 -ond 990
 onde 600
 ondre 976
 onke 1024
 -ononti 990
 onqe, onq-male, onqtre 936
 oprare 981
 orbe 761
 orgu 561
 orme, ort(e), ortġe, orti,
 ortononti 990
 orġe, orġre 954
 orku 757
 orme 995
 osġe 941
 ote 977
 otre 976
 otġe 955
 oye 984

 óġe 1031
 óje, óġre 1012
 óne 600
 órtre 1064
 óre 1040, 1065
 ór-otre 1065
 órye 757
 ósu 1035
 óthre 1064
 óyu 334

 pace, pacġe, paco 3999
 padkare, padrare 3910
 pakme 3808
 palangje 3992

palke 3991
 palware, palwatre 3987
 palu 3986
 pamġe 4527
 panjek(e) 4004
 panye, pany-panyre 4035
 parce 3963, 3980
 parctre 3963
 parge, pargre, pargro 3962
 paġġe 3861
 paġka 4385
 pasadeye, paslaha, pasyare,
 pasyetre 4531
 patġre 3912
 patli 3909
 pato 3907
 pattre 3907, 4452
 pature 3911
 patyare 3916
 patye 4034
 pathġe 3827
 pathi 3907
 pathre 3972
 paŝa 3878
 paŝka 3858
 paŝo 3879
 páke 4050
 páġre 3805
 páne, pántre 4004
 páre 4065
 páthe 4077
 páwu 4108
 pehe, pehre, pehtre 4446
 peli, pelo 4198
 peni 4209
 perce, perctre 4183
 peŋqe 4430
 pet-kame 4423
 pethġe, pethġre 4165
 pey-peyre 4035, 4438
 pénu 4449
 picale, pice 4226
 pilqe 4183
 pinde 4195
 pindri 4169
 pinje 4410
 pinu 4208
 pirce 4176
 pisi, pisti 4205
 píku 4210
 píqe 4183
 píse 4433
 píte 4167
 poce 4580
 pocru 4312
 poġe 4454
 poglo 4455
 pogolare, pogolatre 4235
 pogole 4235, 4469
 pohpohre 3805
 poje, pojġre 4479
 poka 4455
 pokl-ŝowa, poklu 4462
 pole, polġre, poltre 4571
 ponġe 4325
 ponġer 4482
 pongje 4469

- porge 4505, 4543
 porpge, porgtre 4505
 porke 4267
 porsí 4316
 posange 4467
 posgo 4312
 potge, potgo 4463
 pothqe, pothqlatre, poth-
 qláre, pothqlo, pothqro
 3905
 potka 4496
 poye 4407
 póku 4575
 póri 4541
 póye 4599
 puce, pucgre 4281
 pule 4302
 pul-ond, pul-qadi 4301
 pulpulre 4305
 pulware 4302
 punde 4361
 pune 4275
 punu 4268
 pungare 4349
 pure 4334
 purgu 4358
 purme 4541
 purá 4494
 purge 4490
 pusre 4348
 pute 4335
 putgi 4203
 putre 4276
 puthye 4407
 putgond 4259
 putka 4497
 púge 4315, 4469
 púgpe 4315
 púgre, púgro, púgto 4469
 púne, punu 4361
 púpge 4315
 púpu, púthe 4345

 qace, qacre, qacro 1100
 qade 1411
 qagire 1079
 qaju 1958
 qalapi, qalapo 1318
 qale 1372
 qalge, qalgro 1303
 qali 1318
 qal-qaltre 1302
 qalu 1376
 qalwe, qalwi, qalwo 1372
 qami 1232
 qan amu 1159
 qandre, qanqe 1407
 qanje, qanjpe 1459
 qanu 1159
 qape 1217
 qaqe 1082
 qargre 1291
 qarú 1296
 qarwe, qarwre 1295
 qarqagre 1110
 qarqe 1135

 qarýe 1126
 qase 1249
 qasru 1996
 qaswe 1097
 qate 1149
 qawru 1285
 qawse 1341
 qápe 1416
 qáqe 1425
 qáre 1474
 qátare 1135
 qáwe, qáwe-naqe 1341
 qáye 1458
 qeðu 1943
 qejo 1935
 qemde 1558
 qepo, qepu 1956
 qeqe 2023
 qerce 1564
 qere 2778
 qerge 1960
 qerme, qermre 1981
 qese 1518
 qesu 1936
 qete 1954
 qethwu 1977
 qeyre, qeytre 1458
 qége 2017
 qéle, qélwa 2014
 qénde 2001
 qéne 1459
 qéqlu 1993
 qére, qértre 1564
 qéri 2006
 qéru 1564, 2013
 qése-ónu 1053, 1931
 qéslo, qéso, qésoláre, qésu
 1931
 qochu 2188
 qodali 1722
 qole 2140, 2141
 qolgru 2136
 qoli 2135
 qonde 2082
 qonqe 2032
 qope, qopre 1731
 qopo 2113
 qorpu 2130
 qorqo 2049
 qosé 2042
 qosge 1840
 qostre 2042
 qotro mínu 2095
 qothge 2084
 qote 2063, 2072
 qotre 1787, 2063
 qotri 1787
 qoture 2063
 qowe 1417
 qoye, qoytre 2119, 2227
 qóq, qóqe, qóqeye, qóqte,
 qóqwa 2182
 qóre 1899
 qóro, qóroce 2149
 qórtre 1899
 qóru 2049
 qóse 2189

 saði 2299
 site 2529
 surli 2694

 take, takuwre 3004
 tale 3124
 tali 3103
 talqro 3127
 tame 3235
 tanyare 3047
 tare 3140
 tarce 3039
 tarre 3064
 tathwe 3065
 tagare, táke 3149
 tálmí 3180
 tám(i) 3162
 tán(i) 3196
 tánggre, tángye 3154
 táre 3140
 teg- tegre 3200
 teho 364
 teme 3241
 tenge 3409
 teye 3418
 téle 3428, 3435, 3470
 télo 3463
 téni 533, 3268
 téqe 3200
 tése 3455
 tige 3270
 tilngru 3214
 tina, tinde 3263
 tinqe 3222
 tirge 3243
 tise 3215
 tisge 3259
 tíqalu 3271
 tíre, tírtre 3278
 todlo, todlqote 3503
 tombra 3389
 tonqe, tonqro 3478
 toqe, toqre, toqro 3479
 toro 3296
 torge 3481
 tofa 3314
 toto 3296
 tónre 3498
 tóre 3480
 tube 3229
 tuke 3286
 tulge 2862, 3323
 tumbe, tumbare 3328
 tumbra 3389
 tume 3336
 tumgle 3376
 tunde, tundgre 3321
 tunge, tungre 3308
 tunga, tungra 3339
 tupe 3323
 tupgle 2862, 3323
 ture 2883
 turge 3339
 turge, turgre 3310
 tuse 3290
 tusge 3289
 tuthr-kafe 3399

tutgro 3310
tuwe 3365
túre 3339
tútro 3399

ṭaḍa 3118
ṭaḍu 3411
ṭaṭ-ére, ṭáṭe 2952
ṭaṭṭe, ṭáṭṭe 2943
ṭep-teptre 2973
ṭide 2957
ṭowa 4462
ṭúde 2968

udali App. 14
udutre 763

ugjo 583A
uglare, uglatre, ugleye, ugli
698
uje, ujni 645
ule 698
ulle, ulli-máqi, ullond, ullte,
ullti, ullu 677
umbl, umbl-muro 644
umgre, umgro 641
umku 637
unglatre, ungláre 678
unṛpe, unṛpo, unṛpre 640
upṛa App. 15
urḡre, urwre 652
urqe 668

urḡde, urḡe 598
use 688
usete 616
ute 1053
utese 616
uthi 557
uthke, uthkre, uthkro 742
uṭe, uṭgre 597
uṭre 596
úde, údure 763
úje 734
úkye 729
úqe, úq-máq, úqtire 730
úre, úrtre 751

BRAHUI

The order is that of the Roman alphabet, with diagraphs and letters with diacritics added in the following order: *d ḍ*; *g ḡ*; *l ḷ*; *r ṛ*; *s ṣ*; *t ṭ*; a nasalized vowel follows the corresponding non-nasalized vowel (very few instances). The diagraph *kh* of the major source and our earlier work has been replaced by *x*, the voiceless velar fricative, in its proper alphabetical order. *h* represents dialectally *h*, a glottal stop (i.e. ʔ), and zero (see Emeneau 1980b.21).

aḍ 83
aiṇō 410
ala, alavā, all- 234
alēj 297
alli 260
ama(r), amari 5151
ammā 183
anning 333, 697
annō 410
ant, antei 5151
appā 155
arā(d), arāfk, arākā(n), arāṅg
arāre(k) 5151
arē 917
ar-ē- 823
ar(i) 83
arṣing 446
asi(ṭ), asika 990
aṭ, aṭōmaṭ 5151
avalēnging 265
axa 5151

āṛ 83
āvāning 392

balun 5276
banning 5270
bash, basha(bō), *bashing
4841
bā 5352
bārifing, bārring(ing), bārun
5320
bāsing(ing) 5517

bāṭagh 5474
bei 5093, 5553
bē 4428
bē-, bē-haṛsing, bē-xalling
5086
bēl 5503
bēnifing 5534
bēning, bērifing 5532, 5534
bil 5422
bilum 5505
bining 5516
birr, birri 5511
birring, birvē, birvinging
5548
bising(ing) 5517
biṭ 5474
biṭing 5393, 5430
bīn, bīngum 5384
bīra, bīraghā 5513
bīring 4183
buṭ 5474

calēnging, caling 2377
cap-cap kanning 2334
cāing 3419
cirrēnging 3246
ciring 2491
cōshing 2872
cōṭ 2838
cugh 2696
cunāk, cunā 2594
curring 2883

cūrēnging, cūrīng, cuṭ, cuṭ-
ṭing 2835
cūping 2621

chuh 2718

dahun 1
danning 3773
dare nan, darō 3758
darānging, darīfing, darīng,
darīnging 3178
daun, dā, dād, dāfk, dākā(n),
dāng, dāre(k), dāsā, dāskā-
(n), dāvadī, dāxa 1
dē 3774
dē, dēr 5151
dēṭ 3766
ditar 3748
dīr 3690
dranzing, drāzing 3195
duhun 1
durrēnging, durring 3481
dūn 3399

ē-, ē, ēd, ēfk, ēhun, ēkā(n),
ēng, ēre(k), ēskā(n), ēxa
764
ēling 905
elō 919
et- 872, 3098

gaṭ 1124
guḍḍing 1656

- guḍḍu 1670
 gūrring 1852
 g(u)lōnt 1338

 ghuddu 1670
 ghurring 1852

 ha-, halling 296
 hal 833
 hamp, hampifing, hamping 329
 hanēn 530
 haninging 120
 harfing 851
 harrifing 314
 harring 315
 harṣefing, harṣenging, harṣ-
 ing 446
 hataring, hating, hatining,
 hatiring 296, 3098
 hēfing 851
 hēl 912
 hēling 905
 hēt 5152
 hicking 419, 772
 hīlh 509
 hining 809, 1419
 hijēnging, hījing 55
 hīlh 533
 hīning 555
 hīt, hīt-mīt 470
 hō-, hōghing 996
 hōr 561
 huf 633
 hulli 500
 hunning 727
 huring 600
 hushing, hushinging 656
 hūlāi-ing, hūling 760
 hūrēnging, hūringing 666
 hūrī 753
 hūrā 718

 iragh 490
 iraṭ, irā 474
 iris 493

 i 5160
 i- 410
 ilum, iṛ 513

 jaxxing 2278

 kahing 2426
 kakāring 2031
 kal 2367
 kaland 1305
 kallār 1359
 kalp 1372
 kanning 1957
 karghing 1564
 karrāk 1293
 kasfing, kasifing 2426
 kā- 809, 1419
 kē- 1619
 kēb 2814
 kēragh, ki- 1619

 kirēng 1590, 1597
 kirk 1597
 kishking 1513
 kī- 1619
 kīsh 1606
 klōnt 1338
 kōṇḍo 2054
 kubēn 2677
 kuḍ(ḍ)ī 1655
 kuning 600
 kurāra 1780
 kurrēnging, kurring 2687
 kuṭṭa, kuṭṭing 1671
 kūring 2684
 kuṭī 1914

 makī 4312
 malēnt 4738
 maling, malinging 4739
 malh 4747
 manning 4778
 margh 4720
 marīnging 4902
 marrām 4973, 5013
 marring, marri 4722
 masir 4764
 mash 4742
 mashāx 4632
 mashing 4634
 maṭ 4681
 maṭṭa 4652
 maun 4781
 maxing 4618
 māmā 4813
 mār 4764
 mēlh 5087
 millinj 4984
 mili 5051
 miring 5082
 miring 4882
 mōlh 5131
 mōn(i) 5020
 mōṭ 5135
 mukking 4896
 murū 4968
 musi(t), musika 5052
 must 4915, 5020
 mutkun 4954
 muṭṭux 4921
 mux 4986
 mūrḱ 4933

 nan 3621, 3647
 narring 3605
 nī 3684
 nughushing 3697
 num 3688
 nusing, nusxal, nut 3728

 ɔ, ɔd, ɔfk, ɔhun, ɔkā(n),
 ɔng, ɔṛē(k), ɔskā(n), ɔxa
 923

 paciṛo(n)k, pacx 3833
 paddam 3906
 palēfing, palhing 4315
 paṛēfing 3861

 paṭak 4259
 paṭṭing 3956
 paṭṭī 4395
 pālḥ 4096
 pāning 3887
 pēring 4160
 pic 4143
 pid 4193
 pillōta 4198
 pillhing 4183
 pin 4410
 pinning 4160, 4206, 4207
 pir 4199
 pirghing 4176, 4177
 piring 4411
 pirring 4204
 pī 4210
 pōgh 4467
 pōling 4547
 pōlō 4560
 pōrring 4538
 pōs 4476
 princing 4183
 prishk 4191
 puc 4479
 pudēn, pudī 4505
 pul-mak(k)i 4312
 punḍu 4379
 purruk 4358
 putunk 4509
 puṭ 4358
 pū 4312
 pūskun 4275
 pūshkun 4356
 pūt 4460
 pūtuṛō 4496

 rūsing 504

 saling, sāling 916
 sālum 2410
 sil 2585
 sū 3373

 tad 3031
 taṭing 3133
 tahō 3149
 tamming 3178
 taṛing 3029
 tatarēnging, tataring 3061
 tā- 3419
 tēlh 3470
 tēn, tēnāī, tēn-pa-tēn 3196
 tiā-, *tir- 3419
 tining, tiss 3098
 tīn, tīrūnk 3266
 -tōl 3560
 tōla 3548
 tōning 3480
 traḍḍing 3158
 tramp 2883
 trikk 3119
 trikkal 1479
 trikking 2119, 3244
 trujjing 3367
 trukking 3358
 trump 2883

tugh(i), tungān 3376
 tuṛīnging 3310
 tuseṅging, tusing 3513
 tūbē 3338, 5496
 tūling, tūsing 3291

 ulli 500
 urā 698, 752
 ust 645, 698

 ūling 760
 ūreṅging, ūringing 666

 xaf 1977
 xal 1298
 xalling 1372, 1373, 2132

xalh 2132
 xan 1159, 1160
 xaning 1411, 1443
 xar 1396
 xarās 1123
 xarēn 1135, 1466
 xarmā 1289
 xarring 1109, 1356, 2149
 xarrun, xarrunī 2149
 xaṛ 1123
 xaṛīnk 1159
 xāxar 1458
 xāxō 1425
 xāxūr 2125
 xēr 2008, 2020
 xinzing, xīzzing 1648

xīsun 1931
 xō 2225
 xōl, xōlaxū, xōlxū 2244
 xōlum 1906
 xōshing, xōshking 2189
 xuling, xulis, xulkun 1806
 xulling 1833
 xumb 1558
 xunzing 1648
 xurrukāv 1796
 xurruṁ 1818
 xutting 1719
 xuzzing 1648
 xwāfing, xwāhing 1416

 zartōl 3560

INDO-ARYAN

SANSKRIT

(including reconstructed Old Indo-Aryan forms marked with an asterisk, quoted from Turner, *CDIAL*; ē and ō are used in these forms, = *e* and *o*)

akka- 23	ālita- 386	kaṇā- 1167
agari- 1397	ālu(ka)- 372	kaṇṭha- 1366
agaru-, aguru- 13		kadamba- 1116
agasti- 5	inḍarī-, inḍaiī- 455	kadamba(ka)- 1198
agni- 26		kanala- 1406
*agnirujā- App. 3	ukhā- 564	kandu- 1458
āgra- App. 4	uñch- 665	kandola- 1989
aṅka- 29	uṇḍeraka- 664	kapola- 1337
aṅkoṭ(h)a-, aṅkola(ka)-, aṅ-	utkarikā- App. 13	kabara-, kabari- 1327
kolā- 280	ut-kāsati 569	kampāna- 1237
aṅgaṇa- 35	utkūṭa- 1663	kambū- 1242
aṅcala- 57	utpātaka- App. 15	kara- 1385
aṭarūṣa-, aṭarūṣaka- 346	uddāla- App. 14	karaṇja- 1507
aṭṭa- 76	udbali- App. 16	karaṭa- 1264, 1265
aṇḍira- App. 7	upacūḍana-, upacūlana- 2654	karapattra- 1265
attā-, atti-, attikā- 142	upādhyāya- App. 18	karamarda-, karamardi- 1269
anala- 327	ulupin- 602	karavāla- 1265, 5376
anika- 117, 118	ulūkhala- 672	karavīra- 1164
anti-, antikā- 142	ulkā- 1016	karāmarda-, karāmbuka-,
apara- 163		karāmlaka- 1269
apūpā- 155	ulī- 705	karīra- 1353
amaṇḍa- 360		karkara- 1078, 1265
amṛta- 1391	eka- 769	karkaśa- 1076, 1265
amba, ambayā-, ambā-, am-	eḍa(ka)-, eḍī- 5152	karnikāra- 1164
bādā-, ambālā-, ambālikā-,	eḍūka- 839	karda(ṭa)-, kardama- 1355
ambi-, ambikā- 183	eḷā- 907	karparī- 1395
ambu- 187		karṣa- 1431
aye 196	*ōkk- 1029	kalā-, kalakala- 1302
aravinda- 5411	*ōpp- App. 19	kalaṇja- 1348
arka- 814		kalama- 1372
argala- App. 9	kakṣyā- App. 20	kalamba- 1116
artikā- 142	kaṅka- 2125	kalaśa- 1305
ardha- 104	kacaka- 1935	kalaha- 1303
armaṇa- 263	kacu- 2004	kalā- 1297, 1305
alaka- 240	*kacca- 1459	kali- 1308, 1379
alakta(ka)- 199	kaccara- 1088	kaluṣa- 1303
alasa- 236	kacchū- 1104	kalka- 1299
alga- 253	kacvi- 2004	*kallara- 1359
avakalkana- 1299	kañcuka- 1098	kalyā- 1374
avamocana- 5393	kaṭa- 1152, 1158	kallola- 241
aṣṭi-, aṣṭhi- 126	kaṭaka- App. 21	kavaka- 1222
	kaṭakaṭāpayati 1110	kāvaca- 1221
āḥ kaṣṭam App. 1	kaṭāha- 1123, 1145, App. 22	kavaḍa- 1222
āṭarūṣa- 346	kaṭu(ka)- 1135	kavara- 1231, 1327
āṭi- 349	*kaṭṭa- 1123	kavarakī- 1326
āḍhaka- 397	kaṭhara-, kaṭhinā-, kaṭhura-,	kavarī- 1327
āṇī- App. 10	kaṭhora- 1148	kavala-, kavalaya-, kavikā-
āṭi- 349	kaḍ-, kaḍaṅga- 1374	1222
āpāka- App. 12	kaḍitram App. 23	kaṣāya- 1249
ām 333	kaḍḍ- 1148	kaṣṭam App. 1
āmaṇḍa(ka)- 360	*kaḍḍa- 1123	kāka- 1425
āmupā- 170	kaṇajā- 1348	kākinī-, kākinī- 1423
ārya- 50, 196	kaṇabha- 1117	kāca-, kāja- 1417
āff- 400	kaṇaya- 1166	kāñcanāra-, kāñcanāla- 372

kāñcika-, kāñjika-, kāñji- 1107
 kānana- 1418
 kāntāra- 372
 kāra- 1385
 kāla- 1494
 kāśukāra- 1432
 kāsthā- App. 24
 kāhala- 1458
 kiñkiñi- 1545
 kitikā- 1532
 kiraka- 1623
 kilakila-, kilakilayati 1575
 kilāṭa- 1580
 kiṣkindha- 1509
 kīcaka- 1515
 kila(ka)- App. 26
 kilāla- 1580
 kukuṇḍaka- 1875
 kuk(k)ura- 1796
 kuñcika- 1865
 kuṭa- 1655
 kuṭaca-, kuṭaja- 1650
 kuṭapa- 1827
 kuṭaru- 1881
 kuṭi- 1655
 kuṭilika- 2052
 kuṭi- 1654
 kuṭi-, kuṭika-, kuṭicaka-, kuṭira-, kuṭuṅgaka-, kuṭumba- 1655
 kuṭṭayati 1671
 kuṭmala- 2149
 kuṭhāra-, kuṭhāri- App. 32
 kuḍaka-, *kuḍma-, kuḍmala- 2149
 kuḍapa-, kuḍava- 1827
 kuṇaka- 2149
 kuṇapa- 1822, 2076
 kuṇḍa- 1669, 2081
 kutuka-, kutūhala- 2084
 kudāra-, kudāla-, kuddāla- 372
 kuddāla- 1722
 kuntala- 1892
 kumuda- 1894
 kumudā- 1742
 kumbhaphalā- App. 28
 kuraṅga- 1785
 kuraṇṭaka-, kuraṇḍaka-, kura-ba(ka)- 1849
 kurala- 1794
 kuru- 1911
 kurunṭa(ka)-, kurunṭha- 1849
 kurumba- 1791
 kurula- 1794
 kuruvinda- 1242
 kurkura- 1796
 kulattha- 2153
 *kulla- App. 30
 kuvala(ya)-, kuvela- 1894
 kuṣmāṇḍa(ka)- App. 28
 kuhī-, kuhedī- 1765
 kū-, *kūkkati, kūj- 1868
 kūkuda- 1873
 kūṭa- 1651, 1655, 1883,

App. 29
 kuṭi- 1655
 kūpa- 1909
 kūpa(ka)- 1895
 kūra- 1911
 kūrca- 1639
 kūrpasa- 2105
 kūla- 1828
 kūśma-, kūśma- 1758
 kūṣmāṇḍa(ka)- App. 28
 kekā-, kekin- 1992
 kecuka- 2004
 ketakā-, ketakī- 2026
 kedāra- 2020
 kenāra- 1989
 kemuka- 2004
 kevarta- 1252
 kevūka- 2004
 kaivarta- 1252
 kokila- 1764
 koṭa- 1655, 2207
 koṭara- 1660
 koṭṭa- 2207
 koṇa- 1684, 2209
 *kōya- 2179
 kora(ka)- 2149
 kola- 2238
 kovidāra- 372
 kaupina- App. 34
 krakaca- 1265
 kramu(ka)- 1233
 kṣāra- 1466
 kṣudrā- App. 27
 kṣurapra- 1771
 kṣoḍa- 1676
 khacita- 1985
 khaṭa- 1158
 khaṭṭana- 1151
 khaṭṭi-, khaṭvā- 1145
 khaḍa- 1158
 khaṇakhaṇāyate 1162
 khaṇḍa- 1175
 *khappa- 1221, 1223
 khara- 1265
 kharapaṭa- 1258
 kharu- 1265
 kharjū- 1104
 kharpara- 1258
 khala- 1372, 1376
 khalakhalāyate 1302
 *khalabhala- 1306
 khali- 1379
 khalla- 1480
 khasa- 1104
 khādana- App. 25
 *khiss- 1510
 *khuṭṭa-, *khuṇṭa- 1676
 khura- 1770
 kheṭa- 1158
 *khōkkh- 2127
 *khōppa-, *khōmpa- 1732
 *gaḍagaḍa- 1110
 *gaḍa-baḍa- 1112
 gaṇḍa- 1173, 1946
 gaṇḍira- 1173

gandha-śuṇḍini- 2661
 gandhālī-, gandholī- 1117
 garā-, gari- 1397
 gardabha- 1364
 gala- 1495
 gāṅgaṭa- 2036
 *gāṭṭa-, *gāṇṭa- 1151
 guccha-, guñja- 1639
 guñja- 1865
 guṭikā-, guḍa- 1680
 *guḍugūḍu- 1659
 guṇḍaka- 1692
 gutsa- 1639
 *gudda- 1783
 *guragura- 1852
 gulagulā-, gulagulāyate, gulugulita- 1837
 guluccha-, guluñc(h)a- 1639
 gṛha- 1611
 gṛha-golaka-, -golikā- 1338
 *gēṇḍa- 1946
 goṭā- 2070
 goṇi- App. 33
 goṇḍa- 2077
 godhūma- 1906
 gorda- 1783
 goṣṭha- 2058
 gaunḍali- 2099
 gauli- 1338
 *grivājya-, graiveya(ka)- App. 31
 ghaṭṭa- 1147, 1449
 *ghaḍaghaḍa- 1110
 *ghaṇaghaṇa- 1162
 ghana- 1404
 *ghanaghana- 1162
 ghugghura- App. 31
 *ghuṭṭi- 1658
 ghuṇa- 2083
 ghuraghurāyate, ghurghurā- 1852
 ghūka- 1871
 ghūrṇ- 1921
 ghoṭāka- 1711
 ghoṇṭa- 2070
 cakragaja-, cakramarda- 3003
 caṅgeri- 2288
 cañcu- 2294
 *caṭa-, caṭacaṭā-, caṭacaṭāyate 2296
 caṭaka- 2763
 caṭuka- 2309
 *catṭa- 2311
 caṇḍātaka- 2379
 catura- 2327
 candana- 2448
 capāṭa- 2337
 capeṭa- 2335
 *cappayati 2334
 campaka- 2321
 carpaṭa- 2331
 calanaka- 2379
 cāpa- 390
 *cāmala-, *cāvala- 2391
 cikka-, cikkaṇa- 2488

- *cikka-, cikka-gaja- 2495
 cikroḍa- 2518
 ciñcā- 2529
 *cimb- 2540
 cira- 2491, 2629
 *cirayati 2491
 cucundarī-, cuñcu-mūṣikā- 2661
 cuḍuli- 2654
 cuṇṭī-, cuṇḍhi- 2716
 cuta-, cuti- 2724
 cumb- 2621
 *cumbaṭa- 2677
 cullī- 2709
 cūḍ- 2654
 cūḍa- App. 39
 cūḍā- 2721
 cūṭa-, cūti- 2724
 cūṭaka- App. 38
 cela- 2629
 cokṣa- 2829
 *cōṭṭa- 2655
 cyuti- 2724
 cyōṭa- App. 38

 chad-, chadman- 2323
 chanda- 2328
 *chala- 2366
 chucchūndara- 2661
 choṭṭikā- 2511
 *chōll- 2856

 jaṅghā- 2286
 jaṭa- App. 35
 jālaka- 2477
 jāliya- 2478
 jūṭa- 2655

 *jhagajhagāyate 2280
 *jhaṭṭ- 2295
 jhāṭa- App. 36
 *jhāṭayati 2403

 ṭaṅka- 3013
 *ṭal- 3125

 *ṭhakk-, *ṭhagg- App. 42
 *ṭhaṭṭh-, *ṭhaṭṭhakāra- 3039
 *ṭhaṇḍha- 3045
 *ṭhan- 2944

 *ḍaṇṭha- 3056
 ḍam-, ḍamaru- 2949
 ḍāyate 2971
 *ḍavva-, *ḍava-, *ḍevva- 449

 *ḍhakk-, *ḍhaṅk-, *ḍhapp-, *ḍhamp- 63

 takra- 3088
 tagara(ka)- 3002
 taḍ- 3039
 taḍit- 2759
 taṇḍaka- 3056
 tamaṅga- 3081
 tamara- 3001
 tarala- 3128

 taravaṭa- 3003
 tarasa- 3016
 taruṇa- 3421
 tardū- 3411
 tarpa- 3414
 tarpara- 2948
 talavarga-, talāra(ka)- 3129
 talina- 3434
 talpa- 3414
 tāṭaṅka- 3121
 tāḍa-, tāḍāyati 3039
 tāḍa(ka)- 3179
 tāḍi- 3121
 tāḍya- 3120
 tāṇḍava- 3158
 tāṭa- 3160
 tāmarasa- 3163
 tāmrā- 2775, 3164
 tāla- 3179, 3180
 tāli- 3175
 timilā- 3237
 tuṭuma- 2661
 tuṇḍa- 3311
 tuṇḍikā-, tuṇḍikerī-, tuṇḍi-keṣi-, tuṇḍi- 3499
 tuttha- 3343
 tunda-, tundila- 3507
 tubara- 3352
 tubarikā- 3353
 tubarī- 3329, 3353
 tumba-, tumbī- App. 43
 tumburī-, tumburu- 3329
 turumba- 3367
 tulasī- 3357
 tuvara- 3352
 tūla- 3393
 *tōtta- 3503
 toya- 3555
 tripuṭā-, tripuṣā-, tribhaṇḍi-, trivṭā- 3199
 truṭi- 3298

 *thaṇḍha- 3045

 daṇḍa- 3048, 3051
 *dāb- 3069
 davara(ka)- 3167
 dukūla- 3285
 duṇḍubha- 2985
 durmaṅku- 4750
 dūrya- 3400
 dor-daṇḍa- 3048
 doṣā- 3542
 dramila-, drāvida- 3080
 drōṇa- App. 45
 dvipa- 3277

 *dhagg- 2998
 dhaṭini-, dhaṭi- 3038
 dhātu- 2437
 dhūli- 3283
 dhosaka- 3542

 naktaka- 3592
 nakra- 3732
 nagara- 3568
 nanāndr- 3644

 nandā-, nandinī- 3644
 narmathā- 3596
 Nala- 3610
 nakra- 3732
 nāraṅga- 3653
 nāla- 2913
 niṭāla- 3705
 nirguṇḍi- 3781
 nīra-, nīvara- 3690
 nīvāra- 3614
 netra- 3742
 nemi- 3744

 pakkapa- 4047
 pañjī-, pañjikā- 3836
 paṭ-, paṭapaṭa- 3841
 paṭu-, paṭuka-, paṭola- 4250
 paṭṭana- 3868
 paḍḍika- 3881
 paṇava- 3893
 paṇita- 3921
 paṇḍa(ka)- 4395
 pādyā- App. 6
 panasa- 3988, 4038
 paruṣa- 3973
 parpaṭa- 3928
 pala(la)- 4552
 palasa- 3988
 palāpa- 3990
 pallava- 3996
 pallī-, pallikā- 4018
 pallikā-, palli- 3994
 pāṭaka- 4064
 pāṭalā-, pāṭalī- 4075
 pāla- 4110
 pālana- 4096
 pāli- 4113
 pāva- 4085
 pika- 4126
 picc-, picch- 4135
 piccha- 4226
 picchala-, picchā-, picchila- 4134
 piṇḍaṭa-, piṇḍuṣa- 4143
 *piṇḍati, piṇḍana- 4171
 piṇyāka- 4183
 pitta- 4142
 pillika- 4198
 pīlu- 4312, 4443
 puṅkha- 4314
 (pipilika)-puṭa- 4335
 puṭṭ- 4259
 puṇḍra- 4312
 puttikā- 4203, 4335, 4518
 puṇṇaga- 4343
 pulaka- 4312
 pulāka- 4315, 4562
 pulina- 4558
 pulinda- 4323
 puṣpa- 4345
 pusta-, pustakarman- 4352
 pūga- 4048
 pūraṇi- 4366
 pūṇaka- 4395
 peṇḍuṣa- 4143
 peṭaka-, peṭikā- 4388, 4442
 peṭṭika- 3872

peṣikā-, peṣī- 4384
 paiñjūṣa- 4143
 *pōka- 4452
 poṭalita- 4482
 poṭā- 4434
 poṭika- 4496
 poṭa- 4587
 potikā- 4515
 *pōlla- 4562
 pauttika- 4518
 pragrahā- App. 2
 pratisyāya- App. 48
 pravāda-, pravāla- 3998
 prācika- 4607
 proñch- 665

phaṭa- App. 47
 phaṇḍa- 3898
 phanasa- 3988
 phara(ka)- 3958
 phala-, phalati 4004
 phalaka- 3958
 phalasa- 3988
 phalgu- 4562
 phāṇḍa- 3898
 *phiss- 4131
 phuttikā- 4256
 phullāka- 4312
 phelā- 4442
 *phōlla- 4562

baka- 5206
 bakula- 4619
 *baḍabada- 5230
 bāla- 5374
 bāhu-danda- 3048
 biḍāla- 5429
 biruda- 5414
 *billa- 4180
 bilva- 5509
 bīja- App. 60
 buḍabudā 4249
 buḍbuda- 4249, 4525
 *bōkkha- 4452
 *bōḍa- 4600
 brāhmaṇa- 4091

bhakta- App. 56
 bhaṇṭakī- 5301
 bhaṇḍa- 3902
 bhaṇḍi- App. 50
 bharata- 3957
 bhāṇḍa- App. 50
 bhukkhāṇa- 4458
 bhūka- 4452
 bhūti- 4316
 *bhōkkha- 4452
 bhogin- App. 51
 bhramaraka- 3930

makura- makula- 4619
 magguṣa- 4900
 mañku-, maṅgula- 4750
 mac- 4687
 mañca- 4631, 4638
 mañjūṣa- 4640
 mañaci- 4850
 mañi- 4672, 4674

mañibandha- 4673
 maṇḍa- 360, 4682
 maṇḍuki- 4677
 matkuṇa- 5106
 mad- 4687
 madana- App. 52
 madguṣa- 4900
 manthā- 5072
 mayūra- 4642
 marūka- 4724
 malada- 4862
 malaya- 4742
 malla- 4730
 mallikā- 4987
 maṣi- 5101
 mākaṇḍa- 4782
 mācala- 4952
 mātaṅga- 4810
 mātulūṅga- 4808
 māḍi- 4796
 māma(ka)- 4813
 māri- 4819
 mārjitā- 4630
 māla- 4742, 4824
 mālaḥka- 4742
 māla- 4827
 mālikā- 4616, 4796, 4822
 mālūra- 4821
 *miṭṭ- 4845
 minmiṇa-, minmina- 4856
 milinda- 5098
 mīna- 4885
 mukuṭa- 4888
 mukura- 4619
 mukula- 4893
 mukta- 4959
 muñja- 4916
 muṭ- 4932
 muṇḍa- 5114, 5115
 mudgara- 4893
 muraṅgi- 4982
 muraja- 4973
 murla- 4974
 murali- 4973
 muruṅgi- 4982
 murumba- 4971
 murmura- 4980
 muṣka(ka)- 5105
 musali- 4952
 *muss- 4904
 mūka- 5026
 mūkaka- 5023
 mūṭaka-, mūdaka- 5037
 mūrva- 4712
 mūlaka- 5004
 mṛḍa- 4651
 meka- 5087
 mecaka- 5101
 meṭa- 4796
 methikā-, methinī-, methi- 5072
 meda- 5092
 meru- 5094
 maithuna- App. 53
 mokṣa- 5105
 mocā- 5138
 moraṭa- 4902

moraṭa- 4712
 moraṇa- 4902
 mauktika- 4959
 mauli- 4888

yavanāla- 2896
 yuga- 3694

raṅga- App. 8
 raṭ- 367
 *rampa- App. 55
 ramb-, rambh-, rambhā- 489
 rākṣa- 199
 rāgā-, rāgi- 812
 rājan- 201
 rāṣṭrakūṭa-, rāṣṭrika-, rāṣṭrin- App. 54
 rūpa- 657, 1300

laḍ- 3787
 lampaṭa- 236
 lākṣā- 199
 lāṅgala- 2907
 lāṅgūla- 5201
 lālā- 2937

vakula- 4619
 vaṅka- 5335
 vaṅga(na)- 5301
 vacana- 5256
 vacā- 5213
 vañjula- 5216
 vaṭa-, vaṭākara-, vaṭāraka- 5220
 vaṇṭa-, vaṇṭha- 5219
 vambha- 5253
 varāṭaka- 5220
 varuka- 5260
 varakarāṭa- 5322
 val-, valaya- 5313
 vallara- 5289
 valī- 5316
 vallura- 5289
 vallūra- 5317
 vāgura-, vāgurika- 4790
 vāra- App. 57
 vārakīra- 5357
 vārabuṣa- 5373
 vartāka- 5301
 vāla- 5374, App. 57
 vālaka- 5374
 vāṣi- 5339
 vijina-, vij(j)ila-, vijjana-, vijjala- 4134
 viṭaṅka- 5472
 viḍaṅgā- 5428
 vitasti- App. 61
 viruda- 5414
 vilāsa- 5438
 vivāha- App. 58
 vīj-, vijana- 5450
 viraṇa- 5428
 vira-taru-, vira-vṛkṣa- 5391
 vīriṇa- 5428
 vīnta-, vīntāka- 5301
 vedhani- 5072
 vellantara- 5391

vyaj-, vyajana- 5450
vyāgharāyati App. 17
vyāja- App. 59

śakala- 2748
śaraṇa- 201
śalaka- 2562
śava- 2426
śaṣkuli- 2490
śaliva- 2478
śili- 2568
śikavallī- 2607
śuṇṭh- 2662
śuṇḍā- 3311
śuṇḍi-mūṣikā- 2661
śūrpa- 3402
śulā- 2741
śṛṅgavera- 429, 5535
śmil- 2545

sañcaka- 47
saṭṭa- 2304
satyaṃkāra-, *satyākāra-
App. 5
sarasara- 2352
sarṣapa- 921
sahāsra- App. 11
sātana- 2448
simhala- 550, 2501
*sikka-, *siṅga- 2503
sidhma- 2536
*sippi- 2535
suraparnikā- 4343
suruli- 2694
sulabha- 2703
sedhā- 2776
saindhī- 2617
sairibha-, sairibhī- 2554
sthakara-, sthagara- 3002

sthāli- 3182
sthūṇa- App. 44
sparsa- 3970
sphatā- App. 47
syālā- 2410
srāk 2352

hambhā- 175
haritālikā- 1397
hā-kaṣṭam App. 1
hintāla- 2617
hirivera- 488
hum 643
huḍukkā- 589, 683
hūm 643
heraka- 903
hoḍa- 1039
hrivera-, hrivela(ka)- 488

Jaina Sanskrit

toḍaka- 3482

maḍḍi- 4654

BUDDHIST HYBRID SANSKRIT

ukkarikā-, ukkārika- App. 13
udbilya-, udvilya- 666
elūka- 839
audbilya-, audvilya- 666
kiṇikīṇāya- 1545
kopīna- App. 34
kola- 2238
khora-, khorakā- 2228

ghuṇaghunāyate 1685
caṇpaka- 2321
cīṭicīṭāyati/e 2509
paṇa- 4068
phuṭṭaka- 4256
phela-, phelikā- 4442
makuṭa- 4888
maṅku-, maṅgu-, maṅgula-,

madgu-, madgura-, mad-
gula- 4750
malla- 4744
māda-, māla- 4796
miji- 4838
mūṭa-, moṭa- 5037
velambaka- 5543
sarasarāyate 2355

PALI

akalu-, akalu-, agaru-, aga-
lu-, agalu- 13
aḍḍha-, addha- 104
ambaṇa-, ammaṇa- 263
ayya- 196

āṇi- App. 10
āma 333

ukkāṣati 569
ubbilāvita-, ubbilla- 666

oḍḍeti 962

kakaca- 1265
kakkara- 1078
kacchā- App. 20
kaṇaya- 1166
kabala-, kabaḷa- 1222
karisa- 1261
kaḷira- 1353
kaṣaṭa- 1088, 1249
kaṣāya-, kaṣava- 1249
kāca-, kāja- 1417
kāḷa- 1494
kiṭṭika- 1532
kiṇi 1545

kumbhaṇḍa- App. 28
kulla- 2238
kūpa(ka)- 1895
kūra- 1911
ketāra-, kedāra- 2020
kevaṭṭa- 1252
koṭṭeti 2063
kopīna- App. 34

khara- 1265

gaḷa- 1495

capucapukāra-, cappeti 2334
 ciñciñyati 2509
 cumbaṭa(ka)- 2677
 tagara- 3002
 taṭṭaka- 3035
 taṭṭaka- 3036
 tāḷa- 3179
 thūṇa- App. 44
 dummaṅku- 4750
 naṅgala- 2907
 pajja- App. 6
 pillaka-, pillika- 4198

puppha- 4345
 pulaka- 4562
 puḷava- 4312
 peḷa- 4442
 bakula- 4619
 bubbuḷa- 4525
 makuṭa- 4888
 maṅku- 4750
 maṭṭhaka- 4661
 marumba- 4971
 maruṇa- 4712
 māla-, mālā- 4796
 mutṭa- 4959
 mummura- 4980

mūga- 5026
 raṭṭhika- App. 54
 vakula- 4619
 vaṅka- 3335
 vaṇṇheta- 5252
 vāṇṇa- 5301
 vāṇa- 5379
 sarasaraṇi 2355
 sūgḷ-, sūgivera- 429
 sippa- 2555
 sura-sura-karakam 2112
 seda- 2810
 soppi- 2716

PRAKRIT

akka- 23
 aggala- App. 9
 aṇa- 50
 aṭṭa- 76
 addha- 104
 aṇya- 117, 118
 aṇṭhi- 136
 aṇṇi- 58, 131
 aṭṭa- 142
 addha- 147
 addha- 104
 apū-, apūya-, aphausa- 4531
 ammahe, amme 183
 alla- 829
 avva- 273

ā kaṭṭa App. 1
 āma 333
 ālamba- 300
 āhsampadga-, āhsampadga- 242

ma- 364
 illa- 2559

ukka- 570
 ukkola- 568
 ukkhaṇ- 927
 uḍḍa- 690
 uppi-, uppiṇa- 664
 uppada- App. 15
 uḷḷa- 379
 usuyāla- 583

ura- 752

okkia- 925
 ojjha- App. 18

kaccha- App. 20

kapavira-, kaṇṇāra-, kap-
 nera- 1164
 karakaya- 1265
 karada- 1132
 karaṇi- 1389
 karilla- 1353
 kalama- 1372
 kalla-, kallala- 1374
 kasara- 1104
 kasavva- 1091
 kṣa-, kṣaḍa-, kṣaḍa- 1417
 kṣhila- 1416
 kṣikṣiṇta- 1545
 kuṇima- 1822
 kuṇṇi- 2092
 kumuli- 1752
 kumbhaṇḍa-, kumbhaṇḍa-
 App. 28
 kuhila- 1764
 kūḍa- 1883, App. 29
 kūra- 1911
 kūva- 1909
 kūva(ya)-, kūvaga- 1895
 keāra- 2020
 kevatta- 1252
 koṇḍiya- 2251
 koriṇṭa- 1849

khayū- 1104
 khadda- 1156
 khappa- 1412
 khalla- 1480
 khallaga-, khallaya- 1897
 khasara- 1104
 khasia- 1985
 khāla- 1480
 khoraya- 2228

gapa- 1106

gandhell- 1117
 gala- 1495
 giha- 1611
 guḍḍara- 1881
 gutti- 2092
 *goṇa-, goṇala-, goveya- App.
 31
 gopda- 2077
 goppi- 2081

ghuṭṭ-, ghogṭ- 1658

caṭṭu- 2300
 capḍatāka- 2379
 cava- 390
 cikka- 2495
 ciccī- 1514
 ciñciṇṇa-, ciñciṇṇa- 2569
 cūḍa- 2651
 cūḍu- 2654
 cūḍhi- 2716
 cūḍala-, cūḍhala- 2677
 cūḷi- 2709
 cūḍa-, cūḷa- App. 39

cholla- 2836

jagajaganta- 2280

tagara- 3002
 taṭṭa- 3036
 tolamba- 3561

dāpa-, dāva- 59
 dev- 2471
 ḍola- 3561

pesara- 2910

4233
 4494
 a- 4516
 pottā- 4515
 4541
 4562
 posaṇa- 4476
 App. 47
 ga-, phaṇiha- App. 49
 a- 3970
 s- 4259
 - 4187
 ā- 4459
 s- 4187
 4476
 4366
 4600
 iā-, bhandī- App. 50
 - App. 56
 bhōiā- App. 51
 - 4888
 4617
 usa- 4900
 -, maccia- 4792
 i 4687
 - 4630
 - 5114
 a- 4647, 4652
 4847
 kka- 4651
 mba- 4646
 ṇa- App. 52
 a- 4723
 npiā- 4729
 -, māla- 4796
 nisa-, misimisa-, misi-
 ya- 4840
 asa-, muggusu- 4900
 muṇai 4856
 a- 5114

muttā- 4959
 muduga- 4952
 muddi- 4960
 muravi- 4979
 muria- 4975, 4977
 meḍaya- 4796
 meḥuṇaya-, meḥuṇia-, me-
 huṇiā- App. 53
 moggara- 4893

rajju- 5263
 raṭṭhiya- App. 54
 rampa- App. 55

lampada- 236
 liva- 513

*vagghāraṇā-, vagghāria- App.
 17

vaṅka- 5335
 vaṇṭha- 5219
 vayana- 5256
 vallara- 5289
 vahuṇṇi- 5251
 villa-, vilha- 5496
 veṇḍha-surā- 5237
 velamba(ga)- 5543

*saccaāra- App. 5
 sarāhaya- 2359
 sāsava- 921
 siṅga- 2503
 sindi- 2617
 sippai, simpai 2548
 sippi- 2535
 sihiri- 2554
 sihala- 550
 surasura- 2714
 seri- 2007

haḍapp(h)a- 64
 huḍḍā-, hoḍḍa- 959
 her- 903

mṣā (including Avahaṭṭha)

māṇa- 1778
 ara- 1992
 2015
 2248
 ukhusa- 1638 (Avahaṭ-
)

gijja-, gejja- App. 31
 gondala- 2098
 taṇḍaa- 3055
 talappa- 3130
 māhuṇḍala- 4793

MARATHI

ābil 174
agrī App. 3
agī App. 4
aṭṇe 76
adaṭ 140
amā 181
ambī, ambekarī 177
araḷ 247
alāb(h)e 300
aḷasūḍā 242
avā, avāji 273

āi 364
āgrī App. 3
ārṇe 367
avā App. 12

iḍ 552

uḍā 664
uḍīd 690
utav 708
utoti 620

ōvā 1054
okṇe 1029
op, opaviṇe App. 19

kaṭ 1150
kaḍbu 1139
kaṅgā 1375
kaṇṭhālī 1174
karapṇe 1278
karvā 1288
kalāl 1374
kākh 1234
kāḍi App. 24
kāth(y)ā 1446
kīvaḍā 1977
kubaṭ 1739
kēḷi 2015
kopra 2104
koy 2179
koytā, koytī 2119

khobre 2105

galbalṇe, galbā 1310
gādhil, gādhilmāsi 1117
giḍḍā 1670
giṇḍi 1541
girakṇe 1595
gūguraḍe 1634A
gūḍ, gūḍā 1695
guḍhār 1881
guḍḍā 1850
gōḍā 2081
goṭ 2201
gyāj App. 31

ghuḍge 1657
ghubāḍ 1871

cābu 2775

caṭ 2295
caddī 2379
cībaṭṇe, cībalṇe 2540
ciṭki 2511
cinkā, cimkā 2594
cimatṇe 2540
cirṇe 2627
cillar 2574
cuṭki 2511
cuḍi 2654
ceḍu 2766
colṇā 2379

chū 2718

jhaṭ-jhaṭ 2295
jhurṇe 2883

ṭhak, ṭhakṇe App. 42

ḍava 449
ḍogā 2054
ḍoṇā App. 45

takaṭ, takṭe 2995
tagar 3000
tarāl 3129
tarod, tarvaḍ 3003
tarṭe 3145
talapṇe 3125
talvār 3129
tāḍā 3055
tāḍel 3049
takḍi, tagḍi App. 41
tat 3035
tirip 3440
tūb 3389
tuḍūb, tuḍūm 3297
tuṭārī 3316
turūb 3367
tūp 3282
telāgā, telāgi 3426
tōgal 3478
tōḍli 3499

daṭ 3020
dīḍ 3224
dīḍ, dīḍi 3219

dhaḍādhāḍ 3022
dhaḍi 3038
dhaḍḍhaḍ, dhaḍḍhaḍṇe 3021

nāgar 2907
naṭ 3638
nikā 3735
nirī 2935
niṭ 3739

paḍav 3838
paḍse App. 48
pariel 3971
pari 3968
parguṇe 3975

palli 3994
pāg App. 2
pāḍā 4064
pāl 3994
pālē 4017
pillū, pile, pillū, pilvā, pil
4198
piśāṇe 4136
pūḍ 4272
puccī 4476
pūḍ 4481
pēḍ 4394

phanī App. 49
phol 4562

bāḍi App. 50
bāḍyā 3903
baḍgā, baḍviṇe 5224
barag 5260
bābū 5253
bālāt, bālātin 5347
biḍar 5393
bī, bī App. 60
bugḍi 4237
buṭṭi 4263
budlā 4279
buli, bulli 4309

bhaṇḍ 3902
bhāt App. 56
bhurbhur 4329
bheḍ 5480
bhel, bheli 5493
bhoī App. 51

maḍki, maḍke 4651
maṅgaṭ 4673
matsya 4632
malg(h)i 4757
māg 4624
minminā 4856
milind 5098
miśi 4879
mūgas, mūgas 4900
muddal 4950
murūm 4971
murki 4979
mūd 4962
mecṇe 4722
meṭ 4677
meṇ App. 52
mevṇā, mevni, mehuṇā, me-
huni App. 53
moghā 4887
mod 5113
molā 4998

vāgṭi 5203
vālṇe 5342
vavar 5258
śaḍu 2806
śipṇe 2548

śikekāī 2607
 śigri 2489
 śibe 2536
 śiḷ 2638
 śedī, śedū 2806
 śerī 2007

saūḷ 2386
 sapāk 2337
 sāgaḷ 2272
 sār 2484
 sugī 2647
 sutkī 2668

surkutne 2687
 sursurī 2692
 sogā 2875
 saul 2386
 huḍakne 4251

Old Marathi

aḍap- 83
 arala 247
 āli- 282
 uliga 758
 ogara 1030
 oḍera 593

orakalu 665
 kaḍa, kaḍe 1109
 kādī App. 24
 kelavili 2018
 kōla 2237
 tuk-, tūka 3376

borā 4595
 murad- 4977
 moṭakā 5114
 vogara 1030
 vorakalu 665
 haḍapu 64

KONKANI

cappo 2337

baṇapu 3885

HINDI-URDU

āṭhī 126

ur(a)d, urad 690

ojhā App. 18
 opnā App. 19

kaṭkaṭī 1110
 kara, karī App. 21
 karī 1353
 kalāl, kal(w)ār 1374
 kākḥ 1234
 kaṭh 1147
 kāwar 1417
 koyā 2179
 kol, kolā, kaulā, kaulī 2244

kharkharānā 1110
 khasrā 1104
 khāl 2367
 khushkhus 1638
 khōkh- 2127
 khoḍar, khoṛā 1660
 khopā 2105, 2110
 khoprā 2105

gamak 1247
 gungun 1685
 gubār 1738
 goṭā 2201

ghūghcī, ghūghcī 1865

caṭ 2295
 cappal, cappū 1963
 citcitānā 2509
 cikḥur 2518
 cu'an, coya, cohā, co'a(n)
 App. 38

chalchalānā 2366
 chū 2718

jhaṭ 2295

ṭhaṇḍh 3045

ḍagḍagānā, ḍagmagānā 2998
 ḍawā 449

donā App. 45

dhakdhakānā, dhagdhagānā
 2998
 dhaṛādhār 3022

nāgal 2907

paghā App. 2
 pasand App. 46
 pillā 4198

pillū 4312
 piṭnā 4389
 peṭī 4388

phisalnā 4131
 phūl 4312
 pholā 4563

banānā, bannā 5327
 barkat 5372
 bittā App. 61
 biyā(h) App. 58
 bīyā, bīā App. 60
 bē-zār 5524

bhuī, bhoī App. 51

māgūs 4900
 maḍḍī 4647
 masā 4632
 minminā 4856
 mōgūs 4900
 murkī 4979
 muskānā 4904
 maulsarī 4619

hariālī 1397
 huṛuk, huṛkā 683

NEPALI

khushkhus 1638
caporā 1963
cim, cimlanu 2545
cimoṭanu, cimṭanu 2540
cuṭki, curki 2511
chaṭṭai 2295
phoko 4455
musmusāunu 4904

BENGALI

āṭ(h)i 126
āi 364
kumrā App. 28
caṭ 2295
cimṭā 2540
jhaṭ, jhaṭ-pat 2295
ḍagḍagiyā 2998
nāṅgal 2907

ASSAMESE

āi 364
ḍagmag, ḍagmāgāiba 2998

ORIYA

aṇḍirā App. 7
āi 364
uli 705
kāṭha 1147
kāni 1444
kāṇḍula 1213
kicrī 1521
kumrā App. 28
khaṇḍuā 1180
khuda App. 27
ginā 1543
girā 1623
ṭhakibā App. 42
ṭhaṇḍā 3045

deībā 2971
debarā 449
toṭā 3549
thaṇḍā 3045
pāno 4068
phopsā 4569
baṇḍi App. 50
beṇā 5532
bheli 5493
maṅg 4624
raka 3748
siraha App. 37

MAITHILI

sir 2626

HALBI

aḍra 107
kaṅg 195
khokhl- 2127
gadeya 1192
ghula 1795
ḍāḍā 3056
ḍhūḍī 2963
tūm 3389
nāṅgat 3735
pāla 3996
pilpili 4083
munda 4945
mendī 4864
sargī 2420
sirāhā App. 37
silpa 2586

PANJABI-LAHNDA

ō 923
chill 2585
dagdagāunā 2998
phur- 4204
pholur 4562

muskaṇ 4904 (Lahnda)
saccā, sañcā 47

GUJARATI

āi 364
khān App. 25
caṭ 2295
pholvā 4562
bhoi App. 51
mōl 4617

SINDHI

āi 364
kar- 1957
khāiṇu 600
gur- 1852
cūp- 2621
miṭ-, meṭ- 4882

SINHALESE

attikkā, attikkā 144
iṇḍul 780
eṇḍera 450
kaḍol 1171
kaṁba 1240
tiraya 3244
telakiriya 3256
pilavā 4198
baḍa 3898
baraniya 3954
boralu 3959
madaṭa, madaṭiya 4636
mugaṭi 4900
vil, vili 5422

BASHKARĪK

iṇimik 2545

Index of references to Turner, *CDIAL*. The *CDIAL* number is in the left column, the *DEDR* number in the right.

49	13	904	273	1680	665
62	App. 3	955	126	1693	690
68	App. 4	997	364	1699	664
113	280	1106	397	1722	569
176	346	1111	App. 7	1821	App. 15
180	93	1202	App. 12	1850	780
187-90	83	1235	333	1990	App. 14
221, 222	142	1240	360	2301	App. 18
574	183	1310	367	2338, 2339	666
629	App. 9	1347	50	2360	583, 672
688	263	1365	300	2512	5152

2522	907	3286	1722	4180	1659
2538	1029	3322, 3326	1849	4181	1680
2556	App. 19	3327	1794	4193	1692
2592	App. 20	3329	1796	4197	1783
2595	2125	3335	2153	4207	1852
2605	195	3353	App. 30	4271	2069
2613	1459	3374	App. 28	4275	App. 33
2615	1088	3386	1765	4276	2077
2621	1104	3390	1868	4314	1783
2629	App. 21	3391	App. 29	4324	1338
2630	1158	3397	1883	4389	App. 31
2632	1110	3400	1909	4414	1147, 1449
2638	App. 22	3401	1894	4419	1110
2641	1135	3408	1639	4425	1162
2645	1123	3440	1233	4477	App. 31
2650, 2651,		3458	1992	4481	1658
2657	1148	3462	2026	4482	2083
2658	1123	3463	2020	4486, 4489	1852
2680	1366	3469	1252	4494	1871
2684	1374	3493	1655	4546	3003
2710	1116	3496	1660	4565	2288
2726	1458	3504	2209	4570	2295, 2296
2755	1337	3519	2104	4571	2763
2760	1417	3525	2179	4574	2311
2780	1385	3527	2149	4575	2309
2785	1507	3607	2244	4673	2335
2796	5376	3712	App. 27	4675	2334
2799	1269	3730	1771	4678	2321
2800	1164	3748	1676	4696	2331, 2335
2804	1353	3766	1985	4715	2781
2819	1265	3769	1158	4736, 4738,	
2866	1096	3771	1110	4739	2306
2867-70	1355	3781, 3785	1145	4749	2391
2913	1348	3791	1162	4771, 4772	2370
2914	1302	3792	1175	4780, 4782	2488
2922	1303	3801	1180	4781	2495
2950, 2951	1374	3816	1221	4792	2529
2954	1359	3817	1223	4822	2540, 2545
2956	1222	3827	1104	4843, 4844	2491
2957	1221	3834	1376	4860	2724
2960	1222	3835	1372	4869	2677
2974	1249	3836	1302	4870	2621
2980	1088	3837	1306	4874	2573
2993	1425	3849	1480	4879	2709
3009, 3011	1417	3854	1104	4883	2655, 2721
3016	1107	3865	600	4884	App. 39
3017	App. 24	3867	App. 25	4918	2829
3028	1418	3874	1412	4947	App. 38
3083	1494	3889	1510	4969	2295
3120	App. 24	3893	1676	5002	2366
3152	1545	3906	1770	5052	2585
3180	1575	3917	1158	5053	2661
3181	1580	3936	2105	5073	2856
3185	1575	3938	1732	5076	2280
3202	App. 26	3939	2110	5082	2286
3227	1651	3941	1688	5086	App. 35
3229	1650	3971	1495	5258	2655
3232, 3233	1655	3972	1110	5318	2280
3241	1671, 2063,	3974	1112	5327	2295
	2064	3998	1946	5328	2403
3244	App. 32	4013	1685	5362	App. 36
3245	2149	4054	1364	5489	App. 42
3246	1827	4109	2036	5490, 5493	3039
3249, 3250	2149	4112	1151	5494	2944
3257	1822	4153	1519, 1520	5522	2998
3261, 3262	1688	4172, 4174	1639	5527	3056
3266	2081	4176	1865	5531	2949

5534	2971	8151	4226	9996	4796
5539	449	8154, 8156	4134	10000	4810
5549	3125	8159, 8160,		10013	4808
5574, 5579	63	8163	4171	10055	4813
5631	3035	8164	4388, 4442	10092	4827
5705	3003	8165	4389	10119	4845
5714	App. 41	8214	4198	10140a	4885
5723	3411	8239	4443	10144	4888
5726	3414	8240	4312	10146	4893
5747	3121	8244	4343	10152	4959
5748	3039	8246	4233	10186	4932
5749	3179	8247	4314	10187	5114
5750	3180	8248	4476	10191	4948, 5115, 5115
5752	3039	8256	4259	10209	4982
5825	3244	8259	4325	10210	4973
5853	3296, 3311,	8264	4335	10213	4974
	App. 40	8295	4315	10214	4973
5854	3499	8296	4558	10215	4980, 5013
5855	3343	8303	4345	10227	4904
5858, 5862	3507	8313	4048	10230	5094
5864	3282	8350	4562	10233	5037
5866	3353	8376	4494	10250	5004
5868	App. 43	8391	4452, 4455	10287	4792
5869	3389	8398	4560, 4562,	10291	4651
5872	3329		4563	10299	4662
5885	3357	8399	4587	10313	5072
5890	3352	8400	4515	10320	5092
5904	3393	8406	4541	10341	App. 53
5965	3503	8478	App. 2	10434	2896
5974	3555	8604	App. 48	10590	367
5990	3036	8794	3998	10629	App. 55
6055	3199	9011	665	10634	489
6091	3075	9040	App. 47	10722,	
6170	3069	9051	4004	10724	App. 54
6225	3167	9054	3958	10970	3705
6389	3285	9057	4004	11006	2907
6411	2985	9064	4562	11009	5201
6641	App. 45	9080	4131	11027	2937
6704	2998	9115	5206	11191	5335
6707	3038	9116	4619	11201	5213
6711	3021, 3022	9122	5230	11210	5216
6835	3283	9237	4180, 5490	11212	5220
6946	3644	9250	App. 60	11236	5219
7038	3732	9263	4452	11260	5327
7047	2903	9268	4600	11405,	
7073	3653	9278	4249, 4525	11407	5313
7150	3735	9292	4309	11429	5316
7308	3781	9331	App. 56	11503	5301
7552	3690	9371	3902	11572	App. 57
7571	3614	9395	3954	11574	5374
7620	4047	9535	4329	11588	5339
7688	3836	9624	4452	11715	5428
7691	3841	9626	App. 51	11721	App. 61
7698	4250	9702	4900	11920	App. 58
7705	3868	9704	4759	12043	5450
7716	3893	9710	4687	12191	App. 17
7717	4395	9715	4631, 4638	12466	2568
7778	App. 6	9721	4640	12516	3311
7781	3988	9723	4647, 4652,	12588	429
7934	3928		4661, 5114	12766	2776
7969	3996	9748	5106	13057	5428
7972	4018	9778	App. 52	13096	47
7973	3994	9865	4642	13102	2304
8031	4064	9907	4730	13257	2352, 2355
8042	3881	9909	4744	13387	2503
8149	4135	9913	4987	13406	2536
8150	4143	9920	5101	13417	2535

13421	2626	14074,		14174	1039
13498	3714	14075	419	14175	959
13676	3045	14132,		14198a	App. 3
13774	App. 44	14133	643	14093	2617
13871	2410	14165	903	14754	4904
13948	64				

MUNDA

Santali

cūnd 2661
hola'd 2141
lipi 5189
misi 4879
muru'd 4981
na- 1

Mundari

kic(ə)ri 1521
mici, misi 4879
najom 3580

Gutob

sēndarā 2771

Savara

sindī-n 2617

OTHER LANGUAGES

Nahali

berko, berku 5490
copo 2674
corṭo 2883
ir, irar 474
ketṭo-kama- 1942
koṭṭo- 2063
māv 4780
mōṭh(ə) 5052
nāiku, nālo 3655
nāy 3650

Baluchi

žug 2696
chur- 2883
gaṭṭ 1124
hūra 718
kan- 1957
puṭ 4358

Arabic

barkat 5372
zahr 3560

Greek

τράππαγα 3414

Persian

khaz- 1648
ō 923

Hobson-Jobson

godown 1525

Pashto

dā, dē 1

INDEX OF ENGLISH MEANINGS

THIS is an index of the more important meanings recorded for words in the Dravidian languages. No attempt has been made to list all the English meanings given in the entries, since such a procedure would have swollen this index beyond all reason. In fact, in an attempt to keep it within bounds, usually only one of a group of synonyms or near-synonyms has been listed; e.g. *resemble* is listed, but not *similar* and *like*; *decay*, but not *rot*; *laugh*, but not *smile*; *ant* (*white*), but not *termite*. The derivational system of English words, since it does not coincide with that of Dravidian, has in general been ignored; e.g. *break* includes references to both intransitive and transitive verbs, *bud* or *thunder* or *scratch* to both nouns and verbs. This has led sometimes to a clustering of several English words in one entry (e.g. *twelve* and *twenty*, *grief* and *grieve*, *length*, *lengthen*, and *long*), which has sometimes been achieved by such entries as *great(ness)* or *confuse(d)*; at times, however, one of an English derivational cluster has been listed and the other or others omitted in order to save repetition of long strings of identical references (e.g. *heat*, but not *hot*; *proud*, but not *pride*; *destroy*, but not *destruction*). English homonyms have in general been separated. Sometimes, however, it has been impossible (and unnecessary) to make decisions about English near-homonyms, and everything has been lumped under one gloss; e.g. *call* (= *summon*, *shout*, *name*), *cry* (= *weep*, *shout*), *scratch* (= *itch*, *make mark*), *plait* (of hair or of cloth).

Names of botanical species have been separately listed in an Index of Flora. This is given in two parts, one for the Latin terms, the other headed 'English and Anglo-Indian'. The latter includes some vernacular names as they were commonly used by the English in India (e.g. *banyan*, *pipal*, *huriallee*, *sāl*). *Rice* is entered in the general index because of the many references to cultural processes involving rice that are found in the dictionary and that would be out of place in the botanical index.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>abate 502, 516, 1636, 2360, 2413, 3045,
3113, 3127, 3178, 3608, 4409, 4661,
4761, 4831</p> <p>ability, able 78, 291, 407, 697, 806, 905,
924, 1006, 1013, 1144, 1297, 1300,
1357, 1419, 1570, 1957, 2327, 2353,
2470, 2656, 3005, 3054, 3260, 3278,
3308, 3419, 3610, 3661, 3770, 3779,
3853, 3884, 4046, 4572, 4660, 4802,
4891, 4923, 5270, 5276, 5304</p> <p>absorb 430, 504, 709</p> <p>abuse 319, 347, 776, 880, 1089, 1126, 1341,
1426, 1574, 1590, 1597, 1948, 2031,
2063, 2251, 2422, 3220, 3397, 3404,
4002, 4031, 4540, 4671, 5244, 5337,
5550</p> <p>accuracy, accurate 1095, 2747, 3700</p> | <p>accustomed 17, 1147, 3942, 4000, 4722,
4861, 5096, 5292</p> <p>ache 438, 504, 859, 1097, 1135, 1661,
1672, 1719, 2702, 3793, 4560, 5281</p> <p>act (<i>vb.</i>, in a play), actor, actress 347, 1890,
3015, 3085, 4068, 4541</p> <p>Adam's apple 1148, 1645, 2150</p> <p>add 3476, 4411, 5407</p> <p>adhere 43, 2488, 2516, 2942, 3588, 3827,
4034, 4148</p> <p>adorn 116, 457, 2024, 2460, 2721, 3473,
4028, 4275, 4340, 4570, 4685, 4921,
5263, 5327; adornment 924, 2024, 2328,
3884</p> <p>adult 399, 1851, 4411</p> <p>adultery 3869, 4068, 4076, 4547, 4858</p> <p>adze 1612, 1953, 5339</p> |
|--|---|

- affair 236, 1970, 2345, 3469, 4834
 affection 227, 281, 301, 330, 381, 530, 558,
 654, 1006, 1328, 1408, 1445, 1897,
 2853, 3004, 3005, 3576, 3588, 3602,
 3610, 3669, 3828, 3964, 4034, 4826,
 5031, 5149, 5257, 5416, 5528
 affinal relatives 3948, 4508, 5415, App. 58
 after(wards) 1, 764, 945, 2182, 3142, 4146,
 4205, 4572, 4766, 4841, 5086, 5297,
 5488
 afterbirth (see *placenta*)
 again 410, 3246, 3628, 4205, 4409, 4617,
 4761, 4766, 4834, 4883, 5481
 agony 402, 2252
 agree 120, 145, 161, 162, 345, 457, 471, 698,
 710, 905, 924, 945, 990, 1006, 1538,
 1882, 2598, 2781, 2814, 3673, 3770,
 3853, 4474, 4541, 4807, 5073, 5123,
 5351; (with one's health) 924, 970, 990
 aim 727, 1033, 1283, 1847, 2658, 3637,
 3766, 3794, 4361, 4807, 5450
 air 645, 810, 1481, 1499, 2680, 3149, 5312,
 5394
 albino 5496
 all 1, 63, 844, 990, 3566, 4660, 4922, 4992,
 5017, 5151, 5387; at all 3197, 5151
 allay 404, 3045, 3127
 allow 442, 1063, 2053, 2598, 2781, 5393,
 5514
 alms 311, 920, 3246, 3849
 alone 990, 3162, 3196, 5513
 also 410, 3196
 always 3675, 5151
 ambush 63, 969, 1015, 1147, 2218, 3912,
 4836, 5533
 amulet 714, 1147, 1416, 2995
 anchor 664
 and 410, 4766, 5086, 5297
 anger, angry 276, 304, 327, 553, 656, 811,
 916, 1089, 1135, 1186, 1303, 1396,
 1406, 1458, 1511, 1574, 1596, 1597,
 1600, 1852, 1931, 1944, 1961, 2084,
 2115, 2166, 2615, 2639, 2654, 2700,
 2757, 2927, 3233, 3266, 3294, 3324,
 3372, 3440, 3451, 3910, 4136, 4142,
 4315, 4392, 4469, 4540, 4680, 4763,
 4991, 5011, 5013, 5021, 5328, 5386,
 5394, 5448, 5464, 5511, 5512, 5517
 angle 1927, 2054, 2209, 4645
 animal 4780, 5423
 ankle 262, 839, 955, 1160, 1266, 1563,
 1594, 1946, 2633, 3952, 4649, 4673,
 4990
 anklet 1351, 1506, 1574, 2572, 2923, 3059,
 3482, 4399, 5025, 5056, App. 31
 answer 344, 648, 650, 1032, 2486, 2855,
 3887, 4304, 4834, 5481
 ant 700, 864, 2096, 2623, 2682, 2993,
 3166, 3715, 4137, 4169, 4575; black ant
 2096, 2372, 2682, 2969, 3166; red ant
 2682, 4693, 4906; white ant (termite)
 541, 612, 837, 988, 1548, 2372, 4335;
 (winged) 536, 1548, 4568; (queen) 3166,
 4335, 5545
 anteater 592, 2401
 antelope 476, 1114, 1785, 2165, 2294,
 2504, 4724, 4780
 antennae (of insect) 4879
 anthill 308, 2990, 4335
 anus 129, 586, 947, 1693A, 1888, 2159,
 2724, 3681, 4205, 4236, 4379, 4398,
 4476, 4942
 anvil 86, 3865, 3884, 4985
 any 5151
 aphthae 4346, App. 3
 appear 7, 79, 162, 657, 778, 851, 868, 892,
 987, 997, 1016, 1182, 1300, 1443, 1583,
 2829, 2867, 2919, 3535, 3566, 3631,
 3659, 3770, 4091, 4382, 4482, 4504,
 4551, 4687, 4722, 4739, 4743, 4893,
 4923, 5020, 5074, 5270
 appease 404, 3045, 3065, 3178
 applaud 4092, 4235, 4722
 approach 79, 120, 222, 296, 783, 809, 1201,
 1221, 1538, 2460, 2814, 3004, 3142,
 3148, 3367, 3588, 3637, 3770, 4541,
 4722, 5024, 5270, 5407
 archer 178, 789, 5422
 arm 2023, 3048, 3564, 3855, 4820; (upper)
 2591, 3048, 3564, 4122, 4820, 5086,
 5122; (see *forearm*); armful 3116, 4527
 armadillo 2401
 armlet 3564, 5210, 5313
 armour 1203, 1221, 2310, 3006, 3482, 3958,
 5073, 5163
 armpit 1234, 1551, 2274, 3520, 4005
 army 117, 958, 1882, 3020, 3055, 3245,
 3860, 4117, 4992, 5030, 5107
 around 405, 1730, 2262, 2460, 2715, 2753,
 5313
 arrange, arrangement 80, 333, 905, 986,
 1011, 1709, 2176, 2342, 2814, 2934,
 3582, 3673, 3794, 4361, 4446, 4802,
 5015, 5177, 5269
 arrive 79, 120, 809, 1882, 2814, 3102, 3588,
 4238, 4934, 5270
 arrogance, arrogant 140, 526, 794, 851, 870,
 1458, 1596, 2066, 2115, 2146, 2177,
 2755, 2853, 3177, 3233, 3257, 3294,
 3364, 3416, 3738, 4136, 4234, 4687,
 4728, 4729, 4741, 4838, 4846, 4925,
 5011, 5133, 5276, 5382, 5448, 5462
 arrow 178, 585, 805, 1166, 1932, 2071,
 2237, 2469, 2568, 3806, 4314, 4361,
 4854, 4995, 5376
 art 1297, 1957, 3884, 4046
 ascend 110, 559, 766, 796, 851, 916, 1033,
 1255, 1583, 3326, 3730, 4034, 4841
 ashes 927, 995, 1752, 2453, 2552, 3092,
 3693, 4243, 4316, 4481, 5101

- ask 81, 314, 472, 1939, 2017, 3427, 3602, 3887, 5040, 5236, 5405, 5516, 5528, 5556
- ass 1364
- assemble, assembly 173, 445, 734, 958, 990, 1345, 1376, 1731, 1741, 1821, 1882, 1915, 2092, 2151, 2284, 2460, 2801, 2814, 3020, 3245, 3308, 3331, 3476, 3480, 3770, 3987, 4217, 4777, 5308
- assent 643, 4361, 4722
- asthma 489, 504, 551, 569, 632, 1903, 2122, 2804, 3208, 3512, 3765
- astringent 146, 811, 1135, 1231, 1249, 1405, 2386, 2674, 3352
- asunder 19
- attack 77, 370, 443, 516, 795, 859, 1021, 1221, 1255, 1538, 2870, 2927, 3075, 3150, 3177, 3395, 3472, 3480, 3770, 4044, 4087, 4540, 4681, 4765, 4834, 4861, 4880, 4932, 4971, 5018, 5021, 5030
- attic 93
- aunt (father's sister) 58, 142, 183, 1646, 3015, 4508, 4813, 4954; (mother's sister) 273, 417, 1318, 1603, 1873, 2030, 2410, 3015, 4205, 4209, 4411, 4426, 4579, 4954
- austerity 3800, 5021
- axe 1166, 1722, 3140, 4749, App. 32
- axle 484
- babble 245, 760, 1206, 1575, 1702, 1831, 2043, 2405, 3494, 3579, 4436, 4856, 5230, 5244, 5310, 5337
- back 657, 1747, 2182, 2303, 2696, 2825, 2979, 4146, 4205, 4514, 4617, 4761, 4942, 4955, 4986, 5099, 5455, 5481, 5488
- backbiting 499, 3703, 5252
- backwater 1359, 1463, 1471
- backyard 928, 3485, 3868, 4146, 4205
- bad 107, 234, 333, 924, 1006, 1250, 1424, 1913, 1942, 2337, 2338, 2414, 2616, 3071, 3267, 3403, 3869, 4110, 4230, 4459, 4547, 4661, 5086
- Badaga 1173, 4829
- bag 635, 716, 1221, 1243, 1317, 2596, 2631, 4049, 4446, 4450, 4458, 5037, 5234, App. 33
- bail/bale (water) 305, 866, 2231, 3468, 3549, 3790, 4887
- bake 76, 1500, 2654, 4315, 4537, 4788, 5053, 5325, 5517
- bald 3145, 3700, 4387, 4600, 5115
- ball 664, 1148, 1695, 2766, 3245, 3925, 4522, 4919, 4962; (for juggling) 182
- bām fish 3654
- bandicoot 833, 1319, 2068, 2170, 2630, 3339, 4411, 4416
- bank (of river, etc.) 57, 122, 622, 901, 965, 1147, 1229, 1293, 1449, 1731, 1772, 1980, 2200, 3040, 3221, 3227, 3239, 3823, 4086, 4945, 5159, 5261, 5352
- bar (of door, gate) 1109, 1370, 2054, 2622, 3179, 3875, App. 9; (of iron or other metal) 1241, 2147, 4093, 4114, App. 24; (at river mouth) 278
- barb 1265, 2568
- barber 1564, 1971
- bard 10, 4068
- bark (vb.) 319, 367, 760, 1574, 1796, 1811, 1852, 4233, 4254, 4304, 5013, 5198, 5204, 5283, 5290
- bark (of tree) 98, 146, 757, 2586, 2673, 2740, 2748, 2751, 2768, 3139, 3155, 3544, 3559, 3833, 3876, 3897, 4010, 4295, 4333, 4417, 4491, 4515, 4524, 4561, 4976
- barren 1285, 2074, 4110, 4738, 5102, 5320, 5513
- bask 18, 1458, 1967
- basket 295, 635, 1007, 1192, 1243, 1375, 1629, 1644, 1653, 1660, 1779, 1805, 1884, 1896, 1966, 2047, 2060, 2117, 2288, 2684, 2691, 3035, 3262, 3489, 3511, 4263, 4289, 4380, 4388, 4442, 4620, 4640, 4837, 4915, 4927, 5037, 5231, 5315, 5491
- basketmaker 519, 1330, 5092
- bastard 3869, 3902, 5252
- baste (in sewing) 3934
- bat (animal) 1216, 2606, 3607, 5370
- bath(e) 187, 1068, 1369, 1832, 3555, 3687, 3690, 3783, 4505, 4684, 4878, 4993, 5159
- bathroom 1369, 1655, 4121
- battlefield 1376, 5021, 5435
- bay 2137
- bazaar 35, 1142, 3422
- be 333, 480, 697, 710, 823, 1300, 3675, 4427, 4597, 4743, 4778; be not 234, 396, 2559, 3566, 4743, 5407
- beach 1109, 1147
- bead 1215, 1298, 1695, 2434, 4350
- beak 239, 2034, 2664, 3296, 3311, 5024, 5031, 5352
- bear (young) 347, 555, 645, 1109, 1411, 1729, 2677, 3073, 3098, 3365, 3566, 3760, 3853, 3937, 4264, 4345, 4422, 4729, 5346, 5347, 5549; (fruit) 339, 1459, 1810, 3937, 4004
- bear (animal) 857, 1263, 1679
- beard 114, 224, 1156, 2894, 5142, App. 40; (of barley, etc.) 3376, 4623
- beat 16, 77, 320, 425, 443, 489, 665, 824, 859, 906, 954, 1101, 1637, 1671, 1850, 2063, 2152, 2300, 2322, 2374, 2387, 2421, 2450, 2602, 2780, 2836, 2992, 3023, 3039, 3053, 3069, 3075, 3082, 3089, 3105, 3130, 3150, 3234, 3274,

- 3539, 3769, 3797, 4044, 4252, 4389,
4534, 4581, 4751, 5117, 5224, 5380,
5450, 5478, 5555
- beautiful, beauty 30, 78, 116, 162, 217, 248,
274, 328, 530, 657, 778, 848, 924, 967,
1016, 1037, 1193, 1259, 1393, 1443,
1709, 1782, 2149, 2240, 2327, 2328,
2342, 2423, 2457, 2624, 2747, 2786,
2789, 2829, 2850, 2871, 2890, 2934,
3005, 3200, 3268, 3278, 3475, 3602,
3610, 3619, 3637, 3657, 3735, 3739,
3794, 3821, 3904, 3907, 4028, 4053,
4198, 4264, 4275, 4340, 4544, 4551,
4570, 4579, 4587, 4597, 4647, 4685, 4687,
4729, 4746, 4747, 4797, 4803, 4834,
4846, 4876, 4978, 5099, 5223, 5304,
5327, 5332, 5351, 5462, 5472, App. 46
- become 333, 823, 905, 1300, 2342, 4119,
4778, 5304
- bed 165, 1145, 1524, 1990, 2304, 3035,
3852, 3949, 4007, 4088, 5068; bedstead
2304, 4735
- bedbug 2996, 3621A, 5038
- bedding 102, 3154, 3852, 3949, 4007, 4088,
5068, 5411
- bee 533, 1117, 1567, 1867, 2064, 2689,
2991, 3268, 3328, 3470, 3490, 3985,
4020, 4169, 4345, 4411, 4412, 4518,
4843, 4908, 5071, 5239; black humble
bee 247, 533, 3268, 3328, 4020, 5098,
5239; carpenter bee 1830
- beehive 518, 2689, 3268, 3490, 4345, 4412,
4843
- beer 1374, 4397, 4706
- beetle 2541, 2792, 3328, 4353, 4412, 4568,
4843, 5239
- before (of place) 795, 3799, 5020; (of time)
1619, 3516, 4205, 5020, 5086
- beg 81, 472, 905, 1750, 1939, 2017, 3246,
3412, 3427, 3431A, 3602, 4423, 5528,
5556; beggar 356, 363, 472, 898, 905,
3246, 3412, 3431A, 3570, 4047, 4423,
5528, 5556; begging-bowl 2228, 2550,
4682, 4744
- begin, beginning 231, 851, 944, 1065, 2243,
2778, 3004, 3005, 3305, 3350, 3481,
3516, 3661, 4148, 4238, 4361, 4572,
4739, 4802, 4889, 4950, 4967, 5020,
5035
- behind 1747, 2008, 2182, 4146, 4205, 4514,
5297, 5488
- behold 1, 410
- belch 419, 772, 897, 1401, 3451
- bell(s) 708, 1545, 1574, 2515, 2944, 2954,
4672, 5025, App. 31; (cattle)-bell 2515,
2572, 2948, 2954, 3042, 5025, 5195
- bellow 10, 175, 245, 282, 319, 367, 489,
1291, 1409, 1574, 1744, 1921, 2680,
4526, 5458
- bellows 275, 741, 2857, 5024
- belly 586, 624, 1883, 1938, 1969, 2244,
2620, 2967, 2976, 3507, 3898, 4193,
4478, 4494, 4645, 5232, 5259
- belong 480, 1300, 2460, 2781, 2814, 3853
- bend, bent 408, 516, 641, 707, 991, 1003,
1062, 1335, 1344, 1636, 1691, 1767,
1835, 1851, 1927, 2032, 2054, 2136,
2209, 2360, 2393, 2456, 2493, 2721,
2927, 2933, 2935, 3178, 3246, 3382,
3478, 3611, 3888, 3912, 4015, 4645,
4734, 4735, 4761, 4825, 4919, 4977,
5123, 5236, 5314, 5335, 5369
- betel knife 4048; betel pouch 64, 88
- bezel 642
- biceps 1224, 3955
- bifurcate, bifurcation 1325, 2587
- big 291, 711, 916, 1093, 1173, 1191, 2239,
3020, 3491, 3557, 3738, 3894, 3972,
4192, 4411, 4469, 4729, 4786, 4971,
4992, 5276, 5397, 5448
- bile 1135, 1148, 1249, 3821, 4142
- billhook 212, 824, 2054, 4749
- bird 331, 1040, 1515, 1735, 1793, 2125,
2763, 3275, 3821, 4020, 4154, 4190,
4319, 4489
- birdlime 2488, 2711
- bison 1114, 1438, 1664, 2849, 4411, 4724
- bit (of bridle) 1133, 1222, 1241, 1390, 1620
- bite 600, 733, 1097, 1124, 1222, 1315, 1390,
1474, 1763, 2064, 2091, 2164, 2265,
2831, 3263, 3962
- bitter 1135, 1249, 1405, 1466, 1504, 2260,
2860, 3352
- black 730, 1221, 1263, 1278, 1395, 1410,
1489, 1494, 1679, 2552, 3613, 4750,
4753, 4781, 4801, 4983, 5063, 5101;
black soil 820, 1381
- blacksmith 2133, 5445
- blade 237, 1024, 1096, 3035, 3986, 4663,
5352, 5436
- bless 3045, 3951, 4003, 5372
- blind 1226, 1787, 2604, 2735, 4070, 4204,
4495; (night-blind) 235
- blister 1780, 1795, 2106, 3690, 3974, 4455,
4496, 4563, 5207
- blood 817, 1091, 1788, 1931, 2883, 2921,
3284, 3523, 3748, 5334
- bloodsucker (lizard) 1053, 2223, 3501
- blood-vessel (vein, artery) 2903
- blossom 247, 1562, 2923, 2960, 3131, 3165,
3569, 3631, 4345, 4469, 4504, 4739,
5411, 5473, 5484, 5519
- blotch (on skin) 2536, 3028, 3118, 4961,
5063
- blow (of the wind) 74, 442, 751, 3149, 3274,
3283, 4407, 5312, 5450; (with the mouth)
633, 741, 751, 3323, 3388; (bellows) 741,
1021; (the nose) 537, 2618, 2680
- blow-pipe 1818
- blue 2149, 3821, 4356

- bluejay 2951, 4101
 blunt 954, 3883, 4645, 4750, 5070, 5106, 5114, 5118, 5125
 boat 177, 1039, 1109, 1219, 1305, 3838, 4120, 4263, 4471, 4638, 4841, 5315; boatman 177, 1227, 3838
 bodice 1098, 2310, 5163
 body 586, 657, 710, 728, 839, 1152, 2240, 2304, 2976, 3681, 3898, 4717, 5073, 5099, 5149, 5308
 boil (*vb.*) 76, 268, 588, 666, 679, 1406, 1458, 1556, 1705, 1746, 1951, 2084, 2312, 2593, 2654, 2662, 2997, 3126, 3128, 3203, 3257, 3910, 4315, 4469, 4687, 4769, 5302, 5326, 5329, 5517
 boil (*n.*) 950, 1148, 1273, 1459, 1780, 2563, 2898, 3859, 3974, 4268, 4296, 4455, 4469, 4496, 4999, 5117, 5350
 boisterous 243, 648, 2098, 2588, 2999
 bolt 1130, 1370, 2561, 2622, 2962, 3179, App. 9, App. 26
 bone 839, 1818, 2188, 2965, 2976, 2979, 4255, 4299, 4418, 4528, 4995, 5050, 5480
 book 884, 1244
 border (of cloth) 57, 1241, 1293, 2201, 2514, 2796, 3246, 3333, 5436
 bore (*vb.*, a hole) 641, 663, 742, 1660, 1672, 1719, 1763, 1818, 1859, 2685, 2778, 2990, 3078, 3339, 3399, 3528, 3549, 3714, 4297, 4317, 4452, 4560, 4994
 borrow 81, 472, 3766, 5336
 bottle 1717, 4265A, 4279, 4332
 bottom 72, 1619, 1693A, 3178, 3481, 4146, 4379, 4951, 5035
 boundary 366, 846, 886, 1109, 1147, 1293, 1772, 1980, 2324, 4557, 5261
 bow (*vb.*) 83, 516, 641, 707, 991, 1750, 1767, 1927, 2456, 2933, 3178, 3359, 3525, 3723, 3888, 3912, 4645, 4919, 5020, 5123, 5236, 5335
 bow (weapon, pellet-bow) 178, 390, 789, 1727, 1927, 2054, 2571, 2663, 3030, 3651, 5422; bow-string 120, 259, 390, 570, 1812, 2356, 2908, 3247, 3651, 3923, 5220, 5469
 bowlegged 3492, 5314
 box 1559, 1651, 2542, 2772, 2787, 3954, 4380, 4388, 4442, 4640
 boy 156, 399, 513, 1371, 1411, 1594, 1603, 1646, 1670, 1851, 1873, 2030, 2041, 2594, 3421, 3840, 3939, 4095, 4259, 4603, 4756, 4763, 4764, 4791, App. 53
 bracelet 1023, 2531, 2684, 3309, 3482, 4926, 4979, 5056, 5313, App. 21, App. 39
 brackish 299, 1249, 1466, 1471, 1504, 2363, 2386, 2674
 brag 2043, 4042, 4324, 4359, 4411, 4469, 5448, 5462
 brahman 148, 196, 363, 2747, 3085, 3549, 3601, 3772, 4091, 5073
 braid 260, 1007, 1327, 1653, 3246, 3446, 3668, 3745, 4160, 4168, 4207, 4645, 4853, 4921, 4927, 5045, App. 35
 brain 1783, 2897, 3088, 4247, 5051, 5062
 bran 637, 2144, 3111, 4562
 branch 826, 997, 1325, 1583, 2115, 2200, 2237, 2587, 2592, 2673, 2706, 2789, 2790, 3894, 4089, 4587, 4663, 4720, 5162, 5170, 5309
 brand (cattle) 2654, 4680, 5207, 5263; branding iron 699
 brave(ry) 140, 399, 721, 827, 1063, 1135, 1173, 1287, 1308, 1501, 1693, 2169, 2802, 2853, 3306, 3416, 3736, 4616, 4687, 4763, 4846, 5011, 5021, 5226, 5349, 5448
 brazier 1402
 bread 76, 490, 2465, 3670
 break 16, 77, 315, 432, 479, 520, 662, 785, 940, 946, 1100, 1333, 1513, 1604, 1616, 1622, 1859, 2063, 2491, 2510, 2526, 2923, 2926, 2927, 2955, 2999, 3099, 3140, 3241, 3305, 3310, 3339, 3406, 3437, 3479, 3586, 3611, 3623, 3716, 3728, 3808, 3841, 3854, 3962, 4027, 4129, 4152, 4165, 4176, 4194, 4206, 4277, 4386, 4414, 4481, 4490, 4560, 4975, 5008, 5200, 5411, 5432, 5473
 breast 181, 710, 827, 943, 1234, 1743, 2038, 2364, 2436, 2803, 3206, 3681, 3736, 3935, 4096, 4592, 4703, 4704, 4818, 4985, 5073, 5111
 breath(e) 291, 393, 645, 741, 1421, 1481, 2680, 3512, 3765, 4223, 4246, 4886; breathe hard/heavily 504, 569, 632, 2804, 3208, 3276, 3453, 3512, 3765
 breeches 2379
 breed (of cattle) 3131, 3987
 bribe 1905
 bride 513, 2149, 2789, 4198, 4395, 4587, 4667, 4694, 5544; bridegroom 513, 1594, 2410, 4395, 4667, 4694; bridesmaid 3563
 bridge 2463, 4099
 bridle 1133, 1390, 1620, 4458
 bring 79, 802, 809, 931, 976, 2151, 3098, 5270
 brittle 1148, 1386, 3241, 3728, 4194, 4392, 4975
 broad 8, 103, 366, 467, 859, 2807, 3020, 3047, 3672, 3685, 3949, 5411
 broom 828, 1088, 1887, 2375, 2599, 3301, 4415, 4794, 5362
 broth 352, 1107, 2484, 2673, 2851, 3581
 brother 513, 3018, 3308, 3563; (elder) 131, 196, 527, 3015, 3067, 3196, 3999, 4411, 4954, 5020; (younger) 131, 196, 513, 3015, 3085, 3563, 4205, 5054, 5385
 brother-in-law 825, 1256, 2149, 2410, 2819, 3015, 3563, 4426, 4508, 4762, App. 53

- brown 817, 1776, 2775, 4232, 4310
 brush 1639, 2599, 3211, 3301, 3393
 bubble 588, 666, 1705, 1795, 2084, 2106,
 2405, 2588, 2883, 2997, 3126, 3128,
 3203, 3257, 3710, 3910, 4249, 4266,
 4280, 4455, 4463, 4469, 4485, 4496,
 4525, 4563, 4618, 4648, 4687, 4769,
 4894
 bubo 950, 1780, 2563
 bud 15, 224, 1159, 1281, 1453, 1583, 1729,
 1895, 2049, 2149, 2489, 2592, 2963,
 3119, 3131, 3165, 3362, 3631, 4345,
 4482, 4587, 4893, 4997, 5113
 buffalo 1494, 4425, 4747, 5041; (male) 815,
 816, 917, 1123, 1173, 2212, 4540, 4586,
 4593, 4747; (female) 334, 816, 1123,
 1479, 2000, 2554, 3044, 3881, 4118;
 (milk) 1385, 4165, 4183, 4657
 buffoon 2206, 2222
 build 462, 796, 851, 1147, 1720, 3133,
 3450, 3536, 3852, 3884, 4390, 4797,
 5177, 5549
 bulb 664, 1171, 1343, 1578, 3326A, 3646
 bulbul 4126
 bull 334, 815, 917, 1123, 1502, 1917, 2199,
 2216, 2267, 2402, 2818, 4020, 4361,
 4425, 4540, 4593, 4780, 5041, App. 7
 bully 160, 243
 bulwark 2090, 2118
 bunch (of fruit, flowers, leaves) 456, 1639,
 1810, 2092, 2176, 2200, 2832, 3189,
 3308, 3322, 3401, 3478, 3480, 3846,
 4148
 bundle 1147, 1400, 1639, 1866, 2534, 2723,
 2794, 3224, 3245, 3478, 3480, 4148,
 4479, 4509, 4915, 4921, 5037, 5126,
 5136
 burden 977, 2677, 4446, 4565, 5037, 5126,
 5397
 burn 76, 214, 228, 276, 327, 656, 811, 978,
 1207, 1230, 1278, 1406, 1437, 1458,
 1500, 1715, 1752, 2042, 2158, 2312,
 2654, 2688, 2714, 2929, 2998, 3004,
 3115, 3266, 3440, 3693, 3802, 4034,
 4315, 4517, 4537, 4680, 4769, 4801,
 4980, 4996, 5207, 5496, 5517
 burst 16, 66, 353, 946, 1622, 2510, 2526,
 2758, 2936, 3406, 3437, 3808, 3841,
 3854, 4013, 4129, 4165, 4194, 4386,
 4414, 4469, 4490, 4614, 5411, 5432,
 5450, 5473
 bury 63, 442, 1550, 3178, 3339, 4080,
 4376, 4509, 4760, 4836, 4863, 4915
 bush 524, 1287, 1639, 1721, 1733, 1941,
 3322, 3401, 3844, 4360, 4509, 4546,
 4873, 5289
 business, busy 236, 1328, 1970, 2345, 3295,
 3469, 3480, 3524, 3661, 3853, 4797,
 5540
 bustard 1083
 butt (vb.) 443, 706, 859, 1719, 1850, 2063,
 2548, 3078, 3156, 3380, 4044, 4087,
 4932
 butter 2411, 3746, 5299, 5496; buttermilk
 1580, 1987, 2162, 2411, 4421, 4630,
 4902
 butterfly 1216, 1874, 4083
 buttock(s) 129, 253, 1693A, 1747, 1888,
 2320, 2724, 2953, 3639, 3785, 4205,
 4379, 4398, 4717, 4942, App. 30
 buy 51, 296, 2001, 2151, 2679, 4034, 5336,
 5421
 cackle 1291, 1992, 2009, 2031, 3173, 4526
 cage 1883, 3036, 3262, 3526, 4606
 cake 76, 87, 155, 439, 455, 664, 956, 983,
 1139, 2465, 2490, 2612, 2643, 3192,
 3434, 3542, 3670, 3889, 3928, App. 13
 calf 513, 917, 1123, 1411, 1594, 1670, 1801,
 2199, 3378, 3634, 3881, 3939, 4095,
 4118, 4593
 calf (of leg) 1166, 1175, 3816, 4128, 4513,
 4686, 5249
 call 10, 282, 344, 367, 760, 786, 868, 1058,
 1061, 1291, 1341, 1590, 1764, 1774,
 1868, 1921, 1960, 1992, 2486, 2631,
 3887, 3943, 4195, 4351, 4973, 5013,
 5087, 5283, 5337, 5433, 5514
 callous, callosity 1460, 2003, 2314, 3118,
 3622, 3873, 4649
 calm 161, 267, 404, 645, 1248, 1709, 1834,
 3045, 3178, 3433, 3675
 camp 317, 1881, 4117, 5393
 can (vb., be able) 407, 924, 2470, 5270
 canal 1359, 1398, 1480, 3543
 canopy 1221, 4040
 capital (of pillar) 4585
 captain (of ship) 1041, 3049
 car (of god at temple) 3459
 card (cotton) 765, 2645, 4171, 5422
 cardamom plantation 4742
 care 265, 851, 1283, 1328, 2353, 2871,
 3733, 3924, 4283, 4436; care for 712,
 793, 1056, 1416, 2243, 4436
 careful(ness) 377, 851, 2871
 carp (fish) 1252, 1947
 carpenter 2491, 3884
 carry 407, 796, 851, 916, 931, 935, 984,
 1417, 2151, 2677, 2762, 3188, 3540,
 4148, 4161, 4473, 4565, 5126, 5551;
 carrying-pole/yoke/stick 1370, 1389,
 1417, 2210, 3304
 cart 664, 931, 1092, 1483, App. 50
 cartilage 1296
 caseworm (caddis) 673
 cast (metal) 866, 4407, 5103, 5356
 cat 2170, 2634, 2830, 4106, 4180, 4355,
 4705, 5490; (male) 1140, 2170, 4106,
 5490; (female) 2170, 4625
 cataract (on eye) 3981, 4109, 4295, 4345

- catch 7, 51, 409, 585, 905, 1183, 1225, 1326, 1538, 2231, 2498, 2679, 2793, 2870, 3004, 3274, 3480, 3535, 3852, 3853, 4034, 4148, 4361, 4802
- catechu 1432
- caterpillar 52, 2573, 2797, 4312
- cattle 334, 1479, 2074, 3902
- cattle-boy 377
- cattle-pound 3485, 3526
- cauldron 1668, 1818, 1928, 2104, App. 22
- cause 333, 471, 710, 1034, 1300, 1957, 3098, 3661, 3853, 4544, 4758, 4797, 4950, 5035, 5256, 5535
- cave 308, 1159, 1332, 1660, 2157, 3714, 3857, 4452, 4599, 4604, 4832, 4919, 4994, 5212, 5473
- caw 282, 1206, 1291, 1425, 2904
- cease 63, 267, 315, 463, 946, 954, 1009, 1057, 1851, 2351, 2426, 3068, 3113, 3178, 3278, 3675, 3685, 4572, 4811, 4831, 4834, 4891, 5178, 5393, 5446, 5522
- cemetery 540, 1438, 2654
- centipede 1097, 2797
- cessation of rain (in monsoon) 3351, 5522
- Ceylon 550
- chafe 3141, 3458
- chaff 637, 1665, 1916, 2317, 2392, 2770, 2846, 3111, 3346, 3908, 4491, 4562, 4750
- chafing-dish 1751
- chain 2134, 2358, 2561, 3133, 3480, 5220
- chair 2880, 3655
- chalk (for writing) 4014; (red) 1490
- chameleon 732, 1053, 2223, 2977, 3501
- chancre 2167
- change 240, 446, 990, 3246, 3251, 3685, 3803, 4205, 4285, 4409, 4617, 4761, 4834, 4870, 5423; (money) 2574, 2649, 4834, 5008
- channel 122, 1109, 1398, 1480, 1526, 1841, 2471, 2569, 3389, 4659, 4688, 5356
- charcoal 1278, 1410, 2552, 3613, 4467, 4838, 5101, 5131
- charm (incantation) 1052, 2855, 3031, 4706, 5442
- chase 984, 1041, 2362, 2878, 3004, 3113, 3340, 3395, 4020, 4447, 4612
- chastity 1297, 3005
- chatter 245, 296, 1206, 1302, 1515, 1530, 1574, 1575, 2588, 3494, 3822, 4304, 4430, 5204, 5230, 5244, 5337
- cheap 2324, 3602, 3610
- cheat 797, 898, 1124, 1372, 2323, 4130, 4331, 4359, 4531, 4723, 5146, App. 41, App. 42
- cheek 114, 239, 1199, 1337, 1413, 1977, 1989, 2051, 2114, 4242, 4779, 5031
- cheetah (see *leopard*)
- cheroot 2684, 2715
- chessman 1461, 1711
- chest (of body) 200, 586, 827, 1693, 2364, 2620, 2976, 3206, 3736, 4592, 4818, 5425
- chew 133, 1124, 1390, 2265, 2334, 2396, 2873, 3263, 3595, 4206, 4901, 5077
- chick(en) (young of bird) 2636, 4154, 4173, 4198, 4606
- chicken pox 4496
- child 410, 513, 639, 1123, 1411, 1594, 1646, 1670, 1791, 1851, 2030, 2149, 2543, 2594, 2733, 2813, 3421, 3840, 3939, 4095, 4198, 4259, 4365, 4482, 4587, 4603, 4616, 4747, 4764
- chin 69, 114, 1156, 3596, 4889, 5142, 5181, App. 40
- chip 212, 371, 1125, 1640, 1953, 2381, 2390, 2546, 2586, 2706, 2748, 3146, 3728, 3962, 4194, 4377, 4560, 5340, 5363
- chirp 1302, 1515, 1574, 1607, 1774, 5204
- chisel 46, 699, 1141, 1202, 1612, 1953, 2445, 2627, 3140, 4452, 4560
- choke 83, 2927, 3208, 3367, 5383
- choose 363, 851, 914, 1059, 2119, 2232, 3419, 4423, 5336
- chowrie (yak's tail used as fan) 1327, 1639, 2580, 4707, 5450
- churn 1141, 1303, 1325, 1340, 1850, 2570, 3095; churn(ing)-stick 1325, 1370, 2570, 2698, 4617
- circle 398, 664, 1595, 1680, 1730, 2698, 2715, 3201, 3309, 4032, 4977, 5313
- city 752, 808, 3568, 3868, 3911, 4064, 4112, 4555, 5393
- civet (gland) 2305, 2918, 4313; civet cat 2170, 4313, 5490
- clap (hands) 1756, 2063, 2335, 3039, 4490
- clarinet 1818
- clasp (of girdle, etc.) 5104, App. 21
- class 531, 1923, 3260, 3476, 5202, 5548
- claw 444, 561, 1943, 2064, 2257, 3814, 5202, 5263, 5322
- clay 82, 312, 820, 1369, 1381, 1931, 1958, 2020, 2123, 2266, 2806, 3283, 4666
- clean 246, 576, 967, 998, 1259, 2261, 2280, 2599, 2829, 2872, 3019, 3251, 3273, 3280, 3301, 3338, 3458, 3552, 3555, 4352, 4549, 4634, 4654, 4684, 4751, 5295, 5472, 5496
- clear (expression, mind, light) 2017, 2261, 3200, 3360, 3419, 3433, 3471, 3659, 3739, 3940, 4803, 5256, 5270, 5429, 5432, 5475, 5496; (of liquids) 261, 967, 3433, 3471
- clear (jungle) 824, 2390, 3140, 3433, 4600, 5255; (weeds) 801, 824
- clever(ness) 78, 366, 1144, 1250, 1297, 1496, 1898, 2327, 2656, 3278, 3294, 3433, 3683, 3770, 4846, 5276, 5406

- cliff 101, 1229, 1449, 2360, 3730, 4448
 climb 56, 231, 766, 796, 916, 1255, 1736
 2285, 2752, 2828, 3326, 3730, 3844,
 4034, 4841
 clitoris 2049
 cloak 2310, 2629, 4590
 clod 432, 1148, 1363, 1539, 2974, 4394,
 4666
 close (of texture or grain) 84, 285, 292, 1021,
 3070, 3222, 3315, 3745
 clot 664, 1147, 1266, 3012, 3515
 cloth, clothes, clothing (a distinction between
cloth and *clothes* is almost impossible to
 establish) 318, 587, 882, 1005, 1180,
 1190, 1323, 1428, 1490, 1521, 1540,
 1547, 1681, 1925, 2181, 2198, 2255,
 2344, 2368, 2394, 2519, 2547, 2629,
 2648, 2791, 2827, 3032, 3284, 3285,
 3307, 3310, 3482, 3651, 3836, 3976,
 3999, 4256, 4479, 4509, 4515, 4590,
 4654, 4834, 4947, App. 20; clothing
 (European type) 2310; cloth prepared for
 writing App. 23
 cloud(y) 849, 1221, 1278, 1395, 1765,
 2078, 2899, 3630, 4375, 4407, 4641,
 4697, 4728, 4750, 4753, 4781, 4819,
 4892, 4914, 5033, 5381, 5396
 club (of wood) 683, 852, 1166, 1842, 1850,
 2210, 3030, 3053, 3304, 3502, 4521,
 5224
 coagulate 524, 720, 1102, 1148, 2162, 2921,
 3245, 4158, 4421, 5011
 coal (live) 276, 1406, 1950, 2929, 3115,
 3640, 4347
 coarse 649, 1265, 2354, 3020, 3070, 3097,
 3750, 3973, 4158, 4411, 4956, 4971
 coax 666, 4469, 4723, 5011
 cobra 891, 2359
 cock 1078, 1868, 2160, 2248, 2818, 2820,
 4373, 4586, 4730; (of a gun) 1711; cock's
 comb 1634, 2049, 2654, 2721, 4345,
 4888
 cockle-(shell) 385, 1423, 2535
 cockroach 22, 1926, 2541, 2606, 2797, 4123
 cocoon 1883, 4462
 coil (of rope, snake, etc.) 2032, 2677, 2684,
 2715, 2723, 4927
 coin(age) 104, 1236, 1423, 1431, 2381,
 2596, 3013, 3168, 3303, 4570, 4876,
 5457, 5496
 coir (see *fibre of coconut*)
 cold 324, 404, 742, 1568, 1601, 1618, 1834,
 2056, 2168, 2408, 2539, 2576, 2905,
 3045, 3821, 4035, 4505, 4641, 5033,
 5312, 5439; cold season 1834, 3630,
 4035; (respiratory illness) 2409, 2539,
 3342, 3731, 4909, 5174, App. 48
 collect 84, 363, 377, 538, 695, 734, 796,
 1731, 1821, 1882, 2801, 2814, 3054,
 3245, 3308, 3476, 3480, 3770, 3788,
 4423, 5030, 5362, 5487, 5528; collection
 538, 1400, 1731, 1741, 2801, 3367,
 3480, 3673, 3770, 4258, 4409, 4541,
 4591, 5119
 collyrium 1395, 1437, 5101
 colour 657, 2240, 2328, 2457, 3680, 4232,
 5099, 5223, 5263
 comb 493, 689, 1582, 1610, 1623, 2497,
 2625, 2721, 3691, 4023, 4089, 4213,
 5357, App. 49
 comb (of plantains) 1610, 3846
 come 120, 222, 809, 1419, 2460, 3098,
 3661, 4594, 5270; come out 668, 1820,
 2867, 4382
 command(er) 227, 340, 909, 2855, 3380,
 3524, 3887, 4031, 4430, 4834, 5020,
 5405, 5514
 compact 84, 524, 538, 2926, 3222
 compete 413, 4361, 4540, 4583
 conceal 63, 83, 954, 969, 1015, 1221, 1258,
 1416, 2441, 2982, 3367, 3714, 3912,
 4509, 4760, 4814, 4836, 4915, 5002
 conch 2535, 3591, 3634, 4177, 5279
 confuse(d), confusion 20, 25, 71, 74, 135,
 172, 236, 241, 265, 326, 613, 682, 767,
 883, 898, 1003, 1086, 1112, 1189, 1302,
 1303, 1306, 1310, 1328, 1340, 1409,
 1520, 1595, 1806, 1817, 2098, 2698,
 2853, 3033, 3061, 3074, 3157, 3194,
 3207, 3240, 3294, 3423, 3454, 3506,
 3513, 3605, 3910, 4160, 4285, 4437,
 4647, 4706, 4723, 4736, 4750, 4761,
 4822, 4830, 5399, 5443, 5465, 5489,
 5511
 conquer, conquest 77, 347, 415, 581, 1972,
 4838, 5254, 5439, 5493
 consent 314, 345, 457, 471, 905, 924, 1006,
 2598, 3770, 4541, 5073, 5123, 5351
 constipation 1151
 container made of leaves 2619, 3139
 contract (the stomach) 774
 control 63, 112, 133, 161, 340, 1980, 3031,
 4645, 5448
 convulsion, convulsively 504, 1648, 2032,
 5282, 5424
 coo 1574, 1667, 1852, 1868, 2017, 5204
 cook 76, 268, 393, 588, 600, 916, 1458,
 2342, 2654, 4469, 4657, 4680, 4788,
 5325, 5329, 5517
 cool 267, 404, 875, 1568, 1601, 1618, 1834,
 2056, 2408, 2576, 2905, 3045, 3630,
 3690, 3821, 4035, 4505, 4753
 coolie 399, 1594, 1905
 Coorg 183, 1649
 copper 817, 1402, 2775
 copra (coconut kernel) 2105
 coral 3284, 3998
 corner 1109, 2054, 2100, 2137, 2209, 2796,
 4645, 4761, 4898, 5044
 corpse 277, 284, 1152, 1822, 1942, 1958.

- 2426, 3068, 3999, 4157, 5222
cot 1145, 1990, 2270, 3460, 3486
cough 419, 489, 569, 632, 1079, 1409, 1477, 1796, 1868, 1903, 1964, 2127, 2939, 3336, 4024, 5383
count 769, 793, 1827, 2227
country 3638, 4558
courtyard 35, 3485, 4777, 5016, 5020, 5313
cousin 3308; (parallel) 3018, 3563; (elder male parallel) 131, 196; (younger male parallel) 3085; (elder female parallel) 23; (younger female parallel) 3015; (cross) App. 53; (male cross) 2410, 4715, 4762, App. 53; (female cross) 3644, 4762, App. 53; (elder male cross) 142; (younger male cross) 4762, App. 53; (elder female cross) 4690, 5251; (younger female cross) 4762, App. 53
cover 63, 79, 167, 307, 597, 723, 1221, 1225, 1980, 2441, 2721, 2796, 3142, 3231, 3390, 4008, 4188, 4376, 4509, 4590, 4760, 4915, 4919, 5002, 5018, 5030, 5034, 5264, 5525, 5532
cow 334, 1123, 1479, 1886, 2074, 2199, 3136, 3534, 3881, 4425, 4500, 4747, 5041, 5116, 5549; (milch) 334, 1385, 2883, 4500, 5041, 5116
coward 306, 400, 1868, 2173, 2482, 3101, 3202, 3605, 3927, 4200, 4395, 4434, 4487, 4912, 4929, 5465
cowdung 334, 2402, 4210, 4441, 4940, 5082, 5321
cowherd 334, 1416, 2218, 3534, 5093
co-wife 890, 990, 5081
cowrie 238, 1342, 1795, 2036, 3959
crab 1734, 1843, 2487, 2888, 2901
crack 66, 353, 423, 432, 479, 946, 1229, 1622, 2296, 2377, 2510, 2511, 2575, 2927, 2936, 2947, 3623, 3685, 3808, 3841, 3854, 3962, 3991, 4013, 4194, 4386, 4414, 4452, 4490, 4537, 4848, 4975, 5411, 5432, 5473
crackle 1110, 1386, 1659, 2296, 2509, 2714, 2961, 3802, 3841, 4386, 4490, 4537, 4542, 5013
cradle 731, 2912, 3376, 3486
crane (bird) 1155, 1808, 2125, 2911, 5206, 5238
crawfish 2848
crawl 180, 508, 736, 749, 1628, 2360, 2854, 2933, 3109, 3514, 3685, 3714, 3749, 3789, 3949, 4761
crazy 1595, 1596, 2021, 3207, 5511
creak 1593, 2904, 4973
cream 1987, 4109, 4421, 4841
creep 508, 736, 749, 2360, 2781, 2854, 3109, 3655, 3714, 3749, 3844, 3949, 4761, 4994
creeper 207, 1941, 2050, 3269, 3517, 3882, 4833, 5316, 5460
cremate 1278, 4801
crest (of bird, esp. peacock) 1634, 1639, 2049, 2081, 2110, 2651, 2655, 2721, 4888
crevice 445, 3857, 4194, 4317, 4414, 4994, 5274, 5473
cricket (insect) 547, 1216, 1569, 2541, 2588, 2606, 2732, 4123
crisp(ness) 1110, 1386, 3623
crocodile 3732, 4952
crooked(ness) 430, 707, 1062, 1927, 2032, 2054, 2186, 2209, 2838, 2933, 2935, 3246, 4645, 4734, 4919, 4977, 5114, 5314, 5335
crop (of grain, etc.) 1459, 1936, 2154, 3675, 3821, 4004, 4337, 4345, 5437
cross (*vb.*) 289, 798, 1109, 1356, 1736, 3158, 3177, 3730, 4020, 4087, 4975, 5368, 5423
crossbar 683, 788, 5309, App. 9
cross-beam 5395
cross-legged 83, 2350, 5003
crosswise 83, 5423
crow (*n.*) 1278, 1425
crow (*vb.*) 319, 367, 1291, 1574, 1831, 1868, 1960, 2017
crowd 84, 120, 162, 164, 440, 524, 710, 1404, 1509, 1520, 1741, 1821, 1882, 1915, 1980, 2092, 2430, 2715, 2921, 3020, 3055, 3222, 3245, 3315, 3331, 3367, 3453, 3476, 3505, 3510, 3526, 3534, 3622, 3672, 3770, 3860, 3949, 4217, 4258, 4425, 4504, 4681, 4700, 4729, 4838, 5018, 5030, 5119, 5278, 5407, 5439, 5448
crown (of head) 579, 2049, 3615, 3759, 4888, 4921, 5202; (king's) 2721
crow-pheasant 1735
crucible 1292, 1816
cruel 1135, 1265, 1913, 2055, 2079, 2209, 2725, 3267, 3664, 3869, 3973, 4392, 4763, 4971, 5517
crumble 432, 615, 1087, 1386, 4542
crush 169, 228, 432, 520, 706, 954, 1333, 1556, 1850, 2063, 2300, 2322, 2331, 2391, 2526, 2923, 2926, 2927, 2999, 3105, 3325, 3522, 3574, 3611, 3728, 4135, 4165, 4194, 4975, 5008
cry 10, 31, 245, 265, 282, 306, 319, 367, 383, 386, 401, 489, 532, 571, 648, 718, 760, 835, 996, 1189, 1206, 1291, 1574, 1590, 1764, 1774, 1831, 1852, 1868, 1921, 1960, 1992, 2494, 2631, 2638, 2904, 3626, 3943, 4304, 4351, 4526, 4973, 4989, 5013, 5185, 5204, 5244, 5352, 5399, 5433, 5458, 5514
cubit 4990
cuckoo 1764, 1868, 4126
cud 37, 1222, 2265, 3451, 3595, 4007, 4883, 5077

- cunning 566, 794, 1183, 1372, 2079, 2293,
 2327, 2698, 3550, 4025, 5406
 cup 1543, 1651, 2191, 2228, 2946, 3385,
 4332, 4744; (made of leaf) 918, 1301,
 1929, 2619, 2986, 3801, App. 45
 curdle, curds 430, 524, 720, 1102, 1148,
 1580, 2162, 2411, 3088, 4421, 4902,
 4996, 5008, 5439
 curl 240, 1633, 1794, 1818, 2032, 2054,
 2651, 2652, 2684, 2698, 2935, 3244,
 4022, 4177, 4645, 5236
 curlew 704
 curry 60, 268, 1128, 1391, 1462, 1466,
 1497, 1760, 2085, 2484, 2851, 3186,
 4315, 4322, 5325
 currycomb 1771
 curtain 850, 3036, 3244, 3745, 3839
 custom 249, 471, 1147, 2304, 2934, 3582,
 3675, 3763, 3772, 3911, 3999, 4000,
 5015, 5292, 5297, 5341, 5366
 cut 46, 212, 315, 320, 824, 859, 926, 975,
 1024, 1124, 1125, 1176, 1208, 1447,
 1542, 1547, 1581, 1612, 1624, 1656,
 1859, 1953, 2063, 2091, 2119, 2148,
 2152, 2257, 2377, 2390, 2416, 2491,
 2510, 2600, 2734, 2748, 2841, 2927,
 3029, 3124, 3140, 3146, 3305, 3310,
 3325, 3339, 3437, 3479, 3574, 3586,
 3625, 3773, 3808, 3962, 3991, 4027,
 4194, 4230, 4277, 4975, 5008, 5130,
 5202, 5263, 5340, 5363, 5378, 5478,
 5555
 cymbal 1545, 3082
 dagger 1076, 4214, 5179, 5211
 daily 1, 3656
 dairy 3638, 4018, 4112
 dam 83, 122, 622, 1085, 1147, 1772, 1980,
 3031, 3123, 3453, 4099, 4659, 5149
 dance(r) 10, 347, 367, 386, 469, 713, 851,
 895, 974, 1212, 1392, 1756, 1863, 1890,
 2099, 2108, 2240, 2432, 2530, 2997,
 3116, 3158, 3232, 3364, 3376, 3582,
 3612, 3730; dancing-ground 1376
 dandruff 42, 2659, 3981
 danger 55, 265, 435, 524, 1440, 1817, 1942,
 2073, 3039, 3521, 4954
 dangle 37, 240, 1767, 2884, 2889, 2912,
 2997, 3376, 3478, 5242, 5298
 dark(ness) 235, 730, 1221, 1278, 1395, 1489,
 1494, 2552, 2604, 3613, 4070, 4627,
 4728, 4750, 4753, 4781, 5101
 daughter 113, 364, 1445, 1594, 1873, 2030,
 2149, 4198, 4395, 4508, 4616, 4764
 daughter-in-law 2149, 3015, 4198, 4616,
 App. 53
 dawn 916, 1278, 3015, 3471, 3575, 3656,
 3805, 3867, 3980, 4012, 4305, 4559,
 5475, 5496, 5554
 day 677, 829, 2553, 2920, 3656, 3774, 3805;
 (of week) 1979, 5157; daylight 3629,
 3867, 4559, 5475
 dead (world of) 1, 3638, 4157; (food for)
 3387
 deaf(ness) 1977, 4487
 dear (darling) 1056, 1445
 death 277, 501, 514, 671, 1356, 1942, 2307,
 2426, 2559, 2781, 3039, 3068, 3267,
 3852, 4571, 4653, 4763, 4814, 4834,
 4922, 5446
 debt 216, 1113, 2472, 3528, 3820, 5355
 decay(ed) 250, 277, 284, 302, 316, 512, 567,
 756, 1360, 1606, 1675, 1739, 1746,
 1753, 1822, 1942, 2322, 2341, 2503,
 2760, 2838, 2864, 2923, 3068, 3178,
 3458, 3575, 3590, 3608, 3617, 3709,
 3718, 3728, 3999, 4004, 4312, 4750,
 4903, 4972, 5342
 deceit, deceive 115, 366, 396, 797, 898, 899,
 1250, 1258, 1372, 2285, 2323, 2698,
 2982, 3071, 3157, 3869, 3966, 4025,
 4130, 4166, 4285, 4331, 4359, 4391,
 4459, 4531, 4647, 4706, 4752, 4760,
 4761, 4800, 4814, 5075, 5146, 5252,
 App. 42
 deep. depth 7, 396, 621, 1211, 1251, 1669,
 1818, 1826, 2082, 2157, 3178, 3583,
 3687, 3692, 3738, 4016, 4993
 deer 476, 694, 1114, 1785, 2115, 2165,
 2294, 2504, 3619, 4300, 4593, 4720,
 4724, 4764, 4780, 5423; axis deer 694;
 barking deer 1785, 2016, 2165, 4233;
 mouse deer 476; musk deer 1114, 2918;
 porcine/hog deer 694, 1785; spotted deer
 694; sambar (s.v.)
 defeat 77, 277, 478, 502, 671, 946, 1041,
 1942, 2456, 2526, 3519, 3535, 3558,
 3723, 4645, 4975, 5008, 5342
 defecate 696, 813, 999, 1356, 1479, 1731,
 3400, 3963, 4056, 4210, 4441, 5393
 defile (vb.) 120, 780, 3274, 3724, 4547,
 4934
 demon 1395, 1758, 1918, 2870, 3645, 4157,
 4438, 4723, 5511
 dense 292, 456, 710, 1021, 1404, 1509,
 2488, 3020, 3222, 3245, 3622, 4681,
 5439
 depart 8, 329, 509, 809, 1419, 1940, 2781,
 3128, 3519, 3685, 4176, 4281, 4333,
 4382, 4409, 4572, 5393
 descend 233, 502, 516, 667, 798, 841, 1619,
 2456, 3178, 3191, 5393, 5430
 desire 31, 162, 214, 236, 281, 301, 330,
 377, 381, 394, 507, 530, 558, 586, 691,
 878, 1006, 1075, 1104, 1111, 1274,
 1283, 1326, 1328, 1445, 1621, 2084,
 2232, 2658, 3004, 3005, 3077, 3100,
 3431, 3456, 3576, 3600, 3602, 3637,
 3766, 3794, 3828, 3910, 3931, 4091,
 4287, 4687, 4706, 4722, 4807, 4822.

- 5096, 5172, 5257, 5398, 5416, 5517, 5528
- despise 414, 502, 616, 856, 2422, 3685, 4060
- destroy 77, 112, 221, 228, 267, 277, 315, 415, 432, 478, 501, 503, 514, 661, 785, 824, 859, 946, 954, 1003, 1009, 1041, 1335, 1356, 1373, 1542, 1546, 1581, 1746, 1806, 1907, 1942, 1981, 2132, 2300, 2307, 2322, 2343, 2387, 2426, 2526, 2760, 2988, 2999, 3068, 3090, 3234, 3263, 3278, 3301, 3440, 3458, 3519, 3574, 3590, 3611, 3685, 3728, 3783, 3793, 3962, 4027, 4033, 4110, 4414, 4481, 4571, 4599, 4653, 4706, 4750, 4814, 4831, 4834, 4861, 4922, 4954, 4975, 4993, 5008, 5017, 5078, 5200, 5252, 5295, 5342, 5423, 5430, 5446, 5452, 5478, 5493
- devotion 330, 381, 3602, 4034
- dew 324, 384, 522, 1047, 3690, 4035, 4641, 5191
- dewlap 114, 3736, 4827
- dharma 311
- diamond 3144
- diarrhoea 696, 809, 813, 1356, 1419, 3898, 4056, 5230
- dice 1329, 1461, 3742
- die 121, 277, 502, 512, 514, 548, 562, 671, 954, 1009, 1109, 1356, 1826, 1907, 1942, 2132, 2343, 2426, 2781, 2988, 3068, 3278, 3291, 3305, 3339, 3376, 3406, 3458, 3479, 3519, 3590, 3852, 4157, 4187, 4285, 4571, 4572, 4653, 4750, 4761, 4811, 4814, 4830, 4831, 4891, 4922, 4975, 5017, 5324, 5342, 5430, 5446, 5452
- difficult 221, 977, 1135, 1148, 2066, 2683, 4392; difficulty 2, 83, 221, 435, 445, 524, 1148, 1430, 2498, 3020, 3267, 3457, 3506, 3519, 3521, 4392, 4429, 4933, 4936, 5272, 5281, 5426, 5513, 5540
- dig 11, 432, 493, 688, 926, 1125, 1223, 1319, 1373, 1412, 1467, 1542, 1564, 1581, 1588, 1704, 1719, 1722, 1818, 1953, 2064, 2091, 2257, 2734, 2990, 3122, 3442, 3528, 3549, 3795, 3962, 4560, 4617, 4812, 5202, 5322, 5478; digger 626
- digest 268, 284, 316, 1292, 3014
- diminish, diminution 221, 252, 267, 341, 430, 512, 665, 671, 954, 1594, 1767, 1851, 2503, 3068, 3090, 3178, 3291, 3359, 3407, 3458, 3608, 3611, 4661, 4750, 4831, 5222, 5342
- dimple 1818, 2838, 2931, 4016
- dip 285, 1719, 3355, 3549, 3555, 3790, 4541, 4993, 5124
- dirt(y) 283, 756, 1019, 1088, 1217, 1395, 1565, 1606, 1690, 1822, 2020, 2067, 2094, 2760, 2770, 3332, 3343, 3346, 3613, 3690, 4143, 4291, 4431, 4666, 4676, 4750, 4792, 4903, 4920, 5007, 5029, 5101, 5237
- disagree 413, 474, 1961, 4060, 4176, 4194, 4834, 4971, 5011
- disappear 63, 221, 277, 404, 647, 809, 847, 954, 1356, 1419, 1942, 2426, 2456, 2687, 2927, 3068, 3407, 3433, 3519, 3590, 3714, 3912, 3963, 4020, 4176, 4281, 4572, 4627, 4750, 4760, 4814, 4836, 4883, 5243, 5320, 5446
- disease 39, 236, 265, 435, 1148, 1851, 2725, 2870, 3372, 3406, 3575, 3611, 3792, 3793, 4152, 4159, 5430
- disgust 236, 323, 511, 803, 908, 1019, 1511, 2500, 2603, 2615, 2639, 2725, 3372, 3664, 4060, 4431, 4991, 5386, 5464, 5466, 5476, 5512, 5524
- dislike 323, 414, 803, 908, 1019, 1249, 1458, 1597, 2615, 2674, 2700, 2702, 3404, 3639, 3733, 4060, 4302, 4431, 4652, 5021, 5464, 5466, 5512, 5528
- dislocate (a joint) 4201, 4213, 4977, 5089, 5298, 5423
- dissemble 185
- dissolve 250, 316, 661, 1292, 2263, 3630, 3783, 4975
- distance, distant 1, 8, 405, 446, 448, 621, 923, 1109, 1356, 1945, 2116, 2807, 3519, 3692, 3738, 3808
- distribute 461, 2598, 3808, 3936, 4097, 4176, 4407, 5202, 5292
- district 1237, 2801, 3638, 4112, 4362, 4558
- ditch 11, 101, 432, 1048, 1214, 1223, 1480, 1526, 1818, 1998, 4016, 4080, 4452, 5356
- divide, division 461, 765, 1125, 1325, 1447, 1622, 1940, 2119, 3310, 3419, 3437, 3519, 3673, 3808, 3936, 4089, 4097, 4176, 4194, 4599, 5202, 5228
- divine(r), divination 141, 227, 509, 1443, 2671, 3459, 4723, App. 37
- do 162, 333, 347, 471, 584, 868, 944, 1300, 1957, 2342, 2781, 3481, 3589, 3661, 3695, 3794, 3853, 4160, 4685, 4758, 4797, 4967
- dog 580, 1646, 1796, 1901, 2459, 2718, 2830, 2916, 3650, 3870, 4466, 5036; (wild or red, *Cuon alpinus*) 817, 1438, 1931, 3650 (see especially 1931)
- doll 4107, 4530; (made of leaves) 2184
- door 405, 1187, 1980, 3031, 3123, 3219, 3389, 3714, 3845, 4009, 4238, 4273, 4760, 5270, 5277, 5354; door-frame 1146, 2304
- dot (spot) 1393, 1719, 2646, 4327, 4492
- double 457, 474, 4645, 4761
- doubt 190, 767, 1572, 3033, 3419, 3605, 4293, 4652, 4706, 4736, 5075
- dove 1930, 2885, 4334, 4420, 4602

- down (*adv.*) 72, 502, 516, 1619, 2584, 3178;
(face downward) 641, 1335, 3863, 4592,
4754, 5123
- dowry 79
- drag 504, 542, 860, 984, 1648, 2812, 3093,
3407, 3711, 5282, 5336, 5450
- dragonfly 2541, 3328, 3393
- drain 404, 1010, 1027, 1041, 1478, 1818,
2020, 2404, 3389, 3543, 4079, 4317,
4688, 5221, 5296, 5356, 5367; drainage
hole 999, 4317
- draw 504, 505, 542, 617, 652, 853, 984,
1623, 1847, 2791, 2812, 3273, 3337,
3407, 3549, 3711, 4887, 5263, 5282,
5327, 5336
- dream 1407, 3291, 3376, 3663
- dress (*vb.*) 116, 587, 1147, 2024, 2715, 2827,
3319, 3482, 4340, 4509, 4590, 5534
- drink 368, 600, 709, 1222, 1654, 1658,
1853, 2233, 2712, 2812, 3174, 3453,
3695, 3697, 3975, 4223, 4618, 4657,
5127; drinking vessel 1541
- drip 522, 761, 1010, 2404, 2520, 2883,
2893, 3361, 3435, 4183, 4241, 5214,
5221, 5296, 5334, 5367
- drive 37, 347, 469, 478, 563, 625, 851, 893,
927, 1009, 1041, 1109, 1311, 1945,
2297, 2362, 2456, 2698, 2781, 2867,
2878, 3004, 3113, 3135, 3340, 3395,
3432, 3455, 3472, 3582, 4020, 4087,
4252, 4409, 4447, 4882, 4925, 5075,
5190, 5313, 5393, 5489, 5498
- drizzle 1091, 1546, 2482, 2520, 2539, 2569,
2640, 2835, 2899, 3394, 3398, 3630,
3822, 4020, 4035, 4132, 4241, 4288,
5367
- drop (*vb.*) 233, 442, 502, 615, 859, 1003,
1010, 1349, 1524, 1825, 1907, 2065,
2360, 2644, 2883, 2957, 2988, 3178,
3514, 4556, 5067, 5400, 5450; drop (of
water; *vb., n.*) 522, 761, 999, 2079, 2524,
2640, 2646, 2835, 2883, 3361, 3394,
3398, 3435, 4001, 4035, 4132, 4241,
4249, 4407, 4470, 4492, 5214, 5221,
5334
- drown 167, 1826, 4470, 4993
- drowse, drowsiness, drowsy 39, 326, 707,
1902, 2172, 2314, 2692, 2882, 3291,
3376, 4706, 4710, 4728
- drum (*n.*) 337, 589, 718, 1264, 1531, 1534,
1545, 1754, 1831, 2014, 2767, 2904,
2945, 2947, 2949, 3082, 3237, 3297,
3893, 3932, 4032, 4249, 4973, 4989,
5456
- drunk, drunkard, drunkenness 936, 1374,
1654, 2853, 2882, 3975, 4618, 5511
- dry 76, 404, 430, 524, 601, 674, 735, 869,
954, 1073, 1458, 2662, 2687, 2923,
3192, 3244, 3266, 3301, 3351, 3777,
4183, 4228, 4537, 4972, 4996, 5222,
5242, 5320, 5342, 5480, 5517; (of
buffalo) 4110, 5320, 5538
- duck 2125, 3169
- dumb 746, 2097, 3593, 4487, 5026
- durbar 2151
- dust 341, 1088, 1546, 1692, 2094, 2999,
3159, 3283, 3325, 3332, 3346, 3611,
3693, 3728, 3779, 4243, 4316, 4357,
4481, 4491, 4506, 4666, 4784, 4792,
5400
- dye 285, 600, 726, 2457, 3284, 3555, 3680,
4635
- each 990, 3566, 5151
- eagle 818, 1362, 1527, 1920, 3977, 4020
- ear 1413, 1448, 1823, 1977, 2017, 5516
- ear (of grain) 1084, 1194, 1279, 1775, 2750,
2798, 3478, 3937, 4482; (empty) 2392,
2415, 3185, 4491, 4562
- earnest money App. 5
- earring, ear-ornament 968, 1070, 1138,
1245, 1557, 1686, 1823, 2111, 2596,
3086, 3121, 3318, 3376, 3478, 3545,
3635, 4105, 4237, 4545, 4919, 4959,
4979
- earth 8, 1958, 1993, 2736, 2913, 3283,
3332, 3638, 3676, 3768, 3949, 4243,
4316, 4558, 4666, 5410, 5549
- earwig 2797
- ease, easy 855, 2703, 3464, 3945
- east 516, 1619, 2584, 3399, 4016, 5035
- eat 368, 600, 1097, 1222, 1390, 1474, 1654,
1923, 2233, 2265, 2334, 2396, 2621,
3174, 3263, 3282, 3367, 3581, 3695,
3791, 3975, 4657, 4842, 4883, 4897,
4922, 5077, 5093, 5127
- eaves 528, 2729, 5183, 5311, 5338, 5436
- echo 137, 344, 1574, 4106
- eczema 1272, 3263
- edge 57, 222, 528, 606, 886, 916, 1060,
1293, 1898, 1969, 2054, 2796, 3103,
3314, 3986, 4027, 4255, 4898, 4919,
5020, 5042, 5208, 5349, 5352, 5436,
5552; (teeth on edge) 2289, 2860, 4322
- eel 375, 1759, 4737
- effort 471, 584, 680, 729, 2342, 4967,
5272
- egg 664, 1279, 1680, 2592, 2733, 3413,
3560, 4939, 5088
- eight, eighteen, eighty 784, 3918
- elbow 2032, 2054, 2983, 4645, 4935, 4990,
5044
- elder 142, 3491, 4411, 4954, 5276; eldest
(son) 1457, 2808
- elephant 258, 1374, 3330, 3986, 5161, 5542;
elephant-driver 4046
- elephantiasis 4266, 4505
- eleven 990, 3918
- elk 1114, 4724, 4780, 5036
- emaciate(d) 404, 447, 512, 601, 661, 674,

735, 1004, 1292, 1388, 1778, 1806,
2338, 2392, 2503, 2884, 2923, 3192,
3457, 3458, 3648, 3771, 3793, 3825,
4228, 4903, 5078, 5272, 5281, 5320,
5342, 5480

embossed work 1280

embrace 120, 158, 162, 169, 842, 935,
1234, 1299, 1326, 1558, 1802, 1882,
1979, 2715, 3116, 3480, 3556, 3787,
4148, 4160, 4207, 4308, 4361, 4509,
4527, 4667, 4722, 4915

embroider(y) 347, 1012, 1719, 1847, 2201,
3473

empty 761, 1009, 1259, 1424, 2065, 2392,
2415, 2864, 2883, 3528, 4110, 4452,
4560, 4562, 5194, 5233, 5320, 5334,
5498, 5513

end 315, 514, 671, 954, 1009, 1057, 1065,
1100, 1109, 1147, 1356, 1367, 1419,
1646, 2174, 2307, 2544, 2736, 3068,
3103, 3278, 3314, 3333, 3405, 3471,
3479, 3519, 3672, 3682, 3719, 4205,
4891, 4922, 5017, 5024, 5444, 5446

endure 407, 408, 600, 715, 1063, 2470,
3031, 3094, 3153, 3188, 3675, 3692,
3800, 3853, 4565, 4778, 4849, 5372

enemy, enmity 77, 83, 413, 435, 478, 530,
795, 890, 906, 958, 963, 970, 990, 1006,
1089, 1396, 1538, 1597, 1600, 1924,
2132, 2722, 3367, 3404, 3660, 3770,
3808, 4722, 4741, 4763, 4765, 4834,
4971, 5008, 5021, 5096, 5426, 5528,
5548

engrave 1280, 1818, 1953, 2748, 3146, 4758,
5478

enough 78, 333, 1899, 2470, 4594

entangle 1147, 1183, 1817, 2190, 2498,
2698, 2793, 2926, 3004, 3133, 3291,
3480, 4160, 4361, 4479, 4802, 4927,
4977

enter 516, 663, 1109, 2236, 2778, 2781,
2814, 2876, 3399, 3480, 3554, 3583,
3588, 3661, 3686, 3714, 3764, 4238,
4509, 4541, 4993, 4994, 4995

entrust 79, 333, 905, 924, 3576, 3600,
3853

envy 31, 276, 656, 811, 1089, 1396, 1458,
1491, 1514, 2084, 2722, 2814, 3580,
4565, 4572, 4680, 5466, App. 1

equal(ity) 333, 442, 457, 623, 924, 990,
1147, 1538, 2438, 2814, 3272, 3308,
3480, 3535, 3660, 3673, 3770, 3853,
4053, 4507, 4540, 4597, 4660, 4834

erase 277, 1311, 1564, 1623, 2526, 3301,
3458, 4814, 4831, 5295

escape 645, 780, 993, 1009, 1820, 1972,
3071, 3365, 3687, 3714, 3963, 4020,
4186, 4187, 4572, 4838, 4883, 5298

eunuch 4395, 4434

evaporate 76, 393, 430, 869, 1458, 2662,

2923, 4469, 4814, 5320

even (of number) 474

evening 143, 235, 1109, 2528, 2552, 3621,
4627, 4728, 4766, 4781, 4869, 5101,
5554

every 844, 3566, 5151

evil 234, 277, 435, 503, 530, 776, 1511,
1942, 2073, 2777, 3267, 3372, 3403,
3598, 4110, 4459, 4547, 4792, 4838,
4936, 5298, 5445

examine, examination 363, 377, 603, 903,
1059, 1542, 2735, 3100, 3347, 3419,
3637, 3700, 3719, 3794, 4091, 5483

excel, excellence, excellent 110, 221, 274,
287, 354, 407, 515, 646, 649, 710, 870,
1017, 1109, 2327, 2624, 2747, 2789,
2829, 2890, 3005, 3047, 3158, 3260,
3558, 3602, 3610, 3639, 3672, 3682,
3730, 3735, 3772, 4411, 4469, 4550,
4551, 4570, 4579, 4597, 4803, 4838,
4841, 4846, 4876, 4884, 4950, 4954,
4959, 5020, 5086, 5091, 5099, 5193,
5269, 5304, 5332, 5351, 5364, 5404,
5462, 5493, App. 4, App. 46

except 234, 1009, 3014, 3071, 3113, 3365,
3685, 4333

excess(ive) 84, 136, 287, 515, 666, 711, 768,
780, 870, 916, 1109, 1135, 1287, 1358,
1457, 1899, 2461, 3020, 3222, 3738,
4155, 4275, 4392, 4411, 4681, 4687,
4729, 4838, 4841, 4846, 4884, 4950,
5276, 5404, 5448, 5466, 5467, App. 4

excrement 283, 780, 813, 1411, 1479, 1606,
1731, 1855, 3274, 3400, 4185, 4210,
4394, 4441, 5259

exorcize 751, 1100, 3340

experience 17, 368, 600, 603, 1326, 2396,
3188, 3282, 3695, 3853, 4000, 4722,
4842, 5127

explode, explosion 401, 2296, 3841, 4129,
4194, 4386, 4490, 4614, 5473

extensive, extent 8, 295, 307, 366, 434,
1827, 2433, 3622, 3692, 3772, 4067,
4088, 4660, 4729, 5261, 5404, 5411,
5463

extinguish 121, 267, 404, 514, 741, 751, 1211,
1942, 2426, 2526, 3045, 3065, 3301,
3406, 3590, 4571, 4814, 4831, 5199

extort 521, 1385

eye 1159, 3637, 3794, 4091, 4530, 5429;
(of needle) 1448, 1818, 4055

eyeball 1680, 4530, 5429

eyebrow 1159, 3705, 4278, 4358, 4477,
4486, 4530, 4650, 4864, 5169

eyelash 2545, 4358, 4486, 4650, 4864,
5169

eyelid 459, 884, 2545, 4650, 4864, 5169,
5436

face 3296, 3311, 4889, 5020, 5031, 5327, 5352

- fail 267, 277, 667, 954, 1041, 2482, 2503, 2988, 3071, 3107, 3135, 3178, 3445, 3519, 3558, 3608, 3611, 4131, 4187, 4205, 4571, 4834, 4903, 5298, 5335, 5446
- faint 39, 512, 1004, 1336, 2392, 2503, 2687, 2698, 2853, 2882, 2884, 2912, 2923, 3127, 3457, 3464, 3513, 3575, 3611, 4571, 4652, 4723, 4750, 4830, 4903, 5215, 5466
- fall 233, 432, 502, 516, 548, 562, 596, 615, 652, 667, 750, 757, 1333, 1349, 1524, 1736, 1767, 1825, 1907, 2360, 2404, 2644, 2883, 2900, 2923, 2988, 3023, 3069, 3178, 3391, 3514, 3522, 3611, 3852, 4490, 4617, 4735, 4740, 4754, 4761, 4870, 5335, 5400, 5430, 5499
- fallow (land) 3097, 3852
- false 366, 583A, 1372, 2054, 2251, 2708, 2982, 3071, 3714, 4131, 4214, 4293, 4359, 4459, 4531, 4562, 4645, 4834, 5233, 5252, 5298, 5513
- family 494, 925, 1479, 1655, 1915, 2018, 2092, 2801, 3131, 4264, 4715, 4776, 5269, 5297, 5308
- famine 315, 404, 1286, 1440, 1621, 2429, 3825, 5320, 5513
- fan 800, 1834, 2580, 2698, 3119, 4252, 5303, 5450
- farm 3891; farmer 688, 925, 1456, 1655, 3524, 3638, 4303, 5097, 5304, 5445, 5507; farming 925, 2430, 2811, 5445, 5507
- fart 4167, 4205, 4329, 4354, 5312
- fast (*vb.*) 2429, 3800, 3825, 3872
- fasten 83, 1099, 1147, 1980, 2151, 2542, 3004, 3006, 3133, 3142, 3473, 3480, 3482, 3536, 3668, 4160, 4408, 4802, 4921, 5184, 5264, 5382, App. 26
- fat 291, 586, 916, 1173, 2146, 2592, 2853, 2921, 3016, 3020, 3047, 3222, 3507, 3622, 3746, 4253, 4543, 4687, 4872, 4970, 5276, 5299, 5304, 5437
- fate 162, 778, 2736, 5015
- father 50, 142, 156, 183, 196, 2357, 3005, 3067, 3152, 3160, 3162, 4422, 4950, 4954, 5020
- father-in-law 183, 4508, 4813, App. 58
- fathom (measure) 4818
- fault 908, 1088, 1109, 1372, 1395, 1851, 2526, 2837, 3068, 3071, 3178, 3267, 3283, 3343, 3528, 3598, 3775, 4002, 4187, 4293, 4452, 4459, 4547, 4632, 4767, 4792, 4838, 4846, 5101, 5227, 5298, 5423, 5430
- fear 12, 25, 55, 74, 137, 306, 703, 827, 858, 1041, 1292, 1328, 1572, 1806, 1876, 2173, 2250, 2281, 2297, 2407, 2687, 2725, 3033, 3104, 3128, 3202, 3216, 3359, 3423, 3454, 3585, 3605, 3678, 3901, 4035, 4200, 4401, 4419, 4434, 4437, 4706, 4723, 4736, 4875, 5075, 5307, 5399, 5424, 5465, 5489, 5500, 5511
- feast 600, 1238, 2219, 2410, 2426, 2647, 3441, 5415
- feather 534, 1394, 1794, 1973, 1983, 2002, 2591, 2764, 3393, 4020, 4226, 4278, 4345, 4358, 4367, 4707, 4820
- fee(s) 1149, 3090
- feed 368, 600, 1299, 1654, 2023, 3263, 3282, 4657, 4842, 5093
- feel 149, 453, 603, 698, 1225, 2814, 3274, 3419, 3480, 3702, 3853, 4541, 5257, 5483; (in darkness or water, grope) 1561, 3025, 3072, 3100, 3468, 3956, 4251
- fell (*vb.*) 233, 415, 1125, 1208, 1524, 1907, 2132, 2957, 2988, 3140, 3514, 3625, 3852, 4252, 4534, 4735, 4761, 5430
- female 400, 2149, 3136, 4395, 4434, 4616; (of animals) 334, 364, 400, 3044, 3136, 3634, 3870, 4149, 4198, 4395, 4434, 4764, 5036
- fence 83, 340, 1389, 1416, 1980, 2262, 3036, 3140, 3447, 3485, 3673, 5423, 5538
- fencing (with weapons) 1262, 2564, 3942, 4521, 4534; fencing-school 1262, 1376
- ferrule 120, 1743
- fertile, fertility (of ground) 328, 2146, 2789, 4687, 4729, 5304, 5350, 5437
- festival, festivity 558, 2151, 2219, 2589, 3566, 3800, 3899, 4068, 4559, 5427, 5528
- fever 214, 276, 509, 656, 811, 1458, 2084, 2654, 2905, 3585, 3793, 4035, 4346, 4996, 5320, 5517
- few 229, 410, 445, 1571, 2041, 2101, 3434
- fibre 506, 708, 1184, 2087, 2749, 3651, 4081, 4133, 4976, 5149, App. 24; (of coconut) 1254, 1446, 2087
- fie! 424, 2603
- field 80, 781, 1355, 1376, 1438, 1682, 1958, 1980, 2913, 3459, 3676, 3874, 3891, 4026, 4078, 4112, 4303, 4655, 5258; (paddyfield) 948, 1355, 1438, 1682, 1700, 1958, 2020, 2119, 3834, 3856, 3891, 4016, 4062, 4071, 4112, 4269, 4303, 4337, 4655, 5258
- fierce 1135, 1396, 1913, 2639, 4966, 5075, 5517, App. 7
- fifteen, fifty 2826, 3918
- fight 29, 77, 347, 370, 413, 859, 1089, 1303, 1447, 1501, 1511, 1600, 1961, 2318, 2421, 2722, 3156, 3480, 3660, 3770, 3860, 4034, 4044, 4087, 4160, 4252, 4351, 4534, 4540, 4730, 4741, 4932, 4971, 5021, 5555
- file 228, 665, 3728
- fill 368, 597, 598, 1583, 1731, 3331, 3367,

- 3390, 3405, 3453, 3658, 3672, 3682, 3837, 4376, 4411, 4915, 5448
 filter 213, 761, 967, 3433, 5221, 5525
 fin 2764
 find 7, 1538, 3535, 3642, 4072, 4264, 5483
 fine (*n.*) 1385, 2053, 3071, 3441, 3775, 4187
 fineness 341, 2304, 2519, 2829, 2934, 3434, 3575, 3602, 3610, 3618, 3700, 3719, 3771, 5078, 5086, 5222, 5472, App. 46; (of gold, etc.) 665, 5086
 finger 561, 4493, 5409; (thumb) 3136, 3491, 4411, 4493, 4938, 5409; (fore/index) 2658, 2720, 5020; (middle) 3761, 4096; (little) 1603, 2594
 fire 276, 327, 376, 428, 811, 1001, 1016, 1406, 1514, 1752, 2158, 2654, 2924, 2929, 3115, 3266, 3640, 4996, 5517
 firefly 428, 4876
 fireplace 76, 1514, 1752, 2709, 2857, 3212, 4537; fire-trench (pit) 1214, 1669, 2133, 3115
 firestick(s) 2924, 2930, 3095
 fireworks 5441
 firm(ness) 112, 285, 291, 480, 524, 649, 721, 763, 887, 1148, 2488, 2498, 3094, 3222, 3443, 3471, 3583, 3675, 4392, 5276, 5397, 5439
 first 990, 3136, 3516, 3799, 4950, 5020; first-born 1136, 2808; first pregnancy 2733, 3516
 fish (*n.*) 68, 191, 693, 902, 1252, 1314, 1476, 1845, 1848, 1947, 2044, 2095, 2139, 2241, 2348, 2361, 2605, 2788, 3470, 3572, 3946, 3960, 4085, 4498, 4552, 4696, 4737, 4885, 4957, 4995, 5166, 5203, 5217, 5275, 5379; (*vb.*) 2231, 3380, 5288; flying fish 2241
 fisherman 1118, 1227, 1252, 3790, 3957, 4383, 4887, 4993, 5288, App. 51
 fish-hook 1495, 2032, 3379, 4859
 fist 1671, 1850, 4148, 4932
 fit(ness) 43, 78, 120, 145, 162, 248, 325, 328, 333, 366, 442, 457, 471, 609, 657, 710, 899, 905, 924, 986, 1006, 1709, 1882, 2328, 2470, 2747, 2814, 3005, 3770, 3772, 3853, 3907, 4034, 4541, 4544, 4551, 4594, 4597, 4803, 5304, 5332, 5351
 five 2826
 fix 442, 763, 962, 1147, 1709, 1720, 1980, 2778, 3004, 3142, 3583, 3675, 4088, 4361, 4403, 4578, 4667, 4802, 5423
 flag 2049, 2938, 3538, 5327
 flat 2271, 2300, 2308, 2331, 2342, 3035, 3878, 3949, 4660
 flatulence 666, 4543
 flavour 288, 2396, 3186, 3907, 4428
 flaw 491, 946, 2377, 3343, 3528, 4194, 4293, 4547, 4767, 4792, 4971, 5227, 5446
 flay 542, 652, 757, 1000, 1542, 2482, 2557, 2585, 2856, 3559
 flea 2792, 3621A, 3796, 4449, App. 15
 flesh 60, 529, 728, 1175, 2549, 2773, 2921, 3016, 3226, 3373, 3515, 3581, 3929, 4202, 4552, 4588, 4920, 4975, 5317, 5345, 5390
 flick, flip 77, 1373, 2403, 2663, 4848
 flint 327, 1514, 1931, 3679
 float (*vb.*, *n.*) 1010, 1031, 3012, 3414, 3464, 3687, 4321, 4470, 4471, 4522, 4841, 4871
 flood 384, 761, 830, 1047, 1303, 3687, 4020, 4338, 4411, 4729, 5159, 5323, 5356, 5381, 5503
 floor 1993, 3518, 3676
 flour 439, 637, 1692, 2927, 3700, 3720, 3728, 3782, 4162, 4444, 4481, 4506, 4784
 flow 97, 562, 749, 761, 809, 999, 1010, 1041, 1091, 1419, 1478, 1745, 2065, 2482, 2548, 2569, 2781, 2835, 2883, 2923, 3395, 3523, 3949, 3963, 4020, 4035, 4087, 4241, 4407, 4470, 4556, 5214, 5221, 5296, 5334, 5356, 5367
 flower 247, 456, 884, 3165, 3308, 3569, 3631, 4345, 4504, 4739, 5411
 flute 1818, 2694, 3389, 4178, 4197, 4239, 4317, 4973, 5141, 5492
 fly (*n.*) 533, 1002, 1573, 2086, 2506, 3214, 3495, 3715, 4169, 4335, 4518, 5239, 5451; eye-fly 2075, 3699, 3715; gadfly 533, 3495; horsefly 591, 3495
 fly (*vb.*) 748, 851, 2298, 3177, 3376, 3395, 3730, 3963, 4020, 4087, 4329, 4850, 4871, 5368; flying-fox 5490; flying squirrel 4020
 foam 666, 3710, 3910, 4280, 4463
 foetus 1148, 1279, 1411, 2592, 5259
 fold 2684, 2687, 2935, 3446, 4645, 4734, 4893, 4927, 4977
 follow 79, 222, 3004, 3480, 4205, 4722, 5488
 foment(ation) 1021, 1458, 1967, 2654
 fondle 374, 1006, 1056, 2043, 3691, 3787, 4722, 4960, 5011
 fontanelle 853, 3759, 3765
 food 174, 181, 268, 490, 600, 1030, 1658, 1911, 2171, 2342, 2897, 3263, 3282, 3367, 3975, 4311, 4703, 4842, 5093, 5287, 5304, 5329, App. 25, App. 60
 fool(ish) 34, 38, 792, 803, 898, 1856, 1913, 2021, 3417, 4142, 4244, 4381, 4437, 4487, 4647, 4723, 5011, 5049, 5135, 5511
 foot 72, 1351, 1479, 1943, 2695, 3185, 4971, App. 6; (of mountain) 3178, 3185
 foot-and-mouth disease 4645
 footprint 72, 2302, 2387, 2695, 5057, 5297, App. 6

- fop(pish) 873, 1806, 3739, 5011
 forbid 1420, 2559, 3031, 4933, 5423
 forceps 3814
 ford 1109, 1471, 3158
 forearm 1166, 2023, 3048, 4990, 5020
 forehead 3705, 3759, 3896, 4917, (ornament;
 see *frontlet*)
 forest 1228, 1285, 1418, 1438, 1731, 1733,
 1864, 2077, 2891, 4006, 4063, 4333,
 4558, 4726, 4742, 4873, 4954, 5289
 forever 5151
 forget 39, 414, 503, 898, 3433, 4475, 4760,
 4814, 5073, 5137, 5298, 5393
 fork 1325, 1370, 2587, 3818, 3894, 4995
 form (*n.*) 657, 2240, 2328, 3968, 4053,
 4410, 4717, 5223
 forsake 329, 2923, 3113, 3365, 3519, 4138,
 5393, 5450
 fort(ress) 201, 221, 286, 317, 808, 1339,
 1416, 1857, 1864, 2207, 3006, 4362,
 4692
 four, fourteen, forty 3655, 3918
 fowl 2013, 2125, 2160, 2248, 4589; (jungle)
 4374
 fox 1289, 1851, 3606, 4261, 5291
 fragment(s) 228, 316, 615, 946, 1125, 1176,
 1547, 1622, 1624, 1666, 1692, 1859,
 2526, 2649, 2999, 3305, 3310, 3325,
 3574, 3716, 3728, 3962, 4027, 4481,
 4975, 5008
 fraud 115, 566, 581, 664, 1250, 1258, 1372,
 2698, 3157, 3250, 4025, 4166, 4359,
 4645, 4760, 4814
 freckle(s) 4632, 4767, 5227
 free (*vb.*) 3643, 4638, 5393
 freehold 5393, App. 16
 freeze 720, 1148
 friend(ship) 120, 301, 330, 400, 417, 457,
 609, 623, 710, 831, 945, 958, 970, 990,
 1006, 1274, 1299, 1445, 1538, 1804,
 1882, 1897, 1979, 2018, 2460, 2715,
 2781, 2783, 3005, 3162, 3196, 3308,
 3367, 3446, 3471, 3480, 3556, 3563,
 3569, 3576, 3588, 3602, 3610, 3683,
 3770, 3828, 4034, 4053, 4160, 4474,
 4507, 4541, 4722, 4826, 5096, 5149,
 5528, App. 53
 fright(en) 55, 74, 137, 306, 608, 613, 648,
 703, 858, 1189, 1572, 2281, 2297, 2725,
 3202, 3216, 3395, 3605, 3901, 4401,
 4419, 4434, 4723, 4736, 5075, 5465,
 5489
 fringe 1639, 2201, 3333
 frisk 559, 1803, 1863, 2285, 3326, 3364,
 4850, 4871
 frog 1224, 3110, 3461, 3955, 5023
 frontlet 1045, 2657
 frost 324, 1148, 1618, 1834, 2168, 2408,
 2823, 4035, 4505, 4641
 fruit 1459, 3937, 4004, 4145; (young,
 immature) 1281, 1791, 2415, 2609, 4145,
 4198, 4851; (unripe) 1459, 3908; (ripe)
 1408, 4004; (dried) 1275, 4111, 5320
 fry 76, 451, 1278, 1458, 2246, 2654, 4194,
 4240, 4285, 4537, 4739, 5325, 5517;
 frying-pan 1488, 3429, 4069, App. 22
 fuel 656, 1165, 1370, 1389, 2158, 2586,
 2600, 2706, 2794, 2924, 3351, 4328,
 4980, 4996, 5048, 5114, 5320, 5329,
 5440
 full 368, 851, 863, 1368, 1731, 1899, 2470,
 3222, 3315, 3331, 3367, 3405, 3453,
 3672, 3682, 3837, 3949, 4411, 4425,
 4469, 4504, 4729, 4803, 4838, 4970,
 4992, 5060, 5304, 5397
 fuller's earth 2386, 2674, 4634
 funeral 540, 1942, 2426, 3068, 4760, 5320;
 funeral pile/pyre 398, 540, 1001, 2654,
 2709, 3375, 4777; funeral car 1786
 furnace 2133, 2709, 2857
 furrow 688, 2471, 2838, 5263
 further 1, 287, 446, 3628, 4766, 4841, 5020,
 5086, 5297
 fuse (*vb.*) 661
 Gadba 1864
 gall-(bladder) 1148, 1249, 3580
 gamble 347, 1329, 3742
 game 182, 347, 630, 1374, 1392, 2108
 gape 34, 110, 392
 garden 1416, 1418, 1980, 2891, 3485, 3549,
 3551, 3868, 3891, 4026, 4030, 4062,
 4112, 4205, 4360, 4533, 4558, 5435;
 garden bed 901, 1376, 1709, 3583, 4078,
 4655
 garfish 2241
 gargle 636, 998, 1222, 2107, 4241, 4897
 garment 318, 587, 1005, 1180, 1521, 1592,
 1681, 2629, 4509, 4515, 4590, 4699,
 5086; (of leaves) 3485
 gather 363, 377, 538, 734, 899, 914, 1731,
 1741, 1821, 1882, 1959, 1980, 2231,
 2801, 2814, 3245, 3476, 3480, 3677,
 3788, 4415, 4423, 4994, 5030, 5362,
 5487
 gaze 110, 3471, 4344, 5429
 get 7, 79, 431, 809, 905, 1082, 1299, 1300,
 1538, 2498, 2801, 2814, 3098, 3188,
 3407, 3535, 3566, 3766, 3853, 4034,
 4072, 4264, 4422, 4474, 4541, 5157,
 5270, 5336, 5528
 ghee 2389, 3282, 3746, 5299
 ghost 1918, 2426, 4438
 giddy 1595, 1648, 2698, 2715, 2853, 3240,
 3294, 4142, 4706
 gift 203, 1149, 2053, 2598, 3970, 4283,
 5121, 5292, 5297; (to deity, etc.) 1443,
 4283, 4841
 gills 1977, 1989
 gimlet 3078, 4297

- girdle 947, 961, 1545, 2176, 3038, 3167, 3482, 3778, 4361, App. 20, App. 31
- girl 156, 183, 364, 513, 1594, 1646, 1670, 1873, 2030, 2041, 2594, 2813, 3421, 3840, 3939, 4198, 4259, 4395, 4437, 4532, 4587, 4603, 4625, 4647, 4756, 4791, 5036, 5167
- give 416, 442, 609, 707, 872, 962, 984, 1149, 2053, 2598, 2781, 3098, 3441, 3610, 3692, 3770, 3808, 4390, 4556, 5292, 5393, 5463; give way 973, 4020
- gizzard 1693, 2558
- glass 147, 1182
- glide (as a snake) 749, 2355, 2360
- gnat 40, 638, 1002, 1634A, 2086, 2991, 3699, 3715, 4203
- gnaw 212, 742, 1097, 1124, 1208, 1268, 1390, 1474, 2091, 2164, 5093
- go 222, 347, 469, 563, 668, 809, 871, 927, 1109, 1419, 2360, 2430, 2460, 2781, 2814, 3109, 3128, 3278, 3395, 3519, 3582, 3685, 3714, 4087, 4238, 4572, 4594, 5393, 5423
- goat 2165, 3000, 5117, 5152; (male) 610, 4586, 5087; (female) 1123, 5087, 5152; (wild) 2016
- god 110, 311, 469, 527, 557, 593, 1109, 2589, 2736, 3459, 3638, 3645, 4157, 4275, 4411, 4438, 4950, 5020, 5073, 5157, 5396, 5530, 5544, 5545
- goddess 183, 3136, 4411, 4954, 5544
- godown 1375, 1525
- gold 152, 354, 1431, 1444, 1725, 1931, 2353, 2596, 2775, 3013, 3821, 4551, 4570, 4840; goldsmith 3039
- Gond 2077, 2178, App. 51
- good(ness) 78, 471, 530, 848, 924, 1017, 1496, 2342, 2457, 2624, 2747, 2890, 3005, 3020, 3047, 3260, 3338, 3602, 3610, 3669, 3735, 4507, 4544, 4579, 4597, 4803, 5086, 5193, 5304, 5332, 5364
- gore (*vb.*) 432, 688, 706, 859, 1719, 1850, 1954, 2063, 2091, 2300, 2527, 3078, 3156, 4044, 4560, 4681, 5039
- gorge (*vb.*) 1197, 1222, 3837
- grace, graceful, gracious 227, 301, 473, 2342, 2423, 2786, 2850, 3005, 3045, 3602, 3639
- grain (of rice or any grain) 255, 270, 315, 1493, 1523, 1906, 3753, 3959, 3982, 4153, 4639, 4860, 5287; grain (boiled whole) 1632
- granary 1192, 1375, 1376, 1710, 4640
- grandchild 3010, 4198, 4410, 4715, 4764
- grandfather 24, 50, 196, 3160, 4066, 4410, 4954
- grandmother 50, 142, 156, 183, 273, 364, 4066, 4410, 4954, 5017
- grasshopper 536, 1711, 2113, 3364, 4083, 4084, 4169, 4850
- grave (*n.*) 1818, 3375, 4376, 4452, 5446
- gravel 209, 1220, 1260, 1493, 2354, 3626, 3959, 4666, 4971, 5410
- graze 1416, 1474, 2164, 5093
- great(ness) 8, 84, 110, 136, 221, 287, 407, 481, 527, 646, 666, 711, 768, 851, 870, 1093, 1135, 1173, 1191, 1287, 1358, 1442, 2177, 2327, 2470, 2589, 2624, 2747, 2789, 3005, 3020, 3106, 3491, 3509, 3557, 3566, 3610, 3692, 3730, 3738, 3794, 3972, 4154, 4410, 4411, 4425, 4469, 4556, 4579, 4687, 4729, 4786, 4803, 4838, 4841, 4846, 4872, 4884, 4925, 4950, 4954, 4970, 4971, 5020, 5060, 5086, 5091, 5276, 5304, 5372, 5404, 5448, 5462, 5467, 5493, App. 4
- green (incl. unripe) 335, 497, 513, 1459, 2149, 2635, 3690, 3821, 3907, 4095, 4356
- green (of village) 173, 4700, 4777
- greens 59, 1617, 1760, 2673, 2789
- grey 1278; (of hair) 658, 1408, 3609, 4004, 4325
- grief, grieve 31, 228, 236, 265, 276, 347, 402, 435, 532, 553, 648, 656, 811, 878, 1306, 1328, 1410, 1752, 1822, 1851, 2084, 2252, 3004, 3104, 3107, 3216, 3359, 3376, 3513, 3598, 3611, 3693, 3733, 3793, 3965, 4304, 4315, 4456, 4706, 4736, 4769, 4822, 4849, 4903, 5021, 5205, 5272, 5517
- grin 418, 511, 1510, 1562, 2492, 3569, 4904
- grind 133, 228, 535, 665, 1141, 2923, 2927, 3114, 3458, 3700, 3728, 3967, 4135, 4617, 4628, 4768, 4861, 5450; (the teeth) 1110, 1124, 3273, 3623, 4901; grinding-stone 184, 321, 1695, 1819, 3967
- gristle 1148, 3086
- grits (in rice, flour) 1220, 2927, 3728, 3779
- groan 327, 466, 532, 648, 718, 1796, 1852, 1960, 2904, 2932, 3222, 3290, 4727, 4849, 5013
- groin 253, 947, 1938
- grow 333, 646, 711, 763, 851, 870, 916, 1033, 1453, 1583, 1957, 2146, 2149, 2329, 2342, 2430, 2433, 2789, 2919, 3020, 3119, 3233, 3374, 3557, 3730, 3894, 3972, 4119, 4192, 4264, 4411, 4422, 4425, 4729, 4778, 4838, 4872, 4954, 4997, 5276, 5304, 5350, 5437, 5448, 5462, App. 4
- growl 718, 1189, 1206, 1426, 1796, 1852, 4896, 4973, 5013
- gruel 174, 881, 1107, 1378, 1436, 1809, 1911, 2712, 3433, 4860; (fermented) 1379, 1436
- guard 340, 565, 1416, 1980, 2892, 3031,

- 3153, 3308, 4873
gullet 1718, 1774, 3498, 4501
gum 96, 958, 1385, 2418, 2488, 2516, 2556,
2711, 3817, 3827, 4134, 5082, App. 52
gums 554, 606, 728, 1296, 3373, 3741
gun 1818, 3245, 3438, 5473
gurgle 1302, 1659, 1837, 1852, 4648, 4973
gush 761, 805, 999, 1745, 2384, 2548,
2569, 2883, 4087, 4165, 4222, 5214
- habit(uate) 249, 1445, 2328, 3848, 3942,
4000, 4034, 4722, 4861, 5292, 5341
hail(stone) 355, 378, 384, 406, 3903
hair 506, 701, 1199, 1325, 1327, 1634,
1639, 1794, 1818, 1892, 1973, 2002,
2110, 2148, 2397, 2894, 3103, 3279,
3393, 3615, 3779, 4022, 4207, 4358,
4477, 4707, 4921, 5045, 5482, App. 57;
(pubic) 534, 1210, 4358, 4476; hair-
cutting 162, 3103
half 229, 3260, 3808, 3936, 4074, 4717,
5008, 5228; half-breed 990
hallo! 1058
hammer 320, 1101, 1709, 2063, 2300, 2322,
2349, 2668, 3039, 3142, 3340, 4114,
4252, 4932, 5224, 5447, App. 29
hand 2023, 4673
handcuffs 1674
handful 290, 664, 958, 1222, 2046, 2821,
4148, 4251, 4577; (double) 2046, 2821
handle (*n.*) 120, 1166, 1370, 1448, 1454,
1807, 1870, 1977, 2023, 2237, 3137,
3480, 3487, 4148, 5097, 5210, App. 26
hang 708, 731, 1099, 1767, 2456, 2498,
2889, 2912, 3178, 3291, 3359, 3376,
3478, 3687, 5184, 5495
happen 79, 333, 584, 710, 778, 795, 796,
823, 905, 997, 1041, 1300, 1882, 1957,
2430, 2460, 3480, 3481, 3535, 3582,
3661, 3770, 3853, 4119, 4238, 4474,
4541, 4667, 4743, 5035, 5270, 5407
happiness, happy, happily 232, 274, 381,
530, 558, 2269, 2328, 2589, 2786, 2829,
3045, 3602, 3610, 3907, 5014, 5086,
5372
harass 236, 276, 347, 878, 1003, 1021, 1087,
1430, 1980, 2189, 2190, 3522, 3577,
3611, 4183, 4875, 4932, 5242
harbour 278, 516, 3370
hard(ness) 285, 524, 649, 1148, 1265, 1287,
1298, 1404, 1406, 1491, 2488, 2802,
3222, 3443, 3750, 4392, 5011, 5017,
5268, 5276, 5382, 5439
hare 1977, 4968
harrow 77, 688, 1689, 2719, 3788, 3845,
3986, 4656, 5362
harvest 212, 315, 851, 982, 2119, 2647,
3717, 3949; harvest-festival 2149, 3682,
4275
hat (see *s. v. leaf*)
- hatch (*vb.*) 870, 946, 1067, 1416, 1835,
2877, 3559, 3972, 4176, 4194, 4509,
4538, 5055, 5411
hate, hatred 413, 650, 656, 908, 1019, 1186,
1249, 1396, 1458, 1597, 3808, 4060,
4431, 4763, 4834, 4971, 5021, 5464,
5512
have 480, 697, 710, 1300, 2001, 3188, 4072,
5157
hawk (*n.*) 349, 359, 1527, 2478, 4020
he 1, 557, 764, 3196
head 527, 579, 1630, 1989, 3103, 3615,
3705, 4332, 4682, 4889, 5086
headman 2093, 2169, 3005, 3103, 4303,
4411, 4674, 4950, 4954, 5091, 5393,
5405, App. 51, App. 54
heal 404, 601, 875, 967, 1458, 1882, 2458,
4565, 4804, 4815, 4834, 5320, 5372
heap 80, 162, 440, 538, 599, 695, 958, 990,
1038, 1682, 1731, 1741, 1821, 1864,
1877, 1882, 1979, 2801, 3221, 3224,
3229, 3245, 3331, 3345, 3367, 3505,
3682, 4217, 4258, 4425, 4446, 4541,
4591, 5037, 5058, 5065, 5119, 5308,
5362, 5487
hear 383, 1032, 1977, 2017, 5516
heart 7, 645, 698, 827, 1274, 1693, 3120,
3736, 5259; (of tree) 649, 1491, 2802,
3225, 3252, 3736, 4418, 5259
heat 18, 236, 247, 276, 327, 393, 568, 588,
656, 811, 869, 1064, 1135, 1207, 1278,
1406, 1458, 1752, 1951, 1967, 2055,
2084, 2654, 2713, 2714, 2910, 2929,
3115, 3266, 3440, 4315, 4517, 4537,
4559, 4680, 5225, 5479, 5517; (in animal)
381, 4706, 5398
heavy 977, 1404, 2624, 2677, 3222, 4127,
5126, 5276, 5304, 5397
hedge 3447, 3673, 5423, 5538
hedgehog 2776
heel 839, 1707, 1862, 4205, 4649
heifer 1123, 3634, 3881, 3939
height, high 527, 557, 621, 646, 766, 796, 851,
870, 1033, 2807, 2922, 3047, 3376,
3675, 3692, 3730, 3738, 3972, 4192,
4469, 4484, 4567, 4660, 4841, 4888,
5058, 5086, 5304, 5358, 5404, 5474
help 79, 123, 408, 609, 710, 970, 972, 1416,
2460, 3153, 3308, 3563, 3610, 4238
hen 400, 2160, 2248, 3136, 4395, 4434,
4465
hence 1, 410
herd 84, 334, 340, 531, 1198, 1416, 1479,
1741, 1821, 2018, 2218, 2284, 2814,
3055, 3476, 3526, 3534, 3673, 3770,
4217, 4700, 4777; herdsman 334, 450,
5093
here 1, 410, 557
hereafter 410, 923, 4451, 5020
hernia 4165, 4266, 5232

- heron 1155, 1808, 2125, 2911, 3169, 5238
herpes 26, 2865
hesitate 190, 437, 523, 858, 954, 1806, 1876,
2173, 2281, 2482, 2687, 2805, 2884,
3033, 3107, 3605, 4205, 4652, 4752,
4896
hiccup, hiccup 419, 772, 1718, 3765,
5383, 5402
hide (*vb.*) 63, 112, 442, 1015, 1258, 2441,
2982, 3390, 3620, 3714, 3810, 3912,
4376, 4509, 4627, 4760, 4814, 4836,
4863, 4915, 5030, 5034, 5549
hide (*n.*, skin of animal) 1122, 3559, 3833
hill 1062, 1682, 1731, 1864, 2049, 2544,
2887, 3221, 3227, 3229, 3239, 3461,
4026, 4121, 4411, 4567, 4595, 4742,
4841, 4888, 4971, 5058, 5423, 5474
hillman 1836, 1864; hill tribe(s) 519, 1438,
1844
hilsa (fish) 676
hilt 342, 1166, 3969, 4148, 5144
Hindi, Hindu person 2192
hinge 2049, 2151, 2698, 3246, 4160, 4761,
App. 26
hint 1625, 2442
hip 294, 448, 564, 947, 1537, 1885, 2339,
2840, 2980, 3302, 3785, 4122, 4205,
4717, 5488, App. 30
hire 1905, 4644, 5359
hiss 489, 741, 1574, 1852, 1978, 2509, 2639,
2642, 2680, 2714, 3512, 4246, 4304,
4430
hit 77, 443, 859, 906, 1850, 2152, 2602,
2836, 3004, 3039, 3075, 3105, 3150,
3156, 4389, 4541, 4932, 5117, 5380
hither 410
hoarse(ness) 1246, 1466, 1851, 3097
hoe 1265, 1722, 1879, 2032, 2064, 2091, 4093
hold 51, 120, 162, 169, 296, 340, 409, 894,
1326, 2151, 2679, 3116, 3188, 3480,
4034, 4148, 4251, 4565
hole 308, 432, 742, 946, 1159, 1176, 1223,
1332, 1412, 1669, 1730, 1763, 1818,
1909, 2377, 2575, 2685, 2716, 2927,
2931, 2990, 3078, 3178, 3339, 3389,
3399, 3528, 3533, 3685, 3714, 3856,
3857, 3938, 3962, 4016, 4080, 4317,
4452, 4560, 4599, 4604, 4659, 4832,
4994, 5212, 5352
hollow 308, 1660, 1669, 1700, 1818, 1883,
1909, 2143, 2148, 2338, 2415, 2685,
2716, 2927, 2931, 2990, 3339, 3528,
3533, 3549, 3856, 3938, 4016, 4080,
4297, 4452, 4560, 4562, 4599, 4604,
4659, 4832, 4994, 5194, 5197, 5212,
5432, 5480
holy 311, 2671, 3338, 3419, 3610, 5364
honey 1374, 1567, 2484, 2689, 2918, 3268,
3471, 3746, 4345, 4411, 4412, 4662,
4687, 4843, 4908, 5239, 5299
honeycomb 518, 2146, 2689, 3103, 3268,
3328, 3490, 4412, 4908
hood (of snake) 1491, App. 35, App. 47
hoof 262, 1770, 1829, 1943, 2970, 3151,
4089
hook 1495, 2032, 2054, 2151, 2761, 3366,
3379, 3480, 3547, 4361, 4802, 5083,
5210; hook-swinging 2761, 3376
hookah (hubble-bubble) 1659
hop 1212, 1552, 1688, 3062, 3158, 3381,
4850, 5450
horn 1312, 2115, 2200, 3316, 4720; hornless
1914, 4600, 4632, 5114
hornet 1117, 1135, 1830, 2064, 3328, 3985
horripilation 1876, 2565, 2578, 2613, 5439
horse 500, 1711, 3963, 4780
hour 4559, 4672
house, household 7, 434, 494, 698, 752,
1147, 1611, 1655, 1732, 2754, 2814,
3568, 3948, 4018, 4294, 4776, 4777,
4796, 5372, 5393
how 5151
howl 282, 367, 401, 760, 996, 1061, 1426,
1831, 1868, 2252, 4973, 5013, 5244
hump (esp. of cattle) 465, 1643, 1731, 1743,
1767, 1927, 3239, 4158, 4172, 4566,
4888, 4971, 5122
humpback 1927, 2054, 2209, 4566, 4919,
4977
hundred 3729, 3918
hunger, hungry 109, 656, 1286, 1621, 2084,
2429, 2688, 3825, 3872, 5257, 5384
hunt(er), huntsman 178, 347, 805, 1227,
1438, 1844, 2132, 4323, 4612, 4763,
4790, 4824, 4971, 5190, 5288, 5527,
App. 51
hurry 74, 172, 682, 1188, 1581, 2336, 2352,
2698, 2713, 3021, 3077, 3216, 3233,
3294, 3506, 3842, 3910, 4020, 4087,
4252, 4925, 5399, 5417
hurt 561, 811, 1295, 2152, 3004, 3793,
4389, 4490
husband 196, 330, 399, 527, 530, 593, 917,
1173, 1445, 1670, 1897, 1979, 2149,
3308, 4053, 4361, 4422, 4616, 4667,
4756, 4764, 4774, 4791, 4954, 5393,
5528, 5544, App. 53
husk (*n.*) 637, 757, 2087, 2317, 2513, 2740,
2846, 3111, 3283, 3402, 3544, 3559,
3908, 4116, 4384, 4491, 4506, 4562,
4663; (*vb.*) 535, 583, 1850, 3559
hut 494, 1655, 1732, 1904, 2058, 2452,
3922, 4018, 4047, 4796, 5393
hyena 1132, 1599, 2579
hypocrisy 566, 1297, 1372, 4531, 4597
I 5160
ibex 1312, 5274
ibis 2911, 5238
ice 1148, 1618, 2823

- idol 657, 2240, 3645, 4438
 ignite 656, 2042, 2158, 4537
 ignorance, ignorant 314, 806, 1297, 2552, 4142, 4437, 4445, 4647, 4687, 4706, 4723, 4728, 4760, 4929, 4971, 5118, 5135, 5513
 iguana 592, 1338, 3289
 immediately 410, 990, 3582, 4393, 4483
 immerse 167, 285, 396, 1211, 3178, 3530, 3555, 3848, 4684, 4993, 5067
 impossible 221, 4571
 impure, impurity 120, 171, 283, 756, 1088, 1303, 1395, 1817, 3580, 4792, 5007, 5101, 5364
 in 698, 3638
 incessant (of rain) 84
 incite 3861
 increase 84, 231, 247, 333, 538, 605, 646, 666, 711, 741, 768, 851, 870, 905, 916, 997, 1033, 1193, 1255, 1300, 1350, 1368, 1457, 1583, 1709, 1731, 1899, 2146, 2624, 2789, 2922, 3020, 3047, 3119, 3233, 3245, 3405, 3661, 3730, 3972, 4411, 4436, 4469, 4484, 4504, 4550, 4556, 4681, 4687, 4729, 4838, 4841, 4872, 4884, 4925, 4954, 4970, 5017, 5020, 5254, 5270, 5276, 5304, 5350, 5372, 5377, 5397, 5437, 5439, 5448, 5462, 5467, App. 4
 indigestion 316, 678, 1514
 inform 314, 603, 2781, 2855, 3419, 3433, 4344
 ink 1395, 5101
 insect 40, 150, 176, 638, 1634A, 1926, 2064, 2086, 2113, 2317, 3470, 3699, 4169, 4270, 4312, 4353, 4518, 4568, 5451
 insert 79, 296, 442, 1109, 1861, 1882, 2176, 2527, 2778, 2814, 2868, 2876, 3004, 3367, 3399, 3446, 3480, 3554, 3583, 3682, 3692, 3711, 3714, 3911, 4238, 4376, 4390, 4509
 inside 7, 645, 698, 737, 5259
 insipid 1249, 2337
 interval 448, 3259, 4255, 5393, 5446
 intestines 1274, 1652, 2715, 3751, 4193, 4478, 4494, 5232, 5259
 intuition 3566
 invent 4364
 investigate 377, 2735, 2892, 3100, 3419, 3637
 iron 192, 486, 1096, 1109, 1278, 1465, 3050, 4218, 4570, 4749
 irrigate, irrigation 866, 1398, 1480, 2384, 3083, 3468, 3630, 3962, 4087
 irritate, irritating, irritation 276, 715, 1265, 1458, 1466, 1511, 1588, 1600, 1944, 2260, 2659, 2699, 3263, 3273, 3597, 4680, 4991, 5021
 Irula 2552, 5422
 island 1148, 1700, 1860, 3221, 3227, 3239, 3344
 it 1, 557, 764, 3196
 itch 214, 749, 1104, 1124, 1560, 1661, 2257, 2274, 2536, 2573, 2659, 2800, 2865, 3263, 3392, 3597, 3700, 3822, 4023, 4268, 4464
 item 3919
 jackal 413, 760, 996, 1061, 1839, 1851, 3548, 3606, 4261
 jackstraws 209, 2091, 2205
 jaggery 1288, 1414, 5494
 jar 9, 1797, 3182, 3954, 4682, 4965, 5047; (unbaked clay, for storing grain) 753, 1710, 1805
 javelin 193, 2568, 5393, 5536
 jaw 114, 239, 1337, 1413, 1989, 2051, 3596, App. 26
 jesting/joking relation(ship) 254, 1256
 jewel(ry) 593, 2353, 3482, 4551
 join 43, 79, 96, 120, 145, 162, 296, 440, 457, 471, 516, 538, 710, 809, 899, 944, 958, 990, 1099, 1201, 1299, 1326, 1538, 1882, 1979, 1980, 2176, 2460, 2814, 3004, 3116, 3133, 3142, 3148, 3245, 3367, 3473, 3480, 3535, 3588, 3770, 3827, 4034, 4361, 4474, 4541, 4584, 4681, 4722, 5020, 5037, 5096, 5407, 5468, App. 26
 joint (of body) 955, 1160, 1299, 1824, 1946, 2151, 3480, 4541, 4645, 4681, 4761, 4935, 4971, 4990, App. 10, App. 26; (of bamboo, etc.) 955, 1160, 1946, 4541, 4921, 4935; (union) 145, 471, 899, 1299, 4160
 juice 761, 1385, 2484, 2717, 3690, 3817, 3821, 3827, 4096, 5494
 jump 373, 559, 667, 713, 895, 974, 1109, 1212, 1705, 1736, 1863, 2222, 2285, 2440, 2971, 3062, 3158, 3177, 3300, 3326, 3364, 3381, 3612, 3730, 4020, 4088, 4145A, 4841, 4850, 4871, 5368
 jungle 1228, 1285, 1418, 1438, 2077, 2891, 3401, 4006, 4071, 4333, 4509, 4567, 4742, 4954, 5289; (cultivation, i.e. slash-and-burn cultivation) 1278, 1438, 1740, 4337, 4404, 4701, 4797, 5258
 Kannada, Kanarese 1284
 karma 2736, 3282, 5445
 keep 317, 333, 340, 442, 480, 697, 710, 1416, 2151, 2427, 3153, 3480, 3794, 4283, 4390, 5157, 5549
 kernel 126, 645, 698, 1459, 1493, 1781, 1783, 2069, 3252, 3736, 3978, 4418, 4959, 5051, 5300
 key 3179, 3259, 4211
 Khond (see *Kond*)
 kick 437, 443, 616, 859, 2322, 2387, 2927.

- 3053, 3150, 3522, 3539, 4846, 4971
 kidney 1459, 1693, 2941
 kill 77, 277, 309, 415, 443, 478, 514, 824, 859, 991, 1147, 1356, 1447, 1458, 1850, 1907, 1942, 1981, 2132, 2152, 2300, 2307, 2322, 2343, 2387, 2426, 2526, 2602, 2831, 2927, 2955, 3029, 3039, 3068, 3075, 3089, 3278, 3305, 3339, 3519, 3598, 3685, 3728, 3773, 3852, 4044, 4534, 4571, 4572, 4653, 4760, 4763, 4814, 4831, 4861, 4975, 5017, 5030, 5430, 5446, 5452, 5493, 5555
 kiln 2709, App. 12
 kin(dred) 417, 457, 925, 1882, 2018, 2460, 2715, 3162, 3196, 3563, 3588, 4508, 4715, 5015, 5308, 5415
 kindle 228, 741, 751, 811, 916, 978, 1090, 1207, 1859, 2158, 2654, 2929, 3004, 3115, 3371, 4034, 4260, 4517, 4680, 4801, 4980, 5048, 5496; kindling 826, 1165, 4980
 king 196, 201, 527, 1416, 1782, 2169, 2177, 3638, 4283, 4411, 4616, 4774, 4872, 4950, 5157, 5529, 5545
 kingfisher 2551
 kiss 381, 2084, 2396, 2621, 2952, 3787, 3975, 4330, 4886, 4960, 5272
 kitchen 76, 600, 4657
 kite (bird) 349, 818, 1362, 1527, 3977, 4020, 5389
 knead 63, 169, 524, 1141, 1299, 1822, 1850, 2926, 4135, 4165, 4183, 5078
 knee 2983, 4645, 4677, 4935, 4990, 5249; kneecap/pan 1536, 2535, 4935, 4990
 kneel 763, 3514, 4677, 4990, 5123
 knife 178, 193, 212, 1166, 1204, 1898, 1912, 1984, 2054, 2119, 3140, 4214, 4749, 5179, 5211, 5376, App. 55
 knit 260, 4207, 4554, 4853, 4927
 knob 1743, 2081, 2839, 4935, 4971
 knot 369, 524, 655, 1147, 1183, 1713, 1824, 1946, 1965, 4509, 4921; (of hair) 2081, 2110, 2670, 2684, 2721, 4921, 5045; (of tree, wood or cane) 955, 1160, 1266, 1946, 4921, 4935, 4971, 4988, 4990
 know, knowledge 17, 314, 377, 603, 806, 912, 1059, 1297, 1443, 1847, 2735, 3005, 3419, 3433, 3471, 3637, 3683, 3770, 3794, 4091, 4344, 4564, 5205, 5429, 5496
 knuckle 1160, 1266, 2936, 4645, 4935, 4990
 Koḍagu 1649
 Kond, Konḍa 2178
 Kongu (Chēra) country 2037
 Kota 1762; Kota village 1484, 1762
 Koya 2178
 krait 2359, 4038
 Kui 2178
 Kurumba, Kurava 1844, 5120
 Kuṛux (Kurukh) (see *Oraon*)
 labour 159, 680, 3051, 3295, 3589, 3853, 3884, 4896, 5445, 5540; labour pains 504, 2132, 3793
 lac (resin) 199, 3284
 ladder 851, 1908, 2012, 2752, 3160A, 3692, 4825
 ladle 6, 1257, 1267, 1588, 2231, 2309, 2388, 2728, 3299, 3411, 3790, 4265, 4332, 4887, 5047, 5124, 5334; (made of leaf) 2619
 lady 183, 217, 654, 2786, 3015, 4365, 4950
 lair 1015, 3857, 3892
 lake 901, 1828, 2020, 4658, 5471
 lame 1688, 2838, 3786, 4919, 5114
 lament 31, 236, 265, 282, 306, 367, 532, 718, 996, 1189, 1291, 1574, 1868, 2017, 2252, 3513, 4065, 4304, 4351, 4849, 4973, 5013, 5433
 lamp 9, 441, 1016, 1458, 2654, 3266, 3376, 3920, 5475, 5496; lampblack 995, 1278, 1437, 5101
 lane 340, 445, 524, 1014, 1046, 1176, 2007, 2100, 3219, 4317, 4770, 4898, 4919
 language 2017, 3784, 3887, 4065, 4304, 4430, 4439, 4834, 4989
 languid, languish, languor 39, 236, 807, 878, 1822, 1851, 2371, 2392, 2698, 2853, 2882, 2884, 2923, 3127, 3513, 3598, 4723, 4830, 4903, 5078, 5342, 5446
 lap (*n.*) 947, 1234, 1450, 1840, 2877, 2994, 3116, 4050, 4645
 lapwing 704
 last (*adj.*) 1109, 1479, 2182; last-born (of a family) 1646, 5385
 lathe 444, 1141, 3140
 lattice 279
 laugh 254, 367, 511, 1080, 1256, 1302, 1392, 1510, 1562, 1575, 1933, 1992, 2378, 2492, 3436, 3569, 3813, 4618
 law 311, 1147, 2304, 5015; lawsuit App. 59
 lay (egg) 197, 442, 4422, 5549
 lazy 39, 236, 2882, 3127, 3376, 4652, 4706, 4814, 4822, 4830, 4977, 5118
 leaf 59, 141, 335, 459, 497, 775, 1394, 2149, 2355, 2489, 2673, 2875, 3119, 3131, 3192, 3362, 4546, 4663, 5010, 5173, 5242; (of palm-tree) 884, 1070, 2875, 3698, 4663; leaf hat/umbrella 821, 1663, 1968, 2845, 3139, 4927; leaf used to write on 1070; (for various other articles made of leaves, see *s.vv. container, cup, doll, garment, ladle, pipe, plate, rain-clothing*)
 leak 562, 761, 946, 1010, 1478, 1907, 1919, 2575, 2835, 2867, 2883, 3630, 4452, 5296, 5334
 lean (*vb.*) 408, 667, 707, 763, 1062, 2012, 2360, 2456, 2460, 3153, 3178, 4825, 5123, 5126, 5335
 leap-frog 1321, 1728

- learn 249, 853, 912, 1297, 2017, 2151, 3433, 3616, 3770, 3942, 4722, 5096; learned (person) 1052, 1297, 3433, 3471, 3610, 3726, 4344; learning 1052, 1297, 2327, 4344, 5263
- leather 98, 2272, 3559, 5363
- leave 329, 411, 502, 509, 780, 954, 993, 1009, 1019, 1109, 1356, 2458, 3113, 3278, 3365, 3519, 3685, 4089, 4138, 4457, 4975, 5243, 5273, 5393, 5411, 5423, 5446, 5450
- ledge 321, 2650
- leech 99, 600, 660, 1222, 1798, 2746
- left (hand, side) 449, 4210, 4333
- leg 1479, 1840, 1943, 2286, 3185, 3816
- leisure(ly) 631, 1057, 2678, 3439, 3675
- lemur 1061, 3467
- length, lengthen, long 8, 621, 783, 809, 2237, 2239, 2433, 2807, 2922, 3154, 3692, 3738, 3772, 4411, 4484, 4572, 5187, 5304, 5358, 5365, 5450
- leopard 692, 1132, 1599, 1626, 2590, 4307, 5521; hunting leopard (cheetah) 2579, 2590, 4307
- leprosy 1560, 2536, 3164, 3527, 4327, 5496
- letter 853, 5263
- level (*vb.*, e.g. ground after ploughing), leveller 2109, 2231, 2456, 3788, 3845, 3949, 5096, 5177
- lever 509, 1417, 2425, 2454, 4093, 4857, 5450
- libertine 236, 433, 4858, 5393
- lick 1197, 2621, 2952, 3570, 3822, 5032
- lid 2537, 3231, 3367, 4915, 5030, 5034
- lie (down) 707, 1072, 1524, 1907, 1990, 2433, 2456, 2988, 3178, 3291, 3425, 3478, 3852, 3900, 4007, 4652, 4735, 4740, 4761, 4919, 5123, 5430, 5499
- lie (untruth) 583A, 1250, 1372, 2708, 3071, 3397, 3703, 3714, 3869, 4166, 4285, 4324, 4331, 4359, 4391, 4459, 4531, 4547, 4562, 4645, 5298
- life 291, 586, 645, 741, 1481, 2680, 2736, 3512, 3687, 4186, 4778, 4846
- lift 231, 509, 646, 796, 851, 867, 905, 916, 1033, 2677, 2742, 2867, 2919, 3376, 3428, 3450, 3665, 3730, 4440, 4446, 4841, 4857, 4887
- light (*n.*) 829, 1016, 1193, 1406, 1583, 2457, 2654, 2759, 3266, 3433, 3680, 3774, 5074, 5332, 5475, 5496
- light (in weight) 856, 2703, 3087, 3464, 3779, 4562, 5480
- lightning 718, 1354, 1514, 2759, 4150, 4876, 5074, 5079, 5496
- lime (for mortar, etc.) 1755, 3693, 3728, 4666
- limit 83, 295, 315, 366, 514, 846, 886, 1109, 1772, 1827, 1980, 2325, 4557, 4660, 4717, 4922, 5261
- limp (*vb.*) 437, 1552, 1688, 2838, 3786, 4919
- lion 5158
- lip 606, 1591, 2664, 2782, 3296, 3596, 4400, 5031, 5142, 5352
- liquor 219, 834, 1374, 3690, 4397, 4662, 4706, 4819, 4822, 5511
- lisp 1702, 3503, 3784, 4856, 5244
- listen 383, 643, 1032, 1059, 1258, 2017, 5516
- little 410, 468, 545, 557, 1594, 1603, 1851, 2030, 2041, 2101, 2495, 2543, 2574, 2594, 3011, 3178, 3310, 3434, 3575, 3611, 3779, 4198, 4205, 4259, 4301, 4616, 4978, 5151
- live 317, 480, 645, 697, 710, 2430, 3014, 3689, 4186, 4411, 4550, 4778, 4846, 5292, 5372
- liver 546, 1274, 3120
- lizard 204, 592, 732, 1053, 1338, 1712, 2977, 3289, 3994
- loach 191
- load 329, 766, 916, 2677, 3682, 4446, 4565, 5037, 5126
- loan 81, 216, 472, 1113, 2472, 5355
- lobe (of ear) 3086
- lobster 2044, 2901
- lock 83, 1980, 2962, 3179, 4211, 4361, App. 26
- lock (of hair) 1482, 1634, 1794
- locust 2113, 4083, 4169, 4850
- loft 93, 3485, 3953, 4631
- loins 230, 253, 448, 564, 1840, 2840, 2980, 3584, 3785, 4986
- lonely 990, 3162
- long (see *length*)
- look 727, 903, 1059, 1066, 2180, 2735, 3637, 3766, 3794, 3956, 4091, 4596, 4845, 5084, 5533
- loom 1689, 3140, 4624
- loop 655, 1159, 1713, 1824, 2715, 3133, 3244, 3480
- loose(*n.*) 14, 277, 446, 510, 562, 652, 750, 757, 940, 1003, 1188, 1349, 1581, 1588, 1616, 1703, 1806, 1825, 2283, 2482, 2557, 2585, 2758, 2884, 2923, 3127, 3288, 3464, 3513, 3529, 3862, 3949, 4027, 4171, 4176, 4281, 4409, 5243, 5280, 5298, 5393, 5411, 5484
- lose 501, 503, 847, 1041, 1356, 1942, 2861, 3135, 3519, 3558, 3685, 3900, 4473, 4760, 4814, 4993, 5452
- loud 489, 648, 1978, 3069, 3491, 4729
- louse (*n.*) 2625, 4203, 4449; (*vb.*) 504
- love 281, 301, 330, 381, 394, 507, 530, 558, 661, 691, 710, 862, 945, 1006, 1075, 1274, 1328, 1408, 1445, 1897, 2084, 2715, 2853, 3004, 3005, 3045, 3077, 3576, 3588, 3602, 3610, 3669, 3770, 3828, 3964, 4034, 4287, 4722, 4769,

- 4822, 4826, 5031, 5096, 5257, 5272, 5416, 5528
- low (of cattle) 175, 319, 367, 489, 1409, 2904
- lowcaste 780, 856, 1109, 1250, 4547, 4810
- lower (*vb.*) 502, 516, 1636, 2456, 3178, 3191, 3888
- lull (to sleep), lullaby 374, 707, 996, 2869, 2889, 4672
- lump 84, 664, 1148, 1196; 1266, 1539, 3245, 3560, 4148, 4394, 4962
- lung 1274, 3120, 3515, 4510, 4569
- lute 470, 3057, 3269, 3480
- lynx 817, 2579
- machan 1015, 1416, 4796
- mackerel 191, 4094
- mad(ness) 314, 1596, 1597, 2853, 3207, 4142, 4438, 4445, 4687, 4706, 4723, 5511
- maggot 533, 4312
- magpie 1994
- maina (see *myna*)
- make 102, 333, 442, 471, 584, 710, 1957, 2342, 3589, 3661, 3853, 3884, 4160, 4340, 4685, 4758, 4797, 5177, 5270, 5327
- male 399, 917, 1173, 4373, 4411, 4616, 4756, 4846, App. 7; (of animals) 917, 1123, 1140, 1173, 2115, 2170, 2818, 2820, 3000, 4586, 4616, App. 7
- man 399, 1173, 4411, 4616, 4700, 4756, 4764, 4791, App. 7, App. 53
- manage 1147, 2430, 3582, 3661, 4871, 5157
- mane 701, 1639, 2654, 2696
- manner 27, 78, 405, 1038, 1147, 2293, 2328, 2423, 2442, 3005, 3170, 3260, 3278, 3851, 3968, 4053, 4087, 4548, 4797, 5073, 5133, 5202, 5223, 5256, 5269, 5292, 5297
- manure 41, 649, 813, 2395, 3346, 4441, 5304
- many 1, 410, 764, 923, 1135, 1457, 2461, 2824, 3622, 3830, 3987, 4411, 5304, 5404, 5528, App. 4
- mark (sign) 89, 657, 1623, 1847, 2892, 4344, 4564, 4629, 5263; (to aim at) 442, 727, 1847
- marriage, marry 79, 530, 587, 1051, 1147, 1882, 2151, 3364, 4395, 4667, 4694, 4807, 5372, 5415, 5483, 5544, App. 58; marry (a wife) 442, 587, 976, 2151, 4034; marry (a husband) 1416, 4198, 4667, 5372; marriage badge 1020, 1023, 3175; marriage procession 1051, 3230
- marrow 2897, 2921, 5051, 5062
- marsh 2326, 2398, 4505; (salt-marsh) 299, 1359, 1508, 2674
- mason 628, 1298, 2091
- mast (of ship) 1370, 1895, 2115, 2120
- master 7, 110, 196, 527, 593, 654, 1979, 3067, 4411, 4776, 5020, 5157, 5393
- mat 1205, 2270, 2311, 2452, 3035, 3036, 3852, 3949, 4088, 4263, 4699, 4760
- matted (hair) 4207, App. 35
- mattress 165, 3852, 5068
- mature, maturity 339, 407, 658, 1395, 1491, 2342, 2736, 2765, 3245, 3433, 3471, 3557, 3672, 3682, 3881, 3907, 4004, 4550, 4789, 4954, 4969, 4996, 5017, 5046, 5437
- meal (taking of food) 76, 600, 881, 3263, 3975, 4509, 4679, 5415
- measles 1780, 2204, 3028
- measure 290, 295, 366, 724, 846, 851, 1827, 2227, 2624, 3147, 3637, 3772, 3790, 4550, 4565, 4660, 4887, 5261; (various measures, weights, etc.) 105, 263, 397, 653, 681, 1261, 1348, 1444, 1553, 1717, 1827, 2208, 2365, 2512, 2596, 3292, 3389, 3849, 4032, 4124, 4262, 4636, 4711, 4771, 4959, 5037, 5231, 5315, 5409, 5449, App. 61
- meat 60, 529, 728, 1175, 1391, 2176, 2773, 3016, 3263, 3373, 3581, 4552, 4588, 5317, 5345, 5372, 5390, 5513
- medicine 2353, 4719
- medium (see *diviner*)
- meet 96, 120, 149, 443, 795, 899, 990, 1201, 1299, 1538, 1882, 2814, 3004, 3480, 3535, 3770, 4264, 4361, 4424, 4925, 4932, 5020, 5024
- mellow 302, 1408, 2927, 3905, 4004, 4789
- melt 76, 250, 661, 866, 1292, 1408, 1410, 1458, 1822, 2263, 2539, 2842, 2923, 3361, 3630, 4687
- memorial (stone) 3583
- mend 506, 1007, 3251, 3471, 4275, 4509, 4554, 5332
- mendicant 356, 4600
- menhir (memorial) 1720
- menopause 4814
- menses, menstruate, menstruation 120, 333, 1395, 1655, 1832, 2447, 2883, 2891, 3005, 3274, 3481, 3682, 4345, 4547, 4919, 4934, 5354, 5364, 5423, 5430
- merchandise 480, 2353, 5304; merchant 2220
- mere(ly) 648, 5233, 5513
- meriah sacrifice (of Konds) 3567
- mesh 1159, 1183
- messenger 399, 5533; (of the Toda god of death) 2132
- metal 192, 4114, 4570; metal plate or sheet 77, 2995, 3001
- middle 448, 737, 3584, 3761, 4986
- middling 448, 474, 3584
- midwife 2733, 4066, 4422, 5506
- migration 5278
- milk (*vb.*) 504, 1385, 4135, 4165, 4183, 4215, 4231, 4556; (*n.*) 1385, 2436, 2803,

- 4058, 4096, 4222, 4703
 mill 387, 3246, 3728
 mind (*n.*) 7, 645, 698, 727, 827, 912, 1274, 1283, 3736, 5205, 5259
 mingle 296, 457, 1299, 1882, 4135
 minute(ness) 341, 445, 545, 2594, 3700, 3719, 3771, 3779
 mirage 1406, 1752, 5517
 mirror 147, 1182
 miser(liness) 524, 1075, 1277, 3956, 4144
 mistress (of house, of servant) 7, 156, 494, 527, 593, 654, 1979, 4411, 4776; (sexual partner) 558, 1882, 3480, 3524, 4858
 mix 79, 120, 296, 457, 1299, 1303, 1522, 1588, 1806, 1817, 1822, 1882, 2814, 3245, 4135, 4285, 4541, 4706, 5078, 5407
 mole (on skin) 1313, 4264, 4632, 4767, 4961, 5112, 5227
 money 1431, 3303, 4950, 5304
 mongoose 1613, 2259, 4900, 5490
 monkey 1140, 1312, 1769, 2142, 2194, 2196, 2502, 2830, 3238, 3270, 4626, 4698, 4910
 monsoon (SW) 1278, 2203, 3449; (NE) 1109, 1982, 2037
 month 3213, 3754, 4691; (four months period) 1209
 moon 179, 1016, 2287, 2654, 3213, 3338, 3754, 4691, 5496, 5529; (new, not visible) 4941; (crescent) 3213, 4422; (full) 3682, 3754, 4691
 morning 916, 2408, 2553, 2779, 2910, 3516, 3575, 3621, 3774, 3805, 4305, 4405, 4559, 4958, 5496
 mortar (for pounding) 583, 651, 672, 1141, 1660, 1726, 1818, 2391, 2653, 2799, 3246; (rim to prevent spilling from mortar) 1709, 1726
 mosquito 40, 638, 1002, 1634A, 2086, 2506, 2705, 2991, 3699, 3715, 4203, 4607
 moth 536, 822, 1216, 1874, 1926, 2541, 4083, 4312; (grain-moth) 700
 mother 50, 58, 142, 156, 183, 273, 358, 364, 2149, 3136, 4426, 4954
 mother-in-law 142, 4508, 4813, App. 58
 mould (fungus), mouldy 1504, 1739, 2406, 2424, 3713, 3821, 4057, 4312, 4325, 4357, 4750, 5007
 mould (model) 47, 651, 1280, 1816, 2304
 mound 646, 1033, 1524, 1709, 1731, 1741, 3221, 3227, 3229, 3239, 4258, 4841, 4955, 4971, 5058, 5474
 mountain 80, 1033, 1163, 1682, 1731, 1864, 2049, 2178, 2544, 2887, 3221, 3229, 3759, 4026, 4425, 4567, 4742, 5058, 5274, 5474; mountaineer 1844, 1864, 2077, 2178, 3957, 4323
 mouse 787, 833, 941, 994, 1571, 1937, 2495, 2513, 2661, 2675, 5146
 moustache 224, 1156, 2894, 4879
 mouth 114, 1708, 2114, 2664, 3296, 3695, 4242, 4889, 5031, 5352; (of river) 225, 278, 1480, 4238, 4556, 4889
 mouthful 664, 1125, 1222, 1529, 1853, 3367, 4242, 4897, 4962, 5077, 5352
 move 37, 240, 294, 347, 469, 509, 563, 577, 731, 871, 915, 927, 993, 1003, 1188, 1349, 1588, 1598, 1703, 1705, 1806, 2298, 2360, 2460, 2530, 2693, 2889, 3128, 3246, 3359, 3376, 3395, 3519, 3582, 3637, 3803, 3910, 3925, 4320, 4409, 4736, 4839, 4846, 4852, 4871, 5064, 5083, 5292, 5423, 5424, 5446
 much 1, 136, 291, 407, 410, 481, 515, 557, 666, 711, 764, 768, 916, 923, 1109, 1135, 1287, 1358, 1442, 1457, 1899, 2208, 2239, 2461, 2824, 3020, 3106, 3331, 3509, 3672, 3682, 3692, 3830, 3972, 3987, 4155, 4392, 4411, 4838, 4884, 4992, 5060, 5151, 5276, 5304, 5467, App. 4
 mucus 636, 1606, 2249, 2261, 2409, 2539, 2618, 2937, 3342, 3811, 3817, 4210, 4909, 5299
 mud(dy) 41, 82, 312, 702, 756, 1019, 1303, 1355, 1565, 1748, 1817, 1822, 1958, 2020, 2067, 2123, 2266, 2326, 2412, 2843, 3083, 3390, 3555, 3707, 4134, 4291, 4666, 5237, 5245
 munch 1699, 2334, 3595
 murmur 718, 1110, 1302, 1597, 1685, 1921, 2521, 3579, 3784, 4031, 4723, 4856, 4896, 4973, 5013
 murrel (fish) 1845, 5262
 muscle 728, 1175, 1491, 2549, 2903, 3016, 3955, 4588, 5317
 musical instrument 470, 741, 2987, 3057, 3943, 4068, 5132, 5156
 musk 2918, 4687; musk deer (see *deer*); muskrat 1937, 2495, 2661, 2675, 5031; musk-shrew 2661, 2675
 muslin 1323
 mussel 517, 900, 1585, 2535
 must (*vb.*) 1357, 5528
 must (of elephant) 1374, 3268, 4687, 4706
 myna 1766, 3641
 nail 1671, 3142, 3743, 4681, 4998, 5552, App. 10, App. 26; (of finger or toe) 561
 naked 2966, 3639, 5233, 5513
 name 868, 1036, 2855, 4410, 5514; name-giving 162, 5149
 nape 1253, 1366, 1645, 1718, 1774, 2419, 2696, 2817, 3671, 4146, 4172, 4529
 narrow(ness) 112, 292, 445, 524, 954, 1670, 2927, 4541
 nausea(te) 678, 1029, 1739, 2698, 3451, 4285, 4617, 5466

- nave (of wheel) 3389
 navel 624, 1678, 4460
 near(ness) 79, 120, 222, 609, 710, 1293, 1538, 2313, 2460, 2753, 2814, 3367, 3535, 3588, 3770, 4541, 4934, 5267
 neat(ness) 271, 1056, 1259, 2304, 2342, 2829, 3700; 5256, 5304, 5472
 neck 114, 1253, 1366, 1645, 1718, 1774, 1996, 2282, 2419, 2817, 2984, 4622, 4779, 4847, 5080, 5547
 necklace, necklet 95, 618, 1147, 1215, 1506, 2356, 2358, 2385, 2434, 2908, 3175, 3184, 3269, 3778, 3866, 4350, 4361, 4408, 4645, 4733, 4827, App. 39
 need 21, 1851, 2559, 3469, 4936
 needle 486, 4995
 needle-fish 2241, 4974
 neighbour(hood) 79, 189, 222, 480, 890, 1060, 1956, 2456, 2698, 2715, 2753, 3422, 3770, 4053, 4541
 nephew 2410, 4764; (cross) 1318, 2410, 4715, App. 53; (brother's son) 3018
 nerve 2903
 nest 1773, 1883, 1990, 3322, 3868, 5246; (ants' nest) 837, 1790, 2990, 4335
 net 1007, 1183, 2231, 2698, 3531, 3790, 4790, 4823, 5288, 5505
 network (for suspending pots) 708, 1007, 1482, 2912; (bag) 1317
 new 2149, 3821, 4275
 news 937, 1957, 2017
 niece (sister's daughter) 1318, 2410; (brother's daughter) 3018, 4209, 4690; (cross) 4715, App. 53
 night 235, 730, 1278, 1902, 2528, 2552, 2604, 3613, 3621, 4750, 4781, 4869
 nightingale 4154
 nilgai 1228, 1664
 nine, nineteen, ninety 1025, 3532
 nipple 181, 1159, 2038, 2049, 2174, 3488, 4985, 5113
 nit 700, 2625
 no, not 234, 333, 2559, 3566, 4743
 noise 135, 137, 166, 245, 319, 357, 367, 386, 438, 470, 489, 571, 648, 760, 835, 996, 1036, 1110, 1112, 1189, 1291, 1302, 1310, 1341, 1409, 1534, 1574, 1659, 1741, 1796, 1813, 1921, 1960, 2009, 2299, 2333, 2352, 2588, 2631, 2680, 2904, 2932, 2999, 3432, 3784, 4065, 4195, 4254, 4304, 4973, 4989, 5310, 5433, 5461
 noose 655, 934, 1147, 1183, 1642, 1812, 1824, 2687, 3133, 4921, 5505
 north 5218
 nose 3311, 4886, 4909, 5024, 5031
 nose-ring 1245, 1686, 3121, 4895, 4979; (of bullock) 2356
 nostril 2669, 2863, 5024
 notch 1265, 1393, 1714, 1812, 2156, 4975
 now 1, 410, 4559
 numb 1834, 1851, 2187, 2503, 2578, 2613, 2882, 3235, 3580, 3690, 4977, 5439
 number 238, 295, 769, 793, 964
 numerous 711, 3245, 4411, 5151
 nut 126, 1459, 1493, 1781, 2069, 4141
 oar 163, 1370, 2309, 3299, 3411, 4265
 oath 959, 2738
 obey 63, 698, 905, 2017, 3178, 3848, 3914, 4565, 4722, 5236, 5335, 5405, 5516
 obscene, obscenity 433, 3902, 4363, 4956
 obstruct 83, 340, 435, 437, 788, 1147, 3006, 3031, 3123, 3325, 3390, 3480, 4933, 5002, 5423
 obtain 79, 149, 584, 809, 1538, 2151, 2498, 2721, 2801, 2814, 3014, 3054, 3098, 3188, 3295, 3407, 3480, 3535, 3675, 3766, 3770, 3853, 4072, 4422, 4474, 4541, 5270, 5336, 5351
 ochre (red) 1490, 2437, 3284
 odd (of numbers) 990; (over a round number) 2574, 2649
 often 84, 3987, 4766
 oil 422, 854, 2389, 2516, 3720, 3746, 4352, 5299; oilcake 2276, 2490, 4135, 4183; oil-dish 4061
 old 50, 273, 277, 350, 1570, 1579, 2338, 2430, 2453, 2736, 2765, 2808, 3374, 3516, 3558, 3675, 3962, 3999, 4004, 4411, 4954, 4969, 5020, 5151
 omentum 2400
 once 979, 990
 one 990, 5513
 only 153, 990, 3196, 5513
 ooze 761, 999, 1010, 1091, 1478, 1877, 2482, 2520, 2569, 2835, 2883, 3399, 4035, 4132, 4407, 4482, 4556, 5214, 5221, 5245, 5367
 open 757, 874, 1583, 2319, 2377, 3259, 3685, 3949, 4176, 4469, 4739, 5233, 5411, 5432, 5473, 5498, 5519; (eyes) 3642, 5084, 5429, 5484; (mouth) 34, 392, 874, 1421, 1510, 3259, 4560, 4599, 5393, 5484; (flower) 247, 3949, 4176, 4739, 5397, 5432, 5484; (space) 3940
 opportunity 53, 162, 328, 434, 467, 2736, 3005, 3142, 3161, 3439, 3774, 4559, 5351
 opposite 795, 963, 3770, 4765, 4766, 4834, 5548
 oppress(ion) 16, 228, 236, 435, 954, 1021, 2055, 2927, 4183, 4875, 5276, 5517
 or 234, 2559
 Oraon (= Kurux) 1649
 ore 192
 Oriya language 2192
 orphan 2028, 3101, 4198
 other 890, 919, 3014, 3628, 4205, 4333, 4766, 4834, 4838, 5488, 5548

- otherwise 234
 otter 3690, 5159
 out(side) 3819, 3940, 4333, 5354, 5393, 5498
 outcaste 502, 3135, 3380, 3419, 4187, 4212, 4547, 4810, 4824, 5498, 5548
 oven 76, 1458, 1751, 3212, 4537, App. 12
 overbearing 433, 650, 2933, 4729, App. 7
 overflow 666, 761, 999, 1109, 1221, 1368, 1731, 2548, 2883, 3355, 3361, 3405, 3464, 3687, 3730, 4020, 4285, 4407, 4411, 4425, 4469, 4470, 4556, 4729, 4761, 5214, 5221, 5296, 5334, 5356, 5462
 overripe 302, 756, 1408, 1952, 2923, 5017, 5046
 owl 349, 359, 747, 1647, 1657, 1777, 1871, 2200, 3592, 5027
 own, owner 593, 654, 1979, 5157
 ox 334, 688, 815, 1502, 1917, 1931, 2199, 2216, 2267, 2402, 2815, 4593, 4798
 oyster 385, 1585, 2535, 4134
- pack-saddle 1174, 4450, 5412
 pad (on head for carrying load) 2677, 3420
 paddy bird 2125
 pain 112, 236, 265, 276, 530, 656, 680, 811, 859, 1124, 1135, 1406, 1430, 1661, 1672, 1719, 1763, 2132, 2152, 2204, 2278, 2578, 2688, 2699, 2700, 2702, 2713, 3004, 3204, 3266, 3294, 3372, 3522, 3611, 3726, 3733, 3793, 4560, 4680, 5272, 5281, 5517, App. 1
 paint, painter, painting 1074, 1847, 2457, 2968, 3273, 3301, 3473, 4352, 5066, 5082, 5101, 5263, 5327
 pair 457, 474, 623, 1325, 2815, 3480, 3984
 palace 201, 2177, 2207, 3006, 3568, 4018, 4796
 palanquin 2304; palanquin-bearer 1417, 4383, App. 51
 palate 33, 110, 5470
 palm (of hand) 7, 141, 310, 1660, 1818, 2054, 3843, 4731
 pandal 1486, 2058, 3922
 panegyric, panegyrist 2029, 5414
 pangolin 592, 2401
 pannier 127, 5412
 pant 489, 504, 569, 648, 2804, 3276, 3765, 4246, 5383
 panther 692, 1132, 2590, 5158
 paper App. 23
 parch (of grain) 423, 451, 2296, 3266, 3829, 4194, 4537, 4972, 5320
 pardon 329, 1063, 4565
 pare 665, 1202, 1612, 1953, 2600, 2748, 2856, 3458, 4417, 4561, 5340, 5362, 5378
 pariah (caste) 3546, 4032, 4824, 5318, 5548
 parish 1294, 5008
- Parja (speaker of Parji) 1456
 parrot 367, 885, 1584, 2582, 3063, 4540, 5164
 parting (of hair) 737, 4089, 4213, 5202, 5411
 partner(ship) 1882, 1924, 4507; (economic between castes) 2018, 4937
 partridge 1078, 5374
 pass 289, 809, 871, 1109, 2781, 3158, 3714, 4572, 4838; (of time) 222, 515, 1356, 1419, 2343, 2360, 2430, 2503, 2781, 3458, 3519, 3582, 3661, 4382, 4572, 4838, 4884, 5393
 pass (in hills, mountains) 1046, 1163, 1176, 2683, 3389, 4317
 paste 42, 96, 958, 1378, 2418, 2448, 3827, 4034, 5299
 path 405, 469, 1014, 1046, 1109, 1438, 2200, 2417, 2683, 2934, 2981, 3024, 3170, 3246, 3389, 3422, 3582, 3963, 4000, 4087, 4108, 4317, 4572, 4919, 5270, 5297, App. 6
 patience, patient 1063, 2677, 3005, 3094, 3188, 3800, 4565
 pay 216, 521, 952, 1149, 1905, 2781, 3054, 3278, 3441, 4934, 5121, 5453, 5481
 peacock 2676, 2875, 2902, 4367, 4642
 pearl 354, 2535, 3245, 3569, 4959; pearl-fishery 2369
 peel 228, 652, 757, 843, 1000, 1953, 2585, 2600, 2644, 2856, 3007, 3124, 3544, 3559, 4010, 4182, 4384, 4417, 4491, 4560, 4561, 5340, 5363, 5378
 peg 211, 340, 1130, 1361, 1370, 1389, 1640, 1676, 1851, 1898, 2748, 3017, 3559, 4396, 4998, App. 10, App. 26
 pen (for cattle) 1123, 1385, 1980, 3485, 3526, 3868, 4007, 4112, 4700
 pen (quill for writing) 3393
 penis 1639, 1697, 1749, 1949, 2320, 2666, 2681, 2724, 3681, 4220, 4266, 4273, 4309, 4805, 4995, 5088
 pepper water 777, 2484
 perceive, perception 314, 603, 2017, 2735, 3419, 4344, 5084
 perch (*vb.*) 79, 516, 930, 3911, 5368, 5554
 perfect (*adj.*, *vb.*), perfection 3106, 3251, 3278, 3338, 3471, 3672, 3682, 4004, 4411, 4685, 4992, 5017, 5223, 5332, 5372, 5437
 perhaps 333
 pericarp 3318
 perineal cloth 1005, 1452, 2379, 3038, App. 20, App. 34
 perish 267, 277, 315, 512, 548, 671, 991, 1057, 1419, 1581, 1942, 2343, 2453, 2503, 2702, 2781, 2927, 2988, 3068, 3278, 3291, 3305, 3325, 3339, 3406, 3457, 3519, 3590, 3598, 3693, 3852, 4571, 4653, 4736, 4750, 4761, 4811, 4814, 4831, 4834, 4903, 4922, 4975,

- 4993, 4996, 5008, 5078, 5272, 5342, 5430, 5446, 5452
- perverse, perversity 83, 94, 883, 963, 2032, 2054, 2209, 3194, 3343, 4912, 4919, 4971
- pestle 583, 665, 672, 1680, 1695, 1819, 1850, 2237, 2391, 3030, 3246, 3903
- petal 335, 459, 497, 884, 2995, 4663, 5173
- phlegm 551, 636, 1382, 1477, 1606, 2127, 2249, 2409, 2539, 2937
- phosphorus 811
- physician 3278, 4719
- pick (out) 377, 914, 4423; (up) 363, 914, 2091, 4027, 4251, 4423, 4446
- pickaxe 1166, 1722, 2091, 2664
- pickle(s) 85, 1128, 1436, 2674, 3477, 3581, 3831, 4782
- piece 315, 946, 1125, 1175, 1176, 1547, 1577, 1622, 1624, 1666, 1859, 1953, 2030, 2091, 2491, 2526, 2649, 2748, 3305, 3310, 3325, 3625, 3808, 3962, 4027, 4194, 4377, 4560, 4599, 4661, 4975, 5008
- pierce 640, 663, 763, 859, 1178, 1550, 1672, 1677, 1719, 1833, 1850, 1859, 1861, 2063, 2064, 2091, 2278, 2527, 2685, 2734, 2778, 2876, 3099, 3339, 3399, 3473, 3528, 3549, 3583, 3686, 3714, 3764, 4087, 4194, 4238, 4403, 4452, 4560, 4681, 4875, 4994, 4995
- pig 771, 971, 1140, 1411, 1517, 1922, 3348, 3634, 4039
- pigeon 1930, 2763, 2885, 4334, 4420, 4602; green pigeon 4454; cooing of pigeon 1667, 2763
- pilchard 4670
- pile 80, 84, 599, 870, 958, 1682, 1731, 1741, 1864, 2231, 2801, 3229, 3505, 4217, 4258, 4446, 5094, 5177
- piles (haemorrhoids) 5000, 5043
- pillow 707, 2880, 3224, 4735, 5037
- pimple 1460, 1560, 1780, 2563, 3701, 3974, 4194, 4268, 4455, 4496, 4961, 5112
- pin (of leaf-cup or leaf-plate) 2561, 2614
- pincers 444, 1473, 1843, 2052, 3864
- pinch 444, 524, 1513, 1589, 2505, 2507, 2526, 2540, 2926, 3717, 3780, 4251, 4881
- pipe 1818, 2059, 2715, 4178, 4197, 4297, 4560; (leaf-pipe) 2715, 5141
- pit 11, 396, 502, 1214, 1223, 1660, 1669, 1818, 1909, 2082, 2157, 2367, 2930, 3399, 3528, 3856, 3938, 4016, 4080, 4452, 4604, 5197, 5250; (of the stomach) 1669, 1883
- pitfall 1048, 2103
- pith 649, 1491, 1519, 1535, 1783, 1880, 2749, 2802, 2897, 3012, 3056, 3252, 3736, 5480
- pity 276, 473, 862, 1292, 1328, 1408, 3513, 3669, App. 1
- place (*n.*) 222, 420, 434, 467, 480, 684, 697, 1109, 1161, 1376, 2460, 3103, 3259, 3370, 3675, 3676, 3853, 3878, 4053, 4255, 4303, 4717, 4778, 4950, 5073, 5261, 5297, 5549; (*vb.*) 79, 333, 442, 480, 492, 697, 930, 962, 3583, 3675, 4407, 4581, 4644, 5176, 5549
- placenta 1088, 1652, 2395, 2400, 3580, 4766, 4783
- plain(s) 1163, 2177, 3819, 5258, 5498
- plait 260, 1012, 1327, 1653, 2895, 3244, 3246, 3446, 3745, 4160, 4168, 4207, 4479, 4645, 4853, 4927, 5288, App. 35
- plank 854A, 1842, 3179, 3875, 4675
- plant (*n.*) 1741, 1941, 2789, 3474, 3517, 4360, 4951, 4997; (*vb.*) 442, 462, 763, 1720, 3073, 3178, 3583, 3911, 4080, 4390, 5067
- plaster 157, 228, 505, 686, 1503, 2448, 3273, 4034, 4352, 5066, 5082
- plasterer 628
- plate 9, 1305, 1488, 1543, 2228, 3035, 3182, 3429, 3971, 4017, 4651, 4678, 4744, 4899; (made of leaves) 96, 141, 1301, 1929, 2184, 3801, 3949, 4547, 4554, 5388
- platform 877, 1147, 1709, 2880, 3081, 3221, 3227, 3953, 4777, 4796, 4888
- play (e.g. game) 347, 895, 1374, 1392, 2108, 2378, 3569, 3612, 5438; (on stage) 1890; (musical instrument) 320, 470, 741, 751, 779, 879, 3025, 3762, 3784, 3887, 4848, 4973, 4989, 5156
- pledge 79, 442, 1020, 2088, 4160
- plough 198, 688, 1290, 1304, 1505, 2231, 2416, 2748, 2815, 2907, 3083, 3962, 4361, 4925, 5097, 5263; ploughshare 688, 1304, 1505, 1879, 2147, 2907, 4282, 5376; plough-tail 5097; plough-team 198, 2815, 4656
- pluck 363, 479, 504, 652, 779, 860, 946, 1349, 1373, 1513, 1581, 1589, 1616, 1859, 2119, 2148, 2151, 2522, 2540, 2585, 2644, 2734, 2856, 3145, 3358, 3442, 3479, 3547, 3717, 3795, 3962, 4027, 4152, 4212, 4277, 4281, 4358, 4423, 4539, 4857, 4977, 5008, 5393
- plug 83, 340, 3012, 3231, 4396, 4933
- plunge 167, 285, 396, 998, 1826, 1832, 3178, 3300, 3848, 4087, 4505, 4993, 5424
- pocket 2201, 2632, 4458, 5148
- pod 1459, 2087, 2176, 2798, 3544, 4384, 4491, 4828
- point(ed) 371, 886, 1361, 1898, 2049, 2174, 2257, 2544, 2664, 2748, 3103, 3314, 3488, 3700, 3719, 4995, 5020, 5024, 5306, 5349, 5552
- poison 1135, 3580, 4719

- pole 1166, 1370, 2115, 2380, 2383, 3583, 3694, 4948, 5253
- pole-dancer 1370, 5543
- polish 228, 505, 665, 1141, 2261, 2600, 2624, 3211, 3273, 3301, 3360, 3458, 3602, 3692, 3746, 4628, 4685, 4840, 4876, 5074, 5082, 5295, 5298, 5496, App. 19
- pollen 456, 1546, 3159, 3283, 3308, 4316, 4412, 4481, 4662, 5239
- pollute, pollution 120, 284, 780, 1088, 3274, 3480, 3519, 4290, 4541, 4547, 4838, 4934, 5364
- pomfret 272, 4094
- pony 4661
- pool 188, 1085, 1251, 1669, 1818, 1822, 1828, 2698, 2716, 3856, 4533, 4658, 4994
- porcupine 2568, 2776, 2852, 4995
- porpoise 602
- porridge 174, 1107, 1911, 3356, 4683, 4860, 4962
- possession (by god, evil spirit, or spirit of the dead) 509, 909, 1302, 2870, 3354, 3364, 3459, 4438, 4723, 4954, 5165, 5511, 5544, App. 37
- possible 291, 333, 407, 471, 905, 1006, 1357, 1882, 2470, 2781, 3188, 3278, 3439, 3853, 4160, 4597, 4923, 5270, 5276
- post 211, 1166, 1370, 1723, 1878, 3140, 3528, 3583, 3875, 4009, 4689, 4948, 5294, App. 44
- pot 9, 75, 130, 303, 1273A, 1305, 1415, 1458, 1543, 1651, 1717, 1797, 1818, 1928, 2015, 2102, 2225, 2228, 2306, 2775, 2844, 2886, 2946, 3027, 3182, 3385, 3549, 3909, 3954, 3961, 4124, 4271, 4576, 4651, 4678, 4744, 4887, 4899, 4931, 4965
- potsherd 946, 1042, 1577, 2381, 4385, 4576
- potter 1042, 1762, 5327
- pound (vb.) 77, 443, 535, 583, 1295, 1671, 1850, 2063, 2189, 2300, 2322, 2391, 2653, 3099, 3130, 3539, 3700, 3728, 3967, 4751, 4768, 4861, 5224
- pour 97, 562, 761, 840, 866, 1010, 1478, 1745, 1877, 2065, 2332, 2360, 2384, 2883, 3321, 3682, 4035, 4407, 4470, 4556, 5103, 5214, 5221, 5334, 5356, 5393, 5430, 5450
- poverty 252, 265, 435, 445, 524, 671, 856, 911, 1004, 1594, 1621, 1851, 1942, 2559, 2927, 3068, 3178, 3372, 3733, 3825, 3950, 4221, 4437, 4849, 5222, 5281, 5513
- powder 228, 432, 665, 1546, 1692, 2999, 3159, 3283, 3325, 3332, 3435, 3611, 3626, 3691, 3693, 3700, 3716, 3728, 3779, 4162, 4316, 4481, 4784
- practice, practise 249, 1297, 3114, 3848, 3942, 4000, 4722, 4861, 4967, 5292, 5341
- praise 297, 646, 851, 870, 894, 2029, 2151, 2486, 2829, 2855, 3397, 3427, 3659, 3951, 4003, 4068, 4235, 4410, 4430, 4605, 4722, 5304, 5372, 5403, 5414
- prawn 517, 2036, 2044
- pray 81, 1750, 2046, 3427, 3456, 3525, 3602, 3770, 3951, 4003, 4775, 5123, 5528
- precede 3799, 4884, 4950, 5020
- precious 221, 354
- pregnancy, pregnant 364, 1136, 1279, 1832, 2592, 2733, 2967, 3491, 3898, 4193, 4494, 4565, 5259, 5397, 5549; pregnancy longing 4706, 5257
- prepare 79, 162, 333, 609, 905, 992, 1283, 1957, 2342, 2934, 3589, 3661, 3884, 4361, 4541, 4797, 4967, 5177
- press 2, 63, 112, 133, 157, 169, 285, 444, 524, 721, 763, 954, 1021, 1101, 1201, 2540, 2926, 2927, 3205, 3222, 3243, 3273, 3315, 3399, 3574, 3757, 3780, 3835, 3911, 4135, 4152, 4165, 4183, 4681, 4881, 4932
- pretence, pretend 2428, 4459, 4531, 4597, 5202, 5514
- prickly (feeling) 1761, 2278
- prickly heat 656, 1780, 2592, 4023, 4194
- priest 196, 297, 509, 2671, 3085, 3567, 4411, 4438, 4723, App. 18
- prison 83, 788, 1416, 1525, 1980, 3031
- proclaim 1921, 2486, 3949, 4235
- prolapsus ani 129, 1652, 1891, 5043
- proof, prove 959, 1276, 3433, 3471, 5040, 5073
- prop 86, 123, 763, 2012, 3031, 3153, 4565, 4585, 4689, 4930, 4933
- prosper(ity), prosperous 232, 333, 605, 711, 870, 997, 1583, 1709, 1882, 1899, 2146, 2151, 2624, 2747, 2786, 2789, 3119, 3131, 3362, 3610, 3661, 3907, 3972, 4411, 4469, 4504, 4550, 4667, 4838, 4872, 5086, 5177, 5304, 5372
- prostitute 890, 1890, 2079, 2741, 3524, 3869, 5506
- prostrate 83, 1750, 1907, 2433, 3178, 4617
- protect 123, 301, 408, 870, 1056, 1127, 1416, 2427, 2796, 3153, 3308, 3679, 3794, 4283, 4436, 4605, 4760, 4778, 5002
- protrude 418, 625, 1350, 1820, 3119, 3369, 3430, 4165, 5448
- proud 140, 646, 794, 870, 1033, 1374, 1458, 1596, 2146, 2747, 2755, 2853, 2922, 3020, 3222, 3233, 3294, 3491, 3662, 3738, 4042, 4136, 4234, 4286, 4392, 4411, 4469, 4579, 4687, 4706, 4729,

- 4741, 4838, 4846, 4884, 4925, 5011, 5382, 5397, 5403, 5448, 5462
- prow 118
- puberty 2342, 3245, 3672, 3682, 4395
- pull 504, 539, 542, 652, 745, 860, 984, 1100, 1202, 1373, 1581, 1616, 1648, 2151, 2454, 2644, 2791, 2812, 3052, 3124, 3337, 3407, 3442, 4027, 4152, 4212, 4281, 4423, 4539, 4857, 5282, 5336, 5393, 5450, 5523, 5551
- pulp (of fruit, etc.) 1491, 1519, 1783, 1880, 1952, 2179, 2338, 2704, 3016, 3252, 3318, 3736, 3827, 4109, 5268, 5300
- pulse (in blood-vessel) 2903, 4848
- pungency, pungent 276, 722, 811, 1135, 1231, 1462, 1466, 1492, 1504, 2363, 2699, 2713, 2726, 2929, 3737, 5517
- punish(ment) 1019, 1089, 2213, 3440, 4777, 5121
- pupil (of eye) 1670, 4107, 4365, 4530
- puppet 4107, 4365, 4530
- purpose 1283, 1847, 2232, 3683, 5205
- purse 2117, 2477, 2632, 4450, 4458, 5234
- pus 1382, 1606, 1814, 2130, 4004, 4268, 4336
- push 625, 1021, 1109, 1945, 2548, 2927, 3135, 3205, 3286, 3340, 3380, 3399, 3711, 3722, 3749, 3760, 4011, 4390, 4617, 4846, 4857, 4861
- put 79, 333, 442, 480, 492, 523, 697, 930, 962, 2460, 2542, 3073, 3340, 3367, 3675, 3714, 4051, 4238, 4390, 4407, 4581, 4644, 5176, 5346, 5549
- python 4411, 4793
- quail 1040, 1441, 1696, 2480, 3327, 4374;
rain quail 1441
- quarrel 29, 71, 111, 413, 443, 1089, 1186, 1303, 1310, 1447, 1511, 1538, 1850, 1882, 1944, 1961, 2152, 2318, 2414, 2567, 2722, 3156, 3220, 3510, 4160, 4252, 4272, 4540, 4730, 4834, 4971, 4991, 5252, 5292
- quarry 3891, 4971
- quarter (one-fourth) 1479, 1553
- quartz 5496
- queen 201, 527, 2169, 3638
- quick(ness) 1008, 1135, 2295, 2713, 3294, 3368, 4393, 4925, 5226, 5417, 5450;
quickly 1181, 1320, 2112, 2285, 2336, 2352, 2499, 2997, 3021, 3069, 3209, 3216, 3368, 3813, 4329, 4483, 4925, 5226, 5417, 5450
- quick (of nail) 554
- quiet 63, 161, 648, 1834, 2351, 2678, 3143, 3675, 4613, 4856, 5078, 5310
- quill (of bird) 1389, 1394, 1973, 3393; (of porcupine) 178, 1166, 1389, 2120, 2852, 4995
- quilt 1324, 5068
- quiver (*n.*) 390, 723, 1818, 1883, 2059, 4263, 4509, 5034, 5231
- race (contest) 1239, 3921, 4020
- raft 177, 1039, 2238, 3012, 3414, 3838, 4120, 4321, 4471, 4841
- rafter 83, 854A, 1370, 2340, 3076, 3875, 4759, 5361
- rag 318, 1190, 1547, 1624, 2255, 2491, 2566, 3032, 4027, 4115
- railing 1153
- rain 384, 600, 761, 866, 1091, 1385, 1546, 1877, 1907, 2078, 2384, 2482, 2520, 2524, 2569, 2883, 2899, 3361, 3394, 3398, 3435, 3852, 4020, 4035, 4132, 4199, 4407, 4556, 4753, 4819, 4914, 5214, 5221, 5323, 5381, 5522; rainy season 730, 876, 1278, 2525, 3361, 3516, 4753, 4914
- rainbow 2054, 2124
- rain-clothing (made of leaves) 1653, 1884, 2184, 3139, 5140
- raise 15, 231, 509, 646, 796, 851, 916, 1033, 1255, 1583, 2742, 2828, 2867, 2922, 3376, 3450, 3665, 3675, 3730, 4446, 4469, 4484, 4522, 4841, 4857
- rancid 1334, 1405, 1504, 2523, 5007, 5029
- rape (*vb.*) 169, 1581, 1942, 3337
- rare 221
- rat 11, 787, 833, 941, 994, 1605, 1937, 2068, 2513, 2630, 2675, 4257, 4411, 5022, 5145, 5146
- rattle 1110, 1162, 1302, 1386, 1531, 1574, 1575, 1593, 1659, 1831, 1852, 3042, 3841, 4001, 4254, 4648, 4973, 5195; death-rattle 1852, 2122, 2282
- raw 395, 1249, 1459, 2635, 3821
- ray (fish) 759, 3249
- razor 1204, 1995, 2119, 2141, 2522, 5376;
razor case 64
- reach 79, 120, 149, 783, 809, 1201, 1538, 2460, 2814, 3102, 3148, 3471, 3556, 3588, 3637, 3662, 4238, 4541, 4572, 4594, 4934, 5020, 5096, 5407, 5519
- read 470, 1052, 1774, 2327, 2855, 3794
- ready, readiness 162, 328, 366, 609, 992, 2342, 2801, 2934, 3005, 3350, 3481, 3682, 3884, 3907
- reap 212, 315, 1859, 2119, 2132, 4152, 4975
- rear (*rb.*) 851, 870, 1056, 2329, 2427, 3987, 4283, 4411, 4436, 5304, 5372, 5437
- rebuke 137, 1019, 1126, 1189, 2281, 2422, 2927, 3220, 3310, 3404, 4002, 4540, 5337
- receive 79, 431, 894, 905, 984, 1082, 1326, 2151, 2721, 3188, 3407, 3853, 4034, 4072, 5336
- recently 3758
- reciprocal 3571
- recline 408, 707, 2433, 2456, 2460, 2988,

- 3478, 3852, 3900, 4735
 recompense 5721
 red 817, 865, 1490, 1788, 1931, 2437, 2489, 3284, 3553, 3748, 4371, 5496; redhot 1064, 1406, 1458, 4680, 4749, 5517; red liquid squirted at festival 1028, 1788
 Reddi App. 54
 reduce 221, 341, 1594, 2687, 3090, 3178, 3458, 3888, 4571
 reel (*vb.*, yarn) 506
 reflect, reflection (of light) 3566, 3679, 5496
 refuge 79, 973, 2460, 2796, 2814, 3912, 4238, 4283, 4760
 refuse (*vb.*) 650, 1420, 1869, 4765, 4834, 4846, 4884, 4971, 5011
 rejoice 247, 248, 386, 558, 832, 1374, 2269, 2589, 3131, 3360, 3569, 3602, 3610, 4469, 4618, 4687, 4729, 5304, 5448
 relationship 330, 457, 710, 945, 1479, 1882, 1979, 2018, 2460, 2715, 3480, 3588, 4508, 5015, 5269
 relax 510, 2923, 3513, 3529
 relay (of horses on journey) 54
 reluctance 223
 remain(*der*) 171, 480, 710, 780, 916, 1009, 1109, 1698, 1851, 2461, 2833, 3014, 3675, 3685, 4427, 4661, 4778, 4838, 4841, 4884, 4919
 remains (of food) 780, 2332, 3263, 4643, 4838, 5188
 remember 698, 912, 1059, 3433, 3588, 3683
 remove 8, 446, 851, 931, 954, 984, 1349, 1356, 1373, 1945, 2148, 3007, 3052, 3068, 3090, 3113, 3128, 3135, 3278, 3286, 3301, 3305, 3340, 3365, 3395, 3407, 3519, 3590, 3685, 3773, 4033, 4089, 4281, 4409, 4572, 4811, 4831, 4857, 4883, 5336, 5362, 5393, 5423, 5446, 5450, 5452, 5493
 rent 1209, 1999, 3090, 3808, 5359
 resemble, resemblance 162, 457, 471, 899, 924, 990, 1986, 2438, 2442, 2457, 2460, 2814, 3005, 3272, 3308, 3376, 3535, 3556, 3637, 3660, 3770, 3794, 3853, 4540, 4597, 4706, 4723, 4834
 resin 2418, 2516, 2556, 3817, 3827, 4134, App. 52
 resolute, resolution, resolve 315, 649, 721, 1709, 3278, 3305, 3306, 3683, 3770, 4034, 4361, 4846, 5108, 5414
 respect 4090, 4392
 rest (*vb.*) 161, 404, 571, 707, 763, 1057, 1524, 1835, 1990, 2351, 2456, 3014, 3094, 3127, 3178, 3376, 3675, 3765, 4007, 4735, 5126, 5178, 5304, 5524
 restless 3368, 4723
 restrain 161, 340, 524, 954, 1980, 2927, 3031, 3113, 3133, 3143, 3480, 4034, 4645, 5273, 5382, 5448
 result 1459, 3471, 4778, 5437
 retch 1029, 1477, 1739, 4617
 retreat 446, 478, 698, 713, 973, 2482, 4205, 4409, 4617, 4645, 4761, 4834, 5446, 5481
 return 446, 1566, 3246, 4409, 4594, 4617, 4645, 4734, 4761, 4834, 4883, 5121, 5481
 revive 645, 851, 2922, 3450, 3689, 4186, 4778, 5372, 5481
 revolve 664, 895, 1554, 2684, 2693, 2698, 2715, 3246
 rheum (of eyes) 2341, 4143, 5299
 rib 2532, 2976, 3815, 4005, 4418, 4717, 4990; (of leaf) 544, 556, 3743
 rice 215, 270, 1858, 2346, 2408, 3517, 3614, 3753, 3982, 4639, 4703, 5265, App. 60; (paddy) 215, 1906, 1936, 2346, 3753, 4661, 5265, 5287, App. 56; (seedling) 335, 3583, 3708, 3996; (with husk) 1781, 1936, 3753, 4639, 5287, App. 56; (husked) 215, 2300, 2391, 3271, 3753, 3982, 4639, 4751, 5287, App. 60; (cooked, boiled) 76, 174, 268, 270, 600, 679, 881, 1030, 1911, 2171, 2897, 3367, 3704, 3782, 3907, 3982, 4311, 4315, 4469, 4657, 4679, 4842, 4860, 5029, 5186, 5221, 5287, 5329, 5334, 5434, 5517, App. 56; (parched) 255, 4537, 5019; (puffed) 2391, 5019; (broken bits) 134, 2927, 3728, 3782, 4639, App. 27; (see *harvest-festival, water*)
 rich(es) 593, 654, 697, 2146, 3047, 3491, 4345, 4411, 4544, 4550, 4687, 4729, 4872, 5304; rich man 480, 4729
 riddle 932, 937, 2006, 3784, 4163, 4364
 ridge (in or around field) 49, 121, 622, 1085, 1293, 1772, 4557, 5261
 ridicule 111, 403, 511, 767, 856, 1080, 1518, 1562, 1948, 2010, 2031, 2043, 2206, 2269, 3436, 3569, 4002, 4583
 right (correct) 333, 924, 1011, 2747, 3251, 3264, 3739, 3772; (hand, side of body) 1654, 3263, 3449, 5276, 5279
 ring (*n.*) 398, 572, 1557, 1709, 2715, 4211, 4523, 4844, 4919, 4926, 4977, 5056, 5247, 5313, 5496, App. 21
 ring (*vb.*) 319, 996, 1162, 1291, 1545, 1575, 2299, 3232, 3762, 4973, 5337
 ringworm 1104, 1560, 2865, 3117, 3164, 3465, 4608
 ripe(*n*) 339, 658, 1380, 1408, 1459, 2765, 3907, 4004, 4789, 4954, 5017, 5046, 5437, 5517
 rise 15, 110, 231, 509, 559, 646, 657, 666, 766, 768, 851, 870, 916, 1109, 1255, 1350, 1583, 1731, 1820, 2742, 2867, 2919, 2922, 3047, 3450, 3566, 3662, 3665, 3675, 3692, 3730, 3853, 4382, 4411, 4425, 4469, 4471, 4482, 4504, 4522, 4687, 4838, 4841, 5035, 5086.

- 5377, 5432
river 999, 1471, 1478, 2200, 2569, 3370, 3543, 3636, 4016, 4318, 4338, 4411, 5159, 5192, 5250
road 405, 2417, 2471, 2934, 2981, 3024, 3170, 3422, 3582, 3672, 4087, 4108, 4317, 5297
roar 10, 137, 245, 282, 319, 357, 367, 386, 401, 438, 466, 489, 648, 718, 760, 835, 996, 1189, 1206, 1291, 1302, 1341, 1409, 1426, 1574, 1590, 1607, 1659, 1743, 1796, 1831, 1837, 1852, 1868, 1921, 2017, 2639, 2904, 3432, 4195, 4254, 4430, 4526, 4973, 4989, 5013, 5433, 5458
roast 76, 451, 601, 1278, 1458, 1500, 2312, 2654, 3266, 4260, 4537, 4788, 4801, 5207, 5242, 5325, 5342
rob 652, 954, 1326, 1372, 1581, 2151, 2644, 2744, 2791, 2856, 2982, 3250, 3541, 4027, 4880, 5291, 5362, 5551
rock (*n.*) 321, 1298, 1695, 1864, 2308, 2435, 2887, 3229, 3903, 3949, 4121, 4971
roe (of fish) 1693
rogue 185, 1372, 1942, 2982, 3250, 3312, 3645, 3869, 4359, 4574, App. 42
roll 562, 664, 736, 1072, 2360, 2684, 2698, 2715, 3245, 3246, 3364, 3514, 4177, 4285, 4320, 4617, 4645, 4761, 4870, 4871; (of waves) 559, 3244, 4285
roller (of mill) 1168, 3246; (bird; see *bluejay*)
roof 494, 528, 1904, 2456, 2460, 3036, 3178, 3415, 4294, 4385, 4509, 4567, 4631, 4796, 4888, 5264, 5311, 5532; (of mouth) 110, 3633
room 7, 322, 467, 698, 1655, 2211, 4018, 4294, 4776, 5008, 5261
root 1171, 1578, 1683, 1799, 2626, 2881, 3326A, 3587, 4077, 4745, 4951, 4971, 5035, 5535; (aerial) 5431; (of nails) 728
rope 570, 1147, 1184, 1240, 1254, 1713, 2213, 2356, 2908, 2912, 3133, 3167, 3333, 3480, 3651, 3801, 3882, 3934, 3990, 4177, 4225, 4284, 4868, 4976, 5129, 5149, 5220, 5305, 5363, App. 2, App. 20; (of carrying-yoke) 708
rosewater 4035
rough(ness) 491, 649, 1265, 1693, 2055, 2098, 2354, 3097, 3750, 3973, 4022, 4158, 4392, 4623, 4647, 4956, 4971, 4988, 5439, 5466
round(ness) 398, 664, 1680, 1695, 1730, 3245, 3309
row (of things) 80, 117, 990, 1011, 1038, 1623, 2460, 2471, 2934, 3673, 3692, 3772, 4113, 4827, 5263, 5269
row (*vb.*) 563, 927, 984, 3356, 5282
rub 133, 228, 348, 505, 543, 576, 652, 665, 686, 1087, 1503, 1560, 2189, 2389, 2599, 2872, 2879, 2926, 2927, 2930, 3019, 3025, 3037, 3114, 3132, 3211, 3234, 3246, 3273, 3301, 3458, 3552, 3611, 3691, 4135, 4285, 4352, 4561, 4608, 4628, 4709, 4861, 5066, 5295
rubbish, rubbish heap 194, 1088, 1440, 1731, 2094, 2395, 2599, 2770, 3221, 3229, 3346, 3390, 4316, App. 36
ruby 1931
rude(ness) 433, 1438, 1440, 1693, 2414, 3020, 3294, 3902, 3973, 4392, 4647, 4912, 4956, 4971, 5011, 5135, 5417, 5439
ruin 112, 228, 277, 284, 435, 501, 514, 671, 889, 991, 1003, 1440, 1542, 1547, 1806, 1907, 1942, 1981, 2132, 2307, 2387, 2503, 2526, 2760, 2923, 2999, 3068, 3246, 3263, 3267, 3278, 3301, 3519, 3611, 3793, 3852, 4020, 4110, 4312, 4414, 4547, 4571, 4572, 4574, 4645, 4653, 4706, 4750, 4811, 4814, 4922, 4954, 4975, 4993, 5008, 5017, 5252, 5430, 5446
rule (*vb.*) 161, 5157, 5372
rumour 1055, 2017, 3784, 4331, 4430, 4834, 5516
run 559, 719, 1010, 1041, 1803, 2482, 2883, 2971, 3395, 3963, 4020, 4087, 4473, 4681, 4850, 5356; (away) 713, 1041, 2008, 2360, 2482, 2861, 2950, 3381, 3395, 3605, 3963, 4020, 4087, 4473, 4681, 4850, 5367, 5446
rupee 1431
rust 1395, 1586, 1753, 2025, 3343, 3709, 4316, 4666
rustle 1302, 1593, 2355, 2366, 2714, 4648, 5013
rut (*vb.*) 1374, 2853, 4687, 4706, 5398, 5464, 5528
sacrifice 297, 790, 859, 1208, 3140, 3305, 3387, 3567, 5544
saddle 1324
sail (*vb.*) 1041; (*n.*) 1547, 4088
sailor 1305
saint 396, 4411, 5020
salamander 1053
salt 76, 299, 1359, 1466, 1504, 2674, 4428; saltless 2337; saltpan 299, 1359, 1463, 1508, 2674
salute (with joined hands) 516, 796, 1750, 1894, 2046, 3525, 3888, 4893, 5123, 5236; (put to forehead) 79, 3676
Samaveda 470, 879
sambar (deer) 334, 1114, 2555, 2849, 4411, 4724, 4780
same 990
sand 312, 341, 575, 770, 1700, 2354, 2552, 3097, 3332, 4316, 4666, 5320
sandal (for foot) 72, 98, 1351, 1963, 3482,

- 5057
sandpiper 704
sap 761, 1385, 2484, 2488, 3690, 3817, 3821, 4096
sardine 2479, 4696
save 867, 1009, 1416, 1972, 2801, 3071, 3675, 3794, 4186, 4838, 4883, 5372
saw 46, 542, 1265, 1859, 2119, 2491, 3325, 5363, 5376, App. 55
say 319, 347, 470, 645, 786, 793, 868, 909, 937, 996, 1052, 2855, 3616, 3661, 3784, 3804, 3887, 4003, 4031, 4233, 4430, 4989, 5283, 5310, 5352, 5433, 5514; saying (proverb) 3579, 3616, 3784, 3887, 3999, 4031, 4430, 4834, 4954, 4989, 5433, 5514
scab 42, 1104, 1560, 2536, 2659, 2865, 3811, 3981, 4336, 5320
scaffold(ing) 2463, 3953
scale (of fish) 757, 2659, 2740, 2750, 2768, 4295, 4480
scar 859, 1124, 1196, 1265, 1273, 1313, 1460, 2314, 3118, 3873, 3962, 4268, 4632, 5063, 5227, 5263
scatter 37, 305, 562, 805, 866, 1311, 1546, 1662, 1704, 2384, 2431, 2640, 2758, 2883, 2923, 3340, 3361, 3394, 3395, 3402, 3435, 3438, 3790, 3949, 4020, 4132, 4470, 4537, 4975, 5400, 5401, 5411, 5450, 5463
science 1297, 3726
scold 608, 1089, 1126, 1189, 1341, 1868, 2281, 2422, 3220, 4002, 4540, 4671
scoop 6, 432, 866, 1319, 1373, 1588, 1660, 1959, 2148, 2685, 2734, 3122, 3339, 3528, 3549, 3652, 3790, 4887, 5362
scorch 656, 811, 1001, 1230, 1278, 1386, 1406, 1410, 1458, 1500, 2301, 2699, 3266, 3440, 4315, 4680, 4801, 4972, 4980, 4996, 5009, 5207, 5320, 5325, 5342, 5345, 5517
scorpion 1097, 2888, 2901, 2956, 3470, 4488
scrape 665, 686, 695, 1268, 1564, 1612, 1623, 1660, 1959, 2257, 2600, 2748, 3146, 3273, 3339, 3528, 3691, 3788, 3956, 4023, 4417, 5202, 5295, 5362
scratch 315, 493, 561, 688, 765, 926, 1104, 1513, 1542, 1560, 1564, 1581, 1588, 1612, 1623, 1953, 1976, 2257, 2601, 2800, 2865, 3122, 3625, 3652, 3780, 3962, 4023, 4024, 4464, 4812, 4975, 5202, 5248, 5263, 5322, 5378
scream (esp. of peacock or diviner) 10, 282, 319, 386, 718, 879, 1189, 1206, 1515, 1574, 1590, 1607, 1868, 1992, 2638, 4195, 4526, 5013, 5337, 5458
screen 83, 969, 1015, 1416, 1532, 2441, 3031, 3036, 3244, 3673, 4760, 4836, 4853, 4915, 4927, 5034, 5277
screw 585, 2684, 3246, 4725, 4925, App. 10
scribble 1623, 5263, 5322
sea 299, 384, 396, 538, 1047, 1119, 1251, 2674, 2904, 3370, 3687, 3690, 3949, 4160, 5503
search 314, 363, 377, 765, 1059, 1443, 1561, 2695, 3025, 3100, 3242, 3347, 3419, 3456, 3637, 3956, 4091, 4251, 4852, 5483
season (n.) 278, 2736, 3142, 3754, 3774; for various seasons (not always well defined), s.vv. *cold season*, *monsoon*, *rainy season*, *spring*, *summer*, *winter*
seat (vb.) 480, 930, 5549; (n.) 480, 1179, 2279, 2880, 3036, 3221, 3227, 4088, 4675, App. 8
second (in order) 474, 919, 3584, 4732, 4766, 5488
secrecy, secret 7, 698, 954, 1015, 1372, 1533, 1638, 1669, 1673, 2441, 2678, 2982, 3681, 3945, 4760, 4814, 5034
secrete (e.g. milk) 1583, 2803, 2883
sediment 761, 1088, 1355, 1916, 2317, 2386, 2662, 3178, 4183, 4676, 5237
see 377, 892, 903, 987, 1066, 1443, 2735, 3637, 3642, 3794, 4091, 5084, 5533; seen 892, 1443, 3419, 3433, 3566
seed 126, 1459, 1493, 1523, 1781, 1906, 2069, 2179, 2704, 3959, 4153, 4418, 4444, 4639, 5265, 5401, 5418, 5437, App. 60
seedling 15, 763, 2489, 2919, 3708, 3996, 4997, 5437
seek 314, 377, 1059, 1443, 1561, 2735, 3100, 3242, 3347, 3419, 3456, 3637, 3766, 3794, 3956, 4251, 4612, 4852, 5483
seem 868, 892, 1443, 3566, 4551
seerfish 5217
seize 51, 162, 169, 296, 409, 516, 721, 1200, 1326, 1581, 1802, 1980, 2151, 2498, 2679, 3006, 3407, 3480, 3770, 3956, 4034, 4148, 5291, 5551
select 363, 377, 914, 1059, 2119, 2735, 3419, 4423, 4807, 5548
self, selves 3162, 3196
sell 186, 4536, 4834, 5421, 5459
selvage 57
semen 2409, 2447, 3690, 5401
send 37, 329, 625, 984, 1109, 2430, 2866, 3418, 3887, 4138, 4572, 5292, 5393, 5498
separate 8, 363, 411, 446, 757, 765, 915, 1009, 1125, 1325, 1547, 1582, 1940, 2645, 2923, 3113, 3124, 3162, 3196, 3278, 3310, 3419, 3519, 3685, 3808, 3936, 3962, 4089, 4176, 4212, 4281, 4333, 4409, 4717, 4975, 5202, 5243, 5393, 5411, 5423, 5432, 5446, 5473, 5548

- servant 7, 72, 399, 513, 758, 909, 1594, 1690, 2151, 2783, 2813, 3162, 3178, 3196, 3376, 3446, 3524, 3563, 3849, 3884, 4198, 4395, 4437, 4647, 4764, 5091, 5405, 5506, 5540
- serve (food) 442, 492, 2140, 2781, 4407, 5221, 5292, 5334, 5434
- set 442, 502, 697, 763, 1720, 3583, 3675, 4581; (a trap) 582, 934, 962; (a jewel) 642, 1147, 1725, 1985, 2778, 4509, 4722; (as the sun, moon) 233, 502, 516, 667, 841, 1211, 1278, 1826, 3178, 3191, 3291, 3590, 3852, 4345, 4376, 4834, 4869, 4993
- seven, seventeen, seventy 910, 3918
- sew 145, 1007, 1012, 1672, 1719, 2064, 3473, 4055, 4554
- sexual intercourse 1, 120, 347, 507, 710, 1071, 1173, 1201, 1258, 1299, 1326, 1403, 1882, 1944, 1949, 1957, 1990, 2320, 2870, 3004, 3069, 3116, 3148, 3291, 3480, 3770, 3787, 3852, 3869, 3884, 4002, 4034, 4160, 4308, 4541, 4565, 4667, 4687, 4694, 4722, 4735, 4915, 5398, 5528, App. 46
- sexual organs 1, 7, 645, 1639, 1847, 2724, 3639, 3681, 4266, App. 34
- shade, shadow 1479, 1486, 1641, 2457, 2552, 2891, 3045, 3679
- shaft (of cart or plough) 888, 3030; (of arrow, axe, etc.) 1389, 1454, 1807, 1870, 1932, 2237, 2469
- shake 37, 137, 240, 294, 347, 509, 562, 613, 731, 750, 1003, 1188, 1302, 1303, 1349, 1530, 1598, 1662, 1705, 1806, 1954, 2281, 2298, 2403, 2407, 2530, 2548, 2698, 2889, 2905, 2923, 3021, 3128, 3130, 3359, 3361, 3376, 3391, 3585, 3696, 3760, 3910, 3925, 4320, 4736, 4839, 5064, 5303, 5307, 5399, 5400, 5424, 5450
- shaman (see *diviner*)
- shame 703, 776, 791, 2500, 3045, 3107, 3639, 3733, 4573, 5500
- shampoo 1021, 3019, 3243, 3666, 4135, 4165
- share 979, 1049, 1924, 3808, 3929, 3936, 4074, 4097, 5359
- shark 2710, 5379
- sharp(en) 228, 293, 371, 665, 1024, 1265, 1564, 1898, 2257, 2277, 2448, 2600, 2713, 2748, 3186, 3273, 3360, 3458, 3700, 3719, 3728, 3907, 4027, 4628, 4995, 5020, 5042, 5306, 5349, 5352, 5376, 5552
- shave 516, 1564, 1612, 1995, 2258, 2522, 2600, 3146, 3458, 4417, 4600, 4748, 5295, 5340
- she 1, 557, 764, 3196
- sheaf 753, 1400, 2253, 2684, 2723
- sheath 723, 1221, 1883, 2778, 4263
- shed (*vb.*) 562, 615, 1349, 1546, 1877, 2883, 2900, 4035, 4407, 4470, 5221, 5296, 5411, 5430, 5463
- shed (*n.*) 494, 1486, 1655, 1786, 1904, 2058, 2360, 2452, 3922, 4294; (for cattle, calves, etc.) 1655, 1883, 2058, 2211, 2267, 3526, 3868
- sheep 2165, 2170, 3000, 4764, 5152; (male) 1123, 2165, 2170, 3000; (jungle) 1785, 2165, 5274
- shell (of bivalve, tortoise, egg, etc.) 900, 1042, 1423, 1555, 1795, 2036, 2129, 2535, 2978, 2989, 4196, 4384, 4915; (of coconut, gourd, etc.) 1651, 2069, 2535, 2550, 2751, 2846, 2989, 3544, 4332, 4384, 4417
- shellfish 517, 900, 1423, 1585, 2535, 3591
- shepherd 125, 1844, 3534, 5093, 5152
- shield (*n.*) 83, 963, 1127, 3958
- shin 1166, 2731, 3738, 4128, 5147
- shine 247, 248, 276, 442, 778, 811, 829, 861, 997, 1016, 1037, 1193, 1406, 1458, 1583, 2261, 2280, 2545, 2829, 2998, 3047, 3115, 3125, 3131, 3200, 3360, 3433, 3569, 3659, 3679, 3680, 3980, 4012, 4232, 4305, 4551, 4667, 4729, 4840, 4876, 5074, 5304, 5377, 5429, 5475, 5479, 5496
- ship 177, 659, 1039, 1219, 1305, 3838, 4120, 4321, 4841
- shipbuilder 1039
- shoe 1963, 3482, 5057; shoemaker 2272, 4554, 4810
- Sholagar 2891
- shoot (as arrow) 61, 442, 562, 563, 585, 805, 859, 2152, 2602, 2883, 2923, 3340, 3380, 3438, 4020, 4044, 5393; (as gun) 61, 2296, 2654, 4614, 5473
- shop 35, 1142, 4757
- shore 57, 396, 954, 965, 1147, 1293, 1508, 3229, 4558, 5261, 5474
- short(ness) 1151, 1571, 1594, 1670, 1839, 1851, 1914, 2041, 2268, 2495, 2513, 2594, 2687, 2964, 3632, 3888, 4019, 4214, 4259, 4661, 4938
- shoulder 1643, 1645, 1747, 1996, 2303, 2339, 2696, 2817, 3564, 3671, 4122, 4172, 4529, 4847, 5122; (blade) 2303, 2309, 2339, 2696, 2764, 4663, 5122
- shout 245, 282, 319, 367, 386, 562, 648, 760, 879, 1291, 1302, 1574, 1590, 1774, 1796, 1868, 1960, 1992, 2009, 2031, 2486, 2631, 3150, 4065, 4195, 4526, 4973, 5013, 5244, 5433
- show 786, 892, 1066, 1443, 2658, 2735, 2781, 3419, 3566, 3794, 5020, 5514
- shrew (animal) 2661, 2675
- shrike 1627, 1994
- shrimp 517, 2036, 2044

- shrink 252, 430, 445, 601, 954, 960, 1594, 1636, 1767, 1778, 1851, 1894, 1927, 2056, 2250, 2392, 2453, 2660, 2687, 2702, 2769, 2884, 3068, 3178, 3605, 3608, 3714, 4645, 4919, 4972, 5320, 5335
- shut 83, 788, 1147, 1882, 1894, 1980, 2262, 2453, 2460, 2962, 3367, 3764, 3862, 4645, 4710, 4893, 4915, 5002, 5034
- shy(ness) 703, 939, 1876, 2173, 2250, 2297, 2500, 3639, 3733, 5075, 5489, 5500, 5511
- sickle 212, 1166, 1204, 2032, 2054, 2119, 2756, 5518
- side 120, 222, 253, 294, 564, 948, 1060, 1969, 1980, 2008, 2174, 2313, 2456, 2460, 3040, 3103, 3260, 3520, 3638, 3823, 3871, 3984, 4005, 4053, 4122, 4255, 4541, 4717, 4919, 5073, 5208, 5267, 5352, 5360, 5425
- siege 5018, 5030, 5313
- sieve 213, 980, 2370, 5548
- shift 213, 363, 915, 980, 2144, 2370, 3195, 3419, 3435, 3769, 5362, 5548
- sigh 393, 418, 569, 573, 645, 2680, 2804, 2904, 3738, 3765, 4246
- signature 924
- silence, silent 648, 1248, 1258, 1533, 1638, 1988, 2351, 2678, 3143, 3723, 3945, 4613, 4856, 5224, 5310
- silk 673, 3285, 4462
- silt 84, 5237
- silver 1782, 5496
- sin 234, 1088, 2132, 2777, 3071, 3267, 3372, 3580, 4002, 4547, 4792, 5101, 5298, 5445
- sing 10, 470, 851, 1774, 2006, 3616, 3951, 4065, 4430, 4973, 5156, 5204, 5433
- singe 656, 1230, 1278, 1500, 2654, 3266, 4980, 5207, 5345
- sink 167, 169, 396, 502, 721, 763, 954, 991, 1524, 1636, 1767, 1826, 1907, 2926, 2927, 3178, 3191, 3367, 3555, 3848, 3852, 3911, 4376, 4509, 4993, 5335
- sister 513, 2030, 2783, 3308, 3563; (elder) 23, 142, 156, 273, 3015, 3999, 4954, 5020; (younger) 183, 273, 513, 2783, 3015, 3563, 4205, 5054
- sister-in-law 7, 273, 825, 1256, 2149, 2819, 3015, 3644, 4508, 4690, 4762, 5081, 5251, App. 53
- sit (down) 480, 502, 725, 930, 1628, 1728, 1835, 1900, 3291, 3852, 5003; (as a hen on eggs) 79, 2877, 4538
- six, sixteen, sixty 2485, 3918
- sizzle 2642
- skate (fish) 759
- skein 2611, 3245
- skeleton 2976
- skewer 1361, 5552
- skim 665
- skin 98, 652, 757, 1000, 1122, 2272, 2585, 2740, 2751, 2846, 2856, 3155, 3559, 3681, 3833, 3897, 4010, 4295, 4333, 4491, 4561
- skull 1042, 1555, 2129, 2535, 2979, 3705, 4332, 4339, 4385, 4682
- sky 557, 1765, 2078, 3940, 4841, 4892, 5033, 5074, 5086, 5381, 5394
- skylark 5189
- slake (as lime) 3693
- slander 367, 403, 880, 1341, 1846, 2251, 3134, 3397, 4002, 4304, 4333, 4834
- slash-and-burn cultivation (see *jungle cultivation*)
- slave(ry) 72, 399, 654, 758, 1250, 1376, 1594, 1655, 1690, 1980, 3178, 3524, 5318, 5506
- sleep 326, 707, 1072, 1407, 1524, 1852, 1902, 1907, 1990, 2172, 2853, 2988, 3291, 3376, 3478, 3852, 3900, 4007, 4652, 4710, 4735, 4830, 4877, 5246, 5304
- slender 341, 445, 524, 1004, 3192, 3700, 3771, 3779, 3793, 4214, 4228, 5078, 5222
- slide 503, 736, 2360, 3109, 3288, 3464, 3611, 3711, 3714, 4131, 4187, 5298
- sling 859, 949, 1322, 3133, 5168
- slip 503, 749, 750, 940, 2261, 2283, 2360, 2482, 2884, 2923, 3071, 3109, 3288, 3445, 3464, 3714, 4131, 4187, 4213, 4285, 5298
- slipknot 655, 2482, 2687, 4734
- slit 423, 432, 1624, 4230
- slope (of hill) 516, 528, 916, 965, 1062, 2012, 2360, 2456, 2460, 2584, 3178, 3185, 3538, 4016, 4448, 4484, 4717, 4825, 5274, 5311, 5344, 5360, 5369
- slough (*n.*, of snake) 1825, 2310, 2585, 2856, 3981, 4295, 4384, 4417; (*vb.*) 652, 1349, 1825, 4182, 4561
- slow(ly), slowness 985, 2338, 2692, 2871, 3031, 3376, 3578, 3945, 4752, 5070, 5078
- sluice 1027, 1309, 2622, 3123, 3389, 4659, 4688, 5047, 5356
- small 63, 112, 221, 252, 341, 410, 445, 856, 1509, 1571, 1594, 1603, 1646, 1670, 1851, 2030, 2041, 2101, 2149, 2495, 2513, 2519, 2574, 2594, 2687, 3434, 3575, 3611, 3632, 3700, 3719, 3771, 3779, 4095, 4198, 4205, 4214, 4259, 4301, 4616, 4661, 4938, 4978, 5513
- smallpox 1780; pustule 2536, 4455, 4496, 4961
- smear 96, 157, 228, 246, 348, 505, 665, 686, 958, 1369, 1503, 2389, 2448, 2967, 3025, 3132, 3234, 3273, 3301, 3458,

- 3666, 3691, 4034, 4285, 4352, 4608,
4684, 4709, 5066, 5082, 5295
- smell 645, 756, 1129, 1230, 1247, 1334,
1405, 1492, 1586, 1687, 1746, 1748,
2128, 2264, 2341, 2523, 2726, 2766,
2918, 3268, 3737, 3826, 3999, 4057,
4312, 4552, 4668, 4886, 4920, 5007,
5343, 5450
- smile 1080, 1562, 1933, 2378, 2492, 3436,
3569, 4904, 5014
- smithy 2133, 3865
- smoke (*n.*) 393, 744, 1752, 2226, 4240,
5131; (*vb.*) 744, 2226, 2715, 3174, 4240,
5131
- smooth 665, 686, 1011, 2261, 2600, 2624,
2747, 3125, 3146, 3273, 3602, 3657,
3666, 3691, 3700, 3779, 3905, 5070,
5074, 5177, 5298, 5299, 5340, 5496,
App. 19
- snail 40, 900, 1423, 1795, 1927, 2359, 3591,
3634, 4312
- snake 733, 749, 1018, 1169, 1914, 2011,
2359, 2816, 2985, 3752, 3809, 4082,
4085, 4312, 5294
- snap (finger) 77, 2511, 2936, 4490, 4848
- sneeze 2295, 2618, 2774, 3336
- snipe (bird) 704, 1994
- snore 489, 1796, 1852, 2122, 3983, 4246,
4973
- snort 1852, 2680, 3276, 3290, 3336, 3512,
4246, 4896
- snot 551, 1606, 4909
- snow 324, 1834, 2408, 4035, 4641, 5191
- snuff up 709
- so 1, 333, 410, 764
- soak 426, 726, 743, 761, 981, 1654, 2326,
2835, 2872, 3355, 3555, 3630, 4505,
5078
- sob 532, 632, 1515, 1964, 2494, 2680, 2712,
2904, 3276, 3451, 3765, 5383, 5402
- sober 463, 2635
- socket 2143, 2304, 3528
- sod 1363, 2974, 3227, 4394
- soft(en) 302, 510, 513, 661, 981, 1408,
1576, 1822, 1952, 2338, 2398, 2923,
2927, 2931, 3602, 3617, 3618, 3657,
3700, 3771, 3779, 3821, 3827, 3905,
3906, 4004, 5070, 5078
- soldier 399, 1208, 1479, 2027, 3860
- sole (of foot) 7, 72, 310, 3843, 4731, 5057;
(of shoe) 98
- solid(ify), solidity 524, 1102, 1148, 1491,
2003, 2146, 2802, 3222, 3736, 4421,
5268, 5439
- some 990, 1571, 2101, 5151
- son 113, 156, 513, 1371, 1411, 1594, 2149,
2543, 2594, 2813, 3840, 3939, 4198,
4508, 4616, 4747, 4764, 5073, App. 53
- song 177, 470, 913, 2006, 2155, 2624,
3276, 3616, 4065, 4068, 4973, 5433
- son-in-law 2410, 4715, App. 53
- soon 1181, 2295, 2352, 5417
- soot 498, 1278, 2226, 2552, 2686, 3283,
4240, 4467, 5101, 5131
- soothe 404, 3045
- sorcery 957, 1147, 2017, 4181, 4800
- sore 950, 1273, 1410, 1780, 2536, 2898,
3974, 4268, 4312, 4455, 4496, 5350
- sorrow 31, 236, 245, 265, 276, 402, 473,
553, 656, 680, 878, 1089, 1303, 1306,
1328, 1778, 1822, 2098, 2252, 2725,
3107, 3127, 3343, 3359, 3372, 3513,
3605, 3965, 4437, 4456, 4702, 4750,
4761, 4769, 4849, 4903, 5205, 5272,
5517, 5524, App. 1
- soul 393, 645, 697, 698, 4157, 5073
- sound (noise) 137, 245, 282, 319, 347, 367,
386, 438, 466, 470, 489, 571, 648, 760,
835, 868, 879, 996, 1036, 1086, 1162,
1291, 1302, 1341, 1386, 1409, 1531,
1574, 1774, 1811, 1831, 1921, 1960,
2017, 2299, 2333, 2352, 2486, 2638,
2904, 2932, 3236, 3432, 3616, 3762,
3784, 3887, 3932, 3943, 4195, 4233,
4254, 4304, 4526, 4973, 4989, 5156,
5204, 5244, 5283, 5337, 5433, 5514
- soup 352, 1150, 2484, 4322
- sour(ness) 1135, 1231, 1249, 2260, 2363,
2860, 3215, 3246, 4322
- south 3449; south wind 810
- sow (*vb.*) 866, 2384, 2431, 3435, 4088,
4664, 5037, 5334, 5401, 5411, 5418,
5549
- span (measurement) 2433, 2444, 2834,
App. 61
- spark 1528, 2654, 2961, 3266, 4129, 4191,
4194, 4347, 4537, 4876, 4980, 5074,
5377
- sparrow 1793, 2513, 2763, 4190
- spathe 4041, 4116, 4663, 5138
- spatula 2309, 3299, 5047
- spawn (of fish) 456, 2592
- speak, speech 319, 347, 631, 648, 786, 868,
909, 937, 996, 1052, 1341, 1921, 2009,
2486, 2855, 3661, 3784, 3887, 3943,
4031, 4233, 4430, 4439, 4671, 4973,
4989, 5292, 5310, 5352, 5433, 5514
- spear 425, 1166, 2054, 2115, 2126, 2568,
5536
- spectacles 1182
- speed 37, 719, 1041, 1135, 1188, 2295,
2352, 3294, 3963, 5226, 5417, 5450
- spend, spent 277, 1356, 2781, 3263, 3519,
4891, 4922, 4934, 5463; spendthrift
1424, 2781, 3320, 4574
- spice 2353, 4481, App. 17
- spider 1800, 2195, 2475, 2562, 2809, 3745,
4098
- spill 305, 562, 761, 999, 1546, 1877, 1907,
2384, 2883, 3321, 3359, 3361, 3394,

- 3523, 4407, 4470, 5083, 5334, 5400, 5450
- spin (as a top) 664, 895, 1595, 2698, 2715, 3246, 3376; (thread) 506, 1012, 1387, 1653, 3726, 3745, 5288
- spindle 1012, 1195, 3726
- spine (backbone) 2979, 4299, 4418, 4955, 4986, 5455, 5488
- spiral 2684, 4177, 4725, 4734
- spirt (see *spurt*)
- spit (skewer) 1458
- spit(tle) 551, 578, 636, 687, 780, 1029, 1079, 1477, 1478, 1991, 2249, 2862, 2937, 3323, 3756, 4241, 4280, 4643, 5296, 5367
- spittoon 1498, 2306
- spleen 91, 546, 1148, 3751, 3995
- splinter 66, 371, 479, 946, 1577, 1622, 1640, 2491, 2546, 2565, 2748, 3076, 4377
- split 46, 66, 432, 542, 946, 1547, 1581, 1622, 1624, 1940, 1953, 2377, 2491, 2510, 2566, 3076, 3437, 3438, 3586, 3808, 3962, 3991, 4176, 4194, 4230, 4386, 4432, 4490, 4560, 4599, 4975, 5202, 5362, 5411, 5432, 5450, 5473
- spoil 236, 277, 756, 1057, 1942, 2456, 2525, 2760, 3575, 3590, 4903, 5007, 5029, 5452
- spoon 6, 1257, 1267, 2309, 2388, 2619, 2728, 3299, 3411, 4021, 4265, 4332, 4874
- sprain 2702, 3261, 5012, 5089
- spread 8, 102, 207, 247, 307, 368, 404, 905, 1033, 1193, 1221, 1287, 1368, 1546, 2433, 2466, 2721, 2922, 3109, 3119, 3154, 3177, 3394, 3405, 3661, 3672, 3685, 3692, 3730, 3844, 3852, 3949, 4020, 4088, 4132, 4176, 4469, 4572, 4580, 4681, 4729, 4739, 5018, 5030, 5304, 5393, 5400, 5401, 5407, 5411, 5418, 5432, 5437, 5450, 5463, 5473, 5519
- spring (of water) 188, 226, 761, 999, 1669, 1818, 2367, 2373, 2716, 2785, 2883, 2891, 4482, 4533, App. 38; (season) 2647
- sprinkle 305, 347, 562, 866, 1546, 2384, 2524, 2548, 2569, 2640, 2758, 3008, 3280, 3361, 3394, 3398, 3402, 3435, 3790, 4035, 4132, 4241, 5400, 5450
- sprout 15, 224, 335, 459, 513, 666, 916, 997, 1185, 1194, 1300, 1453, 1583, 1729, 1791, 1810, 2049, 2149, 2174, 2489, 2565, 2592, 2867, 2919, 3119, 3131, 3247, 3362, 3393, 3631, 3649, 3821, 4264, 4422, 4482, 4893, 4997, 5010
- spur (of cock) 1204, 2601, 4995
- spurt 859, 1010, 1705, 2548, 2569, 3380, 4194
- spy 903, 1015, 1022, 2892, 3347, 3703, 4596, 5533
- square (carpenter's) 4660
- squat 1628, 1691, 1728, 1835, 5003
- squeak 1515, 1607, 1852, 5458
- squeeze 133, 169, 444, 524, 1021, 1087, 1201, 1513, 1556, 2322, 2526, 2540, 2926, 2927, 3246, 3273, 3574, 3611, 3717, 3728, 3780, 4135, 4152, 4165, 4183, 4231
- squirrel 590, 713, 1605, 2315, 2518, 2959, 4189
- squirt 130, 859, 2548, 4215
- stack 1724, 1731, 1741, 3229, 3345, 3886, 4258, 4591, 5058, 5362
- stag 476, 694, 1114, 1312, 4780
- stage 3081, App. 8
- stagger 12, 240, 731, 1598, 2398, 2884, 3033, 3039, 3128, 3376, 4825
- stain 283, 1313, 1395, 1410, 3343, 4547, 4632, 4767, 4792
- stair(s) 1908, 3160A, 3850, 5057
- stake 340, 1361, 1370, 1676, 3017, 3140, 4585, 4998, 5526, 5552, App. 26, App. 44
- stale (of food) 350, 756, 1405, 1504, 2406, 2408, 2424, 2745, 3045, 3999, 4057, 4505, 4795
- stalk 1165, 1370, 1454, 1640, 1775, 1807, 1818, 2089, 2706, 2750, 2847, 2925, 3056, 3185, 3225, 3487, 5305, 5495
- stammer 571, 1702, 1831, 2043, 3143, 3210, 3445, 3503, 3585, 3593, 4896, 5383
- stand 480, 710, 851, 916, 3094, 3665, 3675, 3692
- star 1016, 2646, 4876, 5496; (in peacock's tail-feather) 1159, 4226
- starch 1107, 2418, 3728, 3827
- start (in fear) 306, 703, 3216, 4401, 4419, 5075, 5489, 5500
- stay 420, 480, 523, 710, 3014, 3031, 3094, 3113, 3143, 3178, 3291, 3675, 4427, 4565, 4778, 4919, 5554
- steal 63, 509, 796, 1200, 1258, 1326, 1372, 2982, 3250, 3407, 3483, 5086, 5146, 5291, 5362, 5487
- steam 393, 568, 666, 741, 2593, 4240, 4315
- steel 296, 661, 1148
- steep (*adj.*) 916, 1716, 2055, 3376, 3739
- stem 1165, 1166, 1370, 1454, 1479, 1807, 3056, 3185, 3225, 3487, 3517, 4663
- step 72, 1188, 1714, 2286, 2387, 2695, 3243, 3522, 3539, 3582, 3850, 4086, 4087, 4861, 5057, App. 6
- stepfather, stepmother 938, 4732, 4834
- stern (of vessel) 163
- stick (*vb.*), sticky 43, 96, 296, 958, 1221, 2205, 2488, 2498, 2516, 2942, 3817, 3827, 4034, 4134, 5284
- stick (*n.*) 1165, 1166, 1325, 1370, 1389,

- 1640, 1684, 2045, 2071, 2120, 2210, 2237, 2586, 2600, 2701, 2706, 2723, 2790, 2940, 3030, 3140, 3304, 3894, 4208, 4328, 5224, 5309, 5430, App. 24; (walking) 763, 3030, 5224
- still (*adv.*) 410, 3628, 4766
- sting 742, 859, 1097, 1124, 1672, 1719, 1763, 1833, 1867, 2064, 2080, 2120, 2164, 2278, 2688, 3440, 3470, 4995, 5020, 5306
- stir 296, 347, 457, 509, 927, 1141, 1303, 1542, 1588, 1598, 1817, 2570, 2719, 3356, 3359, 3399, 3795, 4610, 5064
- stirrup 32, 3850
- stomach 1274, 1757, 2244, 2967, 3898, 4193, 4450, 4478, 4494, 4645, 4717, 5232, 5259
- stone 209, 321, 1298, 1577, 2435, 3224, 3890, 3903, 3959, 4088, 4121, 4971, 5285, 5306; (grinding) 184, 321, 1695, 1819, 3736, 4534; (of fruit) 126, 1493, 2069, 2179, 2941, 3959, 4418
- stop 63, 83, 340, 463, 916, 954, 1009, 1147, 2351, 2805, 3006, 3031, 3094, 3123, 3143, 3675, 4765, 4811, 4817, 4831, 4933, 5178, 5393
- storehouse, storeroom 1375, 1525, 3922, 4640, 4757
- stork 2125, 2911, 5206
- storm(y) 1817, 2098, 2684, 4407, 5450
- story (narrative) 2006, 4003, 4065, 4275, 4304, 4344, 4439, 5514
- straddle 3818
- straight(en), straightness 427, 986, 2316, 2423, 2433, 2747, 2919, 2922, 3251, 3264, 3692, 3738, 3739, 3772, 5096, 5358
- strain (liquid) 213, 522, 761, 967, 2384, 2883, 4433, 5214, 5221, 5334, 5356, 5367; (in effort) 3222, 4165, 4896, 5272
- stranger 890, 1172, 1438, 2192, 4275, 4333, 4572, 5415, 5498, 5548
- straw 1088, 1158, 1232, 2276, 2770, 2847, 3185, 3346, 4216, 4225, 4300, 4415, 4491, 4951, 5265, 5320, 5496, 5553
- stream 1010, 1700, 2137, 2513, 2883, 3543, 3963, 4016, 4222, 4338, 4411, 5159, 5192, 5250, 5334, 5356, 5503
- street 1046, 2007, 2471, 3422, 4064, 4770, 4777, 4919
- strength, strong 291, 333, 407, 408, 471, 538, 649, 721, 729, 763, 863, 887, 924, 1099, 1148, 1173, 1287, 1308, 1491, 1570, 2003, 2802, 2807, 3005, 3047, 3222, 3252, 3260, 3294, 3416, 3443, 3471, 3694, 3736, 4067, 4286, 4544, 4687, 4729, 4730, 4763, 4838, 4846, 4872, 4925, 4970, 4971, 5011, 5017, 5020, 5108, 5254, 5276, 5304, 5382, 5397, 5439, 5472, App. 53
- stretch 504, 766, 894, 2180, 2193, 2433, 2922, 2933, 3154, 3337, 3662, 3692, 3725, 3738, 4919, 4977, 5432, 5450, 5484, 5519
- strike 77, 320, 425, 443, 583, 859, 906, 946, 1208, 1637, 1671, 1719, 1850, 2063, 2064, 2091, 2132, 2152, 2300, 2322, 2421, 2602, 2831, 2836, 2992, 2999, 3039, 3075, 3089, 3105, 3138, 3150, 3156, 3539, 3760, 3797, 4011, 4044, 5117, 5224, 5380, 5447, 5450, 5555
- string (*n.*, *vb.*; beads, flowers, etc.) 2176, 2685, 3308, 3339, 3446, 3473, 3582, 3673, 5288; (bow) 120, 2193, 3480, 4578
- stripe 1241, 1623, 2481, 3877, 5263
- stroke (*vb.*) 686, 1056, 2322, 2335, 2879, 3025, 3273, 3691
- struggle 504, 616, 669, 2252, 3061, 3294, 4160, 4252, 4429, 4540, 4730
- stubble 966, 1088, 1676, 1914, 2119, 2242, 3056, 4951, 5114
- study 1052, 1297, 2327, 5096; student 1297, 2151
- stuff (*vb.*) 133, 1529, 1923, 1980, 2300, 3222, 3367, 3682
- stumble 437, 596, 2360, 3062, 3071, 3445, 5039
- stump 1640, 1676, 1842, 1851, 4951, 4971, 5109, 5114
- stunted 3608, 4228, 5320
- stupid(ity) 38, 776, 792, 1456, 1913, 2079, 2314, 2415, 2853, 3883, 4381, 4487, 4647, 4723, 4728, 4750, 4929, 4971, 5118, 5135, 5513
- style (for writing) 1170
- subdue 63, 112, 133, 169, 221, 267, 340, 698, 954, 973, 991, 1021, 1980, 3006, 3045, 3178, 3574, 4645, 5493
- submit, submissive 63, 112, 502, 698, 991, 1806, 3178, 3574, 3888, 3905, 3914, 4645, 5236, 5335, 5405
- subside 63, 161, 430, 502, 510, 2392, 3113, 3178, 3407, 3848, 4831, 4834, 4836, 5178, 5335
- such 1, 410, 764, 868, 923, 5151
- suck 504, 600, 709, 749, 1654, 2334, 2621, 2712, 4223, 4657, 5032
- sudden(ly) 137, 1086, 1320, 2112, 2285, 2295, 2352, 2499, 3021, 3069, 3209, 3216, 3802, 3813, 3842, 4245, 4329, 4393, 4483, 5276
- suffer(ing) 112, 228, 236, 265, 276, 277, 408, 435, 600, 680, 715, 763, 889, 1057, 1654, 1806, 2204, 2426, 2677, 2725, 2762, 2814, 3031, 3127, 3188, 3267, 3294, 3457, 3611, 3733, 3793, 3800, 3853, 3965, 4159, 4541, 4769, 4814, 4875, 5021, 5078, 5272
- sugar 76, 1288, 1414, 2711, 5494

- sulk 2722, 4060, 4302, 4896, 5011, 5021
 sultry, sultriness 268, 568, 656, 1064, 1458,
 1752, 2654, 4315, 4697, 5517
 summer 276, 869, 1278, 2203, 5320, 5479,
 5517
 sun 276, 327, 396, 829, 861, 869, 1016,
 1193, 1406, 2654, 2736, 2910, 3440,
 3774, 3805, 4559, 5479, 5517, 5529
 supper 143
 support 86, 123, 340, 408, 721, 763, 887,
 894, 1709, 2012, 2427, 2460, 2677,
 3153, 4283, 4933, 5035, 5126, 5372,
 App. 44
 surprise 20, 139, 221, 898, 3216, 3678,
 5403, 5443, 5465, 5489, App. 1
 suture (of skull; see *fontanelle*)
 swagger 108, 240, 3359, 4234, 4320, 5074,
 5448
 swallow (*vb.*) 516, 600, 1222, 1654, 1658,
 1853, 2334, 3174, 3367, 3695, 3697,
 3791, 4866, 4897, 5077, 5291
 swamp 336, 1251, 1822, 2326, 2398, 2716,
 3856
 swan 1050, 2818
 swarm 531, 538, 1882, 2689, 3476, 3677,
 3770, 4580, 5018, 5030, 5034, 5083
 sway 1349, 2790, 3033, 3359, 3376
 swear 959, 2738, 3220, 3471
 sweat 236, 393, 568, 656, 761, 811, 1091,
 1478, 2539, 2810, 4315, 4980, 5486,
 5517
 sweep 73, 194, 576, 665, 695, 828, 953,
 1887, 2483, 2599, 3301, 3396, 3471,
 3587, 4415, 5295
 sweeper (caste) 3546, 4810
 sweet 530, 1247, 2396, 2484, 3254, 3268,
 3602, 3667, 4662, 4865, 5180
 sweetmeat 155, 215, 2490, 2612, 2643, App.
 13
 swell 140, 666, 741, 851, 916, 1118, 1148,
 1196, 1350, 1583, 1731, 1743, 2624,
 2922, 3020, 3222, 3233, 3245, 3476,
 3662, 3906, 3972, 4158, 4253, 4411,
 4425, 4469, 4482, 4504, 4505, 4543,
 4563, 4687, 4729, 4838, 4971, 4988,
 5350, 5377, 5382, 5397, 5432, 5448
 swim 748, 1031, 1068, 3300, 3464, 3687,
 4471, 4522
 swing 240, 347, 731, 1003, 1349, 2548,
 2698, 2889, 2912, 3246, 3359, 3376,
 3478, 3696, 4320, 4839, 4871, 5298,
 5450
 swoop 4087
 sword 237, 486, 947, 1076, 1096, 1125,
 1204, 1265, 1544, 2027, 3140, 4521,
 5211, 5376
 swordfish 2710
 syphilis 2167
 tail 1941, 2135, 2397, 3330, 3393, 3538,
 4226, 5201, 5455, App. 57; (of peacock)
 116, 1941, 2875, 3119, 3393, 3478,
 3538, 4226, 4367; (of yak, see *chowrie*);
 tailless 1914, 5125, App. 57
 tailor-bird 4267
 take 51, 149, 296, 409, 431, 745, 796, 860,
 905, 931, 976, 984, 2151, 2867, 3052,
 3188, 3407, 3773, 4051, 4251, 4281,
 5336, 5523; (off clothes) 446, 504, 652,
 757, 796, 1703, 1825, 4281, 5430, 5523
 talk, talkative 245, 470, 631, 648, 2855,
 3784, 3887, 3943, 4002, 4031, 4430,
 4671, 4834, 4989, 5204, 5230, 5244,
 5310; (in sleep) 3887, 4304; (through
 the nose) 1685
 tame 457, 2427, 4000, 4283, 4436, 4645,
 4722, 5255
 Tamil 313, 3080, 5527
 tank (artificial reservoir) 11, 188, 901, 1041,
 1251, 1526, 1828, 1980, 1998, 2020,
 2215, 2367, 2716, 2812, 3341, 3856,
 3938, 4112, 4533, 4658, 4688, 4945
 tartar (on teeth) 4156
 taste, tasty 288, 530, 2396, 2952, 3268,
 5240
 tattoo 2064, 2091, 2278, 4492
 tax 216, 521, 952, 1113, 1209, 1218, 1385,
 3054, 3090, 3441, 3808, 4283, 5266
 teach 249, 603, 853, 912, 1052, 1297, 2017,
 2151, 3419, 3770, 3887, 3942, 4344,
 4722; teacher 110, 196
 tear (in eye) 1159, 1303, 4001, 4959
 tear (*vb.*) 66, 315, 432, 479, 561, 785, 1100,
 1547, 1581, 1604, 1622, 1624, 1940,
 2148, 2416, 2491, 2644, 2856, 3029,
 3305, 3310, 3339, 3406, 3437, 3586,
 3808, 3962, 4024, 4027, 4171, 4176,
 4194, 4212, 4230, 4281, 4423, 4560,
 4599, 4903, 4975, 5202, 5263, 5322,
 5484
 tease 236, 243, 1518, 2132, 2540, 3234,
 3577, 3795, 4540, 4816
 Telugu 3426, 5218
 temper (*vb.*, iron) 296, 600, 3186, 3355,
 3555, 3907
 temple (of god) 173, 1345, 1655, 2133,
 2177, 3568, 4018, 4112, 4796, 5246;
 (of head) 1337, 1989, 2051, 2376, 3759,
 4053, 4164
 ten 3918
 tenant 925, 1655
 tender 294, 510, 513, 661, 1292, 1408, 2149,
 2923, 3127, 3602, 3618, 3634, 3657,
 3669, 3779, 3821, 3905, 4198, 4436,
 4647, 4747, 4893, 4978, 5070, 5078
 tenon 1367, 1882
 tent 1881, 3839
 terrace 3227, 4631, 4796, 5069, App. 8
 terrify 55, 74, 710, 715, 729, 3605, 4401,
 4434, 5465, 5489

- testicle 947, 1459, 1680, 1695, 2069, 2724,
 3091, 4140, 4151, 4266, 4516, 4939,
 5088, 5401, 5418
 that 1, 557, 764, 3656
 thatch 528, 1232, 1904, 3036, 3745, 4225,
 4300, 4509, 5532
 theft, thief 63, 796, 1015, 1200, 1250, 1258,
 1372, 1412, 2132, 2151, 2982, 3250,
 3483, 3541, 3869, 5146, App. 42
 then 1, 764, 4205, 4559, 4766, 5488
 thence 1, 764
 there 1, 557, 764, 923
 therefore 1, 410
 they 1, 557, 3162
 thick 649, 1021, 1148, 1191, 1404, 1741,
 1817, 1980, 2146, 2488, 3020, 3070,
 3222, 3367, 3557, 3672, 3827, 3894,
 3949, 3972, 4158, 4411, 4504, 4681,
 4956, 4992, 5276, 5304
 thicket 207, 524, 1721, 1841, 1941, 1980,
 2891, 3367, 3401, 3844, 4317, 4360,
 4509, 4873, 5289, 5485
 thigh 1331, 1840, 1885, 2339, 3185, 3302
 thin 236, 341, 447, 512, 735, 1004, 1292,
 1388, 1594, 2268, 2301, 2338, 2392,
 2453, 2519, 2637, 2923, 3114, 3192,
 3407, 3434, 3457, 3458, 3598, 3608,
 3611, 3618, 3648, 3700, 3719, 3771,
 3779, 3793, 3989, 4033, 4214, 4228,
 4437, 4903, 5078, 5222, 5281, 5320,
 5480
 thing 2353, 3919, 4544, 4937
 think 377, 388, 698, 712, 727, 793, 806,
 868, 912, 1059, 1283, 1443, 1847, 1986,
 2151, 2232, 2735, 3566, 3637, 3683,
 4544, 5205
 thirst 39, 109, 404, 600, 1458, 1621, 3690,
 5159, 5222, 5528
 thirteen, thirty, third 3918, 5052
 this 1, 410, 557, 923
 thither 1, 557, 764
 thorax 3815
 thorn 45, 304, 338, 1265, 2120, 2468, 4995,
 5306, 5552
 thousand 5404, App. 11
 thread 457, 506, 1177, 1428, 1677, 1861,
 2176, 2356, 3020, 3167, 3246, 3269,
 3726, 4055, 4403, 4584, 4599, 5012,
 5095; (sacred) 4361
 threat(en) 160, 648, 718, 858, 1033, 2031,
 2281, 2297, 2639, 2927, 4401, 4434,
 4723, 4973
 three 5052
 thresh 927, 982, 2063, 2421, 3130, 3728,
 3797, 4252, 4861, 5057, 5420; threshing-
 floor 1376, 2476
 threshold 1109, 3850, 4087
 throat 114, 1253, 1366, 1645, 1718, 1774,
 2150, 2282, 2984, 3498, 4501, 4779,
 4847, 5080, 5547
 throb 74, 347, 438, 859, 1135, 2508, 3253,
 3294, 3910, 4534, 4839, 4848, 5402,
 5448
 through 405, 737
 throw 61, 442, 562, 613, 625, 719, 805, 859,
 866, 962, 1109, 1349, 1524, 1546, 1662,
 2132, 2384, 2439, 2548, 2602, 2640,
 2957, 3135, 3340, 3365, 3380, 3760,
 3769, 3852, 4051, 4252, 4407, 4457,
 4534, 4581, 5067, 5346, 5393, 5400,
 5401, 5423, 5430, 5450, 5463, 5555;
 (as a potter a pot) 3407
 thrush (disease) 4346, App. 3
 thunder 137, 438, 718, 996, 1110, 1189,
 1354, 1659, 1743, 1837, 2759, 4195,
 4386, 4973, 4989, 5074
 thunderbolt 327, 415, 438, 718, 2759, 4150,
 4282, 5450
 thus 1, 410, 923
 tick (insect) 176, 591, 604, 2075, 2792,
 3491, 3796, 4270
 tickle, ticklish 1466, 1516, 1551, 1876, 2274,
 2540, 2573
 tide 916, 3682, 3852
 tidy 261, 3739
 tie 120, 145, 369, 457, 524, 1099, 1147,
 1183, 1538, 1713, 2542, 2715, 2721,
 3133, 3446, 3473, 3480, 3536, 3668,
 4160, 4361, 4408, 4479, 4509, 4915,
 4921, 5037, 5149, 5220, 5264, 5288,
 5382, 5448
 tiger 692, 1132, 1140, 3606, 4298, 4307,
 4411, 5114, 5521
 tight(en) 524, 1099, 1399, 1713, 1980, 2498,
 2927, 3222, 3446, 5012, 5382, 5439,
 5448
 tile 1042, 4385, 5532
 timber 1165, 1389, 3875, 4711
 time 434, 2736, 2920, 3026, 3142, 3246,
 3439, 3656, 3754, 3774, 3805, 4559,
 4645, 4834, 5015, 5261, 5479; (fixed)
 1109, 3108, 3161, 5261; (in music or
 dancing) 974, 2997, 3039, 3066, 3232
 tin 3001
 tinkle 245, 1162, 1302, 1545, 1574, 1575,
 1831, 2784, App. 31
 tipcat 513, 1953, 2205, 3030, 3304, 4319
 title 5414
 toad 1224, 3110, 3461, 3580, 3955
 Toda 399, 1278, 1494, 2470, 3504, 4616
 today 410, 2920
 toddy 219, 549, 1374, 2484, 2918, 3268,
 3471, 3858, 4322, 4397, 4412, 4618,
 4662, 4723, 4819, 4822, 5511; toddy-
 drawer/tapper 549, 1227, 1655, 2446,
 3277
 toe 3136, 3491, 4493, 5409; toe-ring 1351,
 2715, 3880, 4227, 4523, 4844, 5056
 together 79, 440, 945, 990, 1882, 3582
 toll (bell) 3376, 3679

- tomorrow 845, 916, 3516, 3656, 4205, 4615, 4766, 5554; day after tomorrow 4205, 4615, 4766, 5020
 tongs 444, 1473, 2052, 3864
 tongue 33, 3064, 3633, 4919, 5470; (of bell) 1291
 tool 918, 1290, 2161, 4937
 tooth 114, 554, 2257, 3448, 3569, 3986, 5014; (of comb) 1389; (of saw or file) 1265, 2568, 4988; toothless 4452, 4582
 toothstick 1389, 3986
 top 579, 1731, 2049, 2544, 3103, 3314, 3705, 3730, 3759, 3878, 4451, 4567, 4682, 4841, 4888, 4921, 5020, 5034, 5086, 5094, 5128, 5474; (spinning) 3930, 4995
 torch 811, 1165, 2654, 3508, 3920, 4517
 tortoise 773, 954, 1342, 1795, 5155
 torture 1538, 2927
 touch 96, 120, 162, 453, 665, 710, 1225, 1538, 1944, 2870, 3004, 3025, 3039, 3148, 3150, 3156, 3274, 3480, 3724, 3853, 4011, 4034, 4251, 4541, 4934, App. 19
 touchstone 665, 4629, 5263
 touchy 1600, 2521, 2659
 town 752, 808, 1655, 2007, 2814, 3568, 3638, 3868, 3911, 4047, 4064, 4112, 4362, 4555, 4646, 5393, 5549
 trample 2387, 3243, 3522, 3539, 4861, 5057, 5400A, 5420
 translate 3246, 4409
 transplant 462, 763, 3583, 3708, 4088, 4539
 trap 409, 444, 595, 655, 762, 934, 1183, 1883, 2498, 2517, 2758, 2793, 3386, 3531, 4606, 4857, 5182, 5229, 5288, 5420
 treasurer 2093; treasury 322, 2786, 4458
 tree 412, 865, 1411, 1701, 1941, 3474, 3517, 4711, 4997
 tremble 12, 37, 74, 137, 240, 347, 509, 613, 750, 1003, 1110, 1188, 1349, 1530, 1572, 1806, 1954, 2398, 2407, 2905, 3021, 3128, 3253, 3294, 3354, 3364, 3376, 3454, 3585, 3605, 3910, 4035, 4200, 4252, 4320, 4419, 5307, 5399, 5424, 5439, 5465
 tripod 1479
 trouble 2, 16, 31, 77, 166, 228, 236, 243, 265, 276, 347, 435, 445, 524, 530, 656, 671, 680, 878, 1003, 1148, 1188, 1201, 1328, 1424, 1430, 1440, 1817, 1851, 2152, 2190, 2204, 2414, 2498, 2567, 2615, 2698, 2927, 3033, 3068, 3372, 3506, 3513, 3521, 3577, 3598, 3611, 3736, 3853, 3965, 4152, 4392, 4429, 4875, 4903, 4936, 4991, 5272, 5281, 5342, 5426, 5448, 5524
 trough 1039, 2090, 3468, 3484, 4079, 4714
 true, truth 333, 427, 583A, 697, 710, 1300, 3222, 3338, 3471, 3610, 3629, 3663, 3675, 3739, 3772, 3853, 4544, 5073, 5304, 5351, 5496
 trumpet (*n.*) 741, 3172, 3316, 4368, 5141; (*vb.*) 1574, 1744, 1868, 4195
 trunk (of body) 586, 657, 827, 3056; (headless) 100; (of tree) 211, 1176, 3056, 3185, 3517, 3972, 4585, 4930, 4951, 4971; (of elephant) 2023, 3311, 3330
 trust 3600
 tube 1818, 2059, 2931, 3058, 3339, 3389, 4297, 4317, 4560
 tuber 1171, 1578, 1630, 1683, 1799, 3326A, 3646
 tuft (of man's hair) 1634, 1639, 2049, 2081, 2110, 2544, 2651, 2655, 2670, 2721, 3615, 4168, 4179, 4853, 4888, 4921
 Tulu 3363
 tumour 741, 1148, 1196, 1350, 3245, 4158, 4988, 5117, 5350
 tune 835, 1818, 2155, 4065, 4068
 tunnel 1763, 3339, 3389
Turdus ginginianus (a bird) 349
 turf 1363, 4394
 turn (*n.*) 979, 1706, 2464, 2698, 2736, 3026, 3142, 3246, 3774, 3805, 3853, 4617, 4734, 4857, 4977, 5015, 5261, 5269, 5313
 turn (*vb.*) 991, 1921, 2684, 2698, 2715, 3246, 3258, 4177, 4205, 4285, 4409, 4617, 4645, 4734, 4761, 4834, 4857, 4870, 4871, 4977, 5012, 5481
 tusk 554, 2115, 2200, 2257, 3448, 4710
 twelve, twenty 474, 3918
 twice 474
 twig 67, 826, 997, 1165, 1370, 2149, 2489, 2546, 2587, 2600, 2673, 2706, 2790, 3119, 3986, 4328, 4587, 5170, 5309, 5430
 twine (*vb.*) 169, 260, 2715, 2908, 3133, 3246, 3726, 3949, 4177, 4320, 4479, 4509, 5012
 twins 301, 457, 474, 1325
 twist 260, 1012, 2032, 2498, 2684, 2927, 2933, 3133, 3246, 3258, 3446, 3726, 4160, 4177, 4183, 4207, 4479, 4645, 4734, 4761, 4853, 4857, 4871, 4977, 5012
 twitch 74, 2688
 twitter 1831, 2581, 2739
 two 474
 udder 7, 200, 1962, 2364, 2883, 3935, 4503, 4645, 4985
 ugly 83, 908, 924, 4750
 ulcer 250, 1273, 2563, 2898, 2927, 3859, 3974, 4268, 4296, 4312, 4455
 umbilical cord 1678, 2050, 4460
 umbrella 1221, 1663, 2845, 3119; (made of leaves, see *s.v. leaf*)
 unbleached (cloth) 1472

- uncle (mother's brother) 131, 183, 4762, 4813; (father's brother) 196, 417, 1594, 1603, 1646, 4205, 4411, 4954
- unconscious(ness) 326, 2853, 3433, 3513, 4706, 4750, 4760
- under 72, 502, 698, 1619, 2136, 2584, 3178
- understand, understood 17, 314, 806, 912, 1297, 2017, 2735, 2967, 3419, 3433, 3471, 3566, 3637, 3683, 4148, 4344, 5270
- union, unite 79, 120, 145, 162, 440, 457, 471, 538, 899, 924, 958, 990, 1299, 1509, 1882, 1979, 1980, 2018, 2313, 2460, 2814, 3004, 3020, 3116, 3222, 3245, 3308, 3480, 3556, 3588, 3770, 4034, 4160, 4361, 4474, 4507, 4541, 4584, 4667, 4681, 4706, 5096, 5149, 5407, 5468
- unique 990
- unmarried 3291, 5219, 5393
- unripe 1249, 1281, 1405, 2149, 2415, 2635, 3908
- unruly 1115, 2577, 3869, 4971
- unstring (bow) 3862
- untie 14, 510, 516, 617, 757, 1349, 1616, 1703, 1806, 2557, 2585, 4176, 5393, 5411, 5484
- until 405, 3147, 4402, 5261
- unusual thing/event 1890
- up, upper, upward 110, 916, 2178, 3103, 3730, 4451, 4567, 4841, 5086, 5128; (face upward) 3863, 4740, 4870, 5499
- uproar 71, 166, 245, 282, 357, 367, 386, 489, 648, 1303, 1310, 1501, 1534, 1738, 1743, 1813, 3510
- upset 1335, 4011, 4087, 4285, 4592, 4617, 4761, 4870, 5086
- urge 584, 1021, 1109, 1672, 2927, 3722, 4286, 4846, 4925, 5448
- urinate 97, 644, 696, 743, 1635, 3852, 4132, 4407, 5430; urine 187, 644, 696, 1635, 2128, 2674, 3690, 4132
- useless(ly) 107, 1424, 1942, 2338, 2415, 2678, 3071, 3291, 3346, 3908, 4110, 4435, 4491, 4562, 4652, 5106, 5194, 5233, 5252, 5320, 5446, 5452, 5454, 5477, 5513
- uvula 33, 110
- vagina 3528, 4604
- vain(ly, in vain) 648, 2017, 3192, 4110, 5252, 5446, 5452, 5477, 5513
- valley 516, 1332, 1818, 2137, 3178, 4016, 5197
- Veda 1052, 4344
- vegetables 1391, 1617, 1760, 1799, 2484, 2674, 2789, 3186, 3581
- ventricle (of animals) 607
- veranda 528, 2279, 3178, 3227, 3229, 3444, App. 8
- verdigris 1586, 3343
- very 768, 848, 870, 1109, 1148, 1287, 1457, 2239, 3682, 4411, 4838, 5151, 5276, 5304
- view (*n.*) 799, 1443, 3794
- village 752, 1732, 1844, 1956, 2007, 2814, 3485, 3638, 3868, 3911, 4018, 4047, 4064, 4112, 4117, 4303, 4362, 4777
- villain 889, 4574
- vinegar 1436, 4322
- viper 114, 5413
- virgin 513, 1873, 4395
- virtue 311, 2747, 2934, 3005, 3610, 3772, 5015
- visitor 1956, 5415
- vital spot 3681
- vitriol (blue) 3343
- voice 645, 835, 1615, 1718, 1774, 2299, 2486, 2932, 3498, 3616, 3887
- vomit 636, 678, 1029, 1079, 1477, 1739, 3323, 3451, 3821, 4241, 4276, 4382, 4617, 5383
- vow 345, 959, 1443, 2232, 2738, 3770, 3800, 3951, 4361, 4834, 4921, 5414
- vulture 1362, 1920, 3977
- vulva 129, 253, 1210, 1847, 1888, 2138, 2724, 4055, 4194, 4236, 4273, 4379, 4398, 4476, 4570, 4942, 5073
- wager 413, 934, 959, 3921
- wages 1238, 1905
- waist 230, 253, 294, 448, 564, 737, 947, 1143, 1331, 1537, 2840, 2953, 2972, 2980, 3584, 3779, 3785, 4205, 4645, 4717, 4955, 4986, 5148, 5488; waistchain (woman's) 3480; waistcloth 564, 1190, 3032, 4947; waist-string 3668
- wait 727, 903, 1059, 1416, 2351, 3014, 3031, 3178, 3188, 3193, 3291, 3675, 4091, 4108, 4596, 5533
- wake 509, 603, 851, 916, 1416, 2742, 2867, 3433, 3450, 3471, 3665, 5086, 5429, 5554; wakefulness 3629
- walk 222, 341, 563, 871, 927, 1803, 2417, 2693, 2698, 2933, 3151, 3539, 3582, 4572, 4761, 5057, 5313
- wall 286, 452, 808, 1146, 1147, 1205, 1503, 1588, 1975, 2207, 2715, 2859, 3006, 3140, 3480, 4666, 4692, 5261, 5538
- wander 240, 347, 1003, 1311, 1349, 2460, 2693, 2698, 2715, 3246, 4320, 4572, 4734, 4752, 4760, 4761, 4852, 4871, 5064, 5083, 5286, 5297, 5313
- war 29, 77, 117, 370, 413, 1303, 1376, 1447, 1501, 1600, 1856, 2318, 3404, 3997, 4540, 4741, 4763, 4967, 5021, 5030
- warn 851, 2486
- warrior 399, 413, 768, 1173, 1308, 1376, 1501, 4540, 4616, 4747, 4763, 4774, 5414
- wart 1460, 1560, 2314, 2659, 3118, 3701,

- 3750, 4455, 4632, 4767, 4961, 5227
wash 36, 228, 246, 285, 576, 670, 933, 998,
1101, 1369, 1637, 1832, 1850, 2368,
2667, 2872, 3301, 3530, 3552, 3555,
3630, 3783, 4352, 4549, 4634, 4751,
4878, 5342, 5496
washerman 36, 1369, 2872, 3039, 4654,
4684, 5241; washerwoman 3555
wasp 1117, 1135, 1830, 3328, 3985, 4412,
5239; wasps' nest 3490
waste (land) 1285, 3097, 4110, 4219, 4726
watchman 377, 1416, 3129
water 187, 188, 298, 312, 384, 1251, 2539,
2569, 3045, 3555, 3690, 3906, 4338,
4407, 4753, 4819, 5159, 5214, 5503;
(boiling for cooking) 777, 2593; (in which
rice has been washed) 1369; (id., fermented)
1379, 1436; (strained from cooked rice)
1107, 2384, 3433, 4433, 4679, 5356;
(id., fermented) 1107, 1379
waterfall 226, 999, 2785, 2874, 3394
waterfowl 1083
wave (*n.*) 240, 320, 664, 830, 1047, 1118,
3244, 5117, 5503
wave (*vb.*) 240, 347, 731, 800, 1003, 2298,
2698, 2889, 3149, 3218, 3376, 4020,
4871, 5450
wax 3490, 4908, 5082, App. 52; (of ear)
1606, 1855, 1977, 4210
we 3647, 5154
weak 112, 169, 236, 294, 341, 447, 512, 513,
856, 1004, 1057, 1648, 1942, 2149,
2301, 2338, 2392, 2398, 2415, 2503,
2687, 2769, 2884, 2923, 3101, 3127,
3513, 3611, 3779, 3825, 4033, 4228,
4571, 5078, 5222, 5292, 5342
wealth 480, 538, 593, 1300, 1444, 2589,
2624, 2786, 4072, 4544, 4570, 4729,
5304, 5372
weapon 486, 852, 1290, 2027, 3860, 4854,
5536
wear (clothes, etc.) 116, 145, 369, 442, 587,
1147, 2449, 2715, 2721, 2827, 2960,
3142, 3188, 3319, 3473, 3482, 3727,
4340, 4361, 4408, 4509, 4565, 4590,
4645, 4827, 5061, 5534
weary 39, 236, 267, 447, 512, 680, 707,
807, 954, 1019, 1057, 1430, 2301, 2371,
2407, 2503, 2810, 2884, 3045, 3127,
3376, 3513, 3519, 3578, 3611, 3617,
3900, 4687, 4706, 4903, 5215, 5272,
5292, 5342, 5386, 5486, 5524
weave 260, 1012, 1653, 2895, 3446, 3473,
3745, 4207, 5288; weaver 1180, 2198,
2475, 2809, 2975, 3349, 3422, 3745,
4541, 4624, 4853; weaver's bobbin 3190;
weaver's brush 1639; weaver's reed 48
weaver bird 1608, 4267
web (esp. spider's) 2475, 3745, 3981, 4207,
4357, 5288
wedge 340, 1622, 2340, 2622, 3231, 4377,
4396, 4857, 4998, App. 10, App. 26
weed(s) 244, 1088, 1158, 1349, 1373, 1439,
3346, 4027, 4423, App. 36
week, weekday 1979, 5157
weep 31, 245, 265, 282, 347, 489, 532, 718,
835, 879, 996, 1091, 1291, 1303, 1574,
2494, 2904, 4304, 4526, 4727, 4973,
5185, 5272
weevil 3699, 4312
weigh(t) 169, 763, 796, 851, 2227, 2624,
3222, 3376, 3675, 4565, 4636, 5126,
5397, App. 41
weir 1309, 2197
well (water) 502, 1010, 1223, 1669, 1818,
1909, 1998, 2367, 2716, 3341, 3399,
3706, App. 38; well-sweep 916; well-tube
528, 723
well (in health) 404, 848, 967, 2146, 3251,
3735, 3853, 3907
well (*adv.*) 848, 1191, 2747, 3264, 3610,
3907, 4579, 4841, 5332
west 233, 1094, 1649, 2178, 2203, 3852,
4333, 4567, 5086, 5128
wet(ness) 743, 981, 1047, 1091, 1459, 1601,
1832, 2412, 2525, 2539, 2569, 3045,
3555, 3594, 3617, 3630, 3690, 3821,
3906, 4183, 4505, 5085
what 3197, 5151
wheat 1906
wheel 398, 664, 1483, 1595, 3201, 3246,
App. 50
when 2553, 4559, 5151
whence 5151
where 5151
which 5151
whine 1685, 2521
whip 1254, 2300, 2443, 3138, 3522, 5380
whip-snake 1169, 2816
whirl 240, 664, 1387, 1595, 1921, 2684,
2698, 2715, 3246, 3294, 4761, 5450
whirlwind 2698, 2715, 2743
whisper 1638, 2804, 3290, 4031
whistle 755, 1574, 1868, 2610, 2638, 2739,
2932, 4178, 4254, 5461
white 1016, 1782, 3338, 3433, 3609, 4012,
4305, 5364, 5496
whither 5151
who 5151
whole 1, 63, 440, 844, 958, 990, 1299, 3278,
3682, 4922, 4992, 5017, 5060, 5119,
5151, 5304, 5407
why 3197, 5151
wick 3246, 3631, 3668, 5496
wicked(ness) 4, 1250, 1856, 1942, 2055,
2079, 3267, 3294, 3312, 3869, 3902,
4110, 4187, 4272, 4312, 4459, 4547,
4574, 4763, 4800
wide, widen, width 8, 366, 407, 434, 467,
2807, 3020, 3047, 3622, 5404, 5411

widow 2028, 5049, 5139; widowed 5219;
widower 2028
wife 156, 364, 400, 494, 698, 752, 1445,
1655, 1670, 1979, 2149, 3308, 4395,
4426, 4616, 4647, 4756, 4776, 4791,
4944, 4954, 5348, 5393, 5544
wild (animal, plant) 1438, 3606, 4438, 4971,
5511
wildcat 1140, 4106, 4711, 5490
wildfire 811, 5517
win 77, 581, 1109, 1972, 3773, 3853, 4004,
4349, 4364, 4841, 4884
wind (*vb.*) 260, 506, 1691, 2684, 2687, 2698,
2715, 3246, 3480, 3549, 4509, 4919,
4977, 5264
wind (*n.*) 384, 645, 741, 810, 1094, 1481,
1499, 1618, 2203, 3149, 3821, 5218,
5225, 5312, 5396, 5450
window 1176, 3219, 3714
windpipe (in throat) 114, 1774, 3498, 4297,
4847
wing 534, 1394, 1983, 2460, 2591, 2764,
3393, 3424, 4020, 4278, 4820
wink 2545, 4204, 4845, 4877; (as a hint)
1625, 2442, 2545
winnow (*vb.*) 363, 748, 915, 980, 2019,
2144, 3195, 3395, 3402, 3435, 3769,
4020, 4252, 4736, 5362, 5393, 5430,
5450; winnowing-basket/fan 1884, 2019,
3035, 3402, 4263, 5005
winter 4035
wipe 194, 288, 576, 665, 1009, 2599, 3019,
3273, 3301, 3351, 3466, 3519, 3691,
5295, App. 19
wire 1241, 3269; wire edge (on tool) 4345
wisdom, wise 314, 407, 912, 1017, 2735,
3419, 3433, 4344, 4954, 5429
with 945, 1882, 2814, 3563, 5488
with(er) 430, 447, 601, 674, 735, 1410,
1458, 1767, 1778, 2301, 2338, 2426,
2453, 2687, 2769, 2838, 2884, 3192,
3244, 3266, 3434, 3457, 3522, 3575,
3611, 4004, 4571, 4652, 4972, 5222,
5242, 5320, 5342, 5480, 5517
without 2559, 4333
witness 1276, 3794
wolf 692, 1026, 1289, 1438, 1931, 3548
woman 132, 217, 364, 400, 513, 2030, 2214,
2783, 2786, 3136, 3421, 3475, 3610,
3619, 3634, 3840, 3939, 4107, 4198,
4365, 4395, 4551, 4587, 4616, 4625,
4647, 4756, 4791, 4944, 4969, 5078
womb 555, 1279, 1280, 2244, 4450, 4494,
5099, 5259
wonder, wonderful 20, 139, 221, 768, 1443,
2250, 3678, 4275, 4706, 4722, 4736,
5403, 5415, 5443, 5465, App. 1
wood 1165, 1389, 1842, 2120, 2600, 3496,
3551, 4711, 4714, 4723
woodpecker 1474, 2063

woof 738, 2244
word 319, 470, 648, 868, 996, 1615, 1774,
1921, 2017, 2855, 3616, 3784, 3804,
3887, 3943, 4031, 4065, 4233, 4304,
4430, 4834, 4989, 5352, 5433, 5514
work 471, 680, 758, 1957, 1970, 3051, 3471,
3521, 3524, 3589, 3853, 3884, 5445,
5540; work area 4943; workshop, work-
shop 1376, 2058, 3865, 4018
worm 733, 822, 2906, 4312, 4353, 5083;
(intestinal) 822, 1614, 2906, 3879, 4312;
(wood) 700, 1675, 2083, 2792, 3699;
worm-eaten 700, 1675, 1822, 2838,
2864, 4312
worship 297, 516, 790, 1750, 1894, 2046,
2151, 3427, 3525, 3888, 3951, 4003,
4436, 4605, 5123, 5236, 5405
wound (*n.*, *vb.*) 341, 859, 906, 1176, 1273,
1410, 1623, 1624, 2152, 3625, 3793,
3962, 4268, 4336, 4604, 5008, 5478
wreath 458, 1184, 2721, 2858, 3006, 3060,
3308, 4160, 4207, 4827, 5012, 5411
wrestle 585, 669, 1447, 4540, 4730, 4741
wring 2927, 3246, 3726, 4135, 4183, 4231
wrist 1160, 1563, 1829, 3952, 4673, 4951
write 542, 583, 853, 1623, 1719, 1847, 3419,
3583, 5263; writing 1070, 1623, 5263
writhe 1648, 2698, 2933, 3246, 3514, 3789,
5012
wrong 333, 1882, 1942, 3071, 3445, 4187,
4547, 4792
Yama 311, 1924, 3584, 4645
yardarm 3979
yawn 34, 392, 1421, 2172
year 2203, 4004, 5153; last year 1619, 3674,
5153; next year 3674, 4755, 5020, 5153,
5375; year after next 5153, 5375
yellow 2608, 3821, 4004, 4102, 4310, 4356,
4371, 4635; (spots on skin) 2659
yes 333
yesterday 929, 989, 2779, 2920, 3656, 3758,
5020; day before yesterday 677, 2553,
2920, 5020, 5175; two days before
yesterday 3758
yet 410, 3628, 4205
yoke (*n.*) 120, 1417, 1974, 3694, 4160,
4361; (*vb.*) 1099, 1147, 3006, 3133,
4160, 4361, 4578
yolk 1279, 2592, 3736
yonder 1, 557, 923
you 3162, 3684, 3688
youth, young 113, 399, 513, 1411, 1594,
1603, 1839, 1873, 2030, 2041, 2149,
2199, 2495, 2543, 2594, 2813, 3619,
3634, 3657, 3779, 3821, 3840, 3939,
4095, 4198, 4411, 4616, 4747, 4846,
4978, 4997, 5385, App. 53; youngest
1109, 4205; younger sibling 4422; young
of animal or bird 555, 1279, 1411, 1603,

1646, 1670, 1791, 2149, 2543, 4095, zenith 579
4198, 4587, 4589, 4603, 4616, 4764, zigzag 2032, 2054, 2838, 4645, 5335
4978, App. 53

INDEX OF FLORA

LATIN

No attempt has been made in this index to state the equivalence of terms; when such an equivalence for the entries in a group of etyma has been found in Hooker, it is given at the end of the numbered etymological group.

- Abrus precatorius* 1865, 4444
Abutilon asiaticum, *indicum* 3317
Acacia arabica 2474, 3335, 5537; *catechu* 1432; *odoratissima*, *speciosa*, *sirissa* 5333; *planifrons*, *latronum*, *eburnea* 594; *planifrons*, *tomentosa*, *latronum*, *farnesiana* 2474; *concinna*, *intsia* (*caesia*), *dealbata*, *melanoxylon* 2607; *furruginea* 5330
Acalypha indica 1737, 5100; *fruticosa*, *betulina* 2597
Acanthus ilicifolius 1365
Achyranthes aspera 619, 1119
Acorus calamus 5213
Adenanthera pavonina 4636
Adhatoda vasica 346
Aegle marmelos 1910, 2072, 4821, 5509
Aeschynomene aspera 1535, 5480; *grandiflora* 56; *indica* 5480
Agasti/Agati grandiflora 65
Ageratum conyzoides 154
Agrostis linearis 1397
Ailantus malabarica 4665
Alangium 146; *decapetalum*, *hexapetalum* 280, 739; *lamarckii* 280
Albizzia odoratissima, *lebbek* 5333
Aleurites moluccana 560
Alpinia galanga 206
Alstonia scholaris 4100
Alysicarpus 244
Amarantus gangeticus 1617; *oleraceus* 4029
Amorphophallus campanulatus 2022
Amyris agallocha 13
Anacardium occidentale 4963
Anaphilis bournei, *neelgerriana* 3334
Andropogon muricatus 488, 4924, 5374, 5428; *foulkesii* 1397; *nardus* 1485; *schoenanthus* 1397, 1485, 2455, 2533, 4924, 5374; *serratus* 1397; *sorghum* 2896; *squarrosus* 4924
Anogeissus latifolia 3599, 4855, 5510
Anthocephalus cadamba 1116, 4713
Aponogeton monostachyum 2061
Aquilaria agallocha 13
Areca catechu 88, 1233, 4048
Argyreia speciosa 4911
Artocarpus 15, 4950; *fraxinifolius* 1768; *incisa*, *hirsuta* 365, 2275; *integrifolia* 2275, 3988; *pubescens* 365, 3988
Arum colocasia 2004, 2881; *campanulatum* 2022
Arundo karka 1515; *tibialis* 5541
Atalantia missionis, *racemosa* 1789; *monophylla* 1789, 3493
Atylosia candollei 3353
Averrhoa carambola 3079, 3171
Azadirachta indica 5531
Azima tetracantha 421, 629

Balanites aegyptiaca 1475
Balsamodendron berryi, *caudatum* 1587
Bambusa arundinacea 1455, 2330, 2909, 5028; *baccifera* 5541; *spinosa* 170
Barleria prionitis 1849; *obovata* 2707
Barringtonia racemosa, *acutangula* 4713
Basella rubra, *alba*, *cordifolia*, *lucida* 3824
Bassia latifolia 485, 4695; *longifolia* 485
Batatas edulis, *ipomoea* 1578
Bauhinia racemosa 106, 372, 3139, 3861; *purpurea* 2221; *spicata*, *tomentosa*, *parviflora* 372; *vahlil* 3801; *variegata* 4341
Benincasa cerifera App. 28
Berberis nepalensis 1377, 3096; *tinctoria* 3096
Bignonia longifolia 3947; *chelonoides*, *suaveolens* 4075
Bixa orellana 4636
Boerhavia diffusa 2462
Bombax malabaricum 495, 4366, 4378, 5539; *pentandrum* (-a), *heptaphylla* (-um) 495, 4366
Borassus flabellifer, *flabelliformis* 3180, 4037
Brassica juncea 1137
Bryonia scabra, *scabrella* 1889, 4913; *callosa* 1889; *epigaea*, *grandis* 2247, 3499
Buchanania angustifolia 2628; *latifolia* 2628, 5006
Butea frondosa 4512, 4981

Caesalpinia bonducella 1347; *pulcherrima* 2915; *sepiaria* 2607
Cajanus indicus 1213, 1934, 3353, 3978
Caladium esculentum 2004
Calamus rotang 2727, 4175, 5216; *vimanalis* 4175
Calophanes littoralis 4022
Calophyllum flavescens 1475; *inophyllum*,

- tomentosum, longifolium, apetalum 4343
Calotropis gigantea 814
Calyptanthus caryophyllata, *caryophyllifolia*,
jambolana 2917
Cannabis sativa 4637
Canthium parviflorum, *amarum* 1475
Capparis sepriaria 629; *trifoliata* 675; *horrida*,
zeylanica 3500
Carallia integerrima 128
Cardiospermum halicacabum 685
Carduus pycnocephalus 2928
Careya arborea 560, 1742, 3043, 4443
Carissa carandas 1269, 1377; *diffusa*, *spinarum*
 1377
Carpopogon pruriens 1865
Carum copticum 1054
Caryota urens 2131, 2617, 3944, 4037
Casearia tomentosa 1131
Cassia auriculata 391, 3003; *fistula* 477,
 1081, 2175; *marginata*, *siamea* 2175;
sophora 2915; *tomentosa* 4229; *occiden-*
talis, *tora* 3003
Cassytha filiformis 3604
Ceanothus caerulea 154
Celastrus paniculata 5502
Celtis tetrandra 3913
Cephalandra indica 2247, 3499
Cerbera odollam 611
Ceropegia pusilla 1343
Chenopodium album 1617, 5546
Chrysanthemum indicum 3410
Cicer arietinum 1120
Cissus pedata 685; *quadrangularis* 4174
Citrullus colocynthis App. 28
Citrus medica 4808; *medica acida* 836;
aurantium 552, 1512; *bergamia* 1093;
vulgaris 1512
Cleistanthus collinus 951
Cleome pentaphylla, *viscosa*, *monophylla*
 5546
Clerodendrum infortunatum 4413
Clitoria ternatea 3223
Cluytia collina 1131
Coccinia indica 2247, 3499
Cochlospermum gossypium 2915
Cocos nucifera 3408
Colocasia antiquorum, *indica* 2004
Convolvulus pes-caprae 65
Corallocarpus epigaea 2247
Cordia myxa 3627, App. 14; *sebestena* 5408;
latifolia App. 14
Coronilla grandiflora 5
Corypha umbraculifera 1270
Crataeva tapia 675; *religiosa* 1910
Crinum pratense 4369
Crocus sativus 2915
Crotalaria pulcherrima 1545
Croton tiglium 3776
Cucumis pubescens 62; *melo* 464; *colocynthis*
 4248, App. 28; *utilissimus* 2399; *acutan-*
gulus 4224; *trigonus* App. 28; *memordica*,
sativus 5504
Cucurbita lagenaria 351, 2690, 4332, App.
 28; *maxima*, *pepo* App. 28
Curcuma longa 220, 4635; *angustifolia* 1872
Cynodon dactylon 1397
Cyperus 819; *juncifolius*, *hexastachyus* 2235;
rotundus 3287
Dalbergia arborea 1507; *lanceolaria* 1507,
 4341; *latifolia* 483; *oujeinensis* 3744,
 4341; *sisu* (*sissoo*) 483, 3721
Dichrostachys cinerea 5391
Digera muricata 2292
Dillenia aurea 1316; *indica*, *speciosa* 560
Dioscorea aculeata 1578
Diospyros embryopteris 3329, 4036; *glutinosa*
 3463; *tomentosa*, *ebenum* 3329; *tupru*,
melanoxylon 1282, 3329
Dodonea viscosa 5410A
Dolichandrone falcata 614
Dolichos biflorus 242, 2153; *catjang*, *sinensis*
 242; *fabaeformis* 2229; *lablab* 264, 2496,
 5110; *tetraspermus* 5110; *uniflorus* 2153,
 App. 25
Echites pubescens 1650; *scholaris* 4100
Elaeagnus latifolia 4553
Elate sylvestris, *paludosa* 2617
Elettaria cardamomum 907
Eleusine coracana 174, 812, 1809, 2163
Embelia ribes 5428
Embryopteris glutenifera 3329
Eragrostis nigra 1397, 3587
Eriodendron anfractuosum 4366
Erycibe paniculata, *murraya* 5428
Erythrina indica 4468, 4981
Eugenia racemosa 1116; *calophyllifolia* 1851;
jambolana 2914, 2917; *alternifolia* 5143;
arnottiana 2914; *caryophyllaea* 2917
Euphorbia tirucalli 1383
Excoecaria agallocha, *crenulata* 3256
Feronia elephantum 5509
Ficus religiosa 144, 202, 2254, 2697; *glomer-*
ata = *racemosa* 144, 3537, 5090; *indica*
 = *bengalensis* 382, 2254; *gibbosa tuber-*
culata, *talboti*, *venosa* 460; *infectoria*,
gibbosa parasitica, *tsiela* 460, 2697;
elastica 2254; *oppositifolia* 5090
Flacourtia cataphracta 2292
Fragaria nilgerrensis 3755
Galedupa indica, *arborea* 1507, 2247
Galega colonila 2145
Garcinia cambogia 1044; *pictoria* 1044,
 2467; *morella* 2467; *xanthochymus* 3832
Gaultheria fragrantissima 361
Gloriosa superba 1451, 3565
Glycine tomentosa, *uniflora* 2153

- Gmelina arborea*, *asiatica* 1742
Gossypium herbaceum 3976
Grewia abutilifolia, *asiatica*, *orbiculata* 2451;
tiliaefolia 1997, 2451
Griffithia fragrans 1475, 4147
Guarea molinoea 2229
Guilandina bonducella 1347
Gynandropsis pentaphylla 5353, 5546
Gyrocarpus jacquini 3046

Hardwickia binata 896, 5150
Helicteres isora 5279
Heliotropium indicum 1784
Hemigryosa canescens 4370
Hibiscus cannabinus 2183
Holarrhena antidysenterica 1650
Holcus spicatus 1242, 2290; *sorghum* 2896
Hopea decandra, *odorata* 717; *parviflora*,
wightiana 2185
Hydnocarpus alpina, *wightiana* 5235
Hyperanthera moringa 4982
Hypericum mysorense 3993; *hookerianum*
4229

Ilex wightiana 4292
Imperata arundinacea 2909
Indigofera tinctoria 44, 269; *aspalathoides*
44; *pulchella* 4229
Inga dulcis 2273
Ipomoea biloba 65; *turpethum* 3199; *candi-*
cans 4911; *aquatica* 5319; *sepiaria* 3187
Ixora coccinea 1931; *parviflora* 2229; *coryli-*
folia 5279

Jasminum angustifolium 138; *bignoniaceum*
1278, 4139; *grandiflorum*, *humilis* 4139;
multiflorum, *pubescens*, *sambac* 4987
Jatropha curcas, *glandulifera* 3313
Justicia 1849; *adhatoda* = *bivalvis*, *vasica*
346; *madurensis* 4022

Kandelia rheedii 1171
Kydia calycina 3139

Lablab vulgaris 264
Lagenaria vulgaris 2690, App. 28, App. 43
Lagerstroemia parviflora 2595; *flos reginae*,
reginae 4721
Lawsonia alba 1849
Leucas aspera, *indica*, *linifolia*, *zeylanica*,
cephalotes 3334
Ligusticum ajawain (or *ajouan*) 1054
Ligustrum neilgherrense 2245; *perrottetii*
2245, 4342
Linum usitatissimum 3
Loranthus coriaceus 460
Luffa acutangula 4224; *tuberosa* 1429
Lycopersicum esculentum 3009

Macaranga indica 627; *roxburghii* 4519

Mallotus philippinensis 4343
Marsilea quadrifolia, *Marsilia minuta* *coro-*
mandelica 380
Melastoma malabathricum 1121, 3734
Melia azadirachta 5531
Meliosma wightii 92, 3377; *pungens* 3377
Memecylon edule 257, 1464; *malabaricum*,
tinctorium 1464
Menyanthes indica 3747
Mesua ferrea 482
Michelia champaca 2321
Milnea montana 2915
Mimosa inga 146; *catechu* 1282; *abstergens*,
intsia, *rubricaulis* 2607; *sirissa* 5333;
arabica 5537
Mimusops elengi 496, 4453, 4619; *dissecta*
1475; *kauki*, *hexandra* 4100
Momordica monadelphica 3499; *charantia*
1427, 4045
Monetia barlerioides 421, 629
Moringa pterygosperma 4982
Mucuna pruriens 1865, 2800, 2865
Mukia scabrella 4913
Musa paradisiaca, *sapientum* 5373
Mussaenda frondosa 5508

Nauclea cadamba 1116
Nelumbium speciosum 3163
Nephelium longana 4348
Nerium odorum 210, 1164
Nymphaea alba 256; *lotus* 256, 362; *lotus alba*
3747; *pubescens* 3163; *speciosum* 356

Ochlandra rheedii, *travancorica* 1043
Ochrocarpus longifolius 4343
Ocimum sanctum 3357
Odina wodier, *pinnata* 614
Olea dioica 436; *robusta* 1602; *bournei* 5419
Opuntia dillenii 1383
Oryza sativa (see *rice* in Index of English
Meanings); *mutica* 922
Ougeinia dalbergioides 4341
Oxalis corniculata 4326
Oxytenanthera bourdillonii, *monostigma* 1455

Pandanus odoratissimus 2026, 2275, 3183,
4890, 4995
Panicum italicum 195, 379, 2163, 3265,
3712; *indicum* 525; *spicatum* 1242;
burmanni, *fluitans* 3265; *miliaceum* 5260;
miliare App. 56
Paspalum frumentaceum 379, 3614, 5260;
scrobiculatum 379, 5260; *crusgalli* 5260
Pavetta indica 4103
Pavonia odorata 488
Pennisetum typhoideum 1242
Pentatropis microphylla 2607
Phaseolus mungo 690, 3941, 4862; *radiatus*
690, 4862; *rostratus* 1934
Phlomis indica 3334

- Phoenix dactylifera* 620, 2617; *farinifera*, *sylvestris*, *paludosa*, *acaulis* 2617
Phyllanthus emblica 574, 3755; *reticulatus* 4369
Physalis 3009; *flexuosa* 168; *indica* 4502
Piper longum 1167, 3228; *nigrum* 4867; *betle* 5515
Pithecolobium dulce 2273
Plectranthus macraei, *nepetaefolius* 1077
Plumbago zeylanica 2057
Plumeria acuminata 210
Pogostemon speciosum 1077
Polygala glabra, *telephoides* 3573
Polygonium chinense, *rude* 2184
Pongamia glabra 1507, 2247, 4341
Portulaca quadrifida, *quadrifolia*, *oleracea* 3824; *quadrifida*, *meridiana* 4104
Pothos scandens 90
Pouzolzia bennettiana 5501
Premna spinosa, *longifolia* 3624; *esculenta* 3755; *integrifolia* 4918
Prosopis spicigera 5330
Pteris aquilina 3176
Pterocarpus marsupium, *santalinus* 5520
Pterospermum suberifolium 3034
Ptychotis ajowan 1054
Putranjiva roxburghii 4472

Randia dumetorum 1475, 2707, 4716; *malabarica* 1475, 4147; *uliginosa* 1475
Raphanus sativus 5004
Rhamnus circumscissus 3293; *wightii* 2121
Rhizophora candel, *mucronata* 1171
Rhododendron arboreum 4553
Rhodomyrtus tomentosa 3112
Rivea ornata, *hypocrateriformis* 4911
Rottlera tinctoria 4343
Rubia munjista 4348
Ruellia obovata 2707
Rumex nepalensis 2184

Saccharum sara 170, 4916, 5171; *arundinaceum* 2909, 4916; *spontaneum* 2909, 5171; *munja* 3624, 4916
Salicornia brachiata 634
Salvadora persica 560
Sansevieria zeylanica 1792, 4637
Sapindus laurifolius, *trifoliatus* 685, 4370; *emarginatus* 1631; *tetraphylla* 2229, 4370
Schleichera trijuga 4348
Schrobera swietenoides 5105
Scutia indica 3293
Semecarpus anacardium, *orientalis* 2005
Sesamum indicum 854, 3720
Sesbania grandiflora 5
Setaria italica 195, 379, 525, 2163, 3265
Shorea robusta 343, 896, 1282, 4621, 4718, 5150; *talura*, *laccifera* 2473
Sideroxylon tomentosum 4100
Sison ammi 1054
Solanum 2665; *indicum*, *torvum*, *verbasci-
 folium* 2665; *pubescens* 2665, 3384; *trilobatum* 3384; *ferox*, *jacquini* 1838; *indicum*, *melongena* 5301
Sophora glauca 4229
Sorghum vulgare 525, 2896
Sphaeranthus indicus 62, 1271; *hirtus* 1271, 4601
Spinacia oleracea, *tetranda* 3824
Sponia orientalis 5006
Sterculia foetida 210; *guttata*, *nobilis*, *balanghas* 1487; *villosa* 5209
Stereospermum chelonoides, *suaveolens*, *xylocarpum* 4075
Strobilanthes 1154, 1849, 4411
Strychnos potatorum 151, 2560, 3471; *nuxvomica* 782, 1434, 4905
Syzygium jambolanum 2914, 2917

Tabernaemontana coronaria 2035, 3002
Tamarix gallica, *indica* 3812
Tectona grandis 3452
Tephrosia purpurea 804, 2145
Terminalia chebula 119, 1134, 1475; *catappa* 1475; *belerica* 3198; *coriacea* 3885; *tomentosa* 481, 3885, 4343, 4718, 5520; *paniculata* 4306; *alata*, *arjuna*, *glabra* 4718
Tetrameles nudiflora 2641
Thysanolaena agrostis 2599
Tragia involucrata 1435
Trema orientalis 5006
Trewia nudiflora 1433
Trianthema decandra, *monogyna* 2462
Tribulus lanuginosus 2707, 2928; *terrestris* 2928
Trichilia spinosa 1789
Trichosanthes anguina (? *colubrina*) 4224, 4250; *dioeca* 4250
Trigonella foenum-graecum 5072
Typha elephantina, *angustifolia* 2347

Ulex europaeus 1475
Urtica heterophylla 2865

Vaccinium leschenaultii, *nilgherrense* 1377
Vangueria spinosa 1475, 4669
Vatica laccifera 1282, 2473
Vigna catjang 242
Vinca parviflora, *rosea* 5546
Vitex trifolia 3781; *negundo* 3781, 5371
Vitis quadrangularis 4174
Volkameria capparidifolia 629

Weberia tetranda 1475
Withania somnifera 168
Wrightia antidysenterica, *tinctoria* 1650

Xanthochymus pictorius 3832

Zizyphus jujuba 475, 2070, 3293; *xylopyrus* 2070; *oenoplia* 2730; *rugosa* 2730, 3293

ENGLISH AND ANGLO-INDIAN

- acacia 5537
 aconite 487
 algae 3821
 almond 3978
 aloe 13
 amulet tree 4472
 anjan tree (from which rope is made) 3651
 ape-flower 496, 4100
 areca (palm, nut) 88, 1233, 1380, 2202, 2495, 4048; (boiled areca-nuts) 1378, 2538
 arnetto tree 4636
 arrowroot 1872, 2022
 asafoetida 1462
 ash tree 614

 babul 2474, 3335, 5537
 balloon vine 685
 balm of Gilead, balsam tree 1587
 balsam pear 4045
 bamboo 170, 207, 819, 1043, 1353, 1370, 1455, 1515, 2330, 3389, 3528, 3740, 3917, 4073, 4271, 4300, 4560, 4806, 5001, 5028, 5216, 5253, 5485, 5541, 5557
 banyan 382, 2254, 4411, 4611, 4773
 barberry 1377
 barley 1106
 basil 1815, 3357
 bean 264, 690, 1934, 2496, 4828, 5110
 beech 1507, 4341
 bel, bael 1910, 2072, 4821
 Bermuda grass 1397
 betel (vine) 2912, 5316, 5515; (leaf) 2050, 3245, 3821, 5515
 bilberry 1464
 bindweed 3187, 4911, 5319
 bishop's weed 1054
 blackwood 483, 1282, 3721
 blinding tree 3256
 bloody drop ordure tree 1487
 bonduc nut 1347
 bottle gourd 2690
 bracken 3176
 bramble 1235, 2234, 4995
 bread-fruit 365, 2275
 brinjal 1422, 1838, 2822, 3384, 5301
 bulrush 2235, 2347, 3322, 5171
 burgrass 96
 button tree 3599, 5510
 buttress tree 280

 cadamba 146, 1116, 4713
 calabash 351, 2690, 4332, App. 43
 caltrop 2928
 camel's foot creeper 3801
 campaka tree 2321
 camphor 4043

 caper 2607, 3500
 caraway 1054
 cardamom 907, 3298
 cashew 126, 1693, 2005, 2179, 4141, 4963
 cassia 477, 3003
 castor-oil plant 360, 1549, 3281, 3959; castor-bean 4959
 cedar (Darjeeling red) 1768
 champak 2321
 chaste tree 3781
 chilli 4867
 chironji 2628
 citron, citron lemon 4808
 citronella grass 1485
 clearing-nut 151, 2560, 3471
 coconut 1459, 2224, 3183, 3408; (immature, tender) 513, 1281, 1791, 3268, 5392; (leaves) 1532; (tree) 884, 3183, 3408
 colewort 4022
 colocynth 4248
 conehead 1154, 1849
 conessi bark 1650
 coomb teak 1742
 coral tree 4468
 cotton 3393, 3836, 3976
 cowhage, cow-itch (creeper) 266, 2800, 2865, 3392, 4633
 crab's eye 1865
 croton-oil plant 3776
 cucumber 389, 464, 1429, 2054, 2399, 2583, 3992, 4224, 4661, 4851, 4949, 5076, 5504, App. 28
 currant 1377
 cuscus(s) grass 488, 4924, 5374, 5428

 date-palm 620, 2617; (fruit) 620, 1470
 d(h)al 1213, 1760, 1934, 2484, 3353, 3978, 4953
 darbha grass 5428
 dog-bane 3002
 duckweed 96, 3821, 4052, 4708

 eagle-wood 13
 ebony 372, 483, 1282, 3329, 3463
 egg-plant 5301
 elephant rope tree 5209
 elephant thorn 2474
 emetic nut 1475, 4147, 4716, 4905

 fenugreek 5072
 fern 3176
 fetid tree 210
 fig 144, 460, 2254, 2697, 3537, 5090
 flax 3, 4535
 flowering murdah 4306

 galangal 206
 gall-nut 119, 1134

- gamboge tree 1044, 2467, 3832
 garlic 705, 1462
 geranium 3410
 ginger 429, 3821, 4720
 gingili seed, oil 854, 3720, 3746, 4835
 glory lily 1451, 3565
 glory tree 4413
 gooseberry 574, 4497
 gorse 1475
 gourd 359, 389, 1249, 2690, 2958, 3499,
 3798, 4021, 4224, 4250, 4332, 4865,
 App. 28, App. 43
 gram (Bengal) 1120; (black) 690, 3978,
 4862; (green) 1934, 3941; (horse) 2153,
 4953, App. 25
 grape vine 4963
 grass 819, 1105, 1158, 1232, 1278, 1285,
 1384, 1397, 1485, 2347, 2375, 2382,
 2533, 2599, 2909, 3287, 3346, 3587,
 3602, 3821, 4216, 4225, 4300, 4509,
 4726, 4907, 4984, 5093, 5260, 5532,
 5553, App. 36
 guava 1459, 3112

 hare-leaf 65
 harial(li), huriallee 1397
 heart-pea 685
 hemp 1792, 2183, 4535, 4637, 4712, 5209
 henna 1849
 hermit's tree 5006
 honey-thorn 1475
 horse-radish tree 4982

 indigo 269, 2145
 ink-nut 119, 1134
 ironwood tree 257, 482, 1464, 2185

 jackfruit, jack-tree 208, 365, 1854, 2275,
 3988, 5271; seed 1781, 2704
 jalap 3199, 3807
 ja(u)moon plum, jambu 2914, 2917
 jasmine 138, 2607, 4139, 4987
 jowar, juwar 2896
 jujube 2070, 2730, 3293
 jungle cork tree 266

 kidney-bean 690
 kino tree 5520
 kumIn tree 1742

 laburnum 1081, 2175
 lac tree 4348
 laurel 2062, 4343
 leadwort 2057
 lemon 836, 3653, 4808
 lichen 96, 3821
 lime 836, 1108, 3653; wild lime 1789, 3493
 lotus 256, 362, 3163, 3165, 4997, 5411

 mahua 485, 3561, 4695; flower 485, 4461,
 4695; fruit/seed 1468, 3561; liquor 485,
 1374, 3858
 maize 525, 2896
 Malabar nut 346
 Malacca bean 2005
 mallow 3317
 mango 1281, 1411, 2033, 2943, 4184, 4772,
 4782, 4851; (hill) 3377; (jungle) 611
 mangosteen 3329
 mangrove 1171
 margosa 5531
 marking-nut tree 2005, 2217
 mast-wood 4343
 melon 464, 5504
 milk-hedge 1383
 milkwort 3573
 millet 195, 379, 525, 1242, 2163, 2896,
 3265, 3712, 3829, 5260, App. 56; great
 millet 2896
 mimosa 2607
 mistletoe berry thorn 421
 molucca bean 1347
 moss 44, 96, 2025, 3821, 4052, 4708, 4971
 mushroom 300, 1035, 1743, 1875, 1893,
 1935, 1968, 4499
 mustard 921, 1137
 myrobalan (belleric) 3198; (chebulic) 119,
 1134; (emblic) 574, 3755

 nail dye 1849, 4022
 neem 5531
 nettle 1435, 2865, 3334
 nightshade 3824, 5301

 oak 4713
 oleander 210, 1164
 olive 436, 485, 838, 5419
 onion 705
 orange 552, 1093, 1108, 1512, 3493, 3653,
 4073, 4322
 orris root 5213

 palas 4981
 palm 4663; (palmyra/toddy) 884, 1270,
 2749, 3180, 3474, 3698, 4037, 4041,
 4395, 4520; (see *coconur*)
 pea-tree 5
 pepper 1391, 1462, 4867, 5316; (long) 1167,
 3228, 5134
 pigeon pea 1213, 3562, 4953
 pipal 144, 202, 382, 2697, 3895, 4713
 plantain (banana) 205, 754, 1411, 1459,
 1791, 2501, 3181, 3767, 3847, 3933,
 4004, 4372, 5373; (flower) 1694, 5138
 plum 475, 5143
 pomegranate 4809, 4959
 potato (sweet) 1171, 1578, 1683
 prickly pear 1383
 privet 2245, 4342
 pudding-pipe tree 2175

- pulse 242, 1934, 3978, 4444, 4953; (cooked) 1150, 1760, 2484, 3562
 pumpkin 1249, 2690, 3499, 3798, 4250, 4332, 5076, App. 28
 purslane 3824, 4104

 radish 1683, 5004
 ragi 812
 rattan 2727, 4175, 5216
 rattlewort 1545
 redwood 4636
 reed 170, 1043, 2382, 2469, 2909, 4225, 4984, 5171, 5216, 5541
 rhododendron 1121, 3734, 4553
 rice (see Index of English Meanings)
 river portia 1433
 rosewood 1507, 4341

 saffron 220, 2608, 4635
 sage-leaved alangium 280
 sago palm 2617, 2749, 3944, 4037
 sāl tree 151, 343, 896, 2420, 4621, 4713
 salphi tree 2131
 samphire 634
 sandalwood 2448, 3748, 5520; sandal paste 2448
 sandpaper tree 560
 screw-pine 1070, 2026, 3183, 4890, 4995
 screw-tree 5279
 seaweed 3821
 sebesten plum 3627, 5408
 sedge 819, 2235, 2347, 2455, 5428
 senna 391, 2175
 sensitive tree 2607
 sesame, sesamum 854, 3720, 3746, 4835
 shingle tree 1768
 silk-cotton tree 495, 3383, 4366, 4378, 5539; flower 3284
 sirissa 4073, 5333
 sison 1054
 siyāri tree 3801

 soap-nut tree 1631, 2607, 4370; soap-pod 2607
 sola, sola pith 1535, 2347, 3012, 5480
 sorrel 4322, 5410A
 spinach 1617, 3824
 spurge 1383
 square-stalked vine 4174
 strychnine tree 782, 1434
 sugarcane 387, 530, 1288, 1414, 2383, 2795, 4916, 5541; (piece of) 1352
 sunflower 1784
 swallow-wort 814, 2607
 sweet flag 5213

 tamarind 2273, 2529, 2672, 3755, 4322
 tamarisk 3812
 tares 740, 1373
 taro 2004, 2881
 teak 3452, 4918; (coomb) 1742
 thistle 2928, 4995; Indian globe-thistle 1271
 tiger-stopper 2607
 tobacco 4240
 tomato 2665, 3009, 4406
 toothbrush tree 560
 torch tree 2229
 touchwood tree 2229
 trumpet-flower 614, 4075
 turmeric 220, 2608, 3821, 4102, 4635

 umbrella thorn 594

 waterlily 256, 362, 1307, 1894, 3747
 watermelon App. 28
 whirling nut 3046
 winter cherry 168
 wintergreen 361
 wood-apple 5509
 woolly ordure tree 5209

 yam 1578, 1683, 2004, 2022, 4946

CONCORDANCES OF THE GROUP NUMBERS OF THE EARLIER PUBLICATIONS

DED = DEDR

1	1	57	64	114	133
2	252	58	107, 3869	115	135
3	2	59	65	116	136
4	3	60	66	117	137
5	4	61	70	118	2325
6	5	62	71	119	138
7	6	63	72, 2302	120	140
8	7	64	73	121	142
9	8	65	74	122	143
10	9	66	76	123	144
11	10	67	77	124	146
12	11	68	78	125	147
13	2265	69(a)	79	126	148
14	13	(b)	120	127	149
15	14	70	80	128	150
16	15	71	81	129	151
17	16	72	82	130	152
18	17	73	83	131	154
19	19	74	84	132	155
20	20	75	85	133	156
21	App. 1	76	86	134	158
22	App. 3	77	87	135	159
23	21	78	88	136	160
24	23	79	89	137	161
25	24	80	90	138	163
26	26	81	91	139	165
27	App. 2	82	92	140	166
28	App. 4	83	93	141	167
29	27	84	94	142	168
30	28	85	95	143	169
31	29	86	96	144	170
32	30	87	97	145	173
33	31	88	98	146	174
34	32	89	99	147	175
35	33	90	100	148	176
36	34	91	101	149	177
37	35	92	102	150	178
38	36	93	103	151	179
39	37	94	104	152	181
40	38	95	109	153	182
41	39	96	110	154	183
42	40	97	114	155	184
43(a)	43	98	116	156	185
(b)	145	99	117	157	186
44	47	100	118	158	187
45	48	101	119	159	189
46	50	102	122	160	191
47	App. 6	103	123	161	192
48	51	104	121	162	194
49	52	105	124	163	196(a)
50	54	106	126	164	199
51	55	107	127	165	200
52	57	108	128	166	App. 8
53	58	109	129	167	201
54	59, 141	110	130	168	202
55	62	111	App. 7	169	203
56(a)	63	112	131	170	204
(b)	112	113	132	171	207

172	209	239	281	306	363
173	210	240	282	307	341, 2453
174	211	241	283	308	364
175	212	242	284	309	App. 11
176	213	243	2401	310	365
177	214	244	285	311	366
178	215	245	286	312	367
179	216, App. 5	246	287	313	368
180	217	247	288	314	371
181	218	248	291, 513	315	372
182	219	249	292	316	373
183	220	250	293	317	374
184	221	251	294	318	375
185	222	252	295	319	377
186	223	253	296	320	378
187	224	254	298	321	379
188	225	255	299	322	380
189	226	256	301, 2410	323	381
190	227	257	302	324	382
191	228	258	305, 3790	325	8
192	229	259	306	326	383
193	230	260	307	327	384
194	App. 9	261	308	328	386
195	231	262	311	329	387
196	232	263	312	330	389
197	233	264	313	331	390
198	234	265	314	332	391
199	235, 3621	266	315	333	392
200	236	267	316	334	393
201	237	268	318	335	[with DEN DBIA S21]
202	238	269	319		
203	240	270	320	336	App. 12
204	241	271	321	337	394
205	242	272	322	338	396
206	243	273	323	339	397
207	244	274	324	340	398
208	246	275	53	341	5157
209	247	276	326	342(a)	399
210	248	277	327	(b)	400
211	245	278	329	343	401
212	249	279	330	344	402
213	250	280	331	345	403
214	253	281	332	346	404
215	254	282	333	347	405
216	255	283	334	348	406
217	256	284	335	349	407
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222	261	289	346	353	413
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408	483	475	557(a), 923	542	App. 15
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413	488	480	562	547	636, 678
414	489	481	564	548	637
415	490	482	565	549	App. 16
416	491	483	App. 13	550	640
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815	966	882	743, 1047	949	App. 23
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1629	1958	1697	2043	1764	2120
1630	1960	1698	2044	1765	2122
1631	1961	1699	2045	1766	2124
1632	1962	1700	2046	1767	2125
1633	1963	1701	2047	1768	2160
1634	1964	1702	App. 32	1769	2126
1635	1965	1703	2048	1770	[< 1A; Turner, CDIAL, no. 4286]
1636	1967	1704	2049		
1637	1968	1705	2050		
1638	1969	1706	2051	1771	2130
1639	1970	1707	2052	1772	2132

1773	2133	1840	2220	1907	2311
1774	2133	1841	2222	1908	2312
1775	2134	1842	2225	1909	2313
1776	2135	1843	2227	1910	2314
1777	2137	1844	2228	1911	2315
1778	2138	1845	2229	1912	2317
1779	2140	1846	2230	1913	2319
1780	2141	1847	2231	1914	2320
1781	2142	1848	2232	1915	2321
1782	2144	1849	2233	1916	2322
1783	2145	1850	2235	1917	2323
1784	2146	1851	2236	1918	2324
1785	2147	1852	2237	1919	2325
1786	2148	1853	2238	1920	2327
1787	2149	1854	2239	1921	2328
1788	2151	1855	2240	1922	2329
1789	2152	1856	2241	1923	2330
1790	2153	1857	2242	1924	2331
1791	2154	1858	2243	1925	2332
1792	2155	1859	2244	1926	2333
1793	2156	1860	App. 34	1927	2334
1794	2158	1861	2247	1928(a)	2335
1795	2159	1862	2248	(b)	157
1796	2161	1863	2249	1929	2337
1797	2163	1864	2250	1930	2301, 2338
1798	2164	1865	2251	1931	2339
1799	2165	1866	2252	1932	2340
1800	2166	1867	2254	1933	2341
1801	2167	1868	2255	1934(a)	2342
1802	2168	1869	2257	(b)	162
1803	2169	1870	2258	1935	2343
1804	2170	1871	2269	1936	2344
1805	2171	1872	2271	1937	2345
1806	2173	1873	2272	1938	2346
1807	2174	1874	2273	1939	2347
1808	2175	1875	2274	1940	2348
1809	2176	1876	2275	1941	2349
1810	2177	1877	2276	1942	2350
1811	2178	1878	2277	1943	2352
1812	2182	1879	2278	1944	2353
1813	2183	1880	2279	1945	2354
1814	2186	1881	2280	1946	2355
1815	2187	1882	2281	1947	2356
1816	2188	1883	2283	1948	2358
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1819	2194	1886	2286	1951	2416
1820	2196	1887	2289	1952	2362
1821	2197	1888	2290	1953	2417
1822	2198	1889	2291	1954	2365
1823	2074, 2199	1890	2292	1955	2366
1824	2200	1891	2293	1956	2367
1825	2201	1892	2295	1957	2368
1826	2202	1893	2296	1958	2369
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1829	2205	1896	2299	1961	2373
1830	2206	1897	App. 35	1962	2377
1831	2207(a)	1898	2303	1963	2378
1832	2208	1899	2304	1964	2379
1833	2207(b)	1900	2305	1965	2380
1834	2209	1901	2306	1966	2381
1835	App. 33	1902	2307	1967	2382
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1837	2216	1904	2308	1969	2384
1838	2218	1905	2309	1970	2410
1839	2219	1906	2310	1971	2385

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1973	2387	2039	2472	2106	2559
1974	2389	2040	2473	2107	1577
1975	2390	2041	2474	2108	2560
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1977	2392	2043	2476	2110	2562
1978	2393	2044	2477	2111	2563
1979	2394	2045	2478	2112	2564
1980	2395	2046	2479	2113	2565
1981	2396	2047	2481	2114	2566
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1983	2398	2049	2483	2116	2568
1984	2399	2050	2484	2117	2569
1985	2400	2051	2485	2118	2570
1986	2402	2052	2486	2119	2571
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1992	2411	2058	2496	2125	2578
1993	2412	2059	2497	2126	2579
1994	2413	2060	2498	2127	800, 2580
1995	2414	2061	2499	2128	2581
1996	2415	2062	2500	2129	2587
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(b)	328	2066	2504	2133	2591
2000	2424	2067	2505	2134	2592
2001	2425	2068	2507	2135	2594
2002	2426	2069	2508	2136	2596
2003	2427	2070	2509	2137	2597
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2005	2429	2072	2511	2139	2599
2006	2430	2073	2513	2140	2600
2007	2433	2074	2514	2141	2601
2008	2435	2075	2515	2142	2602
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2010	2437	2077	2518	2144	2604
2011	2438	2078	2519	2145	2605
2012	2439	2079	2520	2146	2606
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2019	2446	2086	2529	2153	537, 2618
2020	2447	2087	2533	2154	709, 2621
2021	2448	2088	2534	2155	2622
2022	2449	2089	2535	2156	2623
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2029	2459	2096	2542	2163	2630
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2032	2463	2099	2548	2166	2634
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2035	2468	2102	2552	2169	2639
2036	2469	2103	2553	2170	2640
2037	2470	2104	2554	2171	2642

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2173	2644	2240	2717	2307	2809
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2177	2648	2244	2720	2311	2813
2178	2649	2245	2715, 2827	2312	2814
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2186	2657	2253	2730	2320	2829
2187	2658	2254	2732	2321	2830
2188	2659	2255	2733	2322	2832
2189	2660	2256	2734	2323	2834
2190	2661	2257	2735	2324	2835
2191	2662	2258	2736	2325	2836
2192	2663	2259	2737	2326	2837
2193	2664	2260	2738	2327	2838
2194	2665	2261	2739	2328	2839
2195	2666	2262	2741	2329	2840
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2199	2672	2266	2748	2333	2853
2200	2673	2267	2754	2334	2854
2201	2674	2268	2756	2335	2855
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2217	2692	2284	2777	2351	2866, 2878
2218	2693	2285	2778	2352	2882
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2222	2697	2289	2784	2356	2887
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2229	2704	2296	2792	2363	2902
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2231	2707	2298	2796	2365	2904
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2234	2710	2301	2801	2368	2907
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2236	2713	2303	2803	2370	2909
2237	2714	2304	2822	2371	2910
2238	2715, 2743	2305	2806	2372	2911

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2377	2916	2444	3003	2511	3083
2378	2917	2445	3015	2512	3084
2379	2918	2446	3016	2513	3085
2380	2919	2447	3017	2514	3085
2381	2920	2448	3019	2515	3086
2382	2922	2449	3020	2516	3087
2383	2923	2450	3021	2517	3088
2384	2924	2451	3022	2518	3089
2385	2925	2452	3023	2519	3090
2386	2926	2453	3024	2520	3091
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2390	2930	2457	3028	2524	3096
2391	2931	2458	3029	2525	3097
2392	2932	2459	3030	2526	3098
2393	2933	2460	3031	2527	3144
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2395	2935	2462	3033	2529	3103
2396	2936	2463	3035	2530	3103
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2416	2981	2483	3055	2550	3126
2417	2982, 3483	2484	3056	2551	3127
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2419	2983	2486	3058	2553	3129
2420	2986	2487	3059	2554	3130
2421	2988	2488	3060	2555	3131
2422	3514	2489	3061	2556	3132
2423	2990	2490	3062	2557	3133
2424	2991	2491	3063	2558	3134
2425	2995	2492	3064	2559	3135
2426	2996	2493	3066	2560	3136
2427	2997	2494	3067	2561	3138
2428	2998	2495	3068	2562	3140
2429	2999	2496	3069	2563	3141
2430	3000	2497	3070	2564	3142
2431	3001	2498	3071	2565	3143
2432	3002	2499	3072	2566	3145
2433	3003	2500	3073	2567	3100
2434	3004	2501	3074	2568	3148
2435	3005	2502	3101	2569	3149
2436	3006	2503	3075	2570	3150
2437	App. 41, 42	2504	3076	2571	3151
2438	3008	2505	3077	2572	3152
2439	3009	2506	3078	2573	3153

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2575	3155	2642	3230	2709	3307
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2582	3162	2649	3238	2716	3314
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2585	3165	2652	3242	2719	3317
2586	3167	2653	3244	2720	3318
2587	3168	2654	3245	2721	3319
2588	3169	2655	3246	2722	3320
2589	3170	2656	3248	2723	3321
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2591	3172	2658	3250, 3483	2725	3323
2592	3173	2659	3251	2726	3324
2593	3174	2660	3252	2727	3325
2594	3175	2661	3243	2728	3326
2595	3176	2662	3253	2729	3326A
2596	3177	2663	3254	2730	3327
2597	3178, 3191	2664	3255	2731	3328
2598	3179	2665	3256	2732	3329
2599	3180	2666	3257	2733	App. 43
2600	3182	2667	3259	2734	3330
2601	3183	2668	3260	2735	3331
2602	3184	2669	3261	2736	3332
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2993	3616	3059	3692	3126	3772
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2997	3621	3063	3696	3130	3776
2998	3621A	3064	3697	3131	3777
2999	3623	3065	3698	3132	3778
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3001	3625	3067	3702	3134	3780
3002	3626	3068	3703	3135	3781
3003	3627	3069	3705, 3759	3136	3783
3004	3628	3070	3706	3137	3784
3005	3629	3071	3707	3138	3786
3006	3630	3072	3708	3139	3789
3007	3631	3073	3709	3140	3788, 3790
3008	3632	3074	3710	3141	3791
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3010	3634	3076	3714	3143	3793
3011	3637	3077	3699, 3715	3144	3794
3012	3638	3078	3716	3145	3795
3013	[no entry in DED]	3079	3717	3146	3799
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3187	3849	3254	3947	3321	3881
3188	3850	3255	3949, 4536	3322	4035
3189	App. 48	3256	3950	3323	4036
3190	3852	3257	3951	3324	4037
3191	3853	3258	3952	3325	4038
3192	3856	3259	3953	3326	4039
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3203	3873	3270	3965	3337	4053
3204	3875	3271	3966	3338	4054, App. 46
3205	3876	3272	3967	3339	4055
3206	3877	3273	3968	3340	4056
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3781	4630	3848	4701	3915	[no entry in DED]
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3795	4644	3862	4718	3928	4793
3796	4645	3863	4719	3929	4806
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3798	4647	3865	4722	3931	4797
3799	4648	3866	4723	3932	4798
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4216	5132	4282	5237	4349	5314
4217	5133	4283	5239	4350	5315
4218	5134	4284	5240	4351	5316
4219	5135	4285	5241	4352	5317
4220	5136	4286	5242	4353	5318
4221	5137	4287	5243	4354	5319
4222	5138	4288	5244	4355(a)	5215, 5320, 5342, 5513
4223	5139	4289	5245	(b)	5233
4224	5142	4290	5247	4356	5321
4225	5107	4291	5250	4357	5322
4226	5144	4292	5251	4358	5323
4227	5149	4293	5252	4359	5324
4228	5151	4294	5253	4360	5325
4229	5152	4295	5255	4361	5326
4230	5153	4296	5256	4362	5327
4231	5154	4297	5257	4363	5328
4232	5155	4298	5258	4364	5329
4233	5159	4299	5259	4365	5330
4234	5160	4300	5260	4366	5331
4235	5161	4301	5261	4367	5215
4236	App. 55	4302	5362	4368	5332
4237	489	4303	5262	4369	5333
4238	5163	4304	5263	4370	5334
4239	5165	4305	5264	4371	5335
4240	5166	4306	5265	4372	5336
4241	App. 54	4307	5266	4373	5352
4242	5169	4308	5267	4374	5338
4243	860	4309	5268		

4375	5339	4441	5414	4507	5478
4376	5341	4442	5415	4508	5479
4377	5342	4443	5416	4509	5480
4378	5343	4444	5417	4510	5482
4379	5344	4445	5418	4511	5496(b)
4380	5345	4446	5419	4512	5483
4381	5347	4447	5420	4513	5484
4382	5349	4448	5421	4514	5485
4383	5350	4449	5422	4515	App. 61
4384	5351	4450	5423	4516	5486
4385	5352	4451	5424	4517	5487
4386	5354	4452	5425	4518	5488
4387	5356	4453	5426	4519	5489
4388	5357	4454	5427	4520	5490
4389	5359	4455	5428	4521	5492
4390	5360	4456	5429	4522	5493
4391	5361	4457	5430	4523	5494
4392	5362	4458	5431	4524	5496(a)
4393	5363	4459	5432	4525	5497
4394	App. 57	4460	5433	4526	5498
4395	5364	4461	5434	4527	5500
4396	5366	4462	5435	4528	5501
4397	5367	4463	5436	4529	5503
4398	5368	4464	5437	4530	5504
4399	5369	4465	5438	4531	5505
4400	5370	4466	5439	4532	5506
4401	5371	4467	5440	4533	5507
4402	5372	4468	5441	4534	5508
4403	5373	4469	5442	4535	5509
4404	5374	4470	5443	4536	5511
4405	5376	4471	5444	4537	5512
4406	5377	4472	5516	4538	5513
4407	5378	4473	5445	4539	5515
4408	5379	4474	5446	4540	5517
4409	5380	4475	5447	4541	5520
4410	5381	4476	App. 58	4542	5521
4411	5382	4477	5448	4543	5522
4412	5383	4478	5449	4544	5524
4413	5384	4479	5450	4545	5525
4414	5386	4480	5451	4546	5526
4415	5389	4481	5452	4547	5527
4416	5390	4482	5453	4548	5528
4417	5391	4483	5454	4549	5529
4418	5392	4484	5455	4550	5530
4419	5393	4485	App. 60	4551	5531
4420	5394	4486	5456	4552	5532
4421	5395	4487	5457	4553	5533
4422	5396	4488	5458	4554	5535
4423	5397	4489	5459	4555	5536
4424	5398	4490	5461	4556	5538
4425	4401, 5399	4491	5462	4557	5540
4426	5400	4492	5463	4558	[< IA; see DEN]
4427	5400A	4493	5464	4559	5541
4428	5401	4494	5464, 5465	4560	5542
4429	5402	4495	5466	4561	5544
4430	5403	4496	5467	4562	5545
4431	5404	4497	5468	4563	5546
4432	5405	4498	5514	4564	5548
4433	5406	4499	5470	4565	5534, 5549
4434	5407	4500	5471	4566	5550
4435	5408	4501	5472	4567	5551
4436	5409	4502	5473	4568	5552
4437	5410A	4503	5474	4569	5553
4438	5411	4504	5475	4570	5554
4439	5412	4505	5476	4571	5555
4440	5413	4506	5477	4572	5549

DEDS DEDR
DEDS = DEDR

1	12	64	439	128	1057
2	22	65	451	129	1072
3	25	66	2542	130	1080
4	18	67	482	131	1083
5	42	68	537	132	1093
6	41	69	552	133	1090
7	46	70	582	134	1092
8	45	71	574	135	1102
9	44	72	583A	136	1103
10	56	73	594	137	1095
11	78	74	617	138	1096
12	60	75	612, 988	139	1099
13	61	76	631	140	1105
14	68	77	638	141	1099
15	69	78	639	142	1121
16	75	79	641	143	1126
17	106	80	660	144	1127
18	107	81	662	145	1128
19	108	82	670	146	1129
20	111	83	673	147	1146
21	113	84	678	148	1162
22	134	85	683	149	1178
23	139	86	706	150	1179
24	164	87	587	151	1191
25	171	88	742	152	1192
26	172	89	745	153	1205
27	180	90	750	154	1214
28	195	91	753	155	1215
29	197	92	754	156	1217
30	198	93	779, 879	157	[omitted; ? < IA]
31	205	94	788		
32	206	95	797	158	1227
33	208	96	810	159	1228
34	239	97	832	160	1235
35	251	98	840	161	1239
36	266	99	854A	162	1240
37	275	100	863	163	1253
38	290	101	872	164	1257
39	303	102	873	165	1273
40	304	103	874	166	1277
41	309	104	888	167	1273A
42	310	105	890	168	1296
43	317	106	891	169	1308
44	325	107	928	170	1314
45	338	108	937	171	1316
46	339	109	938	172	1323
47	400	110	949	173	1331
48	342	111	951	174	1339
49	344	112	967	175	1360
50	345	113	946	176	1371
51	350	114	955	177	1381
52	[omit; Su. 1973]	115	975	178	1382
		116	986	179	1398
53	369	117	987	180	1403
54	376	118	991	181	1421
55	385	119	992	182	1422
56	395	120	993	183	1424
57	409	121	1001	184	1426
58	420	122	1014	185	1427
59	410(d), 557(b)	123	600	186	1503
60	425	124	1024	187	1429
61	426	125	1037	188	1433
62	427	126	1040	189	1437
63	428	127	1067	190	1439

191	1442	258	1799	325	2185
192	App. 25	259	1800	326	2192
193	1449	260	1777	327	2193
194	1450	261	1803	328	2195
195	1452	262	1809	329	2210
196	1453	263	1815	330	2212
197	1457	264	2143	331	2214
198	1467	265	1825	332	2217
199	1468	266	1833	333	2221
200	1484	267	1836	334	2223
201	1518	268	1838	335	2226
202	1519	269	1841	336	2234
203	1520	270	1848	337	2246
204	1521	271	1854	338	[omitted; <i>ari</i> =
205	1522	272	1862		Skt. <i>hari-</i>
206	1529	273	1869		lion; for <i>kōl</i> ,
207	1535	274	1870		cf. 2151]
208	1537	275	1875	339	2253
209	1536	276	1879	340	2256
210	1582	277	1885	341	2259
211	1549	278	1906	342	2260
212	1550	279	1912	343	2249
213	1551	280	1920	344	2261
214	1556	281	1922	345	2262
215	1559	282	1929	346	2263
216	1563	283	1932	347	1817
217	1567	284	1934	348	2264
218	1568	285	1935	349	2266
219	1569	286	1937	350	2749
220	1576	287	1940	351	2268
221	1580	288	1951	352	2267
222	1587	289	1952	353	2282
223	1592	290	1959	354	2287
224	1605	291	1966	355	2288
225	1614	292	1987	356	2294
226	1615	293	1988	357	2298
227	1616	294	1995	358	2301
228	1634A	295	1997	359	2316
229	1635	296	2002	360	2318
230	1641	297	2006	361	2357
231	1644	298	2015	362	2361
232	1653	299	2017	363	[omitted; <
233	1885	300	2025		Or.; Turner,
234	1666	301	2033		<i>CDIAL</i> , no.
235	1664	302	2030		13264]
236	1691	303	2036	364	2363
237	1696	304	2062	365	2364
238	1700	305	2067	366	2372
239	1701	306	2068	367	2374
240	1703	307	2075	368	2375
241	1704	308	2077	369	2376
242	1708	309	2083	370	2388
243	1715	310	2095	371	[Go. Konda with
244	App. 27	311	2097		<i>DBIA</i> 147; Pe.
245	1730	312	2101		in 2316]
246	1733	313	2109	372	2403
247	1731	314	2113	373	2404
248	1757	315	2123	374	2418
249	1761	316	2127	375	2420
250	1768	317	2129	376	2421
251	1772	318	2131	377	2431
252	1777	319	2139	378	2432
253	1782	320	2150	379	2434
254	1783	321	2172	380	2451
255	1790	322	2162	381	2454
256	1797	323	2181	382	2455
257	1798	324	2180	383	2461

384	2466	451	2843	516	3187
385	2465	452	2845	517	3205
386	2480	453	2848	518	3214
387	App. 36	454	2849	519	3241
388	2487	455	2852	520	3280
389	2492	456	2860	521	3262
390	2493	457	2868	522	3264
391	2494	458	2874	523	3270
392	2512	459	2872	524	3275
393	2522	460	2873	525	3283
394	2525	461	2877	526	3335
395	2530	462	2880	527	3522
396	2531	463	2879	528	3358
397	2532	464	2881	529	3371
398	2544	465	2898	530	3374
399	2543	466	2888	531	3375
400	2547	467	2889	532	3382
401	2584	468	2890	533	3383
402	2556	469	2893	534	3388
403	2557	470	2894	535	3391
404	2558	471	2895	536	3415
405	2577	472	2900	537	3417
406	2582	473	2941	538	3423
407	2583	473A	2942	539	3425
408	2593	474	2946	540	3430
409	2595	475	2950	541	3431A
410	2608	476	2953	542	3429
411	2614	477	2955	543	3442
412	2619	478	2959	544	3443
413	2620	479	2960	545	3454
414	2636	480	2961	546	3455
415	2635	481	2962	547	3465
416	2641	482	2963	548	3466
417	2669	483	2964	549	3467
418	2670	484	2965	550	3520
419	2681	485	2966	551	3492
420	2686	486	2967	552	3493
421	2691	487	2969	553	3517
422	2711	488	2972	554	3529
423	2694	489	2974	555	3283
424	2705	490	2975	556	3567
425	2722	491	2977	557	3560
426	2726	492	2978	558	3561
427	2731	493	2980	559	3586
428	2740	494	2984	560	3619
429	2745	495	2987	561	3635
430	2746	496	2989	562	3636
431	2750	497	2992	563	3640
432	2751	498	2993	564	3643
433	2752	499	2994	565	3652
434	2753	500	3007	566	3654
435	2755	501	3010	567	3674
436	2765	502	3018	568	3701
437	2771	503	3034	569	3704
438	2779	504	3037	570	3711
439	2787	505	[< IA; see DEDS]	571	3713
440	2793			572	3718
441	2799	506	3092	573	3734
442	2800	507	3099	574	[omitted; not well attested]
443	2804	508	3106		
444	2819	509	3117	575	3741
445	2823	510	3121	576	3742
446	2824	511	3124	577	3744
447	2825	512	3146	578	3761
448	2831	513	3147	579	3762
449	2833	514	3166	580	3763
450	2841	515	3181	581	3764

582	3768	646	4052	711	4396
583	3787	647	5350	712	4397
584	3796	648	4072	713	4399
585	3798	649	4073	714	4403
586	3801	650	4076	715	4404
587	3804	651	4077	716	4406
588	3816	652	4081	717	4408
589	3810	653	4082	718	4413
590	3814	654	4084	719	4419
591	4106	655	4086	720	4424
592	3819	656	4092	721	4432
593	3826	657	4098	722	4439
594	3830	658	4102	723	4447
595	3831	659	4125	724	4452
596	3834	660•	[omitted; probably < IA]	725	4464
597	3851			726	4465
598	3854			727	4475
599	3855	661	4136	728	4486
600	3858	662	4140	729	4493
601	3861	663	4141	730	4498
602	3862	664	4173	731	4499
603	3864	665	4216	732	4480
604	3840	666	4145A	733	4500
605	3874	667	4147	734	4512
606	3863	668	4854	735	4513
607	3871	669	4161	736	4514
608	3879	670	4164	737	4527
609	3880	671	4170	738	4529
610	3882	672	4178	739	4535
611	3889	673	4179	740	4545
612	3890	674	4182	741	4546
613	3896	675	4190	742	4549
614	3897	676	4196	743	[not well attested]
615	3901	677	4184		
616	3916	678	4188	744	4561
617	3917, 3962	679	4191	745	4566
618	3924	680	4192	746	4568
619	3926	681	4202	747	4569
620	3927	682	4204	748	4578
621	3929	683	4208	749	4589
622	3931	684	4209	750	[< IA; Turner, CDIAL, no. 8398]
623	3934	685	4220		
624	3937	686	4221	751	4607
625	3938	687	4229	752	4608
626	3943	688	4247	753	4609
627	3944	689	4248	754	4611
628	3948	690	4260	755	4612
629	3974	691	4261	756	4613
630	3984	692	4277	757	4614
631	3985	693	4278	758	4615
632	4030	694	4279	759	4650
633	4010	695	4365	760	4678
634	3989	696	4280	761	4679
635	3990	697	4284	762	4693
636	3995	698	4297	763	4704
637	4005	699	4288	764	4705
638	4008	700	4298	765	4708
639	4009	701	4301	766	4709
640	3996	702	4302	767	4716
640A	4028	703	4306	768	4721
641	4033	704	4331	769	4731
642	4021	705	4339	770	4754
643	4043	706	4347	771	4755
644	4044	707	4349	772	4756
645	[< IA; Turner, CDIAL, no. 12188]	708	4360	773	4771
		709	4362	774	4779
		710	4369		

775	4788	814	5081	852	5209
776	4795	815	5104	853	5219
777	4807	816	5116	854	5238
778	4815	817	5129	855	5248
779	4816	818	5143	856	5249
780	4817	819	5145	857	5254
781	4823	820	5146	858	5277
782	4833	821	5147	859	5283
783	4835	822	[no entry in	860	5306
784	4837		DEDS]	861	5302
785	4855	823	5148	862	5303
786	4864	824	5158	863	5337
787	4869	825	5162	864	5346
788	4865	826	5164	865	5348
789	4880	827	3758	866	5355
790	4881	828	5168	867	5269(b)
791	4882	829	5170	868	5365
792	5128	830	5172	869	5375
793	4901	831	5175	870	5385
794	4907	832	5176	871	5387
795	4940	833	5177	872	5388
796	4944	834	5178	873	5393
797	4949	835	5167	874	5410
798	4948	836	5180	875	5469
799	4972	837	3122	876	5491
800	4984	838	5182	877	5495
801	5003	839	686	878	5499
802	5002	840	5186	879	5518
803	5010	841	5187	880	5519
804	5019	842	5191	881	5523
805	5022	843	5189	882	5534
806	5036	844	696	883	5537
807	5039	845	5181	884	5539
808	5053	846	297	885	5543
809	5060	847	5199	886	5547
810	5061	848	5200	887	5556
811	5065	849	5201	888	5557
812	5067	850	5203	889	5481
813	5079	851	5208		

DEN = DEDR

1	49	22	1711	44	3378
2	141	23	1765	45	3387
3	289	24	1976	46	3523
4	1	25	2000	47	[< Urdu (Ar.)
5	348	26	2029		najar, nadar]
6	370	27	2102	48	3622
7	417	28	2121	49	3653
8	452	29	2136	50	3657
9	481	30	2157	51	3782
9A	500	31	2191	52	3785
10	744	32	2245	53	3915
11	801	33	2326	54	3923
12	821	34	2551	55	3959
13	919	35	2572	56	4001
14	1190	36	2609	57	[< H. pājeb
14A	1289	36A	2631		anklet]
15	1307	37	2728	58	4016
16	1396	38	2794	59	4137
17	1555	39	2844	60	4257
18	1626	40	2846	61	4289
19	1634	41	2851	62	4326
20	1665	42	2979	63	4321
21	1656	43	2985	64	4342

65	4375	70	4904	74	5184
66	4577	71	[omitted;	75	5228
67	4610		dubious]	76	5358
68	4794	72	5156	77	5460
69	4842	73	5183		

NEW GROUPS

67 105 115 125 153 188 193 262 337 349(b) 388 412 414 465 466 526 532 539 540 563 581
607 608 610 635 682 701 702 733 759 807 808 818 819 834 838 849 850 881 882 889
904 918 921 922 933 939 1008 1013 1045 1050 1055 1074 1077 1143 1209 1388 1420
1539 1565 1642 1643 1694 1706 1716 1731(b) 1735 1778 2039 2085 2089 2184 2211
2215 2224 2270 2336 2351 2506 2517 2586 2762 2774 2780 2805 2808 2820 2954 2958
3065 3137 3139 3160A 3206 3212 3236 3247 3258 3386 3495 3518 3646 3678 3797 3809
3820 3883 3933 3960 3997 4029 4063 4109 4122 4156 4201 4258 4269 4270 4398 4402
4405 4440 4466 4485 4497 4523 4532 4557 4623 4683 4727 4768 4908 4943 4946 5054 5089
5140 5141 5150 5174 5188 5190 5193 5197 5229 5246 5284 5289 5353 5502 App. 37
App. 40 App. 59.

